OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission





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BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Commission of the European Communities Secretariat-General Brussels

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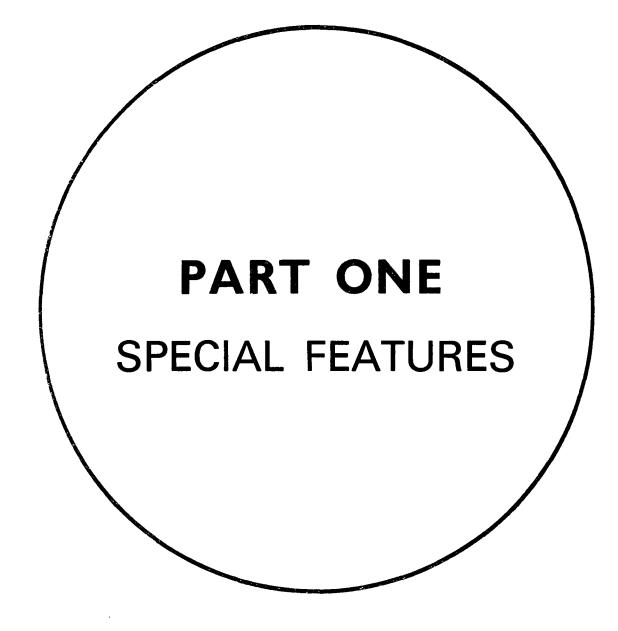
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Standardized abbreviations for the designation of certain monetary units in the different languages of the Community:

- BFR = Belgische frank/Franc belge
- LFR = Franc luxembourgeois
- DKR = Dansk krone
- FF = Franc français
- DM = Deutsche Mark
- LIT = Lira italiana
- HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)
- UKL = Pound sterling
- IRL = Irish pound
- USD = United States dollar

Tokyo Round — Final report

1. Tokyo Round: substantial and balanced results

'Final report' by the Commission on the MTN

1.1.1. The overall results of the far-reaching GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations conducted from 1973 to 1979 (the Tokyo Round) can be regarded as both substantial and balanced from the Community standpoint.

This is the conclusion reached by the Commission, with certain qualifications, in its extensive 'final report' (communication accompanied by several annexes) which it transmitted to the Council on 10 October. Reiterating its first reactions of April this year, when the negotiated agreements were opened for initialling,1 the Commission 'is of the view that overall, with the exception of the area of safeguards and wheat and coarse grains, it has very largely achieved the objectives which the Community set itself at the outset of the negotiations'. It therefore urges the Council in the proposals for decisions annexed to its communication to approve the multilateral and bilateral agreements resulting from the 1973-79 negotiations.²

The Commission report to the Council retraces the progress of the negotiations and gives a general assessment of the results. The Commission has also presented to the Council the full list of instruments resulting from the MTN which are applicable to the Community along with internal decisions and measures which it recommends that the Council adopt with a view to concluding the negotiations. It asks the Council to lay down the procedures for Community participation in the committees and bodies set up by certain of the agreements negotiated at Geneva, discusses the implementing measures to give effect to the agreements at internal Community level and proposes that the Council

establish procedures and timetables for completion of the acts of acceptance of the agreements, which will legally bind the Community *vis-à-vis* its partners. Lastly, the Commission examines in detail the results of the negotiations in individual sectors such as tariffs, agriculture and non-tariff measures, refers to the measures to be taken, where necessary, by the Community to ensure implementation of its commitments and reproduces the relevant multilateral and bilateral legal texts agreed upon in Geneva.

General assessment of the results

1.1.2. The Commission starts its communication to the Council with a general assessment of the results of the MTN and the conclusions it draws from them, before going on to examine each sector and problem in greater detail. This general assessment is reproduced below:

'The conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the most ambitious and far-reaching ever launched, is a major achievement. Its significance lies only partly in the programme of tariff reductions, the staged implementation of which will, subject to a reassessment after five years, cover most of the 1980s. In current difficult economic circumstances a world-wide reduction in tariffs of about one-third, only marginally less than the results of the Kennedy Round, is a substantial result, considerably better than could have reasonably been expected.

The major significance of the negotiations however lies in agreement on a series of codes and other legal texts—such as on customs valuation, subsidies and countervailing duties, government purchasing, standards, and import licensing-—which taken together with the machinery of

Bull. EC 4-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.11.

² The Council formally approved the results of the negotiations on 20 November.

enforcement of each code in terms of committees of signatories means a considerable updating and strengthening of the GATT. The way has thereby been cleared for allowing the GATT to continue to play a major role in reducing uncertainty for traders and promoting trade flows. It is of great importance furthermore that the rules of the GATT will generally apply to all among the developed countries. Substantial progress has also been made in ensuring greater stability and better market opportunities for agricultural products and in ending the warfare which has raged intermittently over the last two decades over the implications for world trade of the Community's common agricultural policy. The agreements reached and the general consultative mechanism to be set up will substantially contribute to the stability of world markets while avoiding any threat to the principles and mechanism of the common agricultural policy.

In the case of the developing countries, while it should not be expected that they are entirely satisfied with the outcome, all that has been reasonably possible to meet their demands has been done, without in most cases any reasonable reciprocity on the part of those more advanced developing countries that are in a position to grant it.

Above all, the success of the Tokyo Round means that the major trading countries of the world have turned their backs on the protectionism which has threatened over the last few years and which would have engulfed the world even more virulently than in the early 1930s if these negotiations had failed.

In the Commission's view the package which has emerged is fair, balanced and acceptable. The Community stands to gain a good deal. Not all the Community's aims have been secured, but a substantial degree of greater access to the American and, though less so, to the Japanese and other markets of the developed countries have been secured.

With the United States major agreements have been arrived at, both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. The United States customs tariffs will have fewer peaks and in the non-tariff field the United States will come into line with the GATT, particularly in relation to the criterion of "material injury", for the application of countervailing duties, abolition of the American Selling Price and Final List systems of valuation, elimination of the discriminatory fiscal system of wine gallon assessment on alcoholic beverages, and significant changes in the application of the Buy American Act.

Japan was not willing to respond, except on some points, to the EEC's specific requests relating to processed agricultural products and industrial products subject to high and/or unbound duties (textiles, leather products, footwear). Therefore, in order to obtain an acceptable balance it has proved necessary to make certain withdrawals from the Community's offers. But overall the Japanese industrial tariff will be substantially reduced and bound, and Japanese adherence to the codes and other arrangements is a positive contribution to be welcomed.

Canada's contribution in the tariff field is substantial, more so than in previous rounds of negotiations. Although its acceptance of the code on customs valuation will be delayed, it can in due course be expected to adhere to all the codes. In the fields of agriculture and fisheries some advantageous reciprocal deals were concluded.

In the case of Australia while substantial concessions were exchanged in the field of agriculture, the final offer of new bindings on tariffs was disappointing so that Australia will continue to maintain high tariffs, mostly unbound, and its adherence to some of the codes remains uncertain. Nevertheless, even if these results are not so satisfactory, the political importance of an agreement which settles a number of outstanding matters of disagreement should not be underrated.

In its difficult external situation, New Zealand has made a welcome effort to contribute to a successful outcome of the negotiations.

South Africa's offers are insignificant in scope and that country moreover continues to unbind a large number of concessions without offering valid concessions in return.

Although in general State-trading countries will benefit from the important concessions made by the Community in various fields, the Commission Tokyo Round — Final report

2. Annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank

does not consider that the Community is obtaining reciprocal benefits. Hungary has withdrawn part of its tariff offer, and the offers made by Czechoslovakia and Romania relate to customs tariffs, whose significance can be questioned. Romania's offer in the non-tariff sector is of no substantial interest. None of these countries has acceded to the Community's request to increase purchases of certain categories of products from Contracting Parties.'

Proceedings and Community stand

1.2.1. The thirty-fourth Joint Annual Meeting of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was held in Belgrade from 2 to 5 October. The Commission was represented at this meeting, and Mr Colley, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance of Ireland, began his speech with a statement on behalf of the Community¹ in his capacity as President of the Council.

The Community was also represented at meetings of other bodies held in Belgrade during the week 2 to 5 October, including the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the IMF² and the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the IBRD and the IMF on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries ('Development Committee' and 'Group of Ten').

The Interim Committee elected Mr F. Pandolfi, Minister of the Treasury of Italy, as its chairman to succeed Mr D. Healey, former Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom. The 'Group of Ten' approved the renewal of the 'General Agreements to Borrow' for a further five years to start in October 1980. In addition, it designated Mr G. Geens, Minister for Finance of Belgium, as its chairman, to succeed Mr H. Matthöfer, Minister for Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany.

¹ Point 1.2.3.

² Point 1.2.4.

IMF/IBRD meeting

IMF/IBRD meeting

Outcome of the discussions

1.2.2. At all these meetings the main subject of discussion was the economic problems (inflation, low growth rates and underemployment) under which the world was currently labouring, especially after the second oil crisis. The instability of the foreign exchange markets also attracted considerable attention.

In response to requests by the Interim Committee, a 'substitution account' plan and an analysis of the problems involved were the subject of a wide-ranging discussion. The move to set up an IMF account of this kind had made progress but major problems still had to be overcome. This machinery should make it possible for central banks to exchange some of their dollars for claims denominated in 'special drawing rights' (SDRs).

The difficulties of the developing countries were in the forefront of both monetary matters and international finance in view of the additional problems they would have to contend with as a result of the second oil crisis. To make matters worse, the debt load of an increasing number of developing countries was assuming disturbing proportions, especially as regards private bank loans (international markets).

This situation gave cause for the adoption of a number of measures aimed at facilitating financing by the IMF (introduction of a supplementary 'facility' in 1979, greater flexibility of arrangements for the use of other funding sources, interest rate subsidies, etc.) and by the World Bank, whose capital — which no longer made it possible to extend its loans — was currently being boosted (by USD 10 000 million). It was also agreed in principle to increase the resources of the International Development Association (soft loans).

Community statement

1.2.3. The Community stand on major world and European economic problems was outlined in the following statement by Mr Colley, President of the Council.

Speaking on behalf of the Member States of the European Community, he began by referring briefly to the current economic situation and prospects. After recalling the generally optimistic frame of mind at the Western Economic Summit in Bonn¹ and the European Council at Bremen,² he went on:

'It is disappointing, therefore, that the problems of low growth and high inflation have been exacerbated this year. While a number of factors have been at work, it is clear that developments in oil supplies and prices since the beginning of the year have contributed significantly to these problems. There can be little doubt that the outlook for growth is bleaker as a result of the increase in energy costs. The collective external balances of the oil importing countries, and especially the balances of the non-oil developing countries, will also be adversely affected, while international inflationary pressures will be accentuated.

... The response to the difficulties induced by the changed energy situation must above all be positive. A first step is general acceptance of the need for a reduction in the current level of reliance on imported oil. As was recognized at the Strasbourg European Council³ and the Tokyo Summit⁴ meetings a few months ago, it is imperative that all the oil consuming countries move together and take effective measures to ensure that moderation in energy usage is brought about at the earliest opportunity. The European Economic Community will play its full part in this and it looks to other countries to do likewise. For this is a matter where—especially when measures are to be taken to curb private consumption and industrial needs

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.9.

Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

³ Bull. EC 6-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.19.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.6.

—it is very difficult for any particular country or group of countries to stand alone on the side of virtue. Over the medium term, a reduction in oil imports will require, as well as improved energy conservation programs, the development of alternative energy sources.

In the management of our economic affairs, there are valuable lessons to be drawn from experience gained during the upsurge in oil prices five years ago. Externally, countries must realize that any attempt to shift the payments imbalances resulting from the increased costs of oil imports on to other countries can only serve to aggravate and compound the adverse effects. Internally, action will be necessary to win understanding and acceptance of the fact that there has been a real transfer of purchasing power to the oil producing countries. Attempts to compensate for this by increases in money incomes can only have the undesirable effects of further fuelling inflation and eventually causing even greater unemployment, real losses in wealth, and postponed growth possibilities.

It is obvious that a continuation of the coordinated international approach to economic policy is required if an effective response is to be forthcoming to the present difficulties. Within this approach there will necessarily be room for flexibility and differentiation between countries. For most countries, the curbing of inflation is a paramount issue. For many countries, however, this issue cannot be viewed in isolation from the pressing need to ensure that economic activity is on a sufficient scale to avoid unemployment reaching proportions that would threaten social and political stability. Those countries that have a relatively strong balance of payments position together with a low level of inflation may be better placed to maintain the momentum of domestic demand in their respective economies thus benefiting their trading partners.

While we are faced with considerable problems, the outlook for the future has some important positive features. We have learned in recent years how resilient the international economy is. We can also be fortified by the reflection that, instead of undermining international cooperation, our most difficult period in recent decades has served to ensure a more concerted and determined international response than might have been expected.

This follows from the growing recognition, stressed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development meeting in Manila,1 of the interdependence between all our countries. Our task in the period ahead, in the effort to ward off serious recession, is to broaden and extend the scope of international cooperation. All sections of the international community have a contribution to make. In the worsened economic climate, the developed countries should strive to maintain financial flows to the developing countries and should not yield to the temptation to take protectionist measures. On the energy front, the producing and consuming countries must now more than ever be acutely conscious of their mutuality of interest and how any abrupt change in prices or supply can upset the delicate international balance.

The international financial markets continue to have a vital part to play in the recycling of financial flows. But the European Community would also stress the essential role of the International Monetary Fund in the present situation in promoting balance of payments adjustment through programmes tailored to the specific needs of the countries concerned. Full and effective use should be made of the resources already available to the Fund and, in order to increase the Fund's potential to assist member countries, we should try to ensure the entry into force of the Seventh General Review of Quotas as soon as possible.

Notwithstanding the renewed disturbances that emerged in recent weeks, the period since the March meeting of the Interim Committee has seen, in general, the maintenance of more orderly conditions in the foreign exchange markets. Two important contributory factors in this were the implementation of the measures agreed on 1 November 1978 for the support of the US dollar and, within the European Economic Community, the coming into operation of the European Monetary System (EMS) on 13 March 1979.² Developments over recent months—in particular, the latest round of oil price increases—have made the pursuit of the objective of exchange rate stability at once more difficult and more desirable. A return to the disorderly conditions of earlier years would

¹ Bull. EC 5-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.13.

² Bull. EC 2-1979, Preliminary Chapter.

strike yet a further blow at the prospects for economic growth.'

Turning to the European Monetary System (EMS), Mr Colley had this to say:

"... I am pleased to be able to report that, since its inception last March, the EMS has been working well. The technical adjustments in central rates that took place on 24 September¹ were necessitated mainly by the renewal of tensions on the international foreign exchange markets. The system does, of course, make provision for changes in central rates and it was agreed from the outset that, where such changes become necessary, they should be made in good time so as to avoid the building up of pressures in the system. The recent adjustments were designed to make a positive contribution toward a more orderly development of the EMS exchange markets, at the same time as helping the stability of currencies not in the system. In looking to the future we are quite aware of the potential difficulties posed by the inflationary implications of the recent rise in oil prices. At the same time, we are confronted with internal inflationary forces which lately, in some countries, have been gaining in strength. This underlines the urgency of common efforts to reduce inflation rates in the Community. There is full recognition in the Community of the importance to the success of the EMS of greater coordination of economic and monetary policies. This is something to which we are giving close attention. We are also conscious of the need for coordination of exchange rate policies vis-à-vis third countries and for concertation with the monetary authorities of those countries. While it would be too early to make any complete assessment of the operation of the system we remain confident that it can achieve the basic objectives to which I referred.

The European Community has taken an active part in the discussions on the question of establishing a substitution account. In principle, we are open to the idea of setting up such an account on a voluntary basis and we supported the approach, now approved by the Interim Committee, that the Executive Board carry forward its work with the aim of designing a substitution account plan. As I indicated in the course of the discussion in the Interim Committee, the Community takes the view that the successful transformation of the idea of a substitution account into an actual mechanism will require a satisfactory solution to a number of questions to which we attach importance and we look forward to the outcome of the Executive Board's further discussions.'

Meeting of the Interim Committee

1.2.4. The following communiqué was issued at the close of the Interim Committee meeting:

⁴I. The Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund held its thirteenth meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on 1 October 1979 under the chairmanship of Mr Filippo Maria Pandolfi...

II. The Committee discussed the world economic outlook and the policies appropriate in the current situation.

The Committee noted that events in recent months pointed to a period of reduced economic growth in the industrial countries. Signs of a recession in the United States had become stronger, and some slowing of economic expansion in other industrial countries was in prospect. However, the continuation of a positive growth rate in these other countries should serve to limit the degree of the expected international slowdown.

The Committee observed with great concern that inflation throughout the industrial world had intensified. In view of this grave threat to economic and financial stability, the Committee emphasized that the main task of economic policy was to contain inflationary pressures and to reduce inflationary expectations. One of the immediate problems was to prevent the recent surge of price increases for oil and other primary products from adding to the strength of inflationary expectations and thus being built into underlying rates of increase in wages and prices. Accordingly, the Committee noted with satisfaction that reduction of inflation was being given priority in the economic policies of industrial countries, and

Bull. EC 9-1979, points 2.1.1 to 2.1.3.

it reiterated its view that in many countries progress in reducing inflation was an essential precondition for the resumption of vigorous economic growth.

On the external side, the Committee noted the very large shifts in current account balances that were occurring both among and within groups of countries. With the current account surplus of the major oil exporting countries expected to rise sharply, a corresponding deterioration in the combined current account balance of the oil importing countries as a group was obviously in prospect.

Although the industrial countries were expected to account for most of this deterioration in 1979, the problem of the distribution of current account surpluses and deficits among the major industrial countries—a matter of concern over the past few years—now appeared to be receding. This improvement in the pattern of payments imbalances was attributable in large part to offsetting changes in demand conditions in the largest countries and to effects of past exchange rate changes, and was seen by the Committee as important evidence of a better working of the international adjustment process. In this connection, the Committee welcomed the closer cooperation in intervention policies in the exchange markets.

Noting that the combined current account deficit of the non-oil developing countries was expected to increase from about USD 32000 million in 1978 to USD 45000 million in 1979 and to well over USD 50000 million in 1980, the Committee expressed concern that this development would lead to an increase in external financial difficulties among these countries. Particularly disturbing was the prospect of a further rise in debt service charges, which in a number of developing countries were already rising faster than the rate of increase in the debt itself.

The Committee also noted with concern the fact that the worsening of the external position of the non-oil developing countries was occurring at a time of growing internal strains. While economic growth in the developing world was in general being fairly well maintained, it remained modest in relation to population growth and developmental needs. Moreover, the problem of inflation, already quite serious in many developing countries, had intensified in 1979.

The situation of the non-oil developing countries, the Committee observed, called in many cases for an improvement in domestic financial policies. It also underlined the need for a larger flow of external resources. It was especially important, in the Committee's view, that the industrial countries, in the design of their economic policies, pay particular attention to the economic needs of developing countries. In this connection, a wide range of policies was seen to be relevant, including the reduction of protectionist measures; the opening of import markets to exports of manufactures and commodities from developing countries and of capital markets to outflows of funds to such countries; and measures to give new impetus to the flow of official development assistance, which had stagnated in recent years.

III. The Committee reiterated its view on the necessity of an active exercise by the Fund of its surveillance authority as a means of strengthening the adjustment process.

IV. The Committee noted with satisfaction that since its last meeting there had been a number of developments that enhanced the Fund's ability to provide balance of payments assistance to its members. It welcomed the adoption by the Executive Board of a new set of guidelines on the conditionality applicable to the use of the Fund's general resources in the upper credit tranches and the improvements in the Fund's compensatory financing facility, including the increase in the maximum amount of compensation that could be obtained under that facility.

The Committee also noted with satisfaction that, since the supplementary financing facility became operational in February, the Fund has begun to use the additional financial resources which have been put at its disposal to provide members experiencing difficult adjustment problems with assistance in larger amounts and for a longer period than could be made available under the regular credit tranches. In this connection, the Committee, like the Development Committee, asked the Executive Board to give attention to developing ways and means of lowering the interest costs of the supplementary financing facility.

The Committee also agreed with the request of the Development Committee to the Executive Board

IMF/IBRD meeting

IMF/IBRD meeting

to give further consideration to increasing the maximum repurchase period in respect of purchases under the extended Fund facility from eight to ten years.

The Committee agreed to keep the adequacy of these measures under review.

V. The Committee recognized that there was a clear need for broad multilateral effort to assist member countries in coping with the very difficult situation ahead. In this context the Programme of Immediate Action outlined by the Group of 24 and endorsed by the Group of 77 would be kept in view.

VI. The Committee noted the slow progress in the implementation of the increases in quotas approved under the Resolution of the Fund's Board of Governors on the Seventh General Review of Quotas. In view of the importance of an early implementation of these increases in quotas, the Committee urged those members, especially those with the larger quotas, that have not yet taken action that would enable them to consent to the increases in their quotas, to do so as promptly as possible.

VII. The Committee considered the report submitted by the Executive Board on the question of a Substitution Account... Such an Account, administered by the Fund, would accept deposits of US dollars from members of the Fund and certain other official holders in exchange for an equivalent amount of SDR-denominated claims. In the light of the report submitted by the Executive Board, the Committee concluded that such an Account, if properly designed, could contribute to an improvement of the international monetary system and could constitute a step toward making the SDR the principal reserve asset in the system.

In order for the Account to achieve widespread participation on a voluntary basis and on a large scale, among other things, it should satisfy the needs of depositing members, both developed and developing, its costs and benefits should be fairly shared among all parties concerned, and it should contain satisfactory provisions with respect to the liquidity of the claims, their rate of interest, and the preservation of their capital value. The Committee, noting the progress that has been made and recognizing that a number of issues remain to be resolved, asked the Executive Board to continue to direct priority attention to designing a Substitution Account plan in accordance with the preceding paragraphs and in light of the views expressed by the members of the Committee, and to report progress to the next meeting of the Interim Committee...'

Signing of Lomé II

3. Signing of the new Lomé Convention

1.3.1. On 31 October a solemn ceremony was held in Lomé for the signing of the second ACP-EEC Convention,¹ which will take over from the first Lomé Convention signed in February 1975.

The Community was represented by Mr O'Kennedy, President of the Council, Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission, and Mrs Simone Veil, President of the Parliament, all three of whom made speeches, as did Mr St John, Vice-Premier of Barbados and President of the ACP Council of Ministers. Fiftyseven ACP States² were present in Togo to sign" the various texts which made up the Convention.

Those that spoke in Lomé (extracts from the most important points of their speeches are given below) emphasized the profound significance of this new cooperation contract concluded between the Community and nearly sixty African, Caribbean and Pacific States; they pointed out the broad outlines of the Convention, underlined the innovations in it and made reference to the problem of human rights.

Mr O'Kennedy - President of the Council

1.3.2. Mr O'Kennedy was the first to speak. He made the following points: ... With regard to the substance of our new Convention, I would like to express the trust the Community has in it, and our desire that it should be implemented in a dynamic manner, for the greatest benefit of all those who are party to it.

In the trade sector, we invite the full exploitation by the ACP States of the Community's markets which are virtually open to you on a nonreciprocal basis. The trade promotion provisions are there to be used fully so that access to the world's greatest market-place can benefit the ACP States' balances of trade and payments, their employment situation and, ultimately, their overall well-being.

STABEX was an interesting experiment, and one which in its operation proved valuable and durable. The Lomé I provisions have been added to and improved. In addition, the new system for mineral products, which represents one of the major innovations of Lomé II, could certainly afford considerable benefits to ACP States which as yet have not benefited from the STABEX system.

Industrial cooperation under Lomé I could have yielded greater results. However, I have confidence that modernization of the instruments of cooperation, together with our common desire to succeed, will result in major advances in this sector under Lomé II.

It was, I believe, a judicious decision on the part of the ACP States to use 40% of the Fourth European Development Fund to improve agricultural structures. The Community is particularly pleased with the new chapter on agricultural cooperation.

... I said earlier that Lomé I and Lomé II cannot, nor are they intended to be, the panacean remedy for all the ACP States' development problems. I pointed also to the very difficult economic climate in which Lomé II was assembled. With regard to the volume of aid, therefore, we have sought to maintain in real terms and even improve the value of the Convention, despite the difficulty we had in

[&]quot;... Lomé I and Lomé II are but moments in time. No-one would claim that either, or both together, could be held to answer all the development problems of the ACP States. They could not do so. We make no such claim. But I hold that they are two solid steps along the road of our cooperation. Together we assessed the prevailing international factors, and those within the Community and ACP States, and taking them into account we negotiated hard and long to arrive at the Convention we sign today.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.15.

² One ACP State, Dominica, which was represented at Lomé, did not sign the Convention until 15 November in Brussels.

doing so. Also, the modernization of the financial instrument, which ensures that there is an everincreasing ACP involvement in the management of those resources, is a welcome and significant step.

... I have just touched upon a number of strands in the net of cooperation which we have developed between us. Our work will be all the more fruitful if we all now grasp fully and in a positive spirit the instruments for development provided by the new Convention, and during its lifetime develop the whole range of possibilities afforded us. Doubt and difficulty are endemic in our world. But we have the common will and the basic instruments to work side by side toward an improvement in the quality of the lives of the half billion people whose representatives we are here today in Lomé. The Convention also represents an acknowledgement on behalf of these people of their commitment to and trust in the framework for cooperation our Convention represents. In promoting the welfare of each other we each of us enhance our own dignity and enrich our own lives. In the words of the Lusaka Declaration, 'We proclaim our faith in the inherent dignity and worth of the human person', and this Convention, built on the solid foundation of these truths expresses our respect for those principles, which are also reiterated in the Monrovia Declaration, and, indeed, in the Charter of the United Nations. On the basis of those principles let us therefore take up the instruments for development and cooperation which we have made for ourselves, and apply them fully in the future which as equal and free partners we have chosen to share together in the framework of our very special relationship."

Mr St John, President of the ACP Council of Ministers

1.3.3. The President of the ACP Council of Ministers, Mr St John, was the next to take the floor and the main points of his speech were as follows:

"... We of the ACP countries have come here to renew the commitment which we jointly undertook with the European Economic Community nearly five years ago—a commitment to establish a new model for relations between industrialized and developing countries, a model for cooperation on a basis of complete equality of partnership, a cooperation whose ultimate objective was the fulfilment of those overriding aspirations that are of importance to all mankind.

When the forty-six ACP countries, on 28 February 1975, signed the first Convention of Lomé, they were hopeful then of making a significant contribution to that objective. And indeed, we believe that we did so, gauging from the recognition by the international community of the exemplary nature of the Convention and from the importance which the contracting parties— a grouping of nearly six hundred million people-attach to the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations for a successor agreement. These considerations assure us that the first Convention of Lomé was indeed a first step, albeit a significant one, towards a fundamental restructuring of the international economic system and global power relations. Today we take the second step, this time not a great leap forward, but hopefully a firm stride towards our common and urgently needed goal.

We are mindful, that the second Convention of Lomé is being launched on the eve of the third development decade. We of the ACP States believe that in Lomé II we have laid the groundwork for our continued cooperation in the 1980s. This groundwork fully recognizes the increasing mutuality of interests which has led us to this juncture of history today. The world is in a state of turmoil and travail. Much of it is the result of the inequities and disequilibria that characterize the present economic order. Our efforts at devising a more just and more relevant vehicle for the progressive development of our economic relations with a major part of the developed world would hopefully provide an example of the progress that might be made given, and I repeat, given, the necessary political will.

We have come here to sign a Convention, a Convention of hope. We will sign that Convention without losing sight of the fact that a whole range of legitimate demands and requirements for the economic survival and advancement of the ACP States stand in urgent need of sympathetic responses. Despite this, we must not let our disappointment on both sides blind us from recognizing the substantial achievement we have made and deny us from taking credit both for what it promises for ourselves, in terms of cooperation between our States, and for what it offers to the world within the framework of the wider search for international consensus on the conditions for human survival.

I would be shirking my duty if I did not refer now to two issues which have received widespread publicity in the course of our negotiations. The first is the question of human rights. Members of the European Community, you would know that, as a group, our concern for human rights is no less than yours. Every signatory State here today is a member of the United Nations. All of us subscribe to the Charter of that body and to the Resolutions which have been passed in a forum which has the necessary legal competence. Those of us who are members of the Organization of African Unity have reaffirmed that intention at the level of Heads of State, in the now famous resolution in Monrovia in July 1979, and those of us who are members of the Commonwealth, which, as you know, spans the three regions of the ACP and includes over one half of the ACP States, adopted, also at the level of Heads of State, a Resolution expressing a similar concern in Lusaka in August this year. Thus, we too are militants for human rights and as such our relations continue to be founded on the principles which form the cornerstone of justice, liberty, peace and respect for human dignity ... '

Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission

1.3.4. The main points of Mr Cheysson's speech were as follows:

'The most important thing of all is probably our determination that our two groups of countries should work together. In your capitals and in Brussels this will is expressed by ambassadors and ministers, and, most strikingly, by the European Parliament: where else, as Madame Veil, President of the Parliament, said recently, can we find such an undertaking as this? Thus the cement that binds our relations is hardening. And this it must continue to do since although it is natural that we should be divided and in opposition in the course of the negotiations, we must join forces and pool our goodwill when it comes to implementing the Convention.

The experience of working together—solidarity emerges most strongly when we have to deal together with the problems of the poorest—who are rightly given priority in Lomé—and when we have to provide immediate aid for those suddenly stricken by drought, floods, war or epidemics.

We are aware that we shall have to carry on combating these scourges which, more often than not, strike at those who are already the most badly off. May I be allowed, on this happy occasion, to mention the hundreds of thousands of refugees wandering in different part of Southern and East Africa and to appeal to the world, but above all to Europe, on their behalf, and also for the starving and homeless people of south-east Asia.

As the presidents of the two councils have already said, the goal of our joint action is to serve man; such action exists only for him and through him. Man, no matter where he may be, is entitled to respect for his dignity and his person; he is entitled to life and to hope. This principle was put forcefully into words in July by the African heads of State in Monrovia and again in August by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Lusaka, when they emphasized the importance that the peoples of Africa have always attached to respect for man's dignity and his fundamental rights, and stressed that human rights cannot be reduced to civil and political rights only, but also include economic, social and cultural rights. The undertaking thus solemnly given by the highest authorities of all the ACP countries parallels that given by the Europeans, both as regards their own countries and in their relations with every other country in the world without exception. Perhaps this should have been stated in our Convention. It is even more important that it should be stated so clearly and formally, by you in your own countries and among yourselves, and by us in Europe and among ourselves, and now here by all of us together.

This Convention of solidarity which we are signing today can therefore take its place at the very core of our countries' policies. The development to which we hope to contribute in the ACP countries must be rooted in the reality of your societies; it must form an inseparable part of cooperation between neighbours—and I welcome the fact that regional projects will in the future be even better served by our partnership than in the past. We in Europe are aware, more so than anywhere else, that our future depends in part on our relations with the Third World; we are also aware that it would be hypocrisy or blindness on our part if we claimed to foster your industrial and agricultural development without making room for your exports on our markets. The Lomé Convention must be systematically related to your and our concerns and ambitions in other areas.

Lastly, we are aware that the experience we have already gained and what we are celebrating today will have no real meaning unless the world order changes. And I must confess my anxiety. For a constantly widening gap is opening up between the style and content of the Lomé policy-imperfect though they may be as yet-and the climate, the progress (if one may so put it) of negotiations at world level. We hoped, through our shared experience, to try out new methods together, to provide stimuli-in a word, to act as a leaven in the search for a new and fairer economic order. If a new order does not come into being, there is a serious danger that the leaven itself will perish. Let us therefore prove together the worth and effectiveness of the solidarity that binds the signatories of Lomé II and is the outward sign of their interdependence. Let us work together in helping to build an international order—which is so vital and endeavour. Let us forge the links of the armour that is to clothe our solidarity.'

Mrs Veil, President of the Parliament

1.3.5. As the last person to take the floor on behalf of the Community, Mrs Simone Veil, in her capacity as President of the Parliament and Co-President of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, made the following statements:

'It is a great honour for me, as the President of the first directly elected European Parliament, to address the many people gathered here for the signing of the second Lomé Convention, but above all it is a great pleasure for me to be here at this ceremony which puts the seal on the special ties uniting the ACP countries to our European Economic Community.

... It would not be fair if it were not stressed today that some of the most original and promising aspects of the two Conventions have been suggested by the Commission and then put forward by the joint Committee. Due credit should also be given here to the great efforts made by the Committee and the Consultative Assembly to go beyond the purely economic and commercial aspects of cooperation and give the Conventions a new dimension orientated towards human problems. We have the initiative of the Consultative Assembly to thank for the fact that business and labour has indeed been associated with the implementation of the Convention. Lomé II is a consecration of these efforts since it offers the opportunity for all strata of society to become even more involved in the Convention and all it implies.

... But, if you have no objection, I should prefer not to deal with the question of human rights since I am aware that everyone places his or her own values on it and it is not always possible to reconcile them entirely. Although no reference is made to human rights in Lomé II, we are none the less aware of the interest which the ACP States have in them and the importance they attach to them; moreover, they made their feelings manifest only recently. As you know, our newly elected Parliament has the profound conviction that these rights, which are only too frequently threatened, should be defended and we should like to be able to forward these ideas together.

... Cooperation with over fifty countries throughout the world--cooperation which today's signing ensures will continue and make progress-is a reality of which Europe can be proud and it is one of the best trump cards for the European venture and the projection of its image to the world at large. I have mentioned the hope that Europe arouses in young people. I can state here and now that cooperation with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries is for them one of the aspects which they consider the most positive because it is dear to their hearts. More than ever before our destinies, yours and ours, are linked both as regards economic development and, what is even more valuable, as regards maintaining peace and liberty.'



1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary policy

Council (Economic and Financial Questions)

2.1.1. The Council (Economic and Financial Questions) met in Luxembourg on 15 October with Mr Colley, Irish Deputy Prime Minister for Finance, in the chair. It pursued its exchange of views on convergence and budgetary questions.¹

Economic and Monetary Union

New Community borrowing and lending instrument

First NCI loan

2.1.2. In October, the Commission issued the first loan under the NCI ('new Community borrowing and lending instrument'), also

Table 1 — The Community economy 1973-80

known as the 'Ortoli facility'. The loan was for DM 225 million² and was underwritten by a syndicate. The first contracts for loans to be granted under the NCI had been signed in September.³

Economic situation

2.1.3. On 17 October, the Commission adopted two documents on the economic situation in the Community. The 'Annual Economic Report 1979-80', which was sent to the Council, to Parliament and to the Economic and Social Committee, was in the form of a proposal that the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) was expected to adopt at its meeting on 19 November, after Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee had delivered their opinions. The Report set out economic forecasts and laid down economic

Bull. EC 9-1979, points 2.1.5 and 2.3.73 to 2.3.76.

	GDP volume growth				Money supply growth	Unemployed in labour force	
	%	%	1 000 million EUA	% of GDP	%	%	
1973	6.0	8.4	1.1	- 0.7	16.5	2.5	
1974	1.6	13.4	- 9.5	- 1.7	12.8	2.9	
1975	- 1.6	12.8	0.8	- 5.6	12.7	4.3	
1976	5.0	11.1	- 6.2	- 3.8	12.5	4.9	
1977	2.3	10.5	1.2	- 3.3	12.3	5.3	
1978	3.1	6.8	14.0	- 4.0	12.7	5.5	
1979 ¹	3.1	8.9	- 3.3	- 4.0	10.9	5.6	
1980 ¹	2.0	9.0	- 5.25	- 3.9	10.5	6.2	

¹ Commission staff forecasts on the basis of present or anticipated policies.

¹ Point 2.3.5.

² Point 2.3.116.

Economic and monetary policy

policy objectives and guidelines for 1980. The second document, the 'Annual Economic Review 1979-80' provided a supplementary analysis and was sent to all the above institutions for their information.

Annual Economic Report 1979-80

2.1.4. The report was concerned primarily with the economic policy that the European Community, faced with the deterioration in the international economic environment, would need to adopt in 1980. The essential features of the economic forecasts for 1980 compiled by the Commission are given in Table 1; detailed forecasts for each Member State were provided in the Annual Economic Review. The Report¹ makes the following points:

'The Community could aim in 1980 for continued moderate GDP growth of about $2^{1}/_{2}$ -3% in real terms in most Member States, which, taking into account the likelihood of weaker performances in a number of other Member States, would give a Community average of about 2%. This compared with the average growth rate of a little over 3% recorded in 1978 and at present forecast for 1979.

Because of the oil price rise, it was inevitable that the inflation rate would temporarily accelerate in 1979 and 1980 to some 9%, whereas in 1978 it had been cut back to just under 7%. The objective should be to limit the temporary rise in the average inflation rate to no more than 2% and to re-establish a decelerating trend in the course of 1980. 1980, compared with a surplus of just under 14 000 million EUA in 1978. The worsening in the balance of payments hat to be accepted for the time being and account had also to be taken of the special situation obtaining in certain Member States and of the need to give top priority to stengthening energy policy so as to reduce the Community's dependence on imported oil.'

The following three-fold Community policy response was called for:

(i) In an initial phase, incomes had to be constrained so that consumers absorbed the increased cost of energy and any indirectly induced acceleration of inflation was avoided; at the same time, monetary policy should be kept restrictive and budgetary policy should at this stage provide only very limited compensation for the effects of the oil price rise;

(ii) As and when progress was made on the inflation front, policy could be adjusted in the course of 1980 in order to provide greater support to economic activity, particularly if investment and consumption weakened significantly;

(iii) Energy policy should, in any case, be strengthened in all respects since, if the relationship between oil imports and economic growth were not profoundly altered, there would be little prospect for continuing economic growth.'

2.1.5. The Economic and Social Committee, meeting in plenary session on 24 and 25 October, issued an Opinion² on the 1979-80 annual report on the economic and social situation in the Community.

[&]quot;... The Community's balance of payments on current account was now deteriorating and was expected to show a deficit of between $3\,250$ million and $5\,250$ million EUA in both 1979 and

¹ Commission, European Economy, 1979, No 4.

² Point 2.3.85.

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary policy

Capital movements

Abolition of exchange controls in the United Kingdom

2.1.6. Following the introduction of substantial relaxations in respect of capital movements on 18 June and 18 July, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on 23 October that all remaining exchange controls (with the exception of those applying to transactions with Rhodesia) would be ended. On 21 December 1977 the Commission had authorized the United Kingdom to take protective measures under Article 108(3) of the EEC Treaty' because of its unfavourable external position at the end of 1977, the time by which it would have been required, under the Act of Accession, to comply fully with the obligations arising out of the Council Directive of 11 May 1960² concerning capital movements. With the removal of the exchange controls, the United Kingdom is now meeting in full the Community obligations on capital movements.

Monetary Committee

2.1.7. The Monetary Committee held its 254th meeting in Brussels on 17 October, with Mr van Ypersele in the chair. It continued its discussion of the problems arising in connection with the convergence of monetary policies and pressed ahead with its exchange of views on the functions of the future European Monetary Fund. At the same meeting it was decided to appoint Mr Kjaer, Chairman of the Working Party on the Harmonization of Monetary Policy Instruments in the place of Mr Bastiaanse, who had submitted his resignation.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.8. The Economic Policy Committee held three meetings in October:

(i) the 82nd meeting, in its reduced 'budget' composition, on 5 October, with Miss Brown in the chair; the Committee examined the triennial financial estimates 1980-82 for the Community budget and adopted an opinion, intended for the Council and the Commission, in which it stated its concern at the trend of expenditure;

(ii) the 83rd meeting, in its reduced 'shortterm' composition, on 10 October, which was devoted to examination of the draft Annual Economic Report 1979-80;³

(iii) the 84th meeting, in its full composition, on 11 October, with Mr Tietmayer in the chair; winding up its work on the adaptation of working time, the Committee adopted the report prepared by the *ad hoc* group it had set up and an opinion summarizing its main conclusion, and decided to forward both documents to the Council and to the Commission; it also held an exchange of views on two reports drawn up by study groups on 'Changes in industrial structure in

³ Points 2.1.3 and 2.1.4.

OJ L 45 of 16.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.4.

² OJ 43 of 12.7.1960; this instrument was amended by a new Council Directive of 18 December 1962 and by Article 29 of the Act of Accession of 21 January 1972.

Internal market and industrial affairs

the European economies since the oil crisis, 1973-78' and 'General problems of the medium-term outlook 1979-83'.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

2.1.9. On 31 October' the Commission sent the Council a proposal to amend the Directive of 19 December 1978^2 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning determination of the noise emission of construction plant and equipment.

2.1.10. On 29 October a proposal was addressed to the Council for a Decision on provisions on the introduction and implementation of technical regulations and standards. This proposal is pursuant to the Agreement on technical barriers to trade negotiated in the multilateral trade negotiations (Tokyo Round).

2.1.11. At its session on 24 and 25 October the Economic and Social Committee delivered its Opinion³ on the Commission proposal⁴ of 28 February for a Council Directive relating to units of measurement.

Foodstuffs

2.1.12. On 22 October⁵ the Council adopted a concerted action project on the effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food. The Commission had submitted the proposal⁶ in February.

2.1.13. Following a symposium in Rome in September 19787 the Commission and the Member States informally agreed to promote effective cooperation in the inspection of foodstuffs. The first tangible result of this cooperation is the setting up of a network of 'coordinators' in the form of an official appointed in each Member State and in the Commission who will be responsible for receiving and relaying information on accidents or hazards arising from the marketing and consumption of foodstuffs. If such a danger arises each 'coordinator' will also be responsible for coordinating such national or Community measures as fall within the scope of foodstuff legislation or inspection.

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Removal of restrictions

2.1.14. The Advisory Committee on Training in Nursing, set up by the Council Deci-

¹ Point 2.1.77.

 $^{^{2}\,}$ OJ L 33 of 8.2.1979 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.6.

Point 2.3.86.

^{*} OJ C 81 of 28.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.11.

⁵ OJ L 270 of 27.10.1979.

[•] OJ C 77 of 23.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.12.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.8.

Internal market and industrial affairs

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Internal market and industrial affairs

sion of 27 June 1977,¹ held its second meeting in Brussels on 30 October. It adopted its work programme for the immediate future and formed two working parties.

Industrial reorganization and conversion

2.1.15. The problems of industrial reorganization and industrial strategy in more general terms were considered at several meetings during October, at both international and Community level. The OECD Steel Committee² met in Paris on 11 and 12 October to examine the steel policies of member countries. At its session on 24 and 25 October the Economic and Social Committee issued an own-initiative Opinion³ on industrial reorganization and the resources to be deployed at Community level. It also delivered its Opinion³ on two Commission proposals⁴ addressed to the Council on 16 January for decisions relating to Community aid for restructuring or conversion investments in shipbuilding and textiles.

Steel

Forward steel programme

2.1.16. On 3 October⁵ the Commission formally adopted the forward programme for steel for the fourth quarter of 1979, which the ECSC Consultative Committee had approved in September.⁶

The forecasts as a whole indicate that the Community's crude steel production is likely to be 35.6 million tonnes in the fourth quarter of this year, or 8.8% more than in the corresponding period of last year. This result would be the highest quarterly production level achieved since 1974. The apparently large increase in steel production stems to a great extent from the heavy reduction of stocks that occurred in the fourth quarter of last year, during which internal consumption was covered as to 3.7 million tonnes by steel withdrawn from stock. The true improvement in the situation is that which results from the increase in steel consumption, which does not exceed 3%.

... The rate of plant utilization will not exceed 70% in the fourth quarter of 1979.

... With regard to bar (beams and heavy sections, merchant bars, reinforcing bars and wire rod), the delivery levels take account of a fairly encouraging trend in demand (notably the external demand for reinforcing bars). Deliveries of flat products, on the other hand, have been fixed more conservatively in view of the continuing weakness of the market for these products in most countries; the figures, however, are regarded as maximum limits.

It is therefore essential, especially in the case of flat products, that the iron and steel undertakings adapt their deliveries very strictly to the real needs of the market.

Application of the anti-crisis plan

2.1.17. On 31 October the Commission decided,⁷ as in January,⁸ April ⁹ and June,¹⁰ to fine four Italian steel firms—Acciaierie et Ferriere Lucchini; Profilatinave SpA; Acciaierie Pisogne SpA: Ferrosider SpA—that had not respected the minimum prices it had set for certain steel firms.

Industrial loans

2.1.18. Pursuant to Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to grant a

- ³ Points 2.3.83 and 2.3.84.
- ⁴ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.27.
- ³ OJ C 264 of 19.10.1979.
- ⁶ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.60.
- ⁷ OJ C 280 of 9.11.1979.
- Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.23.
 Bull. EC 4 1070, point 2.1.17
- ⁹ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.17.
- ¹⁰ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.19.

¹ OJ L 176 of 15.7.1977.

² Point 2.2.50.

Customs union

loan of LFR 250 million (roughly 6.2 million EUA) to the Société Métallurgique et Minière de Rodange-Athus SA.

The Commission also decided to grant a loan of DM 150 million (roughly 59.3 million EUA) to Friedr. Krupp Hüttenwerke AG, Bochum. The loan will be used in the joint financing of a comprehensive investment programme which, apart from capital expenditure on rationalization, is mainly concerned with the restructuring of crude-steel and rolled-steel production in the company's various works.

Textiles

2.1.19. A further meeting with representatives of the European textile and clothing industries was held on 11 and 12 October.¹ The discussion bore mainly on application of the Multifibre Arrangement in 1978 and the early months of 1979. The same problems were also discussed on 17 and 18 October,¹ at a meeting with the representatives of the unions, who together form the European Committee of Textile Trade Unions.

Customs union

Simplification of customs formalities

2.1.20. On 29 October the Commission recommended that the Council—with certain reservations—accept, on behalf of the Community, an annex to the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures.

This Convention (known as the Kyoto Convention), drawn up by the Customs Cooperation Council with the Community among its Contracting Parties,² provides for the preparation of a number of annexes, each of which has the status of a convention and may be accepted separately. The Community has already accepted nine annexes relating to different customs procedures. The Commission recommendation relates to the acceptance of the annex concerning reimportation of goods in the same State.

Common Customs Tariff

Classification

2.1.21. On 17 and 30 October the Commission adopted two regulations aimed at ensuring uniform implementation of the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature, the first concerning the classification of lenghts of absorbent cotton fabric (known as gauze) under CCT subheading 55.09 A I³ and the second, classification of a product in aqueous solution under CCT subheading 29.22 A I.⁴

Economic tariff matters

Tariff quotas

2.1.22. On 29 October the Council adopted a Regulation⁵ opening a Community tariff quota of 700 tonnes for fresh or chilled tomatoes (CCT subheading ex 07.01 M I) originating in the ACP States and in the over-

¹ Point 2.2.14 and 2.2.15.

² OJ L 100 of 21.4.1975.

³ OJ L 262 of 18.10.1979.

⁴ OJ L 274 of 31.10.1979.

⁵ OJ L 277 of 6.11.1979.

Customs union

seas countries and territories, at a duty of 4.4% with a minimum charge of 2 EUA per 100 kilograms net weight. This quota applies from 15 November 1979 to 29 February 1980 and is allocated to the Community reserve.

Valuation for customs purposes

2.1.23. Om 29 October the Commission presented to the Council a proposal for a regulation on the valuation of goods for customs purposes, the intention being to replace existing Community legislation in this area by the new system developed in the 1973-79 Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Tokyo Round). The new rules are based on the Agreement on implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Origin of goods

2.1.24. On 9 October the Council adopted a Regulation¹ making Decision 1/79 of the EEC-Cyprus Association Council amending the EEC-Cyprus Association Agreement Protocol² concerning the definition of the concept originating products and methods of administrative cooperation applicable within the Community. This Council Regulation took effect on 1 July.

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Distribution

Cooperation between international associations of department stores

2.1.26. The Commission terminated proceedings under the EEC Treaty's rules on competition with regard to the articles of three international associations of department stores and to certain agreements between department stores which had been notified to it. The associations include the largest stores operating within the common market.

The stores in question are the Réunion international des magasins populaires et utilitaires (RIMPU), Paris, whose members include Kaufhalle (Federal Republic of Germany), Schou-Epa (Denmark), SCA Monoprix (France), Standa (Italy) and Hema (Netherlands); the Intercontinental Group of Department Stores (GIGM), Lausanne, which includes GB-Inno-BM (Belgium), Karstadt (Germany), Printemps (France), Grands Magasins Monopol (Luxembourg), Vroom and Dreesman (Netherlands) and Lewis Limited/Selfridges (United Kingdom); and the International Merchandising Association—Association internationale de Com-

^{2.1.25.} At its plenary session on 24 and 25 October the Economic and Social Committee presented an opinion³ on the multiannual programme for the attainment of the customs union, adopted by the Commission on 8 March.⁴

¹ OJ L 271 of 29.10.1979.

² OJ L 339 of 28.12.1977.

³ Point 2.3.87.

^{*} OJ C 84 of 31.3.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5.

merce et de Gestion (ACI/AICG) which includes Kaufhof (Germany), Magasin du Nord (Denmark), Galeries Lafayette (France), De Bijenkorf (Netherlands) and The John Lewis Partnership (United Kingdom).

The main objective of these international associations and agreements is to organize a form of business cooperation for the exchange of information and experience, for studying organizational problems and for working out and implementing joint buying arrangements. Furthermore, the articles of the associations were at the time of notification based on the principle of monopoly and non-competition between members and contained the following restrictive clauses:

(i) admission limited to one member per country;

(ii) admission of new members subject to a unanimous vote of existing members;

(iii) members prohibited from engaging in retail business in the country of another member of the same association.

These restrictions, which are contrary to the Community rules on free competition, were dropped in the course of the proceedings either on the initiative of the associations themselves or in response to Commission representations. The Commission has found, firstly, that the various forms of business cooperation between department stores, such as the exchange of information, experience and documentation, are of limited scope and, secondly, that the volume of joint buying is so negligible that it can have no appreciable effect on trade between Member States. The Commission's action is in line with the policy it has hitherto applied to distribution on the basis of the rules on competition.¹ The Commission will continue to monitor the development of such forms of business cooperation.

Licences, trade marks and business names

Prohibition of export ban

2.1.27. Following Commission action, a United Kingdom publisher, Ernest Benn Ltd, has deleted a note in its catalogue describing a particular book as not for export to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Export restrictions on books within the common market are contrary to the EEC competition rules in the same way as export restrictions on other goods. It is also the Commission's opinion that any partitioning of the common market by means of copyright licences must be justified under Article 85(3)of the EEC Treaty. Furthermore, the Commission's general view is that once a copy of a book has been sold by or with the consent of the copyright owner in one Member State, that copy must be free to move throughout the EEC in the same way as patented or trademarked goods.

In the case in question, the importance of free movement is enhanced by the fact that the book, 'Ashley Courtenay's British Hotel Guide' contains parallel texts in English, French and German. Distribution of this book is entrusted to a separate firm in Germany, but this does not justify any attempt by the United Kingdom distributor to control the ultimate destination within the common market of any copies of the book sold by him. Prompt acknowledgement of this fact by the firm in question has enabled the Commission to close its investigation.

¹ See also the Decisions concerning *Socemas* (1966 and 1968); *Safco* (December 1971—Bull. EC 2-1972, point 23); *Intergroup* (July 1975—Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2120) and *Spices* (December 1977—Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.51).

Competition

State aids

General schemes of aid

Belgium

2.1.28. On 19 October the Commission decided to raise no objection to the implementation by the Belgian Government of a draft Royal Order instituting a job creation premium, which had been notified to it pursuant to Article $93(^3)$ of the EEC Treaty.

The premium will be paid to firms in the industrial, commercial, agricultural or service sectors which have begun to operate a working week of no more than 38 hours and have taken on additional workers before 31 December 1980. These firms will receive an annual premium of BFR 250 000 for each additional worker, for a maximum of two vears, paid in arrears. The additional workers concerned must either be persons in receipt of unemployment benefit for at least six months (rehabilitation premium) or young persons or other newly-unemployed persons (adjustment premium). Aid will be granted for only a small proportion of the firm's workforce, normally no more than 10% for firms with more than 40 employees.

The Commission has scrutinized the scheme in the light of its general rules for aid schemes of this kind and with regard to the particular features of the proposals in question. It concluded that some doubt must remain as to whether the measures are caught by Article 92(1) of the EEC Treaty, but that in any case they qualify for exemption under the derogation of Article 92(3)(b) (aid to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State) having regard to the very high level of unemployment in Belgium, the limited duration of the scheme—which expires on 1 January 1981—and the fact that premiums would be granted for a limited proportion of the workforce of the firms concerned.

However, the Commission has requested the Belgian Government to submit a quarterly report on cases of application of the scheme, enabling it to check that aid has not been concentrated on sensitive industries.

Regional aids

Germany

2.1.29. On 19 October the Commission decided to raise no objection to a scheme of assistance notified by the German Government which aims to promote technology and research and encourage the film industry in Berlin. The overall objective of the various measures, financed by budget appropriations, is to maintain and enhance Berlin's economic viability and its importance as a cultural centre. The scheme primarily affects the transfer and development of new knowhow-aid being concentrated on innovative small schemes in and medium-sized firms-and provides for the setting up of an agency and a technology centre, for the expansion or conversion of research institutes and for the establishment of a special fund for small and medium-sized firms. Further measures are aimed at encouraging the production and distribution of shorts and films for children and young people made in Berlin, on condition that the Berlin film industry is involved in the making of these films and that they can be categorized as 'German films' within the meaning of the Act to assist the German film industry.

The Commission has found that the scheme is compatible with the common market in so

Competition

far as the package of measures is likely to increase the economic attractiveness of the Berlin area and encourage an influx of new orders, and so help to offset the economic disadvantages inherent in Berlin's special situation.

However, since the Act to assist the German film industry referred to above contains restrictions on the free movement of persons and services and is currently the subject of infringement proceedings pursuant to Article 168 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has reserved the right to take similar proceedings under Article 169 in respect of the new measure to assist the Berlin film industry.

Denmark

2.1.30. On 22 October the Commission decided not to oppose the Danish Government's proposal to extend until 31 December 1981 the designation as assisted areas of certain regions of Denmark at present designated on a temporary basis.

When stating its views in April 1977¹ on the Danish regional aid scheme as a whole and in December 1977² on certain amendments to the scheme, the Commission agreed that six regions of Denmark should be designated as assisted areas for a two-year period; these are the areas concerned by the Danish Government's present proposal. A recent socioeconomic analysis by the Commission has shown justification for extending the designation of these areas.

France

2.1.31. On 31 October the Commission authorized implementation of Decree No 78-1251 of 27 December 1978 amending the service industries siting grant (PLAT), one of the measures in the French regional development aid scheme.3 The French authorities had delayed notifying this Decree to the Commission, in violation of Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty.

The French Government has for a number of years pursued a policy of assisting tertiary activities, with the twin aims of expansion and decentralization; the amendments to the PLAT scheme are primarily designed to increase its effectiveness and flexibility, notably by providing for the amount of grant to be varied in accordance with the location of projects and the benefit to be expected from them.

The Commission found, after a detailed scrutiny of the proposals, that the new variable rates of PLAT might in certain cases lead to the ceilings fixed in its principles of coordination of regional aid systems⁴ being exceeded by around 5%; even so it decided not to oppose implementation of the scheme because there is only a limited risk that the ceilings will be exceeded and the French Government has undertaken to adapt the amended PLAT scheme to the principles of coordination applicable from January 1981. The Commission's decision is however subject to prior notification of all cases where ceilings are exceeded; the French Government has also been requested to supply detailed reports on all cases of application of the PLAT scheme. Finally, the Commission has reminded the French Government that the PLAT must not be given in combination with other regional aid measures that might then exceed Community aid ceilings.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1977, 2.1.18.

Bull. EC 12-1977, 2.1.63. Bull. EC 12-1976, 2132.

Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.34.

Industry aids

United Kingdom

2.1.32. On 12 October the Commission decided to raise no objection to the implementation of a United Kingdom scheme of aid for shipbuilding for the period 1979-81 and at the same time to close the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty which had been initiated in June 1978 in respect of a similar aid scheme for the period 1978/79.

The United Kingdom shipbuilding industry has contracted significantly over the last four years in terms of employment and capacity, and is in a serious position with regard to future orders.

The United Kingdom Government considers that an aid scheme is necessary to enable the shipbuilding industry to accept new orders and prevent its collapse which would entail unacceptable social and industrial consequences.

Under the scheme, aid is linked to the achievement of further reductions in capacity and to restructuring measures designed to adapt the industry to current market conditions. Maximum production aid will be 25% of the contract price. Shipbuilding capacity in the United Kingdom is to be reduced to $510\ 000\ cgrt^1$ by 1981 as against a 1978 total of 762 000 cgrt. The United Kingdom Government has endorsed these targets.

Having considered the modifications to the 1979-81 scheme as against the 1978/79 scheme, the Commission concluded that it should raise no objection.

Competition

Ireland

2.1.33. On 22 October the Commission decided to terminate the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty which had been initiated in April 1979² in respect of a subsidy granted by the Irish Government to national bakeries in order to reduce the price of a standard loaf. Following talks with the Irish authorities the latter agreed gradually to extend the benefit of the subsidy to loaves imported from other Member States; this move would be accompanied by measures to restructure the baking industry.

Aids to exports

Netherlands

2.1.34. On 2 October the Commission decided to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the application to intra-Community trade of an arrangement between the Netherlands Central Bank and the Dutch commercial banks (Exportfinancieringsarrangement = EFA).

Under this arrangement the Central Bank accords certain credit and discount facilities to the commercial banks to enable them to finance export operations by Dutch firms at a rate of interest below the normal market rate applicable to domestic transactions. These facilities will be granted in respect of bills drawn on foreign buyers and promissory notes issued by the latter in favour of a bank registered in the Netherlands, provided that they are made out in guilders, are guaranteed by the Netherlandse Crediet Verzekering

¹ cgrt = Compensated gross register tonnes.

² Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.28.

Maatschappij (NCM) and relate to loans for a period of more than two years for the purpose of financing Dutch exports.

The scheme in question constitutes a State aid within the meaning of Article 92(1) of the EEC Treaty since it is liable to favour certain undertakings or the production of certain goods and affect intra-Community competition, in so far as assistance may be granted to Dutch exports to other Members States.

Accordingly, in line with its position on previous occasions' that aids granted by Member States to promote sales of their products on the markets of their Community partners are incompatible with the common market, the Commission has decided to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the Dutch scheme.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Insurance

Mutual assistance between national authorities responsible for supervision of insurance

2.1.35. On 23 October the Council formally adopted a Decision approving a Recommendation by the Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) concerning institutional cooperation between the authorities responsible for supervision of private insurance. The Recommendation invites the OECD Member countries to conclude bilateral agreements enabling the national authorities responsible for supervision of insurance to assist one another.

Banks

Coordination of banking legislation and cooperation with credit associations

2.1.36. The 'Comittee of Credit Associations of the European Community (CCA)' set up at the initiative of the Commission, held its first meeting on 15 October. The meeting was attended by Mr Tugendhat, Member of the Commission, and the Presidents and top officials of the associations concerned. The Commission's aim in setting up the Committee was to involve the credit industry (banks, savings banks, cooperatives, etc.) in its work on coordinating banking legislation, through the intermediary of the association formed at Community level.

Among the items discussed on 15 October was the new programme recently launched in this area in close collaboration with the national banking authorities of the nine Member States, represented on the 'Advisory Committee' which was set up by the Coordinating Directive of 12 December 1977² and met for the first time on 19 June,³ and more technical subjects such as credit information exchange and automation in the banking sector.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.27, and Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.43.

² OJ L 322 of 17.12.1977; Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.49 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.64.

³ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.38.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions and taxation

Stock exchanges and other institutions working in the securities field

Information to be published on a regular basis by companies whose securities are admitted to stock exchange listing

2.1.37. At its session on 24 and 25 October, the Economic and Social Committee delivered its Opinion¹ broadly endorsing, subject to certain observations, the proposal for a Council Directive, sent by the Commission on 19 January, on information to be published on a regular basis by companies whose transferable securities are admitted to official stock exchange listing.²

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Turnover taxes

Eight VAT Directive

2.1.38. At its meeting on tax questions, held on 16 October, the Council recorded its agreement on a new VAT Directive, the Eighth, the proposal for which had been submitted by the Commission on 11 January 1978.³ The Directive lays down arrangements for the refund of VAT to taxable persons not established in the territory of the country.

It will be recalled that the Sixth VAT Directive of 17 May 1977⁴ established the principle that all taxable persons are entitled to have VAT deducted or refunded whatever the country in which they incur expenditure attracting the tax. The Eighth Directive harmonizes, at Community level, the arrangements for refunding VAT to foreign taxable persons residing in the Community, thereby eliminating the differences which exist in this field in the various member countries and which could give rise to deflection of trade and distortions of competition.

So as to facilitate applications for refunds, the Eighth Directive introduces an identical form for all Community countries. Accordingly, taxable persons will merely have to submit their application accompanied by the substantiating documents and a statement issued by the relevant official department certifying that they rank as a taxable person for the purpose of VAT in the Member State in which they are established.

Mutual assistance between national tax authorities

2.1.39. On 16 October the Council also recorded its agreement on two Directives concerning mutual assistance between tax authorities in the Member States. The aim of the Directives is to extend to VAT the arrangements made by the Directive of 19 December 1977^5 concerning mutual assistance by the competent authorities of the Member States in the field of direct taxation and by the Directive of 15 March 1976^6 on mutual assistance for the recovery of claims resulting from operations forming part of the system of financing the European Agricul-

¹ Point 2.3.88.

² OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.40.

³ OJ C 26 of 1.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.66.

^{*} OJ L 145 of 13.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

⁵ OJ L 336 of 27.12.1977; Bull. EC 11-1977, point

^{2.1.51} and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.69.

[•] OJ L 73 of 19.3.1976.

tural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, and of agricultural levies and customs duties. These two new Directives mark significant progress in connection with the measures already taken to combat tax evasion and avoidance on a Community scale.

Tenth VAT Directive

2.1.40. At the same meeting the Council held a policy debate on the proposal for a Tenth VAT Directive, presented by the Commission on 23 April,¹ the aim of which is to clarify the provisions of the Sixth VAT Directive relating to the place where a service is supplied in the case of the hiring out of movable tangible property. The Council requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine this further, particularly in the light of the Opinion expected from Parliament.

Excise duties

2.1.41. Also on 16 October, the Council examined the Communication presented by the Commission on 26 June² as a basis for a compromise agreement on the main problems arising in connection with its proposals, submitted in 1972, to harmonize the structures of exercise duties on alcoholic beverages (beer, wine and spirits).³ This was the first time the Council discussed the proposals. It agreed to resume examination of them at a later date.

Direct taxes

Collective investment institutions and company taxation

2.1.42. At its plenary session on 24 and 25 October, the Economic and Social Committee

adopted an Opinion⁴ endorsing, subject to certain observations, the Commission's proposal for a Council Directive, presented on 24 July 1978, on the application to collective investment institutions of the Directive concerning the harmonization of systems of company taxation and of withholding taxes on dividends.⁵

Employment and social policy

Employment

2.1.43. In October, employment problems were again the focal point of concern both at Community level (meeting of Senior Employment Officials,⁶ the Standing Committee on Employment⁷) and at international level (European regional conference of the ILO⁸). The Commission adopted documents on two important subjects, the reorganization of working time⁹ and combined training and work schemes for young people.¹⁰

Standing Committee on Employment

2.1.44. The Standing Committee on Employment held its sixteenth meeting in Brussels on 9 October with Mr G. Fitzgerald, Irish Minister for Labour, in the Chair. Two

² Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.39.

- ⁵ OJ C 184 of 2.8.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.44b.
- Point 2.1.47.
- ' Points 2.1.44 to 2.1.46.
- * Point 2.2.45.
- Point 2.1.48.
- Point 2.1.49.

¹ OJ C 116 of 9.5.1979.

OJ C 43 of 29.4.1972.

⁴ Point 2.3.89.

matters were discussed: the reduction of the qualitative mismatch between supply and demand on the labour market; progress made in the Commission's work on the reorganization of working time, on the basis of an oral report from the Commission.

2.1.45. The Committee noted the analysis carried out by the Commission on the qualitative mismatch between supply and demand on the labour market and observed that this was the first time that the matter had been raised in relation to the Community as a whole. It considered that structural problems and a shortage of suitable vacancies were the main causes of the present unemployment and that mismatch was a contributory factor. Many of those present put forward suggestions for remedying the problems of mismatch and the trade union representatives submitted twelve specific proposals to the Committee. The following guidelines emerged from the discussion:

(i) Vocational guidance provision for young persons should be expanded as a back up to retraining measures and to take account of the increasing numbers of women on the labour market;

(ii) Post-school vacational training should be given fresh impetus so as to meet the needs in a number of countries for 'on-the-job' training;

(iii) Placement: the Commission should work in close collaboration with management and workers to improve the efficiency of the placement services;

(iv) Public employment services: some genuine cooperation appeared necessary at national and local level to enable the public employment services to help regulate the labour market by making consistent use of the various means available. 2.1.46. As regards improvements in working conditions, the Committee considers that workers should be given greater responsibility for their own tasks and that they and their representatives should be encouraged to participate in the decision-making process in matters affecting their working conditions.

Discussions on mismatch also raised certain aspects of the problem of reorganizing working time. The workers' representatives stressed that the present economic outlook highlighted the need for such measures. Lastly, the Committee took note of the progress report submitted to it by the Commission on its endeavours to reorganize working time. Reference was also made to the outcome of recent discussions on this matter¹ with management and workers.

Meeting of Senior Employment Officials

2.1.47. The Senior Employment Officials met on 30 October to exchange views on measures taken in various Member States and short-term employment prospects. They also discussed the conclusions of the recent meeting of the Standing Committee on Employment; at that meeting the Commission had presented a working programme on recommended priority measures.²

Reorganization of working time

2.1.48. On 30 October the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal for a resolution on the reorganization of working time.

On 15 May³ the Council had instructed the Commission to continue its studies and sub-

Buil. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.3.17.

² Point 2.1.44.

³ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.53.

mit specific proposals for the reorganization of working time and in June the European Council¹ had confirmed that the proposals should be submitted as quickly as possible. Lastly, on 22 May² and 9 October³ the Standing Committee on Employment began comprehensive discussions on this problem and its implications.

The draft resolution submitted by the Commission takes into account the findings of these discussions. For the moment it is no more than a preliminary paper, which will be given its final form after talks with unions and employers' organizations in preparation for the Council meeting on 22 November. The preamble enumerates the background to the planned measures (demographic trends, low economic growth, adjustment problems resulting from the tendency for oil prices to rise and the gradual introduction of new technologies) wich will cause major problems for employment during the 1980s.

A contribution should, therefore, be made towards improving the employment situation and working conditions by introducing, in the near future, measures to promote worksharing and other supporting measures. These should be part of an overall plan to restore growth potential competitivity and innovation and respond to the emergence of new needs in a non-inflationary context.

Any costs arising from the implementation of work-sharing measures should be shared fairly among the parties concerned. Moreover, part of the increased productivity should be allocated to reducing working time rather than to higher wages or other nonwage benefits.

In the light of exchanges of opinion which have taken place in recent months and the preliminary work of the Commission, the following guidelines have been proposed for action by the Community and the Member States on the reorganization of working time:

(i) Combined training and work schemes: the Council is planning a separate resolution;⁴

(ii) Overtime: restrictions on the systematic use of overtime which should, in any case, only be used in exceptional circumstances;

(iii) Flexible retirement: this should be on a voluntary basis and viewed in conjunction with part-time work and longer holidays for older workers to facilitate a phased reduction in working hours towards the end of their working life;

(iv) Part-time work has become a fact of life on the labour market and the conditions governing it should be specified. A Community approach should be based on the principles that part-time work should be voluntary and open to both men and women. It should not be developed to the detriment of existing jobs. Part-time workers should have the same social rights and obligations as full-time workers, bearing in mind the specific nature of the work performed; lastly, this type of work should not be restricted to a half-time system; daily, weekly or monthly arrangements might be envisaged.

(v) Temporary work has increased considerably in the majority of Member States in recent years.

Community action should be taken in support of measures introduced by the Member States with a view to controlling the activities of temporary employment firms and providing social protection for temporary workers; (i) Shift work should be organized taking into account the competition position of

¹ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 1.1.13.

² Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.50. ³ Point 2.1.44

³ Point 2.1.44. ⁴ Point 2.1.49.

undertakings and be approached in the light of the specific features of the various sectors. Problems concerning night work should be dealt with on the same basis. Furthermore, in May this year the Commission sent proposals' to the Council on the social aspects of restructuring in the steel industry, some of which dealt with the reorganization of working hours;

(ii) Annual hours of work: the Commission will examine, with the two sides of industry, the circumstances in which a joint approach might be developed leading to a Community framework which would be incorporated into inter-trade and sectoral agreements.

Combined training and work schemes for young people

2.1.49. On 31 October the Commission forwarded a communication to the Council containing a draft resolution on combined training and work schemes for young people. Last March the European Council² had asked the Commission to make a study of specific measures that might be taken in this field.

The European Council felt that this form of training would contribute to improving the current employment situation. It is a carefully planned form of training according to which a period of actual training alternates with a period of work. The goal is a smooth transition from school to working life. The scheme can also help young people in widely varying situations.

The draft resolution analyses the vocational prospects of the young unemployed, who account for 39% of the unemployed in the Community. Unemployment is particularly prevalent among 14 to 19 year olds and less qualified young people. A fairly high percentage of each age group (24% in the case of 16

and 17 year olds and 41% of 17 and 18 year olds) do not continue their education or attend training courses on leaving school.

The Commission summarizes the experience the Member States have gained with this form of training and sets out a number of general principles designed to improve and facilitate the planning of combined training and work schemes. Particular stress is laid on the need to consult both management and unions when drawing up plans for linking work and training.

Combined work and training, e.g. apprenticeship, full-time or weekly courses and employment-training contracts, is already widely current in a number of Member States. The goals proposed to the Member States include extending these schemes to new industries and new categories of workers, improving their standard in particular as regards new training methods, extending the training base and rationalizing the certificates or diplomas awarded.

Special attention is devoted to the needs of young people leaving school with few qualifications to start a job that offers no training opportunities. The Member States are asked to take steps to help these young people by means of financial incentives, legal measures and the provisions of collective agreements. In order to put these guidelines into practice the Commission intends to support certain schemes via the European Social Fund, for example by improving the selection criteria set down for the management of the Fund and by making the rules governing the award of Fund assistance more flexible in the case of young people looking for their first job.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.55.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.1.5 and 2.1.40.

Employment and social policy

Employment and social policy

Free movement of workers

2.1.50. At its 24 and 25 October session the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion¹ on the Commission communication to the Council on the procedure for consultation between the Member States on migration policy in respect of non-member countries.²

Sectoral measures

Readaptation of workers in the ECSC industries

2.1.51. In October, acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to contribute a total of 23 943 500 EUA towards the cost of redeploying 9 938 workers affected by the closure of iron and steel undertakings in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

European Social Fund

Assistance from the Social Fund: second instalment 1979

2.1.52. On 19 October the Commission approved the second series of applications for assistance from the European Social Fund. The applications, examined by the Fund Committee on 6 July,¹ were for the following amounts:

(i) retraining for workers leaving agriculture, textile and clothing working, young workers experiencing difficulties in finding employment, migrant workers and women (Article 4):

Amounts (million EUA)
6.83
169.63
32.00
72.00

(ii) retraining for unemployed or underemployed workers in the Community's leastdeveloped regions, training of workers to meet the requirements of technical and industrial progress, vocational retraining of workers employed in groups of undertakings undergoing restructuring and the rehabilitation of handicapped persons (Article 5):

(million EUA)
292.37
47.78
1.21

Social protection

The fight against poverty

2.1.53. On 29 October the Commission presented to the Council its second report on the European programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty. The first report (on the extension of the initial pro-

Point 2.3.94.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.43.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.43.

gramme¹ approved by the Council on 22 July 1975) was presented to the Council in January 1977.²

In its concluding remarks, entitled 'A developing programme', the report considers the shape of activities over the remaining two years of the present 5 year programme.

The chief concern of the programme is to coordinate at Community level action and research carried out in individual Member States, thus enabling members to profit from each other's experience and pool their ideas and proposals.

The projects examined in the report are classified into three groups: the first includes projects whose principal mode of work is through Community action; the main aim of the second is to improve the situation of the poor through action designed to improve the operation of certain existing social service systems; the third comprises schemes designed to help groups of people particularly threatened by poverty.

European Social Budget

2.1.54. At its 24 and 25 October session, the Economic and Social Committee delivered an Opinion³ on the second European Social Budget, which the Commission presented to the Council on 10 July $1978.^2$

Living and working conditions

Housing

2.1.55. Under the second instalment of the eighth scheme of financial aid to provide low-cost housing for workers in ECSC industries, the Commission approved building projects

for a total appropriation of 1 049 437 EUA. These appropriations will finance the construction of 402 dwellings in five countries: Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the Netherlands.

Industrial relations and Labour law

2.1.56. On 19 October a formal meeting of the Mixed Committee on the Harmonization of Working Conditions in the Coal Industry, which was celebrating its 25th anniversary, was held in Saarbrücken. The importance of contacts between the two sides of industry in the Mixed Committee was stressed at this meeting.

Health and safety

2.1.57. On 18 October the Commission approved a memorandum on the implementation of seventeen social research projects designed to complete the third research programme in ergonomics and rehabilitation.¹ Financial assistance amounting to 2 679 315 EUA has been set aside for this research, which concerns the processing of information and the problem of protecting workers in the context of technological development, the causes and effects of damage to hearing and an assessment of new developments in special protective equipment and material.

This memorandum was forwarded to the Council on 24 October for its assent and to the ECSC Consultative Committee for its Opinion under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty.

¹ Bull. CE 7/8-1975, point 2231.

² Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.1.28.

³ Point 2.3.93.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.59.

Employment and social policy

Regional policy

2.1.58. On 11 October the Commission decided to set aside 193 300 EUA for two research projects under the third ECSC research programme in ergonomics and rehabilitation¹ and 295 000 EUA for three research projects under the third ECSC programme on Medical research on chronic respiratory diseases.²

2.1.59. From 3 to 5 October the Commission organized a scientific seminar in Luxembourg, in collaboration with the French atomic energy authority on the problems of optimization of radiation protection and public health. More than fifty experts from the Member States of the Community, the United States and Sweden took part in this meeting at which experience gained in the various countries on the application of optimization, which is one of the key concepts in radiation protection, was analysed. An examination was also made of how this concept can be more clearly defined and made more practical in legislation and in the practice of radiation protection.

2.1.60. The European Diving Technology Committee (EDTC) met in Luxembourg on 10 and 11 October. A guide on diving safety was drawn up. This guide, together with a pamphlet on medical aspects of diving, is available on request. The Committee examined the problem of training for deepsea divers and technical aspects of deep-sea diving.

Handicapped persons

2.1.61. On 30 October the Commission. forwarded a report to the Council on the initial Community action programme for the vocational rehabilitation of handicapped persons which was the subject of a Council

Resolution of 27 June 1974.³ In this report, which covers the period 1974 to 1979, the Commission notes the initiatives taken and reports that handicapped people are currently experiencing difficulties in obtaining jobs at the end of their rehabilitation period. It therefore proposes a course of action to overcome these difficulties.

Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.62. The Executive Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation met in Luxembourg on 30 October and examined 243 applications and earmarked financial assistance amounting to about BFR 2 371 706 for 224 young people whose fathers had been employed in the coal or iron mines or in an ECSC iron and steel industry and had died as a result of an industrial or occupational disease.

Regional policy

Financing operations

European Regional Development Fund

First measures under the ERDF 'non-quota' section

2.1.63. On 16 October the Commission put up to the Council⁴ a first batch of specific

¹ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2.2.28.

Bull. EC 5-1966, point 2.2.28. OJ C 80 of 9.7.1974. 2

³

OJ C 285 of 15.11.1979.

Community measures to be financed under the new 'non-quota' section of the European Regional Development Fund set up in February 1979.¹

The explanatory memorandum describes the grounds for these non-quota operations, brought in when the ERDF basic regulation was amended:

'The political grounds which justify the financing of specific measures by the 'quota-free' section of the ERDF are identical with those which have led to the introduction of the method of assessing the regional impact (RIA) of every Community policy or measure. It has been recognized that regional policy cannot be limited to correcting imbalances, of which the less-favoured regions are victims, by way of *ex post* subsidies, but that it is necessary to prevent, by *ex ante* measures, the perverse effects which may occur in regions as a consequence of Community policies, which cannot always take full account of their regional impact.

For this reason, all Community policies have been reviewed in order to fix priorities governing the use of the 'quota-free' section in consideration of the regional impact of those policies. This has led to a proposal of a first group of five specific measures presented hereunder.

The first characteristic of the measures proposed is the intention to counter the effects of imbalance which may occur and be harmful to those regions which already suffer from clearly inadequate levels of development. The second characteristic consists in adopting a particular method of implementation: to fix clear cut aims, no longer by Community aid to individual projects financed by Member States, but by overall programmes, which correspond to the social and economic requirements of the regions and are of a nature to create conditions for their self-development. The third characteristic of these measures concerns the nature of the interventions planned. Pursuant to the ERDF Regulation, the proportion of the Fund which is subject to quota is used exclusively to aid the capital needed for financing projects. By contrast, the quota-free section provides aid above all for initiative; this is to develop and sustain any capacity for enterprise, which otherwise is unable to be transformed into productive projects, because of an unfavourable environment. From this viewpoint, measures which concern small and medium-size enterprises are the most innovatory and of special importance.

By way of these measures, which can be described as providing 'pilot experience', a new outlook will develop for Community regional policy; this will enjoy greater choice in the use of instruments, more concentration of resources, which are limited, and better coordination of Community interventions, also of the latter with national and regional interventions. This represents a first positive response to the urgent requirements which have been frequently and unanimously felt by all Community institutions.

Specific Community measures are distinguished from those financed under the 'quota' section of the Fund by three important features:

(a) The 'non-quota' section will finance special programmes and not individual investment projects; these programmes will be drawn up by the Member States in collaboration with the Commission.

(b) On the basis of these programmes, the 'non-quota' section will be able to finance a range of activities which the Regional Fund has not so far been able to assist (market surveys, promotion of industrial innovation, management consultancy services, etc.), as well as wider investment categories.

(c) The rates of Community contribution will be higher (up to 70% of the cost of certain types of operation).

The five proposed measures, which provide for expenditure totalling 220 million EUA over a five-year period (1980-84), are as follows:

(i) 120 million EUA to develop rural tourist facilities and small and medium-sized busi-

¹ OJ L 35 of 9.2.1979; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.2.7, and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.37.

Regional policy

ness enterprises in a number of regions affected by the enlargement of the Community (Mezzogiorno, Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc-Roussillon);

(ii) 43 million EUA to improve the environment, promote small and medium-sized enterprises and encourage industrial innovation in areas severely affected by the difficulties in the steel industry (Strathclyde, Cleveland, Clwyd, South and West Glamorgan, Gwent and Corby in the United Kingdom, Naples in Italy and certain areas in Belgium);

(iii) 17 million EUA to improve the environment, promote small and medium-sized enterprises and encourage industrial innovation in areas in the United Kingdom severely affected by the difficulties in the shipbuilding industry (Strathclyde, Cleveland, Tyne and Wear, Merseyside and Belfast);

(iv) 16 million EUA to diversify energy sources in the mountainous areas of the Mezzogiorno;

(v) 24 million EUA to promote tourism and artisanal activities in frontier areas of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

The five themes chosen, which correspond to the five proposed regulations, reflect present events in the Community. In the Commission's view they are only a first set of proposals and will be followed by others.

In fact political opportunity determines which aspect of Community policy is selected at a given moment. Consequently the Commission considers that changing events and the emergence of new needs could necessitate new proposals in the future, irrespective of present estimates of the resources that the quota-free section should possess. It does not wish to exclude in advance the Council's unanimous agreement to any new specific measure. 2.1.64. Regional policy, its problems and its future were the subject of an address by Mr Giolitti, Member of the Commission, at the conference of European local and regional authorities;¹ Mr Giolitti described the development of Community regional policy (particularly following the amendments made in February 1979 to the Regulation setting up the ERDF); he also discussed the regional problems connected with enlargement and the consequences which would ensue for regional policy.

2.1.65. The Economic and Social Committee, meeting in plenary session on 24 and 25 October, proposed, in an "own-initiative" opinion, a number of reforms to the Community's regional policy and called for greater participation by local and regional authorities and by socio-economic organizations in formulating and implementing this policy.² In another 'own-initiative' opinion, the Committee considered the amount of funds allocated to the ERDF.²

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

2.1.66. October saw a series of environmental measures, discussions and meetings. These meetings—which were very numerous —were held in international organizations such as the OECD,³ or under international conventions,⁴ in the form of seminars⁴ or symposia.⁴

¹ Point 2.2.55.

² Points 2.3.90 and 2.3.91.

³ Point 2.2.52.

⁴ Points 2.1.67, 2.1.68, 2.1.74 and 2.1.75.

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Water pollution

2.1.67. The Commission took part in an intergovernmental meeting of the Mediterranean countries, held in Cannes from 1 to 5 October, under the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean against pollution. The main objective of the meeting was the implementation of the Blue Plan, one of the three facets of the programme to save the Mediterranean included in the United Nations environment programme.

Decisions were taken on the method to be followed for launching the Blue Plan, on the specific studies to be undertaken (twelve were selected) and on the part to be played by the Regional Activities Centre to be based in Cannes.

2.1.68. The Commission, as a contracting party to the Paris Convention for the prevention of marine pollution from land-based sources, also attended a technical meeting held in Hamburg from 8 tot 11 October under the Convention. The meeting dealt with the programme for eliminating mercury discharges, PCBs and PCTs, hydrocarbon pollution and the discharges from the titanium dioxide industry.

2.1.69. A delegation of Commission representatives visited Brittany on 9 and 10 October to study on the spot the present state of the beaches, the improvement made since the tanker Amoco Cadiz ran aground in March 1978¹ and the arrangements for using the emergency aid allocated at that time¹ by the Commission for the stricken areas of the Brittany coast.

2.1.70. In October the Council formally adopted two Directives² on the prevention of water pollution, which it had approved on 19 June.³ On 9 October the Commission adopted the Directive on the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of the parameters of quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States and, on 29 October, the Directive on the quality required of shellfish waters.

Chemical substances

Ecotoxicology

2.1.71. The Scientific Advisory Committee to examine the toxicity and ecotoxicity of chemical compounds, set up by the Commission on 28 June 1978⁴ and made up of topranking scientific personalities, held its first meeting in Brussels on 24 and 25 October. The Committee established its procedures, elected its chairman and vice-chairmen and drew up its working programme for the coming months. This programme is based essentially on application of the Council Directive of 18 September 1979^s amending for the sixth time the Directive of 27 June 1967⁶ on approximation of Member States' legislation on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.

Control of chemical substances

2.1.72. A further meeting was held in Brussels on 1 and 2 October with representatives

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, points 2.1.46 and 2.3.21.

² OJ L 271 of 29.10.1979 and L 281 of 10.11.1979.

³ Bull. EC 6-1979, points 2.1.57 and 2.1.60.

⁴ OJ L 198 of 22.7.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.72.

⁵ OJ L 259 of 15.10.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.63 and 9-1979, point 2.1.13.

[•] OIL 196 of 16.8.1967.

of the Member States as part of the negotiations between the Commission and the United States on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The main item on the agenda of this meeting was discussion of a document entitled 'Proposed Health Effects Test Standards for Toxic Substances Control Act Test Rules', which was published last the Environmental Protection Iuly¹ by Agency (EPA). The tests discussed were those concerned with acute and subchronic toxicity, mutagenesis, teratogenesis, reproduction and metabolism. The Commission conveyed its comments to the EPA and the American authorities on this part of the regulations.

Discussions with the Swedish authorities

2.1.73. As part of the cooperation with Sweden on environmental matters inaugurated in 1977,² the Commission organized a meeting to exchange information in Brussels on 15 and 16 October, at which the European industries producing and utilizing cadmium were also represented. The meeting was devoted mainly to the scientific aspects of Swedish regulations on cadmium. The discussions concentrated on the ecotoxical problems of cadmium diffusion, the use of substitute products and, in the absence of such products, derogations from national legislation which could be granted by the Swedish Government. In addition, the need for further coordinated research was recognized and the fields to be covered by such research defined.

Waste management

2.1.74. The Commission took part in an international seminar on glass recycling

organized in Brussels on 4 October by the European Glass Container Federation (FEVE). The conclusions of this seminar revealed the savings which could be made in oil and other raw materials and the reduction which could be made in the cost of removing domestic refuse if the EEC countries agreed to double the amount of glass recycled over the next two to three years. The Commission representative presented the Community view on this matter.

2.1.75. In addition. the Commission attended an international colloquium on energy and the technology of biological elimination of waste held in Rome for 17 to 19 October under the auspices of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Italian Ministry of Health and the National Research Council. The colloquium, at which the Community's policy in this field was set out in detail by the Commission representative, brought to the fore the problems (and some possible solutions) presented by the extraction of energy, particularly in the form of methane, by means of the biological treatment of waste.

2.1.76. The Commission also took part in the congress of the International Reclamation Bureau (BIR) held in Barcelona from 22 to 24 October. This six-monthly congress brings together waste recyclers from most of the industrialized countries. A common policy on waste management was presented or spelled out on this occasion in respect of several fields, such as waste paper, textiles, rubber and synthetics.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.58.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.99.

Noise emissions

2.1.77. On 31 October¹ the Commission sent to the Council a proposal amending the Council Directive of 19 December 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the determination of the noise emission of construction plant and equipment.² The aim of this proposal, which falls under several Community programmes (environment; social; technical barriers), is to specify methods of measuring the on-site noise of construction machines so as to provide effective protection for their operators.

Nuclear safety

2.1.78. The group of top-ranking independent experts on nuclear safety, which the Commission decided to set up 16 May³ after the nuclear accident at Harrisburg, USA, held its first meeting in Brussels on 2 October. The group's task is to advise the Commission on the present nuclear safety situation within the Community and its implications as regards radiation protection. It is also called upon to assess the activities of Community institutions in this field so that its members may put forward proposals which may serve as bases for specific Commission initiatives.

On 2 October⁴ the Commission decided to extend the group's mandate until 31 May 1980, so as give it the time it needs to complete its task.

Protecting the environment and natural resources

Protection of flora and fauna

2.1.79. At its 24 and 25 October session the Economic and Social Committee issued an

opinion⁵ on the proposal for a Decision sent to the Council by the Commission on 20 July⁶ concerning the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats. The Committee endorsed the signing of the Convention by the Community.⁷

Consumers

Consumer protection and information

Textile fibres

2.1.80. On 26 October, the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal⁸ for a Directive amending the Directive of 17 July 1972[°] on the approximation of the laws of Member States relating to certain the methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures. This technical proposal specifies uniform methods of analysis for certain textile products consisting of binary mixtures not covered by the existing Directives on methods of analysis. The aim is to improve consumer information by standardizing the results of tests carried out in the Member States to monitor compliance with the mandatory provisions regarding details of composition to appear on the labels of textile products.

- OJ C 210 of 22.8.1979.
- ⁷ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.47.
 ⁸ OJ C 283 of 13.11.1979.
- ° OJ L 173 of 31.7.1972.

¹ OJ C 300 of 1.12.1979.

² OJ L 33 of 8.2.1979.

³ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.77.

⁴ OJ L 251 of 5.10.1979.

^s Point 2.3.92.

Foodstuffs

2.1.81. On 22 October, the Council formally adopted the Decision on a concerted action project for research into the effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of foods.¹ The cost of the research planned by the Member States will be about 8 million EUA, with a financial contribution of 287 000 EUA from the Community under its coordination function. Nonmember countries may also be involved via COST.

Consumer education

2.1.82. The education of young consumers between the ages of 10 and 12 is to be the subject of a pilot scheme involving teachers from twenty schools in the Member States. These teachers met for the first time in Brussels on 3 October under the auspices of the Commission to coordinate their future work. The aim of the scheme is to evaluate in practice existing teaching material and material currently under preparation, and to provide an opportunity for devising model lessons. The main conclusions reached will be published for the benefit of the teaching profession. This pilot scheme will be carried out in parallel with the activities of the working party on teacher training set up in April.

Promotion of consumer interests

Symposium on the consumer

2.1.83. A symposium on 'The Consumer as User of Services' was organized by the Commission in Brussels on 11 and 12 October. Those present included representatives of European and national consumer organizations, industry, business and the scientific world, members of the other Community institutions and government experts.

The following topics were considered: the public services, with special reference to prices and quality, and to means of redress available to consumers; the service industries, in particular insurance and tourism; and after-sales service for motor vehicles and household electrical appliances.

The symposium had several aims: to provide an opportunity for consumer organizations to meet and discuss points of common interest; to promote dialogue between consumers and commercial/manufacturing interests —one of the objectives set out in the second consumer action programme submitted to the Council in June;¹ to draw attention to the services sector, which is also singled out as a priority area in the second action programme.

Mr Burke, the Commissioner with special responsibility for consumer protection, opened the symposium with a speech in which he reminded the participants of the Community's activities in this field and stressed that the aim was not simply to eliminate technical barriers to trade but rather to improve the quality of life for the people of Europe.

Agriculture

Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2.1.84. On 25 October² the Commission fixed new monetary compensatory amounts

OJ L 270 of 27.10.1979.

² OJ C 218 of 30.8.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, points 1.5.1

to 1.5.7; and Supplement 4/79 - Bull. EC.

(MCAs) for pigmeat in order to take account of the new basic price and the new representative rates applicable in this sector as from 1 November. At the same time Annex IV to the Regulation fixing the monetary compensatory amounts¹ was abolished since the situation which required MCAs fixed in advance to be adjusted no longer existed.

In addition, with effect from 5 November the Commission altered the monetary compensatory amounts for certain processed agricultural products containing the which are not listed in Annex II. As trade in these products appeared somewhat artificial there were grounds for amending the method of calculating the corresponding monetary compensatory amounts so as to prevent undue profits from being made.

Common market organizations

Sugar

2.1.85. On 15 October² the Council fixed the guaranteed prices applicable in 1979/80to cane sugar imported on preferential terms from certain ACP countries, the overseas countries and territories and India.

Because the size of the Community surpluses of raw beet sugar and in view of the world market situation it was decided to re-issue⁴ with effect from 24 October the standing invitation to tender for exports of this type of sugar which had been suspended in July 1979.

Olive oil

2.1.86. On 29 October⁴ the Council fixed for the 1979/80 marketing year the representative market price and the threshold price Agriculture

for olive oil and the percentage of consumption aid intended to promote the consumption of olive oil. The representative market price was fixed at 147 EUA per 100 kg with a view to ensuring a more favourable relationship between the price of olive oil and that of seed oils. The percentage of consumption aid to be used to finance certain information measures was fixed at 4.5.

By a Regulation of 29 October⁴ the Council extended for the 1979/80 marketing year the general rules in respect of production aid for olive oil adopted in 1978, supplementing them with a special provision to be applied in the event of doubt concerning the particulars appearing on the cultivation declaration. Pending the adoption of the rules for the application of the Regulation on producer groups and unions thereof, on 29 October⁴ the Council also adopted special measures in respect of olive oil producer organizations. These measures are identical to those applied during the 1978/79 marketing year.

Lastly, on 25 October the Commission forwarded to the Council a recommendation for a Decision on the signing of the 1979 International Olive-Oil Agreement.

Dried fodder

2.1.87. On 15 October⁵ the Council extended for the 1979/80 marketing year the system of aid for dehydrated potatoes and at the same time fixed the amount of this aid at 11.72 ECU per tonne. To qualify for this aid products must still have a minimum protein content of 8%.

^{&#}x27; OJ L 247 of 1.10.1979.

² OJ L 264 of 20.10.1979.

³ OJ L 256 of 11.10.1979.

⁴ OJ L 274 of 31.10.1979. ⁵ OJ L 263 of 19.10.1979.

Fruit and vegetables

2.1.88. In the fruit and vegetable sector the Commission adopted on 19 October a Regulation¹ enabling Member States to authorize preventive withdrawals of apples because large surpluses are expected.

Wine sector

2.1.89. On 5 October the Commission adopted four Regulations.² The aim of the first is to authorize distillation at the beginning of the 1979/80 marketing year for all types of table wine because the threshold specified in the basic Regulation, i.e. a quantity of table wines of all types under storage contracts of 7 million hl or more, has been greatly exceeded. The second Regulation makes it possible to conclude short-term private storage contracts for grape must and concentrated grape must. The two other Regulations concern the detailed rules for and the application of the additional measures applicable to holders of long-term storage contracts for table wine for the 1978/79 wine-growing vear.

2.1.90. On 15 October the Commission forwarded to the Council a report on the wine-growing potential, which shows that Community vineyards are continuing to decrease and to concentrate increasingly on the production of quality wines. These two positive trends could help to ensure a better balance on the wine market, which so far has been characterized by surpluses.

The report forecasts that during the current winegrowing year (December 1978-December 1979) the area under vines will fall by about 21 000 ha to 2 533 487 ha. During the preceding winegrowing year there was a drop of about 23 000 ha in the area under vines. The entire reduction concerns table wines because the areas producing these wines were reduced by over 25 000 ha. Vineyards producing quality wine (in particular quality wines produced in specified regions) increased by 4 000 ha.

The Commission considers that this trend in wine growing potential is already considerably influenced by the prohibition on new plantings decided on by the Council in 1976 and extended until 30 November 1979, and by the undertaking given by the Council to adopt shortly a series of measures to ensure the adjustment of wine growing potential to market requirements. The Commission had proposed these measures in August 1978³ in its 1979/85 action programme for wine.

A comparison of the trends in production and in consumption shows that this action programme remains completely justified. Despite the reduction in the area under vines the long-term trend points to an increase in production, while the opposite is true for consumption. Following two poor harvests —in 1977 (128 million hl) and 1978 (132 million hl)—production in 1979 could exceed 150 million hl (first estimates not given in the annual report). This year direct human consumption was about 126 million hl, representing a steady reduction compared with 1975 (133 million hl) and 1976 (130 million hl).

Tobacco

2.1.91. On 5 October the Commission sold, by means of an invitation to tender for sale by export, over 2 000 tonnes of baled

¹ OJ L 264 of 20.10.1979.

² OJ L 252 of 6.10.1979.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.6 and Supplement 7/78-Bull. EC.

tobacco held by the Italian intervention agency and obtained from the 1974 and 1976 harvests. This quantity represents almost 8% of total Community stocks.

Milk and milk products

2.1.92. The situation on the skimmed-milk powder market, which was characterized for several years by considerable surpluses and limited disposal possibilities, had led the Commission to adopt measures concerning special sales at reduced prices. The marked reduction in stocks noted in recent weeks¹ enabled the Commission, by Regulations of 19 October,² to suspend special sales of skimmed-milk powder intended for pigs and poultry.

In addition, by a Regulation of 24 October,³ the Commission reduced the special aid granted for liquid skimmed milk intended as feed for animals other than young calves.

In response to the concern of certain members of Parliament and in order to keep a closer watch on butter exports, on 5 October the Commission adopted provisions' making all exports of this product conditional on the presentation of an export licence.

Beef and veal

2.1.93. On 4 October the Commission adopted a Regulation⁵ on detailed rules for the disposal of beef bought in by the intervention agencies. In view of rather high volume, even for the season, of meat at present being bought in to public intervention in the Community, the Commission also considered a programme relating to the sale of its stocks so as to reduce the latter before the end of the year.

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Pigmeat

2.1.94. On 16 October² the Council adopted a Regulation on exceptional aid to Malta in the form of pigmeat following the slaughtering of the major part of the Maltese pig herd.⁶ In addition, on 22 October the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal for a Regulation amending the list of representative markets for this product.

2.1.95. On 3 October the Commission decided to initiate the infringement procedure laid down in Article 169 of the EEC Treaty in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany with regard to certain health inspection arrangements on the importation of pigmeat.⁷

Structural policy

2.1.96. At its session on 24 and 25 October the Economic and Social Committee delivered its Opinion⁸ on the proposals concerning agricultural structures forwarded by the Commission to the Council on 20 March.⁹

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

2.1.97. On 30 October¹⁰ the Council, on a proposal¹¹ from the Commission and after

- ⁵ OJ L 251 of 5.10.1979.
- ⁶ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.82.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.52.

² OJ L 264 of 20.10.1979.

³ OJ L 267 of 25.10.1979.

[•] OJ L 252 of 6.10.1979.

Point 3.3.1.

Point 2.3.95.

^{&#}x27; OJ C 124 of 17.5.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15.

¹⁹ OJ L 275 of 1.11.1979:

[&]quot; OJ C 269 of 24.10.1979.

Agriculture

obtaining the Opinion¹ of the European Parliament, adopted a Regulation concerning aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for emergency measures to reconstitute the agricultural areas of the French overseas departments damaged by hurricanes David and Frederick. This Regulation provides for aid of 12.8 million EUA to the EAGGF.

2.1.98. On 26 October the European Parliament adopted a Resolution¹ on compensation for the disaster affecting agriculture in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

2.1.99. The accounts of the EAGGF Guarantee Section relating to the 1973 financial year were closed by Commission Decision of 12 October.² Of a total of 3 635 million EUA of declared expenditure the Commission refused to clear about 37 million EUA, or almost 1%, as it was not compatible with the Community rules.

2.1.100. On 29 October the Commission adopted a Regulation³ on applications for aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for projects to improve public amenities in certain rural areas. The aim of this Regulation is to determine the form and content of the applications for aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for special forestry programmes in certain Mediterranean zones of the Community provided for in a Regulation adopted at the same time by the Commission.

Financial Report

2.1.101. At the end of October the Commission approved, with a view to its being forwarded to the Council, the Eighth Financial Report relating to EAGGF activities during the 1978 financial year. • For the Guarantee Section, 1978 was marked by a considerable increase in expenditure (8 672.7 million EUA) compared with 1977 (6 830.4 million EUA). Expenditure in the milk sector continued to rise considerably and accounted for 4 015 million EUA or 46.3% of the Guarantee Section's total expenditure. Expenditure in other sectors also increased (cereals, sugar, beef and veal, oils and fats); on the other hand, expenditure fell in several sectors (fruit and vegetables, wine, monetary compensatory amounts).

Since the appropriations available (8 703.2 million EUA) exceeded total expenditure there was no need for a supplementary budget.

• Expenditure by the Guidance Section in respect of common measures increased in 1978 (161.4 million EUA compared with about 100 million EUA in 1977). It mainly involved payments for hill farming and farming in less-favoured areas (34.5 million EUA), for the modernization of farms (28.1 million EUA) and for premiums for the nonmarketing of milk and the conversion of dairy herds to meat production (66 million EUA).

The capital subsidies granted for individual projects to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed amounted to 103 million EUA for 377 projects. In addition, 19 projects to improve structures received aid of 12 million EUA from the Fund.

• Community food aid operations resulted in total expenditure of 226.8 million EUA. These measures mainly concerned the supply

¹ Point 2.3.10 and OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979.

² OJ L 278 of 7.11.1979.

OJ L 286 of 14.11.1979.

to the beneficiary countries of milk products (114 million EUA), cereals (111.2 million EUA) and sugar (1.6 million EUA).

Conditions of competition

2.1.102. Under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty the Commission decided to close the procedure pursuant to Article 93(2) of the Treaty which had been initiated in 1977¹ in respect of certain measures provided for in two Italian draft laws (Campania). One of these drafts concerns the amendment and implementation of regional law No 29/74 subsequently converted into law No 47/77. The other provides for measures in favour of agricultural cooperation subsequently converted into regional law No 49/77. In both cases the Italian authorities undertook to keep within the ceilings which the Commission had proposed.

2.1.103. In addition, the Commission decided not to make any comments with regard to:

(i) an aid measure in the Federal Republic of Germany (Lower Saxony) providing for the unlimited extension of an existing procedure relating to the reconstitution of the pig herd affected by atrophic rhinitis. The Commission also reminded the German Government that it was obliged to notify draft aid measures in good time, as stipulated in Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty;

(ii) decisions taken in Denmark by the Fruit and Vegetable Fund to commit expenditure to finance measures concerning research and control of varietal origins, to finance advertising campaigns and to cover the administrative costs of the Fund;

(iii) changes in Denmark to four Funds intended to finance measures to improve horse breeds and seed varieties and to encourage research into potato varieties and the implementation of advisory and training

(iv) two regulations in Belgium (Antwerp), the first of which provides for aid from the province towards the costs of the loans granted to young persons starting up businesses and the second for the granting of subsidies for didactic and social activities organized on farms;

measures;

(v) an Italian draft law (Latium) concerning measures in the olive growing sector under national law No 984/77, called the Quadrifoglio. Among other types of measure this draft provides for financing for the health protection of olive trees; subsidies olive plantations; the implementation of a pilot research and experimentation programme concerning olive trees, in particular pest control and new techniques; subsidies for the processing and marketing of olive products and for promotional measures in favour of olive oil;

(vi) aid in France for the constitution of carry-over stocks of concentrated apple juice and cider with a view to offsetting the production deficit.

Harmonization of legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.104. On 5 October the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal² for a directive on reducing the number of tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis in the Commun-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.84 and 9-1977, point 2.1.57.

² OJ C 268 of 23.10.1979.

ity regions where the diseases have practically died out, thereby contributing to a reduction in costs and the liberalization of trade cattle.

2.1.105. Parliament on 26 October¹ and the Economic and Social Committee at its session on 24 and 25 October² delivered opinions on the proposals for directives forwarded by the Commission to the Council on 17 and 18 July³ relating to health problems in intra-Community trade in meat products and fresh meat.

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal resources

2.1.106. The Council meeting on fisheries on 29 October in Luxembourg did not hold any substantive discussion on the internal system for the conservation of resources. However, a communication from the Commission having been forwarded to it on the report of the Scientific and Technical Committee for Fisheries on Community stocks, the Council adopted a procedure for progressing towards an agreement on the internal policy.

The Council agreed with the Commission on the need for an approach taking account of both scientific opinion and the socioeconomic aspects of fisheries. It noted the Commission's intention to draw up its proposals on TACs (total allowable catches) in accordance with this approach. The Commission will sound the opinions of the professional groups concerned, with the help of the Consultative Committee for Fisheries.⁴ A working group of high-level officials is to make a report which will be used in the customary way as a basis for discussions at the Council meeting planned for the beginning of December.

The Council decided⁵ to extend, until the end of 1979, its interim decision stipulating that: 'Member States shall conduct their fishing activities in such a way that the catches of their vessels during the interim period shall take into account the total allowable catches (TACs) submitted by the Commission to the Council in its communications of 23 November 1978,⁶ 16 February 1979⁷ and 25 October 1979 and the part of the TACs made available to third countries under agreements or arrangements made with them by the Community.

As regards technical measures for the conservation and surveillance of fishery resources, Member States shall apply the same measures as they applied on 3 November 1976, and other measures taken in accordance with the procedures and criteria of Annex VI to the Council Resolution of 3 November 1976'.⁸

In the draft decision forwarded to the Council on 24 October, the Commission insisted that the interim decision should oblige Member States to notify the Commission of their catches, so that TACs could be better monitored. This was not accepted by the Council.

Point 2.3.10 and OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979.

² Point 2.3.96.

³ OJ C 196 of 3.8.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.76.

[•] OJ L 156 of 23.6.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.98.

^s OJ L 277 of 6.11.1979.

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.86.

⁷ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.69.

^a Bull. EC 10-1976, points 1501 to 1506.

2.1.107. On 22 October the Commission also aproved a national measure by Ireland prolonging the ban on herring fishing in the Celtic Sea and extending the area where fishing for herring is prohibited to the northern part of the Irish Sea up to 53° N.

External aspects

2.1.108. At the Council meeting on 29 October, the United Kingdom delegation opposed the Community's ratification of the framework agreement signed with Canada.¹ The United Kingdom links any ratification of agreements with non-member countries to a general decision by the Council on the internal fisheries system.

The ratification of the framework agreement with Canada will be examined again by the Council at its next meeting, scheduled for 3 and 4 December. Canada is not prepared to negotiate a new agreement for 1980 if the Community does not ratify the current agreement, which is being applied as an *ad hoc* arrangement.

2.1.109. The Council was unable to reach an agreement on the authorization requested by the Commission² to negotiate, on behalf of the Community, the Community's accession to the current International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and the drawing up of a new International Convention. The Community's competence in the matter of whaling is contested by some Member States. The Commission maintained its position that the Community was competent in this area that it should therefore speak with a single voice.

2.1.110. The consultations provided for in the framework agreement between the Com-

munity and Sweden began during October. Their purpose is to fix the 1978 fishing quotas for each of the parties in the other's fishing zone and to reach a decision on the management of common stocks in the Kattegat.

Consultations have also begun between the Community, Sweden and Norway on the fishery arrangements for 1980 in the Skagerrak.

2.1.111. On 9 October the Council decided to sign the agreement between the Community and Sweden on the reproduction of salmon in the Baltic Sea.

Pursuant to this agreement, the Commission also forwarded to the Council on 11 October, a proposal³ for a Regulation on the charging by the Community of a fee for permits authorizing fishing for salmon in Swedish waters.

On 26 October the European Parliament issued its opinion⁴ on the proposal⁵ forwarded by the Commission to the Council on 3 August on the conclusion of that agreement.

2.1.112. On 26 October Parliament issued its opinion⁴ on the proposals⁶ forwarded by the Commission to the Council on 17 and 24 July laying down certain measures for the conservation of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of a Member State and fishing in international waters in the North-West Atlantic, and in breakdown of the catch quotas allocated to these vessels.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.93.

² Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.63.

³ OJ C 280 of 9.11.1979.

[•] OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979.

⁵ OJ C 209 of 21.8.1979.

⁶ OJ C 193 of 31.7.1979; OJ C 202 of 11.8.1979, Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.84.

Markets and structures

Common organization of the markets

2.1.113. On 31 October the Commission adopted a Regulation¹ suspending imports into Italy of frozen squid from non-member countries (not including Greece). The purpose of this provision is to prevent disturbances on the Italian market.

Structural policy

2.1.114. With regard to State aids, the Commission decided on 3 October not to oppose the extension of certain financial aid measures to maintain production capacity which the Netherlands had already applied in the past, particularly in 1978.

2.1.115. On 26 October² Parliament adopted a resolution on fisheries policy.

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Transport

Inland transport

Operation of the market

Access to the market

2.1.116. Opinions were issued by Parliament on 24 October³ and by the Economic and Social Committee at its 24 and 25 October⁴ session on the proposal sent by the Commission to the Council on 13 July⁵ on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between the Member States.

Prices and terms of transport

Support tariffs

2.1.117. On 11 October⁶ the Commission authorized the Italian and French Governments to continue applying support tariffs for certain transport operations in respect of agricultural products for four years. Under the terms of this authorization these tariff measures may be applied until 31 December 1983, with a progressive cutback of the reductions as from 1 January 1982.

Approximation of structures

Social conditions

2.1.118. The United Kingdom consulted the Commission on a draft Order relating to the training of young drivers in Northern Ireland under the Directive of 16 December 1976 on the minimum level of training for some road transport drivers.⁷

The Commission approved the draft on 10 October.⁸

Technical aspects

2.1.119. On 11 and 12 October the COST committee of senior officials approved the

- OJ L 269 of 26.10.1979.
- ⁷ OJ L 357 of 29.12.1976.
- OJ L 269 of 26.10.1979.

[•] OJ L 275 of 1.11.1979.

² Point 2.3.11 and OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979.

Point 2.3.20 and OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979.

Point 2.3.97.

⁵ OJ C 193 of 31.7.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.87.

conclusions of the report issued by the Technical Committee on New Means of Transport, which contains proposals for new actions in respect of electrical road vehicles, dual-mode trolleybuses and replacement fuels.

2.1.120. On 24 October Parliament gave its opinion¹ on the proposal for a Directive sent to the Council by the Commission on 25 July² which lays down technical requirements for inland waterway vessels.

Sea and air transport

2.1.121. On 23 October Parliament adopted a resolution³ on the Commission memorandum on a contribution by the European Communities to the development of air transport services.⁴

Advisory Committee on Transport

2.1.122. The Advisory Committee on Transport met in Brussels on 4 and 5 October and began considering a draft opinion on obstacles to frontier crossing.

Energy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

The Council and energy

2.1.123. On 9 October the Council met in Luxembourg to consider the oil supply situation and policy on coal.

The energy situation in the Community

2.1.124. Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for energy, science and research, reported to the Council on the energy situation in the Community and presented the important document entitled 'The energy programme of the European Communities'' adopted by the Commission on 3 October and sent to the Council and Parliament. Mr Brunner's analysis and comments were well received by the Council.

Action following the Tokyo Summit and Paris Conference

2.1.125. The most important item on the Council's agenda was the question of what action to take after the 26 September Paris Conference⁶ of the Ministers of Energy of the seven States that were represented at the Tokyo Summit.⁷ The Council gave formal expression for the purposes of the Community to the terms and nature of the agreement on how to share out between the Member States the common objective on crude oil imports for the period 1980 to 1985 which was reached at the Paris meeting, the objectives having been fixed by the European Council in Strasbourg⁸ and confirmed in Tokyo.⁶

- ^s Point 2.1.127.
- ⁶ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 1.2.2.
- ⁷ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.69.
- ⁸ Bull. EC 6-1979, points 1.1.6 to 1.1.12.

¹ Point 2.3.19 and OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979.

² OJ C 254 of 8.10.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.94.

³ Point 2.3.18 and OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1979, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.8, and Supplement 5/79—Bull. EC.

Energy

The Council approved in principle the draft supplementary regulation setting out the rules governing the registration in the Community of crude oil imports. The Council took note that the Commission would adopt implementing measures for this regulation by 31 October. The Council also undertook to take a decision before the end of the year on another supplementary regulation concerning the registration of oil products. Finally, where transparency of the oil market is concerned, the Council took note that the Commission would examine in detail the suggestions submitted by the French Delegation at the Paris meeting and would then table any proposals it considered necessary in this field.

Energy objectives for 1990

2.1.126. The Council welcomed the general lines of the Commission's communication entitled 'Energy objectives of the Community for 1990 and convergence of policies of the Member States', drawn up at the Council's request and submitted on 15 June.¹ This communication supplements the proposals on the objectives for 1990 submitted to the Council on 22 November 1978.²

The Community's energy programme

2.1.127. At the beginning of October the Commission sent the Council and Parliament a communication entitled 'The energy programme of the European Communities'.

This document summarizes all the Communities' objectives and achievements in the field of energy since the foundation for a Community energy policy was laid in response to the initiatives of the European Council meetings of October 1972 and December 1973. For each major sector of energy policy, the paper indicates what measures are in force and what has been proposed by the Commission. This is preceded by an analysis of the energy situation at the beginning of October.

When presenting the programme to Parliament and to the Council meeting on energy, Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, said:

'Although we have made progress since the first oil crisis in 1973, the Community still relies on outside sources for 55 % of its energy needs. This is too much.

The essence of our policy must be to recover our freedom of action.

Some strides forward have been made in the past few months. We have agreed to limit our oil imports to 472 million tonnes a year and our oil consumption to 500 million tonnes. These targets are also being coordinated with the other big consumers, Japan and the United States.

The comprehensive programme now drawn up shows what can be achieved by 1990. It gives us all a concise programme for building up our own resources in coal and nuclear capacities, in energy savings, in the search for new sources and in coordinating our policies with the producers and consumers including developing countries with few resources of their own.'

2.1.128. At the 24 and 25 October session, the Economic and Social Committee issued a further opinion³ on the communication submitted by the Commission on 23 March concerning the first cooperation measures with certain developing countries in the field of energy.⁴

¹ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.109.

² Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.107.

³ Point 2.3.98.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.114.

Energy savings and rational use of energy

2.1.129. A seminar on new methods of saving energy, organized by the Commission and attended by some 700 public figures and experts,¹ was held in Brussels from 23 to 25 October.

Sectoral problems

Hydrocarbons

Support for technological development projects

2.1.130. On 9 October the Council authorized² support measures involving a total of 22 528 739 EUA for twenty-four technological development projects in the hydrocarbons sector, as proposed by the Commission.³

The Council also exchanged views on the proposal concerning the support of joint hydrocarbon exploration projects forwarded by the Commission on 29 November 1974⁴ and amended in October 1977.⁵ The Council expected to continue the discussion at the next session.

Emergency instrument

2.1.131. On 22 October the Council, subject to completion of the procedure agreed with Greece for the transitional period, decided⁶ to amend the Decision of 14 February 1977⁷ on the exporting of crude oil and petroleum products from one Member State to another in the event of supply difficulties. The aim of this amendment is to make it possible to revoke import authorizations in certain cases in order to avoid abuses that would be to the detriment of one or more Member States.

Coal

New initiatives to be taken in the coal sector

2.1.132. Recognizing the increasing importance of coal in reducing the Community's dependence on imported oil, the Council held a wide-ranging debate on coal problems. It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to undertake an urgent and constructive examination of existing measures and proposals for any new measures which the Commission presents. The Council also agreed to take a decision before the end of 1979 extending the present system of aid to coking coal and adapting it to present circumstances.

Revision of the prospects in the coal market

2.1.133. The Commission has revised several points in the Community coal market forecasts for 1979 which it published last April.⁸ In a notice in the Official Journal⁹ —after consultation with the ECSC Consultative Committee—the Commission indicates that coke consumption in the iron and steel industry could exceed 55 million tonnes—one million tonnes higher than forecast. Similarly, power-station consumption should be in excess of the 165 million tonnes originally estimated. Coal production will be less than forecast in France and Belgium. Nevertheless,

¹ Point 2.1.141.

² OJ L 281 of 10.11.1979.

Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.71.

^{*} OJ C 18 of 25.1.1975 and Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2272.

⁵ OJ C 70 of 21.3.1978 and Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.82.

OJ L 270 of 27.10.1979.

OJ L 61 of 5.3.1977.

^{*} OJ C 120 of 14.5.1979 and Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.96.

OJ C 278 of 7.11.1979.

at a total of 241 million tonnes, Community production in 1979 will not differ much from the level of the past three years.

Prices have been substantially higher for both Community and imported coal. Imports could exceed the 50.6 million tonnes envisaged. Producers' stocks in Belgium and France reached an operational level. In the United Kingdom they were slightly higher. By comparison, stocks in Germany remain high but are considerably lower than the peak of March 1978.

Industrial loans

2.1.134. Under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted an industrial loan of UKL 3.15 million (approximately 5 million EUA) to the National Coal Board to contribute towards the financing of three research projects.

Research and development, science and education

Research problems before the Council

2.1.135. The Council devoted its meeting of 22 October to a discussion on the general guidelines for the common research policy during the decade 1980-90 and to an examination of a number of proposals for research programmes presented by the Commission.

After discussing the proposals that had been brought to its attention in connection with multiannual programmes for the Joint Research Centre,¹ thermonuclear fusion² and radiation protection,³ the Council agreed to defer the decisions to be taken on these issues until a meeting to be held in December.

Management and storage of radioactive waste

2.1.136. The Council noted that there was a general consensus on a five-year (1980-84) indirect-action programme on the management and storage of radioactive waste to follow on from the current 1975-79 programme⁴ as proposed⁵ by the Commission in February.

Funds of 43 million EUA (Commission proposal: 53.47 million) will be allocated to this attempt to solve the main technical problems in the treatment, storage and disposal of radioactive waste and to establish the general framework within which such actions are undertaken.

Recycling of secondary raw materials

2.1.137. The Council approved a four-year research programme (November 1979-October 1983) on the recycling of urban and industrial waste ('secondary raw materials'). The Commission proposal⁶ had been transmitted on 15 September 1978, and in December 1978 Parliament⁷ and the Economic and Social Committee⁸ delivered Opinions endorsing it.

² OJ C 299 of 13.12.1978 and Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.114 and 3-1979, point 2.1.124.

• OJ L 178 of 9.5.1975.

Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.154.

¹ OJ C 110 of 3.5.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

³ OJ C 102 of 24.4.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.125.

⁵ OJ C 80 of 27.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.93.

⁶ OJ C 233 of 3.10.1978 and Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.77.

^{&#}x27; OJ C 6 of 8.1.1979 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.154.

The programme is to be implemented by indirect action, the research being coordinated at national level. It will be financed with 9 million EUA (the Commission had proposed 13 million) and will cover the recovery of energy and materials from urban waste; fermentation and hydrolysis of organic waste of agricultural, industrial and domestic origin; and the recovery of rubber waste.

Foodstuffs

2.1.138. On the basis of the proposal¹ presented in February the Council adopted a three-year concerted research programme² on the effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food.

Energy research: two international conferences

2.1.139. In October the Commission organized two important international conferences on topics that are within the Community's energy research programme (July 1975-June 1979);³ they are to be followed up in the new programme running from July 1979 to June 1983.⁴

Analysis of energy systems

2.1.140. The Conference held in Dublin from 9 to 11 October in cooperation with the National Board for Science and Technology was attended by about 250 experts from research institutes, Government circles and industrial firms in the Community and 14 non-member countries, as well as by representatives from two international organizations. At the Conference views were exchanged on research being done by the Community, at national level in the Member States and the USA, and also internationally at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). The Conference, which confirmed the value of the work being done by the Community in this field, spotlighted the need to make available to the Governments technicoeconomic models of the kind now being developed, in order to provide them with theoretical decision data in all sectors associated with the production, distribution and use of energy.

Energy conservation

2.1.141. Over 800 participants from the Member States and ten non-member countries (including the United States and Japan) attended a seminar held in Brussels from 23 to 25 October on the subject of 'new ways to save energy'.

After its opening by Mr G. Brunner, Member of the Commission, the seminar went on to review—in the course of about a hundred reports—the work carried out under the 1975-79 energy research programme, which was aimed at the development of new energysaving techniques in industry, in the home and in transport.

¹ OJ C 77 of 23.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.52.

² OJ L 270 of 27.10.1979.

³ OJ L 231 of 2.9.1975 and L 10 of 13.1.1977.

[•] OJ L 231 of 13.9.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.103.

Research, development, science, education

Science, research and development

Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2.1.142. Meeting on 23 October, the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) devoted most of its discussions to the guidelines for its programme of work up to the end of 1980. The Committee agreed in particular to arrange joint meetings with the Advisory Committees dealing with forecasting and assessment in the field of science and technology (FAST), agricultural research and medical research.

European Research and Development Committee

2.1.143. The European Research and Development Committee (CERD), meeting on 17 October, considered the results of the meeting held by CREST on 24 and 25 April¹ to compare national and Community policies. It also examined the status of the preparatory work on the guidelines for the common research policy during the period 1980-90. The Committee stressed the need to deal with the problems which CREST had pointed out in connection with Community research, and suggested a few possible solutions.

In addition, CREST was informed of the results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development² and decided to examine the role and value of Community action to assist the developing countries in the research and development sector.

Fast Reactor Coordinating Committee

2.1.144. On 18 October the Fast Reactor Coordinating Committee delivered a favourable opinion on the outline programme proposed for 1980 by its Group on Codes and Standards.

The Committee's Safety Working Group submitted a report on preliminary safety criteria and recommendations in connection with primary reactivity accidents. The report gives the consensus of the technical opinions expressed by experts of the Member States on fundamental aspects of the safety of sodiumcooled fast reactors; their opinions are based on the latest information. The report is the first stage of an ongoing process which could lead to the harmonization of safety criteria for these reactors in the Community.

Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development

2.1.145. The Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development (CORDI) met on 26 October, chiefly to discuss the situation and role of research and development in small and medium-sized industrial firms, and the various possibilities open to the Community of improving the position.

Joint Research Centre

2.1.146. Over 200 scientists from the Community, other European countries, the Middle East, the USA, Canada and the People's

¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.102.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.25.

Research, development, science, education

Republic of China assembled at Petten on 15 and 16 October. Their discussions were focused on the behaviour of high-temperature alloys in aggressive environments; among the points examined were coal conversion technology, petrochemical processing, nuclear process heat and power plant components.

Multiannual programmes

Reference materials and methods; applied metrology

2.1.147. On 9 October the Council adopted a four-year indirect-action programme (1979-82) in the field of reference materials and methods—Community Bureau of References (CBR)—and in applied metrology,¹ as proposed by the Commission² in July 1978.

Financed with an amount of 10.3 million EUA (the Commission had proposed 11.3 million), this new programme is a follow-up and extension of the earlier programme (1976-78)³ on reference materials and methods, in the context of which many projects undertaken since 1973 have been successfully carried through. It also includes a new project in applied metrology, which makes a scientific contribution to the Community's task of harmonization in the field of legal metrology.

Research on the environment

2.1.148. On 9 October the Council adopted a Decision¹ revising the 1976-80 indirectaction research programme on the environment³ for the years 1979 and 1980, as proposed⁴ by the Commission on 30 June 1978. Without any substantial amendment to the main lines of the present programme, this Decision, by adding a further 4.8 million EUA to the original upper limit of 16 million EUA, will facilitate the completion of research in progress and permit the implementation of new projects to meet the current needs of the Community's environment policy. New research will be undertaken on pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons, the reduction of the ozone layer in the stratosphere and the accumulation of carbon anhydride in the atmosphere.

Radiation protection: first European scientific seminar

2.1.149. The Commission held the first of a series of European scientific seminars on radiation protection in Luxembourg from 3 to 5 October, in collaboration with the French Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique; the topics had been agreed with the ACPM concerned with biology and health protection.¹

This seminar was devoted to the optimization of protection against ionizing radiation; it was attended by about 50 participants from the Community and its Member States, and from Sweden and the United States, who analysed the experience gained in the various countries and considered ways and means of making the optimization of radiation protection more concrete and operational in legislation and day-to-day practice.

^{&#}x27; OJ L 258 of 13.10.1979.

² OJ C 176 of 25.7.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.122.

OIL 74 of 20.3.1976.

⁴ OJ C 173 of 20.7.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.120.

⁵ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.146.

Research, development, science, education

Plutonium recycling: monitoring and safety of water reactors

2.1.150. Under the multiannual (1975-79) indirect-action programme for research on plutonium recycling in light-water reactors,¹ the Commission held the third² technical information meeting on the monitoring and safety of plutonium-fuelled power stations at Risø, Denmark, on 25 and 26 October.

From all these studies, which are carried out under shared-expense contracts with about ten specialized bodies in the Community, it emerges that there are no constraints associated with the monitoring and safety of these stations (which might have prevented the use of cores consisting of at least one third plutonium). The consensus is thus that all the plutonium produced by a water reactor can be recycled in the reactor itself. It might even be possible to exceed the one-third level without incurring any monitoring and safety problems, which could lead to the concept of specialized reactors for the recycling of a group of other light-water reactors.

JET Council

2.1.151. At the meeting of the JET Council on 18 and 19 October, the Chairman of the JET Scientific Council, a body recently set up to study the scientific programme, delivered a report on the project of additional heating to achieve JET's basic performances. The JET Council discussed in particular the measures to be taken in connection with the development of injectors of neutrals.

The JET Council also established the JET Budget for 1980, at 62.1 million EUA for commitment and 56 million EUA for payment. The Commission agreed to these amounts, subject to approval by the Council of the proposed 1979-83 fusion programme.³

Training and education

2.1.152. The meeting due to be held by the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council on 6 November was cancelled on account of the Danish Delegation's opposition to the wording of four Resolutions which were to be discussed. The Resolutions, to which the Education Committee had already agreed relate to the study of Europe and the Community in schools,⁴ the teaching of modern languages,⁴ student mobility in higher education⁵ and equality of opportunity for girls in higher education.⁶

2.1.153. Following the widespread interest created by the first edition of the Handbook for Students published in December 1977,⁷ the Commission has now published a revised version which deals more fully with the structure of the higher education system in each of the Member States, including institutions, application procedures, the award of grants, and the social security arrangements.

2.1.154. On 18 October the Commission announced the award of about 500 grants worth approximately 700 000 EUA to further cooperation between higher education institutions and to finance study visits in the field of education.

- ' OJ L 349 of 28.12.1974 and OJ L 291 of 17.10.1978.
- ² Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.130.
- ³ OJ C 299 of 13.12.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point
- 2.1.144; and 3-1979, point 2.1.124.
- ⁴ Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.
- ⁵ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.85.
- ⁶ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.122.
 ⁷ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.188.

Bull. EC 10-1979

2. Enlargement and external relations

Research, development, science, education

Transition from school to working life

2.1.155. The third seminar¹ on the implications for teacher training of the need to ease the transition of young people from school to working life was held in Kassel, Federal Republic of Germany, from 1 to 5 October.

Organized by the German education authorities in association with the Commission and the Education Committee, this seminar brought together about 60 participants representing the various teaching and training circles in the Member States and representatives of the Council of Europe and the OECD. It was devoted mainly to the general links to be established between teaching, education and vocational training.

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.1. The fifth session of the negotiations at Deputy level (Ambassadors) for Portugal's accession to the Communities took place in Brussels on 19 October.

The discussions had been prepared over the last few months by numerous high-level meetings between Members of the Commission and Portuguese leaders, and talks between Commission staff and officials from the relevant Portuguese Ministries. On the agenda were external relations, taxation, capital movements, transport, regional policy and the ECSC.

2.2.2. From 22 to 25 October Commission officials and their Portuguese counterparts examined Community secondary legislation in the customs field.

Adaptation of the 1972 Agreement

2.2.3. At its meeting in Luxembourg on 29 and 30 October, the Council (Foreign Affairs) approved the negotiating directives regarding adjustments to the 1972 EEC-Portugal Agreement, which, according to the press release issued after the Council meeting, are to take the form of a supplementary protocol to the Agreement.

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.151.

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.4. The second meeting at Deputy level of the negotiations for the accession of Spain to the Communities was held in Brussels on 26 October. The subjects discussed were taxation, the customs union and the ECSC.

Commercial policy

Multilateral trade negotiations under GATT

The Commission's final report

2.2.5. The Commission adopted its final report to the Council on the Tokyo Round of negotiations¹ on 10 October. This report contains an analysis of the results of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTNs) and proposals for Council decisions concluding the various agreements reached in Geneva (and already initialled last April² on an ad referendum basis). The Council is also asked to approve the Tariff Protocol (to which are annexed the detailed lists of tariff concessions by the Community and by its partners). The report also includes protocols for the accession of new countries to GATT and various exchanges of letters with third countries representing the result of bilateral agreements concluded during the MTNs.

At the same time, internal implementing regulations on a number of matters which were the subject of negotiations have been prepared and transmitted to the Council for adoption separately between now and the end of the year, when most of the agreements enter into force.

Discussions in Geneva

2.2.6. Negotiations have continued in Geneva with developing countries to resolve certain differences of opinion relating to two of the agreements initialled last April. These are the Agreement on Customs Valuation and the Agreement modifying the Anti-Dumping Code. Up to now, developing countries have maintained their views in alternative versions of these agreements, but these texts will be withdrawn in the light of new understandings reached with the main developing countries in Geneva. These understandings will be an integral part of the agreements and attached to them in the form of a protocol (in the case of customs valuation) or as additional statements (in the case of anti-dumping).

Position adopted by the Council

2.2.7. At its Foreign Affairs meeting on 29 and 30 October, the Council took note of the Commission report and 'noted that the final package of the negotiations represented a balanced result subject to uniformly correct implementation by the principal signatory countries'.

Moreover, the Council noted the state of work regarding implementation of the MTN results by the Community and its principal partners.

Although the majority of delegations were now ready to accept the results of the MTNs

¹ Points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

² Bull. EC 4-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.11.

Commercial policy

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Commercial policy

and to conclude the negotiations, the Council asked for further examination of the internal implementation provisions and the legal problems related to conclusion so as be able as soon as possible to take the appropriate decisions concerning the conclusion of the MTNs by the Community.¹

Formulating and implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.8. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975² the Commission has taken the following measures to relax import restrictions:

Denmark-China: exceptional adjustment of certain quotas in Annex XII(h) (textile products) to the Council Decision of 21 December 1978:³

Italy-German Democratic Republic: exceptional opening of a quota for the import of portable electric typewriters;³

Italy-Hungary: exceptional opening of an additional quota for the import of sensitized paper for monochrome pictures;4 and of a quota for the import of honey;⁵

Ireland-Czechoslovakia: exceptional opening of an additional quota for the import of cotton mattress covers;6

Italy-German Democratic Republic: exceptional opening of an additional quota for the import of Meissen porcelain;6

Italy-Hungary: exceptional opening of an additional quota for the import of handpainted Herend porcelain;6

of Germany-Czecho-Federal Republic slovakia: adjustment of certain quotas in Annex IX(h) (textile products)⁶ to the Council Decision of 21 December 1978.

2.2.9. The Council decided on 9 October⁷ to open an additional quota for imports into Italy of parts for tractors originating in Romania. On 29 October it decided⁸ to open an exceptional supplementary quota for imports into Italy of certain products originating in Romania and to liberalize imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of certain products also originating in Romania.

Anti-dumping procedures, Community surveillance and safeguard measures

Anti-dumping procedures

2.2.10. The Commission decided to initiate an anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning certain seamless tubes of non-alloy steels originating in Spain.⁹

On 26 October it imposed a provisional antidumping duty on lithium hydroxide originating in the United States and the Soviet Union.¹⁰ This anti-dumping duty does not apply, however, to imports of the products of

- OJ C 276 of 2.11.1979. OJ C 269 of 24.10.1979. OJ C 271 of 26.10.1979.

- OJ C 294 of 23.11.1979. OI L 260 of 26.10.1979.
- 8 OJ L 281 of 10.11.1979.
- OJ C 264 of 19.10.1979.
- 10 OJ L 274 of 31.10.1979.

The Council took a formal decision on 20 November.

OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

Commercial policy

one US producer, who has given the Commission guarantees so that protective measures do not have be contemplated and the procedure in respect of this producer can be terminated.1

Treaties and trade agreements: extension or tacit renewal

2.2.11. On 23 October the Council authorized² the automatic renewal or continued operation until the end of 1981 of certain treaties of friendship, trade and navigation and similar agreements concluded between Member States and third countries; these treaties and agreements were due to expire on 31 December.

2.2.12. Also on 23 October³ the Council decided to authorize the extension or automatic renewal of certain trade agreements concluded between Member States and third countries (fourth batch for 1979). These are agreements which expire or are due to be terminated between 1 November 1979 and 31 January 1980.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Textile products

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.13. On 30 October the Council adopted Regulations⁴ concerning the conclusion of agreements-already signed by the Commission-on trade in textile products between the Community and the following seven countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Macao,

Pakistan, South Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The Council had decided on 24 May^s to conclude formally agreements initialled with 23 supplier countries which had effectively been operative since 1 January 1978.6

Application of the agreements

2.2.14. The discussions held on 11 and 12 October7 between Commission staff and representatives of the Coordinating Committee of the Textile Industries of the EEC (Comitextil) and the European Clothing Manufacturers Association focused on the state of application of the bilateral agreements on trade in textile products concluded by the Community with a number of non-member under the MFA countries (Multifibre Arrangements).

During the exchange of views the Commission staff gave a detailed account of the Multifibre Arrangement results for 1978; the provisional figures for 1979 suggest that the Community will be able gradually to attain the objectives it set itself in the bilateral agreements. The representatives of the textile industry gave the Commission's figures for the 1978 financial year a favourable reception, but expressed the hope that this analysis and the results it contained would not be contradicted by the initial figures for 1979.

2.2.15. Similar discussions were also held in October with trade union representatives.

OJ C 274 of 31.10,1979.

OJ L 270 of 27.10.1979.

OJ L 272 of 30.10.1979.

OJ L 298 of 26.11.1979.

Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.2.25. Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.

Following a meeting on 12 September¹ between Mr Davignon and representatives of the European Committee of Textile Trade Unions, Commission staff, acting in accordance with established consultation procedures, held two meetings on technical matters with the principal members of this Committee on 17 and 18 October. One of these meetings was given over to a detailed analysis of the trend of textile imports into the EEC with a breakdown by Member State after the first year of application of the extended MFA, and to the examination of specific problems linked with administration of the bilateral agreements, namely movement of goods, safeguard clauses, origin and preferential arrangements. The trade union representatives said that they were pleased with the initial outcome of these consultations.

2.2.16. An arrangement limiting exports from Cyprus to the United Kingdom of certain categories of clothing was initialled in Nicosia on 12 October.

2.2.17. Following consultations held locally with the relevant countries it was agreed that quantitative limits should apply from 1979 to 1982 to imports into Italy and the United Kingdom of certain categories of carded or combed sheep's or lambs' wool or other fine animal hair originating in Uruguay and also on imports into the Benelux of textile products (certain knitted or crocheted goods of synthetic textile fibres) originating in Romania.

These limits are imposed by Commission Regulations adopted on 1 October² and 26 October³ respectively on the basis of the Council Regulation of 21 December 1978⁴ on common rules for imports of certain textile products. Development

2.2.18. The arrangements for imports into the Community of certain textile products originating in Taiwan were amended by the Commission on 16 October;⁵ this involves an increase in certain quantitative quotas (set in 1978) in the light of Community market requirements.

2.2.19. Under a Regulation adopted on 26 October,³ the Commission adjusted the national shares-in respect of the quantitative limits agreed upon for 1979 for imports of certain woven fabrics of cotton originating in India and Colombia.

Development

North-South Dialogue

2.2.20. The importance attached by the developing countries, the Community and other countries to continuing and bolstering the North-South Dialogue was made clear at meetings and conferences and in statements and initiatives throughout October.

The Community stated its position on this issue in several forums—the UN General Assembly debate on global negotiations regarding international economic cooperation,⁶ the UNCTAD Board,⁷ the European regional conference of the International Labour Organization,⁸ and GATT.⁹

- OJ L 365 of 27.12.1978.
- ⁵ OJ L 262 of 18.10.1979. ⁶ Point 2.2.39.

Point 2.2.43.
 Point 2.2.49.

Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.20.

² OJ L 249 of 3.10.1979.

³ OJ L 272 of 30.10.1979.

Point 2.2.39.

Point 2.2.40.
 Point 2.2.45.

On 23 October the Council (Development) raised a number of issues concerning relations between developing and industrialized countries. On the North-South Dialogue, the press release put out after the meeting stated:

'The Council held a general discussion on the present state of the North-South Dialogue, covering in particular the proposal of the Group of 77 that global negotiations be re-activated, which was currently being discussed in the United Nations General Assembly, and the preparation of the Third International Development Strategy.

The Council's discussion confirmed the importance attached by the Community to North-South relations and revealed a substantial convergence of the views expressed by the delegations.

The Council made the necessary procedural arrangements to ensure that preparation of a common position of the Community and its Member States with a view to the next stages of the international discussions was continued'.

This common position has already been put at a number of international meetings and conferences, including those on commodities¹ and emergency aid to Kampuchea.² In preparing the Community position the Commission presented a number of communications to the Council on forthcoming meetings or negotiations, including political guidelines for preparing UNIDO's Third General Conference,³ preparatory work towards an international jute agreement,⁴ and general guidelines for 1980 for aid to non-associated developing countries.⁵

There were two noteworthy positive developments in the North-South Dialogue in October: the signing of the new Lomé Convention⁶ and the conclusion of an international agreement on rubber.⁷

Commodities and world agreements

International Natural Rubber Agreement: completion of negotiations

2.2.21. The UN-sponsored conference convened at the end of 1978⁸ to negotiate an international agreement on natural rubber has come to a successful conclusion.

At the fourth negotiating session, held in Geneva from 24 September to 5 October, the text of this first international commodity stabilization agreement (embodying a buffer stock mechanism) for one of the eighteen products named in the Nairobi Resolution on the Integrated Programme for Commodities⁹ was finalized. This brings the number of commodities covered by international stabilization agreements to six—cocoa, olive oil, rubber, sugar, tin and wheat.

The Agreement will be open for signature by Governments invited to the conference between 2 January and 30 June 1980, and will enter into force provisionally on 1 October 1980, or on any date within eighteen months thereafter, provided that countries representing at least 65% of world imports and at least 65% of world exports have carried out the necessary formalities. For definitive entry into force, at least 80% of each of these totals is required. An article of the new Agreement explicitly provides for participation by the Community.

- Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5 and 2.2.66.
- ⁷ Point 2.2.21.
- ⁸ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.11.
- ⁹ Bull. EC 5-1976, point 1204.

¹ Points 2.2.22, 2.2.24 and 2.2.27.

² Point 2.2.35.

Point 2.2.42.

Point 2.2.27.

⁹ Point 2.2.32.

The principal instrument of the Agreement will be an international buffer stock, consisting of a normal stock totalling 400 000 tonnes, and a contingency stock of a further 150 000 tonnes. The stock will aim to maintain market prices within a range of 20% on either side of a price reflecting the long-term of natural rubber prices. Semitrend automatic procedures, representing new concepts in international commodity agreements, are provided for if revision of the price range within which the stock is to operate is required. Indicative ('ceiling' and 'floor') price levels, which the contingency stock must defend, are also incorporated into the Agreement. All signatories will commit themselves to meet the acquisition and operating costs of the total 550 000 tonnes buffer stock.

On the basis of directives given to the Commission by the Council, based on Commission proposals, the Community (accounting for 24% of world imports) played a positive, major role throughout the negotiations, which lasted a total of 12 weeks between November 1978 and October this year. The new Agreement, the first wholly negotiated under the UNCTAD IV Resolution on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, represents the first significant new progress since the programme was launched in 1976, and could thus constitute a major step forward in North-South relations.

Tropical timbers

2.2.22. Talks at the Fifth Preparatory Meeting on Tropical Timbers, held in Geneva from 22 to 26 October, centred on the main topics to be studied by the UNCTAD and FAO Secretariats to provide the basis for an international arrangement—research and development, reafforestation and forest management, local processing and market transparency and trends. It proved impossible to arrive at a consensus on a final text, however, and a second session of the Fifth Meeting will be called in the first half of 1980.

The Commission noted in its statement that the planned measures should benefit both consumers and producers by promoting quality timber production and satisfactory trade relations as cornerstones of greater solidarity within the sector.

Coffee

2.2.23. On 9 October' the Council adopted a Commission proposal for a regulation on the application of the system of certificates of origin provided for under the International Coffee Agreement, 1976, when quotas are in effect. Both the Community as such and the Member States are parties to the International Coffee Agreement, which came into force definitively on 1 April 1977. The system of origin certificates which the Council has now made applicable in the Community was adopted in July 1978 by the Executive Board of the International Coffee Organization.

Cereals

2.2.24. At the meeting of the Food Aid Committee held in London on 2 October there was a call by the majority of signatories to the present Food Aid Convention for a new convention to be adopted. The Community was asked by these countries to agree amendments to the current Convention, designed to incorporate the increased aid volumes which a number of countries are pre-

¹ OJ L 282 of 12.11.1979.

pared to agree to, and to alter various provisions regarding methods of calculation, accession to the Convention, etc.

In a communication transmitted to the Council on 18 June, the Commission proposed increasing Community cereal aid under the Food Aid Convention by 28.2%, from 1 287 000 tonnes to 1 650 000 tonnes, as from 1979-80. The proposal was based on the guidelines worked out in the course of the (unsuccessful) negotiations for a new international wheat agreement.¹ However, the Council had taken no decision on the Commission proposals by the end of October.

2.2.25. On 24 and 25 October special consultations were held in London under the aegis of the International Wheat Council. It emerged from the talks that prospects for the speedy conclusion of a new international grains agreement had become even dimmer since the negotiations for such an agreement were adjourned in February.

Jute and hard fibres

2.2.26. The Intergovernmental Group on Jute and Allied Fibres met from 29 to 31 October under the auspices of the FAO to look at the current state and medium-term prospects of the market in those products. The Group reached agreement on setting price brackets for jute and kenaf around indicative prices, and both Bangladesh and Thailand undertook to observe the new limits in the forthcoming marketing year. The indicative prices for fibre exports were set at UKL 210 (plus or minus UKL 20) per long ton for jute² and USD 320 (plus or minus USD 20) per tonne for kenaf.³

Despite a considerable decline over the last few years, the Community is still a major consumer of jute and hard fibre products, and supported the efforts to get agreement on indicative prices, which lessen the risk of excessive price fluctuations and thus help keep jute and kenaf (natural fibres) competitive in the face of synthetic substitutes.

2.2.27. Talks in connection with the UNCTAD Integrated Programme progressed sufficiently to justify the holding of a 'post-preparatory' meeting in November, and the Commission, in a Communication transmitted to the Council on 29 October, has proposed that the Community should invite jute producing and consuming countries to open negotiations for an international agreement.

The aim of such an agreement would be to improve the competitiveness of jute, mainly through research and development and promotional activities, but also by cost-cutting measures and regular consultations on other topics such as stabilization. The UNCTAD discussions cover both jute and kenaf.

Oils and fats

2.2.28. In the framework of the UNCTAD Integrated Programme, a third preparatory meeting on vegetable oils and oilseeds was held in Geneva from 8 to 11 October, with Commission participation. A research and development programme was finalized, which will initially be limited to two groups of products of particular concern to developing countries: groundnuts and groundnutbased products, and coconuts and coconutbased products. Projects will be selected for the programme on the basis of various criteria, examples of which were listed at the preparatory meeting. The UNCTAD and

^{&#}x27; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.28.

² BWD fibre FOB Chittagong/Chalua, 90 days/sight.

³ 'A' fibre FOB Bangkok, sight.

FAO Secretariats were asked to draw up programmes for both sectors, and this will be done in several stages. The proposed list of projects will be submitted to a further preparatory meeting, which will decide which schemes are to be implemented.

Lead and zinc

2.2.29. The Commission took part in the meeting of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group held in Geneva from 8 to 11 October under the auspices of the UN. As regards lead, the Group did not envisage any particular problems in 1980; however, there continues to be a surplus of zinc, and producer stocks are again tending to rise. The Group reaffirmed the need for a cautious line on zinc production policy and would keep a close watch on the situation.

Trade, industrial and technical cooperation

Trade promotion

2.2.30. Among activities to promote developing countries' trade, a seminar was held in Lima from 18 to 22 October on the marketing of timber from Andean Pact countries.

Twelve European national federation chairmen attended the seminar, and the Latin American side was represented by some fifty producers and senior officials. Also in October, the Philippines, Indonesia, Pakistan and Mexico took part in the women's fashion trade Salon du prêt à porter in Paris and Peru in a specialist timber fair in Rotterdam.

Transfer of resources

CIEC Special Action

2.2.31. Implementation of one of the Community's major commitments to the developing countries, undertaken at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) held in Paris from December 1975 to the beginning of June 1977,¹ was judged satisfactory by the Council (Development) meeting on 23 October. The following statement was released after the meeting:

'The Commission reported to the Council on the carrying out of the Agreement concluded between the Community and the International Development Association² for the implementation of the Community's contribution of USD 385 million to the Special Action decided on by the Conference on International Economic Cooperation.

The Council noted with satisfaction that application of this agreement was progressing smoothly.'

Aid to non-associated developing countries

General guidelines for the 1980 programme

2.2.32. In a Communication transmitted to the Council on 15 October concerning the general guidelines for the 1980 programme of financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries, the Commission confirmed the main policy orientations of previous years—priority for rural areas, for the poorest developing countries and for the neediest categories of the population. Among the points proposed were:

• a distribution key based on last year's, giving 73% to Asia, 20% to Latin America and 7% to Africa;

Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.12.

² Bull. EC 5-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.5.

Development

• a reserve worth between 7 and 10% of the total appropriations, to finance reconstruction projects following natural disasters.

The Commission also recalled that this type of aid will have to be expanded sharply in the coming years so as to offer a more adequate response to the needs of the non-associated developing countries.

2.2.33. The press release issued by the Council following the meeting on 23 October stated that:

'On the basis of Commission suggestions, the Council reached agreement on the general guidelines which the Commission will follow in preparing the 1980 financing programme.

The Council also held an exchange of views on the amount of aid for 1980 in which delegations were able to state their positions on the subject. The Budget Authority was asked to take a final decision on the matter at the end of 1979.'

The 1979 programme

2.2.34. At its meeting on 23 October, the Council, according to the statement released afterwards, gave overall consent to the 1979 financing programme proposed by the Commission in accordance with the general guidelines approved by the Council in October 1978. The programme involves a sum of 110 million EUA and the appropriations can thus be committed in good time before the end of the current year. The programme will be finalized in the light of the comments made during the Council's discussions.

Food and emergency aid

Emergency aid for Kampuchea

2.2.35. On 30 October the Council approved a Commission proposal transmitted several days previously to grant a further

25 million EUA (USD 35 million) of aid to the people of Kampuchea as part of an emergency six-month plan (October 1979-March 1980), estimated by UNICEF and the International Red Cross (ICRC) to cost USD 111 million, not counting the sum needed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for Kampuchean refugees having recently fled to Thailand, which is of the order of USD 50 million.

This is in addition to the 5.1 million EUA (USD 7 million) provided for relief organizations working in Kampuchea, and will be used in the same way: 20 million EUA in cash for purchasing medicine, transport equipment, seeds and other essentials, and 5 million EUA (USD 7 million) for the purchase and distribution of 20 000 tonnes of rice.

This brings the Community's total contribution, including the possible supply of 1 500 tonnes of milk, to USD 43.4 million (USD 33.6 million in cash and USD 9.8 million in the form of 25 000 tonnes of rice). Member States have announced bilateral contributions totalling USD 13.61 million (Germany: USD 3.66 million; France: USD 3 million; United Kingdom: USD 2.67 million; Netherlands: USD 2.2 million; Denmark: USD 0.96 million; Belgium: USD 0.42 million; Ireland: USD 0.31 million, Luxembourg: USD 0.24 million; Italy: USD 0.15 million) bringing commitments from the Nine to over USD 57 million in all.

The Community is also giving aid worth 30 million EUA (15 million EUA in cash and 28 000 tonnes of rice) to the south-east Asian 'boat people'.¹

The 1979 food aid programme approved in May provides for the supply to Vietnam of 86 000 tonnes of cereals (7 300 tonnes of which is to be delivered by the UNHCR to Kampuchean refugees in Vietnam), 15 000

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, points 2.2.27 to 2.2.33.

tonnes of butteroil, equivalent to almost 29 million EUA. With the exception of the 7 300 tonnes of cereals for Kampuchean refugees, this aid was temporarily suspended in July.

2.2.36. On 26 October, Parliament adopted four Resolutions on emergency aid to Vietnam and Kampuchea.¹

Food aid

2.2.37. In October, the Commission authorized emergency food aid to be supplied to Dominica (500 tonnes of rice and 100 tonnes of butteroil), Grenada (200 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder), Cape Verde (2 500 tonnes of cereals) and Nicaragua (5 000 tonnes of cereals).

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.38. By 31 October the Commission had received applications from 65 NGOs for the co-financing of 176 projects in the developing countries involving a total sum of 16 349 184 EUA under the 1979 Budget. Commitments totalling 8 967 132 EUA have been made in respect of 111 projects. A block grant of 42 750 EUA has been cofinanced for the first time.

The Commission has also supported twelve campaigns by NGOs to inform the public in Europe about development issues, contributing a total of 153 713 EUA, and is examining two further schemes submitted by NGOs.

International organizations

United Nations

General Assembly

Global negotiations on international economic cooperation

2.2.39. The main economic issue discussed in October at the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opened in New York on 18 September,² was the Group of 77's proposals for a new round of global negotiations on international economic cooperation, to which the Committee of the Whole² established by the General Assembly had devoted most of its third meeting, held in September.

In the course of the discussions Mr Keating, Irish Ambassador to the United Nations, made a statement setting out the Community position. The Community statement included the following points:

"We are now considering the 'proposal' introduced by the Group of 77 in the Committee of the Whole on global negotiations relating to international economic cooperation for development. The Community recognizes the importance of this proposal and "is ready" to consider it in a constructive way. This proposal represents an important initiative designed to give impetus to international economic cooperation.

... Although in recent years international cooperation was not as fruitful as we would have wished and was handicapped by the crisis in the world economic situation and the difficulty in overcoming it, some important results have been achieved.

¹ Point 2.3.14 and OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979.

² Bull. EC 9-1979, points 2.2.27 and 2.2.28.

In particular there has been a remarkable expansion of the activities and resources of the international financial institutions, both on a regional and on a world level. In other fields agreement has been reached, *inter alia*, on the fundamental elements of the Common Fund, the GATT multilateral trade negotiations—from which the developing countries stand to gain considerable benefits-—have been brought to a conclusion¹ and a new programme of work is being undertaken on the problems of the least developed countries.

... But even if progress has been made, the Community believes that the growing interdependence of problems and countries calls for a more integrated approach to the overall working of international economic cooperation. The interdependence of countries also implies the need for all to be aware of their co-responsibilities in the world economy and for our collective concern with the poorest among us ...

... We consider that improvement of the world economic situation—which today is characterized by inflation, high unemployment, balance of payments disequilibria and growing debt of many developing countries—should be an essential objective of our efforts... The share and role of developing countries in the world economy should be increased and we should attempt to bring about a new and more just international economic order.

... The Community considers that, among those problems, energy should occupy an important place in the international economic discussions and it welcomes the fact that the Group of 77 has taken account of it. But energy should not be treated in a general framework. As for other important problem areas which will be treated in the global round, we must strike the right balance in the energy field, between the integrated approach of the global negotiations and more specific problems which should be treated in other fora.'

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNCTAD Trade and Development Board

2.2.40. The Trade and Development Board, meeting in Geneva from 7 to 19 October,

took the necessary steps to put into effect the decisions of the Manila Conference,² notably with regard to the integrated programme for commodities, transfer of technology, and the restructuring of UNCTAD. The Board was unfortunately unable to make any progress on the key issues of world economic inter-dependence and the indebtedness of developing countries.

With regard to interdependence the Community elaborated on the stand it had taken in Manila in response to the Group of 77's call for a new round of North-South global negotiations to be held in New York.³ The Community put forward a proposal (subsequently adopted as a common draft by all the industrialized countries) to set up an advisory group of experts within UNCTAD who would spend the next twelve months analysing the world economic situation, so that at its October 1980 meeting the Trade and Development Board could take a final decision on its role in this field. The Group of 77 wanted to go beyond a mere analysis of the situation and in the end rejected the proposed compromise; accordingly, the United Nations in New York will for the time being be the forum for talks and negotiations on the major facets of the world economy.

Despite all efforts to the contrary, the discussions on indebtedness also failed, mainly because of certain countries' determination to win acceptance for the idea that debts should be rescheduled retrospectively for countries other than the least developed. The inability of the major creditor countries to accept this demand led to the breakdown of talks, although the spirit of relative moderation that had been apparent at the start had raised hopes of a positive outcome.

¹ Points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

² Bull. EC 5-1979, point 1.3.4.

³ Point 2.2.39 and Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.28.

Common Fund

2.2.41. The Interim Committee set up to prepare the articles of the Common Fund for commodity stabilization met in Geneva from 22 October to 1 November. At the meeting the industrialized countries, followed by the developing countries, put forward proposals dealing with the main elements of these articles: the Committee has asked the Secretariat to prepare a paper for the next meeting, setting out the different versions so that they can be compared more easily and a final draft worked out-which will be no simple task. in view of the number of issues still to be settled. Other points raised included participation by the Community and other groups of countries, which ought to be settled at the Committee's December meeting; the Council will be asked before the meeting to adopt a position on this crucial matter on the basis of a Commission proposal taking into account the recent Court of Justice Opinion concerning the International Rubber Agreement.1

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Political guidelines for the forthcoming Conference

2.2.42. In a Communication transmitted to the Council on 25 October, the Commission set out a number of political guidelines in preparation for UNIDO's² third General Conference to be held in New Delhi from 21 January to 8 February and the Industrial Development Board meeting in November, which will be completing preparations for the Conference. The 'guidelines' cover the following points:

(i) the target set at Lima by the second UNIDO Conference of raising the developing

countries' share of world industrial production to 25% by the year 2000; the Community considers that this target is desirable but must not be converted into a commitment;

(ii) industrial cooperation among developing countries: in the Commission's view the Community, which has taken a generally positive attitude towards the developing countries' efforts in this direction and given them substantial support, must be prepared to back any appropriate initiatives in this field;

(iii) redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries: the Commission takes the view that the Community should stress that 'redeployment' (the transfer of capital, technology, know-how, equipment, etc. to a developing country to build up its productive capacity) is closely tied to structural adjustment policies in the developed countries concerned (which the Community and its Member States are consistently applying);

(iv) the role of direct foreign investment: its importance, the role of investment on a small and medium-scale particularly for rural development.

The paper also covers other matters such as the processing of raw materials by the developing countries, the social aspects of industrialization, finance for industrialization and technological questions.

Food and Agriculture Organization

Committee on Commodities

2.2.43. The FAO Committee on Commodities met in Rome from 15 to 19

¹ Points 2.2.21, 2.3.7 and 2.3.68.

² On 9 October the Member states and Greece signed the act whereby UNIDO is constituted a United Nations spezialized institution.

October, concentrating mainly on the world commodity situation and international action in this sphere. The Group of 77 put forward a resolution on international trade, protectionism and agricultural adjustment, which was adopted by the Committee and has been recommended for approval by the FAO Council. A number of delegations reserved their position on the resolution.

Intergovernmental Group on Jute and Allied Fibres

2.2.44. The Community was represented at the meeting held by the Intergovernmental Group in Rome from 29 to 31 October.¹

International Labour Organization

ILO European Regional Conference

2.2.45. The Community was represented at the third ILO European Regional Conference, which took place in Geneva from 15 to 25 October. The Irish Minister of Labour, Mr Fitzgerald, President of the Council, addressed the plenary session on behalf of the Community. In his statement he:

(i) indicated the Community's interest in improving the climate of cooperation between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe;

(ii) emphasized the need to adapt to structural changes in the framework of North-South cooperation, and noted the Community's substantial contributions to this process;

(iii) set out the measures taken by the Community to stabilize the economy, stimulate growth and improve the employment situation; (iv) noted the great importance the Community attaches to consultations with both sides of industry on all major issues of economic and social policy.

IMF and World Bank

Annual Meeting of Governors

2.2.46. The Annual Meeting of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was held in Belgrade from 2 to 5 October, with representatives of the Community participating.²

International Atomic Energy Agency

Physical protection of nuclear materials

2.2.47. The IAEA-sponsored negotiations ended with agreement being reached on the text of a Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials,³ which was initialled in Vienna on 26 October; the Convention will be open for signature by the contracting parties from March 1980.

Following the Commission meeting on 31 October the following press release on the negotiations was issued in Brussels:

'Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner today informed the Commission about the successful conclusion of the talks in Vienna on the physical protection of nuclear materials.

¹ Point 2.2.26.

² Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.40, and 9-1979, point 2.2.32.

The European Community, together with its Member States and more than 40 other countries, took part in the negotiations for a first International Convention designed to protect nuclear installations and material against theft, terrorism and other attacks.

Commissioner Brunner expressed his satisfaction that in taking full part in working out the Convention, the international jurisdiction of the Community in the field of nuclear affairs had been confirmed.'

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Consultative Group of 18

2.2.48. A meeting of the Consultative Group of 18 set up under the GATT took place on 22 and 23 October. The main object was to discuss informally the broad lines of a future GATT work programme in the light of the conclusions arrived at in the multilateral trade negotiations. The recommendations of the Group will now be sent to the Contracting Parties for decision.

The Community attitude has been that the first priority is to obtain formal approval for the Tokyo Round results and to ensure their satisfactory implementation, as well as to follow up a number of issues which were left for further discussion after the end of the negotiations. The GATT would not be able to embark usefully on a broader programme of work involving new issues until a later date.

Committee on Trade and Development

2.2.49. A meeting of the GATT Committee on Trade and Development took place on 20 September to consider various suggestions for the future activity of this Committee in the context of the overall work programme. The Committee's responsibility for overseeing the operation of Part IV and, more generally, its role as a forum for the discussion in GATT of matters of special interest to developing countries was strongly reaffirmed. A number of other related spheres of activity, e.g. implementation of the differential treatment agreed in the course of the MTNs, were also identified.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OECD Steel Committee

2.2.50. The OECD Steel Committee met in Paris on 11 and 12 October, when it accepted a membership application by Portugal. It was further agreed to hold a symposium on iron and steel products at the beginning of 1980. There has been considerable progress on the studies carried out for the Committee by its specialist working party, which intends to press ahead particularly with the studies concerning special steels and flat products.

Committee on Agriculture

2.2.51. The Commission was represented at the meeting of the OECD Committee on Agriculture held in Paris from 9 to 11 October. The Committee looked at the 1979-80 market prospects for grains, animal feedingstuffs and livestock products, and their effects on the economy in general. The Committee also made a start on preparations for the next meeting of OECD farm ministers, which is scheduled for 5 and 6 March 1980.

Earlier, on 4 and 5 October, also in Paris, the Committee's working party on agricultural policies had continued its discussion of agrifood policies and examined a draft report on this issue. The working party also finalized the outlines for a new study on the implications of the various methods of agricultural income support.

Environment Committee

2.2.52. The Commission took part in a meeting of the OECD Environment Committee held in Paris from 29 to 31 October, at which the work programme for 1980 and 1981 was discussed and defined. Particular attention was given to chemicals and the handling of radioactive and urban waste.

Council of Europe

Session of the Parliamentary Assembly

2.2.53. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe held its autumn session in Strasbourg from 3 to 11 October, coinciding with the entry into office of the new Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, Mr Karasek.

Mr Karasek set out the broad principles he would follow in office, arguing that the Council of Europe must become more outward-looking, dealing with the problems of the poorer (southern and peripheral) regions and developing technical cooperation with non-member (i.e. Eastern) European countries. The new Secretary-General also intends to give priority to cooperation with the Community, to arrive at a genuinely complementary relationship. Mr Karasek also felt that relations between the European Parliament and the Parliamentary Assembly should be reappraised, and new approaches sought. The Assembly heard the Egyptian and Israeli Ministers of Foreign Affairs set out their respective positions on the Palestinian question, and also discussed freedom of movement in Europe and cross-frontier cooperation. It was proposed to draw up a European charter of children's rights. In the course of the session Spain ratified the European Convention on Human Rights.

Visit to Brussels by the new Secretary-General

2.2.54. On 12 October, following the closure of the Parliamentary Assembly session, Mr Franz Karasek, the new Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, who took office on 1 October, paid a visit to Brussels, where he had discussions with Mr Jenkins, Commission President, and senior Commission officials.

Conference of the Local and Regional Authorities of Europe

2.2.55. The Commission was represented by Mr Giolitti at the Conference of the Local and Regional Authorities of Europe held in Strasbourg from 16 to 18 October. Some 170 elected representatives of local and regional authorities attended the Conference, which dealt *inter alia* with the division of public resources between central and local or regional government, marine pollution, and the regional policies of Member States of the Council of Europe and other European institutions.

On 18 October Mr Giolitti addressed the Conference on this last topic, reporting on the results achieved in the first four years of the European Regional Development Fund, the current state of Community regional policy following last February's amendments to the regulation establishing the Fund, and the problems which the accession of three new member countries will pose for the Community.

Relations with certain countries and regions

Industrialized countries

Countries of the European Free Trade Association

Austria

2.2.56. Mr Jenkins paid an official visit to Austria on 1 and 2 October at the invitation of the Austrian Government. Discussions were held at the highest level, with Chancellor Kreisky in particular, on questions of interest to Austria and the Community, namely bilateral transport problems and the development of cooperation between the two parties in general.

Sweden, Switzerland and Finland

2.2.57. The ECSC-Sweden contact group met on 24 October and the ECSC-Austria contact group met on 30 October. At these meetings, the partners exchanged information on their respective economies, the situation in the iron and steel market, particularly in the Community, investment in the Community's iron and steel industry and developments in that sector. Talks were held with Finland on 3 October on the basis of an agenda similar to that of the contact group meetings.

2.2.58. The Joint Committee set up under the 1967 EEC-Switzerland Clock and Watch Agreement met in Brussels on 16 October. It looked at practical matters arising from the application of the 1967 and 1972 Clock and Watch Agreements and held a wide-ranging exchange of views on the commercial policy problems facing the clock and watch-making industries of the contracting parties.

Japan

2.2.59. A Commission Delegation visited Japan from 22 to 26 October as part of the expanded and strengthened dialogue with that country, referred to most recently by the European Council in Strasbourg;¹ this followed visits by several Members of the Commission to Tokyo and was intended to help prepare for the forthcoming consultations scheduled for the end of November and the beginning of December. The talks covered industrial problems, macro-economic questions, financial services (banking and insurance) and a number of sectoral problems.

Canada

2.2.60. The thirteenth round of semi-annual consultations between the Community and Canada took place on 16 October in Ottawa. Meetings of the two sub-committees of the Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) were held on 17 October.

A comprehensive exchange of views took place on economic prospects for the coming

¹ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 1.1.15.

year including likely trends in world trade and the prospects for growth in Canada and Europe. The extent to which the pattern of economic growth and world trade problems would be influenced by developments in the energy field was heavily stressed by both sides.

It was agreed that the attainment of satisfactory levels of economic growth with less energy demand was a priority for both sides.

A more rational use of energy demanded a wider application of known energy conservation methods throughout the economy, a more extensive propagation of the results of research into new technology, and the rapid commercialization of alternative energy sources. The prospects for future cooperation especially in such fields as thermal coal and arctic gas were examined and note was taken of the importance of this cooperation for future development of Canadian energy resources and supply. The two sides also noted with satisfaction the prospects for cooperation in the field of research on nuclear waste management.

The importance of prompt implementation of the agreements reached in the recent multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) was reaffirmed in the discussions. The two delegations also reviewed a range of particular issues in their economic relations in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

Australia

2.2.61. In line with the directives given to the Commission by the Council in September,¹ negotiations between the Community and Australia opened in Brussels on 30 October for the conclusion of an agreement on the importation of Australian uranium.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.62. At its meeting on 29 and 30 October, the Council (Foreign Affairs) took stock of relations between the Community and Turkey, particularly in the light of the contacts which the President of the Council and Mr Haferkamp had had with the Turkish authorities during their visit to Ankara.²

The Council also noted the suggestions made by the Commission concerning the possibility of initiating the technical preparations for certain projects to be financed from the specific financial aid proposed to Turkey as part of the Community's overall offer for developing the Association. The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives to continue their examination of this matter.

It was on 14 February that the Commission had forwarded to the Council a communication on the development of relations between the Community and Turkey,³ proposing a number of measures likely to meet the requests of the Turkish authorities.

Cyprus

2.2.63. The EEC-Cyprus Association Council held its fifth meeting at ministerial level on 30 October in Luxembourg. Mr Rolandis, Minister for External Affairs of Cyprus, stressed the importance and urgency of opening negotiations on the transition to the second stage of the Agreement. On behalf of the Community, Mr O'Kennedy, President of the Council, and Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President

¹ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.41.

² Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.42.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

of the Commission, expressed their satisfaction at the desire for a development of relations with the Community so clearly demonstrated by the Cypriot Delegation. The Commission would be undertaking exploratory talks with the Cypriot authorities and would report to the Council.

Yugoslavia

2.2.64. A Commission Delegation led by the Director-General for External Relations visited Belgrade from 17 to 19 October and had talks on various problems raised by the current negotiations¹ for the conclusion of a new cooperation agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia.

Egypt

2.2.65. At the invitation of the Egyptian Government, Mr Jenkins paid an official visit to Cairo from 25 to 28 October, where he had talks with President Sadat and several members of the Government. Discussions with the Egyptian ministers centred on the implementation of the cooperations Agreement between the Community and Egypt.

Developing countries

ACP States and OCT

Signing of the new ACP-EEC Convention

2.2.66. The new ACP-EEC Convention.² which is to take over from the Lomé Convention, was officially signed³ on 31 October, again at Lomé in Togo, by the representatives of 57 ACP States, the nine Member States of the Community, and by Mr O'Kennedy, President of the Council, and Mr Chevsson, Member of the Commission.

The Community and the ACP had been able to find common ground on the five points which the latter regarded as still open, namely:

(i) the list of agricultural products (granting of a zero-rated quota for rice from Surinam);

(ii) inclusion of Zaire in the list of landlocked countries:

(iii) a widening of the scope of Article 18 of the EIB Statute to ensure that EIB financing from its own resources was no longer restricted to mining and energy investment projects;

(iv) special arrangements for promoting investment in the least developed countries and compensation for losses of markets suffered by those countries;

(v) the interpretation of Article 64 of the new Convention, concerning investment protection, this being the main point at issue.

The signing of the Convention therefore took place on 31 October as planned.

The preparation of the various acts tied up with the implementation of 'Lomé II' continued within the Community (Internal Agreement on measures and procedures required, Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid, and various implementing Regulations).

¹

Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.49. Bull. EC 9-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.15.

Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

Lomé Convention

Accessions

2.2.67. The Republic of Kiribati (formerly the Gilbert Islands) acceded officially to the ACP-EEC Convention on 30 October.¹ As from that date, it therefore became an ACP State for the purposes of the Convention (Lomé I).

ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

2.2.68. Following a preparatory meeting of its Joint Committee from 8 to 10 October, the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly held its fourth annual session in Luxembourg from 10 to 12 October, under the co-chairmanship of Mrs Veil, President of the European Parliament, and Mr Muna, President of the Cameroon National Assembly.

The predominant topic was the new ACP-EEC Convention. However, the general Resolution adopted by the Assembly does not contain any reference to the questions which were the two major subjects of discussion, namely the absence of any reference to human rights in the Convention, and the problem of guaranteeing investments in the ACP States. The Assembly also adopted two other Resolutions, one on the situation in southern Africa, the other on ACP sugar.

Regional cooperation

2.2.69. A seminar/business mission on the transfer of commercial technology, organized by the Commission, was held from 1 to 5 October in Libreville and brought together representatives from 21 French-speaking ACP States, European industry, the Syndicat des

sociétés de gestion à l'exportation and the European Committee for Small and Mediumsized Industry. The papers given covered the various ways and means of developing the production and export sales of firms in the ACP States and dealt in particular with the possibility of setting up export management companies in the ACP States at national or regional level, and with the question of trade agreements to facilitate cooperation between ACP firms and European firms working in the same sector of production. The participants in the seminar asked the Commission to promote such transfers of commercial technology.

Trade cooperation

2.2.70. Several ACP States were represented in trade fairs in the Community. Ivory Coast, Mauritius und Upper Volta took part in the 'Salon du prêt à porter féminin' in Paris, and Guyana, Guinea-Bissau and Swaziland took part in October in the Timber Trade Fair in Rotterdam.

Industrial cooperation

2.2.71. The Commission, the Centre for Industrial Development (CID) and the Secretariat of the ACP States all contributed towards the international seminar on industrial and technological cooperation between the ACP States and the European Community, which was organized in Berlin in September, and in Brussels from 2 to 6 October, by the German Foundation for International Development for twenty top-ranking ACP officials. The talks and discussions dealt notably with industrial cooperation under the

¹ OJ L 295 of 27.11.1979.

two Lomé Conventions, the transfer of technology, industrial training, aid to SMEs and promotional experience gained by the CID.

Financial and technical cooperation

2.2.72. The Commission took part in Berlin from 23 to 26 October in a meeting organized by the World Bank (IBRD), during which the bilateral and multilateral providers of aid discussed their experience in the field of financial and technical assitance to small enterprises in developing countries. The Commission representative described the facilities available in this field under the two EEC-ACP Conventions.

2.2.73. A seminar on the planning of human resources and training-organized by the Commission with the help of the Institut de Formation des Cadres pour le Développement-was held in Brussels from 1 to 9 October for high-level English-speaking officials from the ACP States who are responsible for manpower planning in their national administrations. Particular attention was paid coordinating education, training and to employment and the programming of management training in the ACP so as to ensure that the best use is made of EDF financial programmes and projects. A similar seminar for officials from French-speaking ACP States was held in Brussels in June.1

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.74. The Commission signed three financing agreements involving Uganda in October. The first, for 1 287 985 EUA, is intended to compensate for the loss of earn-

ings on cotton exports in 1977; the other two refer to 1978 and involve 3 882 924 EUA for tea and 3 125 543 EUA for cotton.

2.2.75. Following a request from Dominica, the Commission granted an advance of 2.48 million EUA to compensate for a loss of earnings from banana exports following damage caused by the hurricane earlier this year. This payment under Stabex is in addition to emergency aid already granted to Dominica.

Sugar Protocol

2.2.76. On 15 October² the Council adopted the Agreements in the form of exchanges of letters on the guaranteed prices for cane sugar originating in the ACP States, and adopted for 1979/80 the same guaranteed prices for cane sugar originating in the overseas countries and territories (OCT).

European Development Fund

Emergency aid

2.2.77. In October, the Commission decided on the following emergency aid operations under the Lomé Convention:

(i) On 2 October: 3 million EUA to Dominica for supplies of foodstuffs, fodder, construction equipment and materials and the hiring of means of distribution, following the damage caused by hurricane 'David'.

(ii) On 16 October: 300 000 EUA to Chad for supplies of medicines, medical equipment, fuel and spare parts following recent events.

^a Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.2.50.

OJ L 264 of 20.10.1979.

New financing decisions

2.2.78. The Commission adopted the following financing decisions (fourth EDF):

Ethiopia — Ghimbi-Shebel road: 22000000 EUA;

Bahamas — Economic development unit: 210 000 EUA;

Malawi — Extension of Mpemba Staff Training College: 400 000 EUA;

All ACP States — Fourth Investors Forum in Dakar: 500 000 EUA;

Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland — Posts and Telecommunications Training Scheme: 986 500 EUA;

Zambia and Zaire — Repairs to the Lobito railway: 8 000 000 EUA;

Comoros — Inter-island telecommunications: 2 286 000 EUA;

Belize — Junior secondary schools: 1 250 000 EUA;

Togo — Agricultural intensification scheme in the Savannah region: 5 000 000 EUA;

Ghana — Pretsea oil palm plantation drainage scheme: 1 910 000 EUA;

Sudan — Nuba Mountains rural development project: 5 500 000 EUA;

Mali — Ségou rice scheme — Phase III: 2 149 000 EUA;

Jamaica — Trade promotion: 1010000 EUA;

West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) — Increase in the Association's resources: 1 000 000 EUA;

New Caledonia — Azareu-Coula road: 2 100 000 EUA;

Mauritania — Extensions to Kaedi regional hospital: 1 925 000 EUA;

Senegal — Building and equipping a commercial lycée at Kaolack and a technical lycée at Diourbel: 7 801 000 EUA;

All ACP and OCT — Caribbean Aviation Training Institute (CATI): 2 300 000 EUA;

All ACP and OCT — Financing of technical cooperation and trade promotion schemes: 15 000 000 EUA.

Asia

Association of South-East Asian Nations

2.2.79. On 29 October the Council authorized the Commission to negotiate a cooperation agreement with the ASEAN countries. Under the terms of the directives adopted by the Council, this cooperation could embrace other areas of the economy, notably investment, in addition to trade development.

On this occasion, the Council reiterated the political importance which it attributed to the development of relations between the Community and this group of countries and expressed the hope that the Commission would be able to conclude these important negotiations successfully before the end of this year.

Southern Asia

India

2.2.80. On 15 October¹ the Council adopted a Regulation on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of let-

^{&#}x27; OJ L 264 of 20.10.1979.

ters between the European Economic Community and India on guaranteed prices for sugar cane for 1979/80; this was in accordance with the Agreement between the Community and India on this subject.¹

Latin America

Brazil

Official visit of Mr Haferkamp

2.2.81. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for external relations, paid an official visit to Brazil from 10 to 12 October. He had talks with the President of the Republic and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Planning, Finance, Energy, Industry and Agriculture. These talks led to a better mutual understanding of each side's problems and of prospects for future cooperation. Mr Haferkamp and the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs jointly inaugurated the work of the EEC-Brazil Joint Committee.

EEC-Brazil Joint Committee

2.2.82. The Joint Committee—set up by the EEC-Brazil Trade Agreement of 19 December 1973²—met in Brasilia on 11 and 12 October.

The two Delegations examined the development of trade between the two sides. The Commission was able to show that the charges of protectionism on the Community's part cannot be justified objectively. The EEC in fact takes 30% of all Brazilian exports and runs a trade deficit with Brazil in excess of USD 1 000 million. Community imports of industrial products from Brazil have risen

from 16% of total imports in 1970 to 27% in 1977. Community import arrangements are advantageous for Brazil, in that approximately 40% of imports from Brazil can come in duty-free and approximately 10% benefit from the generalized preferences. In the GATT multilateral trade negotiations (MTN), the EEC moreover granted tariff reductions on 90% of the agricultural products coming from Brazil paying positive duty. Trade in certain products was also examined in detail (textiles, steel, soluble coffee, cocoa butter, raw hides, skins and leather, sova, etc.).

As assessment was made of the MTN and the Community Delegation was at pains to stress that the participation of developing countries was important in the smooth functioning of the codes drawn up within GATT.

Lastly, discussions took place on the prospects for development in trade and economic cooperation between the two sides in the light of the recommendation which the Commission addressed to the Council in September concerning the opening of negotiations with Brrazil for the conclusion of a framework trade and economic cooperation agreement.³ This recommendation was drawn up following the exploratory talks which took place in 1978 and 1979 in response to a request from the Brazilian Government.

State-trading countries

China

2.2.83. During a visit to Belgium, Mr Wang Renzhong, Vice-Premier and Chairman of

¹ OJ L 190 of 23.7.1975.

² OJ L 102 of 11.4.1974.

³ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.52.

Bilateral and regional relations

Political cooperation

the State Committee on Agriculture in the People's Republic of China, paid a visit to the Commission.

He had talks with Mr Jenkins on 11 October, during which he gave an outline of trends in and prospects for his country's agricultural policy, stressing China's interest in technical cooperation with Europe in this field. Mr Jenkins pointed out that the Commission was in favour of such cooperation. Mr Wang had previously met Mr Gundelach on 9 October for discussions on the agricultural problems and policies of the two sides.

Dipiomatic relations

2.2.84. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission received His Excellency Mr Pierre Pompée, who presented his letters of credence in his capacity of Head of the Mission of the Republic of Haïti to the European Economic Community (EEC) with effect from 30 October.¹

The two Presidents also received His Excellency Mr Taher Masri, who presented his letters of credence in his capacity of Head of the Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC), again with effect from 30 October.

The two Presidents also received His Excellency Mr Marcos Economides, who presented his letters of credence in his capacity of Permanent Delegate, Head of the Mission of the Hellenic Republic to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC), again with effect from 30 October.

The new Ambassadors succeed Mr Rodrigue L. Raymond (Haïti), Mr Khalil Salim (Jordan) and Mr Stephane Stathatos (Greece), who have been appointed to other duties.

Political cooperation

State of political cooperation

2.3.85. Mr O'Kennedy, as President, made a statement on the results of political cooperation between the Nine to Parliament in Strasbourg on 24 October.²

2.2.86. On 26 October Parliament adopted several Resolutions concerning the arrest and conviction of Czech dissidents, the torture of children and emergency aid to Vietnam and Kampuchea.³

¹ OJ C 293 of 22.11.1979.

² Point 3.4.1.

³ Point 2.3.16 and OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979.

European policy

3. Institutional and political matters

Institutional developments— European policy

Informal meetings of ministers

2.3.1. As in the previous month Ministers of the Member States met for two informal meetings in October; they were attended by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Agriculture respectively.

Part of the Foreign Ministers' meeting at Ashford Castle in Ireland on 20 and 21 October was originally to be devoted to preparations for the Dublin European Council (29 and 30 November), but in the end a whole series of topics were discussed. The Ministers first considered the situation of the people of Kampuchea, agreeing on the need to step up humanitarian action for those who have remained in Kampuchea and for refugees. They also considered that unprecedented measures were required, outside normal diplomatic channels. The agreement reached at Ashford Castle was formalized at the Council (Foreign Affairs) meetings on 29 and 30 October.

Another urgent item on the agenda concerned last-minute difficulties with the signing of the ACP/EEC Convention. At the press conference following the meeting Mr O'Kennedy seemed optimistic and revealed that the few remaining problems had been ironed out.

Contrary to expections, the question of the British contribution to the Community Budget (problem of the convergence of the Member States' economic performance and the corrective mechanism) was touched upon only briefly. However, the Ministers reviewed the situation in Southern Africa following a statement by Lord Carrington, the important agreement to be negotiated with the ASEAN countries and the report of the Committee of Wise Men on the operation of the Community institutions (they had received a summary).

2.3.2. The Ministers of Agriculture held their informal meeting in Luxembourg on 29 October; the formal Council meeting was held there the following day. Mr Gundelach, Vice-President of the Commission, also attended. The Ministers' discussions dwelt mainly on markets that are in surplus and on the repercussions for the budget.

Operation of the Community institutions

2.3.3. The operation of the Community institutions and adjustments to the machinery and procedures remained on the stage in October.

At the press conference held after the Ashford Castle meeting, Mr O'Kennedy said that the report on the operation of the European institutions drawn up by the Three Wise Men (Mr Barend Biesheuvel, Mr Edmund Dell and Mr Robert Marjolin) would be published before the European Council on 29 and 30 November. Certain points in the report could be discussed at Dublin and the Three could well be asked to prepare a more detailed report. The terms of reference for the Committee of Wise Men included the proper operation of the Communities and progress towards European union, by means of certain adjustments, but on the basis of and in compliance with the Treaties.

2.3.4. The 'Proposals for Reform of the Commission of the European Communities and its Services' prepared by the Independent Review Body chaired by Mr Dirk Spierenburg were published on 24 September. The Commission itself will soon be examining the

report in depth; but two working parties have already been set up, and they are considering the report. One, chaired by Mr Ortoli, is to submit to the Commission by end of the year a set of decisions concerning the main points in the Part Three of the report, concerning administrative policy. A second working party, chaired by Mr Jenkins, will consider the institutional problems reviewed in Part Two of the report, concerning 'the Commission and its Services': the Commission's role, its composition, the appointment of its members, portfolios and administrative structure. The Commission's decision to set up these two working parties was taken at the informal meeting at the Villers-le-Temple on 6 and 7 October.¹

Convergence and budgetary questions

2.3.5. The problems arising in connection with convergence of the economic performances of the Member States of the Community were the sole item on the agenda for the meeting of the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) held in Luxembourg on 15 October, with Mr Colley, Iris Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, in the chair.

The Council continued the exchange of views it had held on this matter at its meeting of 17 September, concentrating on the 'Reference paper on budgetary questions" and the supplementary documents submitted by the Commission. As had been envisaged by the Strasbourg European Council,³ this exchange of views enabled the Member States' representatives to state their position in concrete form. The United Kingdom Delegation and the Italian Delegation thus presented their requests, with the other delegations setting out their respective opinions.

European policy

Although the Members States' representatives acknowledged that the United Kingdom was faced with a problem, the general view that seemed to emerge from the discussions was that the foundations of Community policies should be safeguarded; some delegations felt that a solution to the United Kingdom's budgetary difficulties could be found within the framework of the 'corrective mechanism' that had been decided on at the (first) European Council held in Dublin in January 1975.4 At that time it had been agreed that, in the event of the participation of certain Member States in the Community budget being inappropriate owing to their economic situation, the Member States in question would, under the 'corrective mechanism', receive payments from the Community budget.

In the light of this discussion, the Commission announced that it would submit proposals as soon as possible so that the Council could examine them at its meeting on 19 November and the European Council take decisions at its meeting in Dublin on 29 and 30 November. On 31 October, it sent to the Council a Communication on 'Convergence and budgetary questions', which was based on a working paper prepared by the ad hoc group set up at the Commission's special meeting in Villers-le-Temple on 6 October.

2.3.6. On 23 October Parliament passed a Resolution⁵ on the paper on convergence prepared for the Council by the Commission at the request of the European Council.

¹ Point 2.3.34 and Bull. EC 9-1979, points 1.3.2 and 1.3.15.

Bull. EC 9-1979, points 2.1.8 and 2.3.2.

³

Bull. EC 6-1979, points 2110 and 213.2. Bull. EC 6-1979, points 2503 to 2510. Point 2.3.22 and OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979.

Powers of the Community and the Member States

2.3.7. On 4 October the Court of Justice gave an advisory Opinion¹ on Community powers in relation to international agreements, a question that has been raised on many occasions. This Opinion concerns the stabilization agreement for natural rubber concluded in October, the first agreement to be made under the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities.

In response to the Commission's request for an Opinion the Court of Justice ruled as follows:

'1. The Community's powers relating to commercial policy within the meaning of Article 113 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community extend to the International Agreement on Natural Rubber which is in the course of negotiation within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

2. The question of the exclusive nature of the Community's powers depends in this case on the arrangements for financing the operations of the buffer stock which it is proposed to set up under that agreement.

If the burden of financing the stock falls upon the Community budget the Community will have exclusive powers.

If on the other hand the charges are to be borne directly by the Member States that will imply the participation of those States in the agreement together with the Community.

3. As long as that question has not been settled by the competent Community authorities the Member States must be allowed to participate in the negotiation of the agreement.' Parliament

Rules of procedure of the institutions

2.3.8. All the Community institutions have now published rules of procedure in the Official Journal. The Council, the last institution to do so, published its rules of procedure in the Official Journal² in October.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament

Part-session in Strasbourg from 22 to 26 October

2.3.9. The European Parliament³ worked through a very heavy agenda at its October sittings, at which numerous questions of procedure and motions for urgent debate further complicated the proceedings.

[•] OJ C 279 of 8.11.1979.

² OJ L 268 of 25.10.1979.

³ This report was prepared from 'Le point de la session' published by Parliament's Secretariat.

The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 289 of 19.11.1979 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 246. The political group and nationality of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: Soc =Socialists, EPP = European People's Party: former Christian Democrats; ED = European Democratic Group = former Conservative Group; Com = Communists and Allies; Lib = Liberals and Democrats; EPD = European Progressive Democrats; Ind = Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members; NA = Non-Affiliated.

The countries of origin are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: B = Belgium, DK = Denmark; D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

The two major issues before Parliament were hunger in the world¹ and political cooperation.² The House also debated the European Monetary System,³ transport,⁴ social policy⁵ and the matter of Member States' contributions to the Community budget (convergence).⁶

As the Committee on Budgets was also working while the House was sitting, interest tended to focus most sharply on budgetary matters.

2.3.10. The agricultural questions dealt with included, on 26 October, a favourable opinion on the proposal transmitted by the Commission on 9 October ⁷ concerning financial aid of 12 million EUA for the devastated agricultural areas of Martinique and Guadeloupe. On the same day the House passed a resolution urging the Commission to offer compensation in the form of grants to relieve the desperate plight of farmers in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

By the procedure without report Parliament approved the proposals addressed by the Commission to the Council on 17 and 18 July⁸ relating to health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat and meat products.

2.3.11. In a resolution on fisheries policy passed on 26 October Parliament requested the Commission to take immediate action to end the chaotic situation in fisheries, so that fishermen might work under reasonable conditions. On the same day the House approved the proposals put forward by the Commission in July⁹ concerning certain conservation measures in implementing the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the North-West Atlantic Fisheries (NAFO). Parliament

2.3.12. In a Resolution passed on 26 October Parliament decided to set up an *ad hoc* Committee to prepare, in collaboration with the Commission, a Parliamentary debate on women's rights.

Hunger in the world and emergency aid

Hunger in the world (25 October)

2.3.13. The motion for a resolution tabled by Miss Flesch (Lib/L) on behalf of the Committee on Development and Cooperation, generated a long and passionate debate, which revealed a genuine political resolve to order things differently. Though the draft resolution and its amendments were in the end referred back to committee, so that the House could pronounce on them at the November meeting, it was clear from the debate that Parliament was anxious to try to prompt a new Community response to what most speakers called 'the extermination' by hunger of the Third World. It was agreed to hold a fresh debate in February 1980 in order to arrive at firm proposals for action.

The spokesman of the Committee on External Economic Relations, Mrs Wieczorek-Zeul (Soc/D), declared that hunger in the world

¹ Point 2.3.13. ² Point 2.3.15

Point 2.3.15.

Point 2.3.17.

Point 2.3.18 to 2.3.20.

^s Point 2.3.21.

⁶ Point 2.3.22.

⁷ Point 2.1.97 and OJ C 269 of 24.10.1979.

^{*} OJ C 196 of 3.8.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.76.

[•] OJ C 193 of 31.7.1979 and C 202 of 11.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.84.

was not ineluctable but the result of the economic gulf between the North and the South. It was a threat to peace in the world. She appealed to all the developed countries to subscribe 0.7% of their GNP to development aid. For the Socialist Group, Mr Glinne (B) pointed out that 1% of the military budgets of the industrialized nations would be enough to make up the funds already allocated to encourage agricultural production. He added that food aid was a short-term solution----socio-political barriers were to be found within the underdeveloped countries themselves—and a long-term approach would mean economic and commercial aid.

The spokesman for the European Peoples' Party, Mr Tindemans (B), pointed at the governing cliques of the Third World, who sometimes did not want to see things change. Yet half the rural population of those countries were starving and not getting any aid. Speaking for the Communist Group, Mr Ferrero (Com/I) claimed that development aid was failing primarily because of the continuing unjust economic system, which prevented any attack on the problem of the redistribution of incomes and made it impossible to stop the squandering of the resources of developing countries.

Mr Poniatowski (Lib/F) felt that we must now learn to help and share, repudiating the concept of 'empire' and embracing that of 'humanity'.

Mrs Macciocchi (NA/I) endorsed some of the points made by Mrs Weiss (EPD/F) when she condemned the United States and the Soviet Union for linking together supplies of huge quantities of grain and military negotiations. This left the developing countries no chance of obtaining the food they need to survive. In the same vein Mrs Bonino (Ind/ I) noted that political responsibility was lacking in the House. Parliament

Mr Cheysson wound up the dabate, quoting ominous figures which pointed to nothing short of 'extermination'. He emphasized that a great deal of time was needed to help the developing countries, for the task was to transform societies. Here the Community had already achieved something with the Lomé Convention. But on the matter of trade Mr Cheysson was very scathing towards the Community, which was not playing its part in providing secure food supplies. The Community has made no effort to enter into longterm contracts, whereas many industrialized European countries had already taken firm steps in that direction. He urged the House to make its budgetary decisions match the generous words heard in the dabate.

Emergency aid to Vietnam and Kampuchea (26 October)

2.3.14. At the end of the debate the resolutions of the Liberal, Christian-Democrat, European Progressive Democrat and European Democrat Groups on stepping up aid to Kampuchea were adopted. In contrast, the resolution of the Socialist Group, moved by Mr Sarre (Soc/F), which asked for a Parliamentary delegation to be sent to Kampuchea, was rejected. So was the Communists' resolution which called for immediate renewal of food aid to Vietnam, in substantially greater quantities and without any reciprocal concessions.

Answering the question from Mr Denis (Com/F) on behalf of the Communist Group, Mr Cheysson reminded the House that the 1978 programme of food aid to Vietnam had been completed and that, although the 1979 programme had been suspended, the Commission had immediately announced that this decision would be reviewed when Vietnam honoured the agreement of principle on the orderly departure of refugees, which had been made with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In the case of Kampuchea, every effort had been made. The Phnom Penh authorities had at first refused aid routed through neutral organizations; the situation was now improving.

Political cooperation

(24 October)

2.3.15. For the first time since its election by direct universal suffrage, Parliament devoted a major debate to political cooperation, which followed a statement by Mr O'Kennedy,¹ the Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, who surveyed the results and benefits of political cooperation. Answering a question from Mr Blumenfeld (*EPP/D*), who urged him to involve Parliament more closely with the proceedings of the Foreign Ministers, Mr O'Kennedy simply indicated that existing mechanisms could be adapted if necessary.

Generally speaking, Mr O'Kennedy's statement drew sharp criticism from members. Two major objections were to be heard from most quarters of the House. The first was that his statement said more about positions taken by the Nine than about what they had actually done. The second, echoing the question by Mr Blumenfeld, was voiced by many speakers, who insisted that Parliament should be briefed and consulted on the matter of political cooperation far more than it was now. Thus, Mr Klepsch (EPP/D), on behalf of his Group, called for 'policy debates' in the House. On the other hand, Mr Piquet (Com/F)and Mrs Hammerich (Ind/DK) rejected political cooperation as an unwarranted intrusion on national independence. Parliament

Apart from these collective comments, members, each according to their political leanings, expressed their dissent. For the Socialists, Mrs Van den Heuvel (Soc/NL) suggested an oil boycott of South Africa. Mr Scott-Hopkins (ED/UK) wanted to see a dialogue begin between oil producers and consumers. Mr Pajetta (Com/I) regretted that the Nine were not recognizing the right of the Palestinians to found a nation and deplored the ineffectual condemnation of apartheid. On this point Mr Michel (EPP/B) called for sanctions against firms which were not adhering to the code of conduct.

For the Liberal Group, Mr Rey (*Lib*/B) stressed the importance of political cooperation at a time when international relations were more and more relations between continents. He also pointed to the unfortunate bickering between the Nine in regard to the CSCE and the North-South Dialogue. Mr de Goede (*NA*/NL) and Mr Van Miert (*Soc*/B) were both dismayed that Mr O'Kennedy's statement made no mention of the problem of defence. Mr Gendebien (*NA*/B) was disturbed about the divergent votes of the Nine at the United Nations concerning the accreditation and representation of Kampuchea.

Answering the speakers Mr O'Kennedy pointed out the constraints on political cooperation. Its main objective, he said, was to enable the Community countries to respond together to the problems arising in the world. The debate had certainly shown the need to consider a more active approach.

2.3.16. On 26 October Parliament adopted a resolution moved by Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti (*EPP*/I) on behalf of her group on the

¹ Point 3.4.1.

Parliament

Parliament

arrest and conviction of Czechoslovak dissidents. The feeling of the House was that these latest developments would inevitably cast a shadow over the preparations for the Madrid meeting of the CSCE in 1980.

The EMS and the international monetary system (24 October)

2.3.17. An oral question by Mr Ansquer (EPD/F) revealed differences of opinion on the causes of the monetary turmoil. Members were mainly divided as to how far the dollar was responsible for Member States' present monetary difficulties, and as to whether the first thing to do was strengthen the EMS or take a firm position towards the United States.

Mr Ansquer, for instance, seeing the EMS threatened from outside, held that a firm stance must be adopted towards the United States, which meant surveillance of international liquidity. Mr Delors (Sod/F), Chairman of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs attacked the extraordinary laxism of the Americans, who were insisting on their rights but failing to shoulder the responsibilities of the leadership to which they pretended. He felt that the EMS could achieve something, but when the dollar fluctuated wildly, the currencies of the Nine could not escape serious stresses and strains. So, as he saw it, the supporting measures of the EMS were inadequate. Mr Damseaux (Lib/B), too, insisted on a change in American policy and called for the coordination of policies on both sides of the Atlantic. At the moment the flow of dollars was encouraging speculation.

While he was satisfied with the overall operation of the System, Mr Herman (EPP/B) nevertheless considered that the divergence indicator had not come up to expectations. He therefore urged the Commission to take steps to boost the efficiency of the EMS, one of which could be to ask the IMF to give the EMCF the status of 'other holder'. Mr Leonardi (COM/I) felt that the EMS must be strengthened first before tackling the dollar.

The French Communists took a slightly different view. Their spokesman, Mrs Poirier (Com/F), declared that the new relationships developing between the European currencies and the dollar were a sham: the EMS was no more than a crutch for the international monetary system.

Replying for the Commission, Mr Ortoli struck a relatively optimistic note. Some kind of a strategy was emerging (concertation between the central banks, material appraisal of relations with the dollar). But he did admit the need for closer surveillance of international liquidity. Despite Mr Herman's remarks, Mr Ortoli could not find serious fault with the divergence indicator. Echoing the concern of Mr Delors, he stressed that monetary policy needed to be consolidated by the coordination of economic policies and the attainment of growth and employment objectives.

Transport

(23 and 24 October)

2.3.18. On 23 October Parliament adopted the interim report, presented by Mr Seefeld (Sod/D) for the Committee on Transport, concerning the Commission's memorandum¹ on the contribution of the European Communities to the development of air transport services. In its resolution the House congratu-

Supplement 5/79 — Bull. EC.

lated the Commission on drawing up an overall plan for Community action in the field of civil aviation and reserved the right to study the Commission's paper and compile a detailed report.

2.3.19. On 24 October Parliament adopted the report on the proposal, addressed by the Commission to the Council on 25 July,¹ for a Directive laying down technical requirements for inland waterway vessels. Presenting the report on behalf of the Committee on Transport, Mr Baudis (Lib/F) endorsed the Commission's proposal but regretted that similar measures had not been proposed for the carriage of passengers and dangerous freight.

2.3.20. In the proposal it put to the Council on 13 July,² the Commission suggested a 20% increased in the 1980 Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between the Member States. In its opinion adopted on 24 October on the report by Mr Albers (Soc/NL), the House regretted that the Commission had felt obliged to limit the increase to 20%. In his reply Mr Burke pointed out that the 20% allowed for the reservations of certain Member States, of which he was sharply critical.

Social policy

(25 October)

2.3.21. The question by Mr Pininfarina (Lib/I) on the harmonization of Member States' social policies gave rise to an argument between members who supported a certain degree of harmonization and those who saw in it a pretext to diminish certain achievements in the social sphere. Finally, in a resolution passed on 25 October, Parliament instructed its responsible committee to define a position.

Convergence (22 October)

2.3.22. At the request of the Strasbourg European Council³ the Commission laid before the Council on 7 September' a 'reference paper on budgetary questions'. This paper was the subject of a question by Mr Ruffolo (Soc/I), who pitched the debate at institutional level: either the European Council was a Community institution and must consult Parliament, or-and this was to all appearances the truth of the matter-it considered itself to be a superior authority and Parliament should establish a direct and precise relationship with it.

In its resolution the House took note of the promise by Mr Natali to address to Parliament any proposals it prepares for the Council, asked the Commission to elucidate the content of its proposals during the November sittings and requested the European Council to brief it on the guidelines adopted in Dublin so that the House might debate them.

Council

2.3.23. The Council's Rules of Procedure were published on 25 October.⁵

2.3.24. The Council held nine meetings in October, dealing with energy, economic and

¹ OJ C 254 of 8.10.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.94.

² OJ C 193 of 31.7.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.87.

Bull. EC 6-1979, point 1.1.14.

Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.2. Point 2.3.8 and OJ L 268 of 25.10.1979.

Council

financial affairs, agriculture, taxation, research, development, foreign affairs, agriculture and fisheries.

597th meeting — Energy (Luxembourg, 9 October)

2.3.25. President: Mr O'Malley, Irish Minister for Industry, Commerce and Energy.

Commission: Mr Brunner, Member.

Energy situation in the Community: The Council took note of a Communication from the Commission.¹

Coal: The Council requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine existing measures and new proposals.²

Follow-up to the Paris meeting of 26 September: The Council discussed the implication for the Community, and in particular the allocation among Member States of the crude oil import targets.³

Energy objectives for 1990 and convergence of Member States' policies: The Council welcomed the Commission's Communication.⁴

Oil and natural gas: The Council approved the grant of support for a first set of technological development projects.⁵

Arrangements in the event of a crisis: The Council amended its Decision on the export of crude oil in the event of supply difficulties.⁶

598th meeting — Economic and financial affairs

(Luxembourg, 15 October)

2.3.26. President: Mr Colley, Irish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance. Commission: Mr Ortoli, Vice-President; Mr Tugendhat, Member.

Convergence of Member States' economic performance: The Council resumed its discussions. The Commission will shortly be submitting proposals.⁷

599th meeting — Agriculture (Luxembourg, 15 and 16 October)

2.3.27. President: Mr Gibbons, Irish Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Sheepmeat: The Council held a detailed discussion on the situation following the recent judgment by the Court of Justice. The delegations stressed the need to preserve the basic principles of the common agricultural policy (free movement, Community preference and financial solidarity) and at the same time to comply with the objectives laid down in Article 39 of the EEC Treaty, particularly as regards the situation of producers. With this in mind, the Council emphasized the urgent need to set up machinery to ensure the balanced operation of the market in sheepmeat.

Olive oil: The Council approved two Regulations. The first relates to the representative market price and the threshold price, and the second to producers' organizations.⁸

Points 2.1.124 and 2.1.127.

Point 2.1.132.

³ Point 2.1.125.

Point 2.1.126.

^s Point 2.1.130. ⁶ Point 2.1.131.

Point 2.1.131.

Point 2.3.5. Point 2.1.86.

600th meeting — Taxation (Luxembourg, 16 October)

2.3.28. President: Mr MacSharry, Minister of State, Department of the Public Service of Ireland.

Commission: Mr Burke, Member.

Mutual assistance on VAT: The Council approved two Directives on mutual assistance between the tax authorities of the Member States in VAT matters, one concerning assessment and the other recovery.¹

Eighth VAT Directive: The Council also approved the eighth VAT Directive, laying down the procedures for the refund of VAT to taxable persons not established in the country of taxation.²

601st meeting — Research (Luxembourg, 27 October)

2.3.29. President: Mr O'Donoghue, Irish Minister for Economic Planning and Development.

Commission: Mr Brunner, Member.

New JRC programme: The Council discussed in depth the problems relating to the new programme for the Joint Research Centre proposed by the Commission for 1980-83.³ It decided that a number of problems regarding the SUPER-SARA project, the funding of the programme and the staffing of the Centre required further consideration. It agreed to resume its discussion at its next meeting on research.

New fusion programme: The Council discussed the problems still outstanding with regard to the new five-year Community fusion programme, and in particular the funding of the programme, including the JET project, and the possibility of including inertial confinement in the programme.⁴

Secondary raw materials: The Council approved a four-year research programme on the recycling of urban and industrial waste.⁵

Management and storage of radioactive waste: The Council noted that there was a consensus on the second five-year programme.⁶

Radiation protection: The Council considered the funding of a new five-year research and training programme (1980-84) in the field of biology — health protection (radiation protection programme).⁷ Eight delegations agreed on an allocation of 63 million EUA, while the ninth stated that it could not yet give its agreement.

Common research policy: On the basis of a summary document prepared by the Permanent Representatives Committee, the Council held a wide-ranging discussion on the two main aspects of the common research policy — coordination of national policies and optimization of Community research and development activities. It laid down a number of guidelines for the Commission's future work.

Quality and nutritive value of food: The Council adopted a concerted action research programme.⁸

³ OJ C 110 of 3.5.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

7 OJ C 102 of 24.4.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point

¹ Point 2.1.39.

² Point 2.1.38.

[•] OJ C 299 of 13.12.1978.

⁵ Point 2.1.137.

Point 2.1.136.

^{2.1.125.}

^{*} Point 2.1.81.

602nd meeting — Development cooperation (Luxembourg, 23 October)

2.3.30. President: Mr O'Kennedy, Irish Foreign Minister.

Commission: Mr Cheysson, Member.

Aid to non-associated developing countries: The Council gave its overall approval to the 1979 financing programme¹ and reached agreement on the general guidelines for the. 1980 programme.²

State of the North-South Dialogue: The Council held a general discussion on the current state of the North-South Dialogue.³

CIEC special action: The Council discussed the implementation of the agreement between the Community and the International Development Association.⁴

603rd meeting - Foreign Affairs

(Luxembourg, 29 and 30 October)

2.3.31. President: Mr O'Kennedy, Irish Foreign Minister; Mr Burke, Minister of State, Irish Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Energy.

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Haferkamp and Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents; Mr Cheysson, Mr Vouel and Mr Davignon, Members.

Relations with ASEAN: The Council authorized the opening of negotiations with the ASEAN countries.⁵

Aid for the iron and steel industry: The Council took stock of progress on Community rules. It noted that only one delegation still had reservations and expressed the hope that these could be lifted very soon so that the Council could give its final assent to the Commission's draft Decision. Cyprus: The Council agreed on the Community position for the fifth meeting of the EEC-Cyprus Association Council.⁶

New ACP-EEC Convention: The Council formally approved the final text.⁷

Turkey: The Council reviewed the state of relations between the Community and Turkey.⁸

Final report on the GATT multilateral trade negotiations: The Council took note of the Commission's report and also noted the progress made by the Community and its principal partners in the implementation of the agreements negotiated.⁹

Relations with Portugal: The Council agreed on directives for the negotiation of adjustments to the 1972 Agreement.¹⁰

Preparations for the European Council: The Council took note of the report by the President on the organization of preparations for the forthcoming European Council (Dublin, 29 and 30 November).

Emergency aid to Kampuchea: The Council approved the Commission's proposal that 25 million EUA be made available to assist the people of Kampuchea.¹¹

Point 2.2.34.

² Point 2.2.33. ³ Point 2.2.30

Point 2.2.20.

Point 2.2.31.

⁵ Point 2.2.79.

⁶ Point 2.2.63.

Point 2.2.66.

^{*} Point 2.2.62.

⁹ Point 2.2.7.

¹⁰ Point 2.2.3.

Point 2.2.35.

604th meeting — Fisheries (Luxembourg, 29 October)

2.3.32. President: Mr Lenihan, Irish Minister for Fisheries.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Fisheries: The Council resumed its discussion on a common fisheries policy and extended the interim measure on total authorized catches until the end of the year.¹

605th meeting — Agriculture

(Luxembourg, 30 October)

2.3.33. President: Mr Gibbons, Irish Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Sheepmeat: The Council held a detailed discussion on sheepmeat. The discussion brought the delegations substantially closer together. A number of possible solutions were put forward for consideration by the Commission over the next few days. The Council agreed to resume its discussion on the basis of these deliberations with a view to reaching a solution quickly.

Commission

Informal meeting at Villers-le-Temple

2.3.34. As it did at Comblain-la-Tour in September 1978^2 and in La Roche-en-Ardenne last year,³ the Commission held an informal meeting at Villers-le-Temple on 6 and 7 October to consider the problems facing the Community as a new year's work begins.

Much of what was said and discussed at this year's 'conclave' related to an appraisal of the proposals for reforming the Commission and its departmental structure set out in the report of the five-man Independent Review Body chaired by Mr Spierenburg. At a press conference on 8 October Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, summarized the results of the informal meeting.

Report of the IRB

2.3.35. After stating that the Commission welcomed the report, Mr Jenkins went on to make the following four points:

(i) the Commission had decided to deal urgently with the proposals made in Part III of the report, which concerns administrative policy;

(ii) the Commission endorsed the report's recommendations for a major review of the basic administrative units of the Commission services, with a view to reducing their number;

(iii) the Commission would study the important constitutional issues raised in the report about the size, composition and method of appointment of future Commissions;

(iv) the Commission hoped that this report, which was concerned above all with the longterm organization and structure of the Commission, would be the subject of an early debate in the European Parliament.⁴

^{&#}x27; Point 2.1.106.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.13.

³ Bull. EC 9-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

⁴ The full text of President Jenkins' statements on the Spierenburg Report was published in Bull. EC 9-1979, point 1.3.15.

2.3.36. On the other issues considered at Villers-le-Temple, the President had this to say:

Budgetary problems

2.3.37. "The Commission had brief general discussions on the budgetary problems of the Community, including their relationship with agricultural policy, and the proposals which the Commission will soon be making following its reference paper on the budget and convergence last month. The Commission also briefly considered the evolution of the European Monetary System and the perspectives for its future development.'

Technological revolution

2.3.38. 'In addition we discussed the significance for the Community of the accelerating technological revolution in the related fields of telecommunications, computers, microchips and data banks. The complex of economic, industrial and technical problems involved, with their far-reaching social consequences for our society, were, as you know, discussed at the last meeting of the European Council when it was agreed that the Commission would put forward some detailed ideas on the subject for consideration at the European Council at Dublin. Mr Davignon has already set out some of the ideas which will guide the Commission's thinking in a speech he made in Paris on 24 September.

At Villers-le-Temple we carried that discussion forward, and plan to make a major initiative in coming weeks. I should emphasize at this stage four main points: the need for Community policies to unblock some of the existing constraints between Member States; the need to produce common standards and inter-operability of equipment; the need to take advantage of the large volume of public purchasing in promoting unity of the European market; the need to coordinate and rationalize research and development in this field within and between our Member States. Put in simple terms we at present constitute about a third of the world market in this field but we are far from supplying it or meeting more than a fraction of our own needs. The gap between Japan and the United States on the one hand and the Community on the other will certainly continue to get wider unless we act urgently and collectively. We should like to set ourselves the ambitious but attainable target of supplying as well as providing a third of the world market by 1990. To do so we believe that a strategy has to be worked out between producers, users, governments and Community institutions.'

2.3.39. Answering questions from the journalists, Mr Jenkins clarified certain points of his statements and broached some of the other questions discussed at Villers-le-Temple.

Spierenburg Report and the Report of the Three Wise Men

2.3.40. 'I do not know the date of appearance of the Report of the Three Wise Men, and it may not be possible to have the debate in Parliament on the Spierenburg Report in advance of it, but I hope the two will not get mixed up. When Parliament debates the Spierenburg Report, I hope it will enable the Commission clearly to put forward its view of the role of the Commission and that Parliament will not get too involved in the detail of Part III.'

European Monetary System

2.3.41. 'The discussion was fairly brief (we did not have time during the weekend to consider everything we would have liked). Clearly there are matters such as a common dollar policy, convergence of interest rates, the establishment of the European Monetary Fund, which the Commission will be considering further. As you know, I have always seen the EMS as a springboard for advance and hope that we will be able to come forward with further proposals in the lifetime of this Commission. As for sterling, I have consistently urged the desirability of the pound being in the scheme and would still greatly welcome a British decision to join the central exchange rate mechanism at the earliest possible date.'

Advanced technology

2.3.42. 'Although we are at an earlier stage of development than we were with aeronautics, there is already a substantial gap which is impossible to close on a purely national basis. I hope the Member States realize the importance of this for what I might call the international technological hierarchy, where we are in danger of being squeezed from above and below. It is a major challenge to the Community.'

The Community budget and own resources

2.3.43. 'Our own resources are in danger of being exhausted in the clearly foresceable future, and we had this in mind in our agricultural and budgetary discussions. One cannot ignore the fact that there will be reluctance on the part of Member States to breach the 1% VAT limit. It would be an illusion to think we are not going to come up against a line here.'

1980 Budget

2.3.44. 'I do not believe a quarrel between Commission and Parliament is likely, but if one is to be avoided between Council and Parliament there will have to be considerable give by the Council. The Commission has already expressed the view that this should happen.'

Enlargement negotiations

2.3.45. 'We did not discuss these during the weekend. So far we have kept to the timetable with Portugal and Spain. Following the pattern of the Greek negotiations I would not have expected enormous momentum at this stage.'

Commission

Activities

2.3.46. The Commission held five meetings in October, during which it paid special attention to proceedings in Parliament and particularly in the Committee on Budgets. Much of its time and thought was devoted to economic and budgetary matters and to the problems of employment.

Convergence and budgetary matters: On 31 October the Commission adopted a Communication to the Council—also addressed at its request to Parliament¹—on convergence and budgetary matters.²

Economic policy: In its annual economic report for 1979-80,³ adopted on 17 October, the Commission advocates a strict budgetary and monetary policy. This paper is backed up by an annual economic review, addressed for information to Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee.

Social policy: On 24 October the Commission adopted a draft Council Regulation on the reorganization of working time.⁴ This is intended as the basis for broad discussion with the two sides of industry. Also adopted was a Communication on linking work and training for young people.

Commercial policy: On 3 October the Commission adopted its final report on the GATT multilateral trade negotiations,⁵ which presents the overall results and the Commission's conclusions.

Development: In a Communication to the Council adopted on 3 October, the Commis-

¹ Point 2.3.22.

² Point 2.3.5.

³ Point 2.1.4.

⁴ Point 2.1.48.

^s Points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

Commission

sion sets out the guidelines for the 1980 programme of aid to non-associated developing countries.¹

Regional policy: On 10 October the Commission adopted proposals with a view to utilizing, for the first time, the 'non-quota' section of the European Regional Development Fund, in order to initiate specific projects tailored to specific regional needs.

Agriculture: The Commission kept a close watch throught the month on the problems resulting from the restrictions applied by France to imports of sheepmeat from the United Kingdom.

Emergency aid to Member States

2.3.47. On 3 October the Commission decided to grant emergency aid of 1 million EUA (Lit. 1 180 million) to the regions of Italy ravaged by an earthquake on 19 and 20 September. The disaster occurred in the central provinces of Perugia and Terni. In accordance with the criteria followed by the Commission for operations of this type, the aid must reach the people affected as directly as possible, and be used ideally for emergency action aimed at safeguarding life and means of livelihood.

2.3.48. At the request of the United Kingdom Government, the Commission adjusted the shares of emergency aid which it had granted to England and Scotland in February 1978 following freak tides and severe blizzards. The damage was worse in Scotland than in the affected regions of England. So the Commission decided on 4 October that the emergency aid granted would be 802 000 EUA (roughly UKL 505 000) in England and 698 000 EUA (roughly UKL 440 000) in Scotland.

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Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.49. The Commission continued its talks with workers' and employers' organizations in the textile and clothing industry.

Two fact-finding meetings were held to brief trade union representatives on Commission proposals concerning a Community growth strategy and Community policy in research and technology.

The preliminary consultations with the trade unions covered consumer protection, company mergers and specific questions with a direct bearing on workers' interests.

Court of Justice²

Composition of the Court

2.3.50. At its meeting on 8 October,³ the Court elected Mr H. Kutscher as President for the period 7 October 1979 to 6 October 1982.

On 9 October,³ It decided to set up three Chambers in accordance with the amendments made to its Rules of Procedure on 12 September:⁴

- First Chamber: Mr A. O'Keeffe, President, and Mr G. Bosco and Mr T. Koopmans.

¹ Point 2.1.32.

² For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

³ OJ C 265 of 20.10.1979.

⁴ OJ L 238 of 21.9.1979 and Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.28.

- Second Chamber: Mr A. Touffait, President, and Mr P. Pescatore and Mr O. Due.

— Third Chamber: Mr H. Kutscher, President, and Mr J. Mertens de Wilmars and Lord Mackenzie Stuart.

At the meeting, the Court designated Mr J. P. Warner as First Advocate-General for a period of one year from 7 October.

New cases

Case 151/79 — Commission v Italian Republic¹

2.3.51. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 1 October to establish that, by adopting Law No 28 of 7 May 1977² of the Region of Sicily on measures to aid citrus cultivation, Italy had failed to fulfil its obligations under Regulations (EEC) Nos 2601/69,³ 1035/72,⁴ 3110/76⁵ and 1034 and 1035/77.⁶

Case 152/79 - K. Lee, Ballisodare v Minister for Agriculture⁷

2.3.52. By order lodged with the Court Registry on 1 October, the High Court, Dublin, asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether aid may also be granted pursuant to Directive $72/159/EEC^{s}$ on the modernization of farms for the development of land for the erection of dwelling houses for occupation by persons other than those actively engaged in farming the land. The High Court also raised the question of whether a provision in the national instrument implementing the abovementioned Directive to the effect that decisions of the competent Minister are final, is compatible with the Directive. Case 153/79 — G. Bowden and Others v Commission⁹

Case 154/79 — S. Bille and Others v Parliament⁹

2.3.53. A number of United Kingdom officials working in Luxembourg at the Commission and European Parliament respectively brought an action before the Court of Justice on 2 and 3 October for a declaration that Regulations (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) Nos 3085 and 3086/78 (monetary parities and weightings to be used in implementing the Staff Regulations)¹⁰ were not applicable to them.

Case 155/79 — Australian Mining and Smelting (AM & S) Europe Ltd., Bristol v Commission¹¹

2.3.54. By Decision of 6 July,¹² the Commission provided that the abovementioned firm must submit to an examination of its business records pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation No 17¹³ (application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty).

The firm in question brought an action before the Court of Justice on 4 October to

- ² Gazzetta Ufficiale della Sicilia No 20 of 10.5.1977.
- ³ OJ L 324 of 27.12.1969.
- OJ L 118 of 20.5.1972.
- ⁵ OJ L 351 of 21.12.1976.
- OJ L 125 of 19.5.1977.
- OJ C 290 of 20.11.1979.
 OJ L 96 of 23.4.1972.
- ^o OJ C 292 of 21.11.1979.
- OJ L 369 of 29.12.1978.
- " OJ C 304 of 4.12.1979.
- ¹² OJ L 199 of 7.8.1979.
- ¹³ OJ 13 of 21.2.1962.

¹ OJ C 280 of 9.11.1979.

annul Article 1(b) of the Decision which provides for the inspection of documents for which legal privilege is claimed.

Case 156/79 — P. Gratreau v Commission¹

2.3.55. A Commission scientific officer brought an action before the Court of Justice on 5 October to annul the promotions to grade A4 for 1978 of officials paid from the research appropriations.

Case 157/79 — Regina v S. Pieck¹

2.3.56. In the course of proceedings concerning a Dutch worker who had remained in the United Kingdom without applying for the renewal of his residence permit, the Magistrates' Court Pontypridd asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the phrase 'entry visa or equivalent document' contained in Article 3(2) of Directive 68/360/EEC² (abolition of restrictions on movement and residence of workers of Member States). It also asked for a preliminary ruling on the question whether the issue of the initial residence permit by the host Member State is compatible with Community law and, if so, whether the defendant's failure to apply for the renewal of his permit and his continuing in residence beyond its period of validity is punishable by imprisonment or deportation.

Cases 158 to 529 and 734/79 - M. Carpentier, née Roumengous and Others v Commission¹

Cases 736 to 780/79 - E. Aranovitch and Others v Commission¹

Cases 530 to 729 and 781/79 - A. Al and Others v (1) Commission, (2) Council¹

2.3.57. A number of Commission officials working in Italy brought actions before the Court of Justice on 11 and 17 October to annul the amendment of the Staff Regulations by Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No $3085/78^3$ as regards the monetary parities to be used and the adjustment of the weightings applicable to remuneration and pensions (Regulations (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) Nos 3086 and 3087/78).3

Case 730/79 — Philip Morris Holland BV, Eindhoven v Commission¹

2.3.58. On 27 July⁴ the Commission adopted a Decision ordering the Netherlands to refrain from granting the 'additional premium for major schemes' provided for under Dutch law in respect of investments made at Bergen-op-Zoom by the Dutch subsidiary of a multinational tobacco manufacturer.

The abovementioned subsidiary brought an action before the Court of Justice on 12 October to annul the Decision in question.

Case 731/79 — Dr. C.A.A. Broekhuyse v Parliament¹

2.3.59. A European Parliament medical officer brought an action before the Court of Justice on 12 October for an order prohibit-

OJ C 304 of 4.12.1979.

OJ L 257 of 19.10.1968. OJ L 369 of 29.12.1978. 2

OJ L 217 of 25.8.1979.

Court of Justice

Court of Justice

setting-up of an Invalidity Committee pending a pronouncement by a medical board on the occupational nature of an illness from which the applicant is suffering.

Case 732/79 — A. Reinarz v Commission¹

2.3.60. A former Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 15 October to contest the rate of exchange applied by the Commission to his allowance for voluntary termination of service while he was resident in Canada.

Case 733/79 — Caisse de Compensation des Allocations familiales des régions de Charleroi at Namur, Charleroi v C. La Terza, Massafra¹

2.3.61. The Tribunal du travail (Labour Court), Charleroi, asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 77(2)(b)(i) of Regulation (EEC) No $1408/71^2$ must be interpreted as meaning that the right to family allowances payable by the State in whose territory the recipient of an invalidity pension is resident abolishes the right to the difference between such allowances and higher allowances payable by another Member State, entitlement to which had been granted earlier by that State.

Case 735/79 — Firma Saatzucht Steinach, Steinach/Straubing v Gesellschaft für Erwerb und Verwertung landwirtschaftlicher Pflanzensorten mbH (GVS), Cologne¹

2.3.62. The Dusseldorf Landgericht (Regional Court) asked the Court of Justice for a ruling on whether an attempt by a person in whom a right to breed seed in several Member States is vested to prohibit third parties who have bought such seed in one State from importing it into another State with a view to marketing it there is compatible with Article 30 *et seq.* of the EEC Treaty.

Case 782/79 - M. Geeraerd v Commission³

2.3.63. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 22 October to challenge the decisions concerning promotions from grade L/A6 to grade L/A5 for 1978.

Case 783/79 — Dr. G. Venus v (1) Commission, (2) Council³

Case 786/79 — Dr. W. Obert v (1) Commission, (2) Council³

2.3.64. Two Commission officials of German nationality currently working in the United Kingdom brought an action before the Court of Justice on 22 and 26 October respectively to challenge the method of calculating the transferable part of their remuneration laid down in Regulations (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) Nos 3085 and 3086/78.⁴

Case 784/79 — Firma Porta Leasing GmbH, Trier v Prestige International SA, Luxembourg³

2.3.65. The Oberlandesgericht (Higher Regional Court), Koblenz, asked the Court of

¹ OJ C 304 of 4.12.1979.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ OJ C 305 of 29.12.1978.

¹ OJ L 369 of 29.12.1978.

Court of Justice

Court of Justice

Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the Convention on jurisdiction and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters as to whether or not a clause conferring jurisdiction contained inconspicuously in a standard-form between a German firm and a Luxembourg national satisfies the requirements for validity under Article 1(2) of the Protocol annexed to the Convention.

Case 785/79 - A. Pizziolo v Commission¹

2.3.66. A Commission official on leave on personal grounds brought an action before the Court of Justice on 24 October for a declaration ordering the Commission to reinstate him with effect from 1 March 1971 and to obtain compensation for the loss he had suffered as a result of being deprived of his salary.

Case 788/79 — Criminal proceedings instituted against (1) H. Gilli, Cardano, (2) P. Andres, Bolzano¹

2.3.67. The Pretore, Bolzano, asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether the prohibition imposed by Italian law on the marketing of products containing acetic acid not produced during the fermentation of wine is contrary to Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.

Judgments

Opinion 1/78 — Procedure provided for in Article 228 of the EEC Treaty.²

2.3.68. On 13 November 1978, the Commission requested the opinion of the Court of Justice pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 228(1) of the EEC Treaty on whether the draft international agreement on natural rubber being negotiated under the auspices of UNCTAD was compatible with the EEC Treaty, and more particularly on whether the Community was empowered to conclude that agreement.³

In its opinion, which it delivered on 4 October, the Court stated that the Community's powers extend to the agreement in question but that their exclusive nature depends on the arrangements for financing the buffer stock proposed under the agreement. If the burden were to fall upon the Community budget, the Community would have exclusive powers. If, on the other hand, the charges were to be borne directly by the Member States, that would imply the participation of those States together with the Community. As long as that question has not been settled by the Community authorities, the Member States must be allowed to participate in the negotiation of the agreement.

Joined Cases 64 and 113/76, 167 and 239/78, and 27, 28 and 45/79 — Société Dumortier Frères and Others v Council⁴

Case 238/78 - Firma Ireks-Arkady GmbH⁴

Joined Cases 241, 242 and 245 to 250/78 — DGV — Deutsche Getreideverwertung und Rheinische Kraftfutterwerke GmbH and Others⁴

^{&#}x27; OJ C 305 of 5.12.1979.

² OJ C 279 of 8.11.1979.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.3.32.

⁴ OJ C 290 of 20.11.1979.

Joined Cases 261 and 262/78 — Firma Interquell Stärke-Chemie GmbH & Co. KG v (1) Council, (2) Commission¹

2.3.69. Production refunds for quellmehl and maize groats and meal used by the brewing industry were abolished by Council regulation as from 1 August 1974 (in the case of quellmehl) and 1 August 1975 (in the case of maize gritz). In its judgments of 19 October 1977 (Joined Cases 117/76 and 16/77² and Joined Cases 124/76 and 20/77),³ the Court declared these measures illegal because of their discriminatory nature in view of the fact that production refunds for maize starch, a product in competition with quellmehl and maize gritz, continued to be granted.

In order to comply with the Court's judgment, the Council reintroduced production refunds for quellmehl used only for breadmaking and for maize gritz used by the brewing industry with effect from 19 October 1977.

A number of firms brought actions for damages to recover a sum equal to the refunds abolished during the period 1 August 1974 (or 1975 according to the circumstances) to 19 October 1977.

By its interlocutory judgments of 4 October, the Court dismissed the application in Case 245/78 on the ground that the applicant had not begun production until after the refunds had been abolished but in all the other cases it ordered the Community to pay an amount equivalent to the production refunds to which the applicants would have been entitled during the periods in question if their processing activities had entitled them to the same refunds as those payable in respect of the processing of maize into starch. Court of Justice

Case 152/77 - B. v. Commission⁴

2.3.70. Following Case 74/72,⁵ in which the Court had rejected an application made with a view to securing a higher degree of invalidity than had been awarded the plaintiff by the Commission, an arbitration procedure was initiated. Since the Commission has not adopted the opinion of one of the doctors on the arbitration board, the plaintiff brought an action before the Court of Justice on 16 December 1977 to secure the award of the degree of invalidity determined by that doctor.⁶

By judgment of 2 October, the Court ordered the Commission to pay the applicant an amount corresponding to a degree of invalidity higher than that awarded by the Commission but lower than that awarded by the doctor on the arbitration board.

Case 125/78 — Gesellschaft für musikalische Aufführungs- und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte (GEMA), Munich v Commission.¹

2.3.71. GEMA, a firm exploiting copyrights in works of music, brought an action before the Court of Justice on 31 May 1978 against the Commission on account of the latter's failure to act its complaint concerning the misuse of the dominant position of Radio Luxembourg and two companies under its con-

OJ C 290 of 20.11.1979.

² [1977] ECR 1753.

^{3 [1977]} ECR 1795.

[•] OJ C 280 of 9.11.1979.

⁵ Bull. EC 7-1973, point 2423.

⁶ OJ C 20 of 25.1.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.3.45.

trol in the field of publishing works of music.1

By judgment of 18 October, the Court dismissed this action inadmissible.

Case 141/78 — France, supported by the Commission, intervener, v United Kingdom²

2.3.72. France brought an action before the Court of Justice on 14 June 1978³ to establish that, by bringing into force the Sea Fisheries, Boats and Methods of Fishing, the Fishing Nets (North-East Atlantic) Order 1977, the United Kingdom has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty. This Order prohibits the presence on board United Kingdom and non-United Kingdom vessels sailing in United Kingdom fishing zones of certain small-mesh nets. The measure was contested mainly on the grounds that the United Kingdom had neither requested the Commission's approval as provided for in Annex VI to the Hague Resolution⁴ nor notified the other Member States of the Order pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 101/76.5 It was also contended that the measure did not represent fulfilment of an obligation under the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention and that it was excessively protectionist.

By judgment of 4 October, the first delivered under Article 170 of the EEC Treaty, the Court held that the action was well-founded.

Case 142/78 — M. Berghmans v Commission⁶

2.3.73. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 19 June 1978 to obtain the household allowance of which the Commission had earlier deprived her.7

By judgment of 11 October, the Court dismissed the application in so far as it sought

an acknowledgement that the applicant was entitled to the household allowance but it annulled the Decision whereby the Commission required the applicant to repay the sums overpaid.

Case 159/78 — Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.74. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 26 July 1978 to establish that Italy, by laying down that the owner of goods may be represented for the purpose of carrying out customs formalities only by a customs agent and by restricting this profession to Italian nationals, had failed to fulfil its obligations under Articles 30, 34 and 52 of the EEC Treaty.^a

In its judgment of 25 October, the Court held that the action was well-founded in so far as it related to Article 52 of the EEC Treaty but dismissed the rest of the application.

Case 178/78 — J. Szemerey v Commission²

2.3.75. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 24 August 1978 for annulment of the Commission's decision rejecting his application for admission to a competition.⁹

In its judgment of 2 October, the Court dismissed the action as unfounded.

¹ OJ C 147 of 22.6.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.58.

- OJ C 280 of 9.11.1979.
- Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.48. Bull. EC 10-1976, points 1501 to 1505. OJ L 20 of 28.1.1976.
- OJ C 290 of 20.11.1979.
- Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.49.

OJ C 205 of 29.8.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.42

OJ C 223 of 20.9.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.60.

- Case 5/79 Procureur général (Public Prosecutor) at the Cour d'appel, Rouen v (1) H. Buijs, Apeldoorn; (2) H. Pesch, Apeldoorn; (3) Y. Dullieux, Boisguillaume; (4) Sàrl Denkavit, Dieppevalla Croisset, liable under civil law¹
- 2.3.76. In hearing criminal proceedings concerning infringement of the ministerial price-fixing order of 22 September 1976 concerning milk-feed products for cattle, the Cour d'appel, Rouen, asked the Court of Justice on 3 January for a number of preliminary rulings on whether such products were subject to the common organization of agricultural markets and whether they were subject to monetary compensatory amounts. If so, the Cour d'appel wished to know whether the national order was compatible with Community law.²
 - In its judgment of 18 October, the Court answered the first two questions in the affirmative and ruled that national legislation of that kind was incompatible with Regulation 804/68³ when it jeopardized the objectives or the functioning of the common organization of the markets introduced by that Regulation, and also with the rules governing the free movement of goods where prices are at such a level that the marketing of imported products becomes either impossible or more difficult than that of national products.

Case 11/79 — Firma J. Cleton & Co., BV, Rotterdam, v Inspecteur der Invoerrechten en Accijnzen, Rotterdam

2.3.77. The Tariefcommissie asked the Court of Justice on 22 January 1979 for a number of preliminary rulings on the tariff classification of refrigeration equipment intended for installation in lorries.⁴ In its judgment of 4 October, the Court ruled heading 84.12 of the Common Customs Tariff covered exclusively machines comprising elements for changing the ambient temperature in a specific environment and regulating the relative humidity of air, or designed for and permitting at least the adjustment of the degree of humidity which would be no more than the natural consequence of the temperature selected.

Case 22/79 — Société Greenwich Films, Paris, v Société des auteurs et compositeurs et éditeurs de musique (SACEM), Paris, (2) Société des éditions Labrador, Paris⁵

2.3.78. In the course of proceedings between French companies concerning the payment of royalties for the use of film soundtracks recorded solely outside the territory of the Community, the French Cour de cassation asked the Court of Justice on 5 February 1979 for a preliminary ruling on the question whether Article 86 of the EEC Treaty applied to contracts entered into in the territory of a Member State by parties within the jurisdiction of that State, but performed in nonmember countries.⁶

In its judgment of 25 October, the Court held that where an association exploiting copyrights was considered an undertaking abusing a dominant position within the common mar-

- OI C 292 of 21.11.1979.
- ² OJ C 35 of 8.2.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.34.
- ³ OJ C 148 of 28.8.1968.
- ⁴ OJ C 55 of 1.3.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.40.
- ⁵ OJ C 292 of 21.11.1979.

[•] OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.3.35.

Court of Justice

Court of Justice

ket, the performance in non-member countries of certain contracts did not preclude the application of Article 86 of the Treaty.

Case 225/78 — Ministère public v (1) C. Bouhelier, Villers-le-Lac, (2) Ch. Girardet, Morteau, (3) R. Zimmerman, Villers-le-Lac, (4) B. Thiery, Auxerre¹

2.3.79. In hearing criminal proceedings concerning the customs formalities to be completed in connection with exports of clocks and watches and parts thereof to Greece, Spain and Austria, the Tribunal de grande instance de Besançon asked the Court of Justice on 9 October 1978 for a ruling on whether the French customs authorities' requirement of a licence or certificate of conformity for such exports was compatible with the provisions of the agreements concluded between the EEC and these three countries.²

In its judgment of 11 October, the Court ruled that the implementation in 1972 of such legislation was not incompatible with the agreements in question.

Case 48/79 — M. Ooms and Others v Commission

2.3.80. A number of Commission officials employed in Ispra and Geel brought an action before the Court of Justice on 27 March 1979 for annulment of Regulations (EEC) Nos 3085 and 3086/78³ amending the provisions of the Staff Regulations concerning the monetary parities to be used in implementing the Staff Regulations and adjusting the weightings applicable to remuneration and pensions of officials and other servants.⁴

By order of 4 October, the Court dismissed the action as inadmissible.

Case 71/79 — International Sales & Import Corporation BV, Amsterdam v Commission

2.3.81. A Dutch firm specializing in the importation and exportation of tobacco brought an action founded on failure to act before the Court of Justice on 30 April for a declaration that, despite a complaint by the applicant, the Commission had failed to institute against France the procedure provided for in Article 169 of the EEC Treaty in respect of the fixing of retail prices for tobacco.

This action was accompanied by an action for damages to compensate for the loss the applicant claimed to have suffered as a result of the Commission's failure to act.⁵

The Court removed the case from the register by Order of 18 October.

Corrigendum

Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.3.60

Case 156/78 — F.H. Newth v Commission

The last paragraph should read 'By its judgment of 31 May, the Court held that this application was well-founded' (instead of 'dismissed this application'.)

¹ OJ C 290 of 20.11.1979.

² Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.43.

³ OJ L 369 of 29.12.1978.

^{*} OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.3.47.

⁵ OJ C 134 of 29.5.1979 and Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.3.55.

Economic and Social Committee

Economic and Social Committee

172nd plenary session

2.3.82. The Economic and Social Committee held its 172nd plenary session in Brussels on 24 and 25 October with Mr Vanni, Committee Chairman, in the chair.

Opinions

Industrial restructuring and conversion

2.3.83. In initiative an own opinion adopted with 35 votes for, 17 votes against and 17 abstentions, the Committee recalled that restructuring European industry was a matter of great urgency in view of the importance of the industrial sector to the economy as a whole, accounting for 40% of employment in the Community and for 44% for gross domestic product. It emphasized that no general industrial strategy had been worked out and that funds set aside for conversion and restructuring in industry accounted for only a very small portion of the total Community budget. It called on the Commission to work out a much fuller programme for restructuring and developing industry.

2.3.84. By a large majority the Committee adopted its opinion on two Commission proposals¹ for Council decisions of 16 January relating to Community intervention for restructuring and conversion investment in the shipbuilding and textile industries.

Annual economic report 1979-80

2.3.85. The Committee adopted its opinion with 50 votes for, and 32 against and 18 abstentions. While taking note of the objectives proposed by the Commission² it considered that the paper did not give a clear enough picture of the relationships between the various objectives.

As regards the policies proposed by the Commission, the Committee noted that there should be a close and constant link between monetary policy and national budgets. It considered that an effective fight against inflation should be put up above all by the governments, using all the instruments in their power — the budget, monetary policy and social policy.

Oil-induced inflation should not be combated solely by pressure on the incomes of employed persons. The oil bill should be borne in fair proportions by the community as a whole. Support must be given for consumption and purchasing power if there is to be a new surge in investment in projects other than pure rationalization projects.

The role of structural policies should be better highlighted, particularly in regard to the objectives to be attained by more selective use and coordination of the various facilities for financial intervention. Policies pursued by the Member States in a Community context should aim above all to eliminate the risks that are inherent in low growth—increased difficulties in individual industries or regions, structural unemployment, and growing problems with public finance and social security schemes.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.27.

² Point 2.1.4.

The Committee therefore concludes that, in the search for ever greater harmonization of policies and greater convergence of performance, a number of structural priorities should be adopted in Community terms and the Member States should make the necessary changes in their light. It cites the removal of imbalances between regions, industries and agricultural structures, the improvement and reinforcement of job generating measures so as to match labour supply to demand, and support for consumption, notably through maintenance of purchasing power and measures to improve the position of the lowest income groups.

Units of measurement

2.3.86. An unanimous opinion gives general approval to the Commission proposal¹ but suggests that the 1979 deadline for final removal of British Imperial Units is far too long and should be shortened.

Multiannual programme for the achievement of customs union

2.3.87. An unanimous opinion notes the Commission's paper² with interest and welcomes it as the logical follow-up to the Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the state of the customs union in the Community, on which the Committee gave its opinion on 30 March 1978.³ In that opinion the Committee called precisely for such a programme to be prepared, updated and carefully monitored.

The Committee attaches great political significance to the programme, for without complete harmonization of customs legislation and procedures it is virtually impossible to achieve the customs union which is one of the most active principles of the common market and the basis for a large number of Community policies.

The Committee accordingly welcomes the Commission's plan to improve Community legislation by clarifying customs provisions, by bringing all provisions on a given subject together in a single regulation, and by establishing a basic customs regulation (customs code) dealing with all customs procedures in a methodical fashion.

The Committee concludes by urging the Member States and the Council to give special consideration to the Commission's work on the customs union by adopting all the instruments for its achievement as quickly as possible.

Financial institutions and taxation

2.3.88. The Committee unanimously approved the proposal⁴ for a directive on the information to be published on a regular basis by companies whose transferable securities are admitted to official stock exchange listing, but calls for amendments to certain articles. It considers that the proposal, which simply lays down minimum standards, constitutes no more than the first stage of a harmonization process, and hopes that approvements can gradually be made in the light of experience.

¹ OJ C 81 of 28.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.11.

² OJ C 84 of 31.3.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.4.1 and 1.4.5.

³ OJ C 181 of 31.7.1978 and Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.71.

^{*} OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.40.

Economic and Social Committee

Economic and Social Committee

2.3.89. The Committee also unanimously approved the proposal¹ for a directive on the application to collective investment institutions of the provisions of its proposal² (not yet adopted) on the harmonization of systems of company taxation and of withholding taxes on dividends. The Committee deplores the Council's failure to discuss or adopt the Commission's earlier proposals³ for the common tax arrangements to apply to parent companies and subsidiaries in different Member States and to mergers, divestitures and contributions of capital between companies in different Member States.

Regional policy

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2.3.90. An own initiative opinion expresses the Committee's concern at the reduction in the capital endowment of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). It considers it is a serious matter that measures have been taken with the effect of reducing the real value of the resources available to the ERDF in 1979 at a time when the situation of the Community's poorer regions is continuing to deteriorate. It feels that in the current crisis the resources available for regional spending should on the contrary be increased.

2.3.91. In another own initiative opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee calls for greater involvement of local and regional authorities and social and economic organizations in the elaboration and implementation of regional policy. It also calls for measures to keep Community public opinion informed on these matters.

Environment

2.3.92. An unanimous opinion approves the Commission proposal⁴ for a decision con-

cluding the convention on the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats in Europe. It regards the convention as an important measure for protecting flora and fauna in their natural environment. But it draws attention to the need to protect ecosystems, which is to say preserve the equilibrium resulting from the close links between flora and fauna and their environment. It also wishes to undertake a study so as to give a detailed examination and clearer interpretation of the convention with a view to subsequent revision.

Social policy

2.3.93. The Committee unanimously adopted its opinion on the second European social budget (1976-80).⁵

While emphasizing the improvements and approving the objectives (source of information on the evolution of social security expenditure and its funding and decision-making aid), the Committee makes a number of observations on the need to pursue efforts to harmonize the statistical bases on which national reports are based, the value of new measures to assist the orientation and elaboration of action, including the possibility of putting forward alternative hypotheses, and the possible implications of enlargement of the Community on the design of the European social budget and the intervals at which it is prepared.

- ⁴ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.67.
- ⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.59.

^{&#}x27; OJ C 184 of 2.8.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.44b.

² OJ C 253 of 5.11.1975 and Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2.1.40.

³ OJ C 39 of 22.3.1969.

Economic and Social Committee

The Committee also notes that because of the close link between the economic situation and the social situation it is imperative that in the near future there be a social budget that no longer depends on the legal status quo but on plans and forecasts as to the development of the economy and the social situation.

The Committee concludes by asking that the social budget be taken as a basis for Commission proposals and Council decisions on practical measures of social policy. It also asks the Council to devote its main attention to the general question of social security.

2.3.94. In an opinion adopted by a large majority with thirteen abstentions the Committee approves the Commission Communication on migration policy in respect of non-member countries.¹

The problem of migrant workers from nonmember countries has to be seen in the more general context' of migrant workers as a whole, so that the broadest possible Community consensus can be attained. The Committee considers that policy on migrants must be seen in terms of the Community economic situation and outlook, which also implies consideration of the Community's external economic policy. The Committee suggests that a high-level advisory body chaired by the Commission be set up with the task, among others, of reviewing the policies of the Member States every two years.

Agriculture

2.3.95. Approving the Commission's agricultural structure proposals² the Commission welcomes the new steps taken towards developing a socio-structural policy in agriculture. But it remains convinced that this policy cannot fully take over from pricing

policy, which retains its fundamental importance. It also considers that suspension of aids as proposed by the Commission in certain product markets is not compatible with the objective of constantly modernizing production. As regards farm modernization plans the Committee regrets the Commission's refusal to adopt the idea of phased development.

2.3.96. The Committee also unanimously approved the proposals³ for directives on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products and in fresh meat. Among other things it wishes to see these directives applied by the Member States with adequate assurances that animals and meat are transported in such circumstances that disease germs cannot be propagated.

Transport

2.3.97. In an opinion adopted by a large majority on the proposal⁴ for a regulation on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States the Commistee once again observes that the Commission proposal gives inadequate statistics in the preamble, notably as regards the allocation of quotas, since it refers solely to the use made of authorizations in 1978. It accordingly proposes that, in the absence of any better basis, the 20% overall increase in the number of authorizations for 1980 be spread in linear fashion across all the Member States.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.43.

² OJ C 124 of 17.5.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15.

³ OJ C 196 of 3.8.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.76.

^{*} OJ C 193 of 31.7.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.87.

Cooperation in energy matters with the developing countries

2.3.98. In a supplementary opinion adopted unanimously with one abstention the Committee calls for a coherent general programme for energy cooperation with the developing countries. Although the Committee criticizes the Commission's proposals¹ for being inadequately methodical and detailed, it approves them as a first step.

It observes that the proposals concentrate on a limited number of countries in Latin America and others such as Nigeria and Turkey, and calls for a broader study. It considers that the financial resources earmarked for the development of this cooperation with countries should be substantially ACP expanded and used in the most efficient manner possible. It hopes that private investors involved in such projects will have the support of appropriate Community guarantees. It also considers that teams of experts and training of technicians should not be regarded as actions important purely in themselves but should be integrated with other objectives.

European Investment Bank

Loans raised

2.3.99. The European Investment Bank has concluded a guarantee agreement for public placement of a HFL 150 million (54.14 million EUA) bond issue on the Netherlands market with a banking syndicate headed by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV and Algemene Bank Nederland NV, in conjunction with Bank Mees & Hope NV, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson NV, Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank BA, Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank NV and Bank der Bondspaarbanken NV.

The bonds carry a coupon of 9%, payable annually, and have a maximum life of 15 years. They are redeemable at par in ten annual instalments as from 1 December 1985. They may be subscribed for up to 26 October 1979 inclusive: the offer price is at 99% giving an effective yield of 9.15% p.a. The EIB has the option of redeeming in advance one or more instalments, or the entire issue, on 1 December of each of the years 1989 to 1993 inclusive at a premium of 103%. Application will be made to list the issue on the Amsterdam stock exchange.

The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the EIB to help finance its ordinary lending operations.

Loans granted

France

2.3.100. The European Investment Bank granted in France during October two loans totalling the equivalent of FF 615 million $(105.2 \text{ million EUA}^2)$.

Telecommunications

2.3.101. A loan for FF 580 million has been granted for 15 years to the Caisse nationale

Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.114.

² The composition and value of the Bank's unit of account are the same as those of the European Unit of Account (EUA); the conversion rates used by the EIB for statistical purposes for the current quarter are those obtaining on 28 September 1979, when 1 u.a. = DM 2.49, UKL 0.65, FF 5.85, LIT 1 145, HFL 2.76, BFR 40.23, LFR 40.23, DKR 7.27, IRL 0.67, USD 1.427.

des télécommunications which has made over the proceeds to the Administration des postes et télécommunications for the construction, extension and modernization of telephone exchanges in Lorraine, and for extension of urban and inter-urban systems and telex exchanges. The loan brings the total amount of financing provided by the EIB for modernizing and extending the telecommunications system in France to more than FF 3 500 million.

The work involved will cost an estimated FF 1 500 million and will in particular increase automatic the capacity of telephone exchanges from around 400 000 to nearly 700 000 lines and raise the number of interurban and international circuits from about 15 000 to almost 20 000. These additions will increase the telephone density in Lorraine, which in 1977 was only two thirds of the national average, and should help to foster the conversion of older industries and attract new activities to Lorraine where the traditionally low level of unemployment has risen sharply as a result of large-scale structural changes, particularly in the iron and steel industry.

Construction of a dam

2.3.102. A loan of FF 35 million has been granted for 15 years to the Agence de bassin Loire-Bretagne to cover part of its contribution to the financing of the Villerest dam (5 km upstream of Roanne). The loan will be made over to the promoter of the project, the Institution interdépartementale pour la protection des vals de Loire contre les inondations, a public agency representing the interest of the ten Departments affected by the flow of this river.

The structural works involved include the construction of a concrete dam 455 m long

with a capacity of 128 million m³, improvements to the adjacent road system and the construction of three bridges. In conjunction with three other dams planned, the project will ensure better water supply to the industrial zones at Nantes and St Nazaire, as well as to irrigation areas in Indre-et-Loire, and will also provide effective protection against flooding. In addition, but separately from the present project, Electricité de France plans to construct a 63-MW hydro-electric power station on the site.

United Kingdom

2.3.103. A loan for the equivalent of UKL 15 million (23.1 million EUA) has been provided by the European Investment Bank to help meet the cost of building a 1 320 MW power station at Peterhead in Scotland. The loan has been made to the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board (NOSHEB) for 15 years at an interest rate of 10.4%.

The EIB has already lent UKL 35.4 million in 1974 and 1979 towards the construction of this power station which is an important factor in the development of the Highlands and Grampian regions. The plant was designed originally to operate on fuel-oil but is being modified to enable it also to burn gas condensates (ethane/propane/butane), byproducts from North Sea fields, for which there are no other economically viable uses in the area at present.

Egypt

2.3.104. For its first operation in Egypt, the European Investment Bank has granted loans each worth 25 million EUA towards financing two major projects.

The funds have been advanced under the Financial Protocol between the Community and Egypt, which came into effect on 1 November 1978. This provides for 93 million EUA in loans from the Bank's own resources, with a 2% interest subsidy financed from the Community budget; the budget will also finance 14 million EUA of loans on special conditions and 63 million EUA of grants, which is where the interest subsidies come from.

Power station

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2.3.105. A loan of 25 million EUA has been granted for a term of twenty years at an interest rate of 7.60%, after deduction of a 2% interest subsidy, to the Egyptian Electricity Board, a public undertaking responsible for electricity generation and supply. This loan will help to finance the construction of a 600 MW combined fuel-oil and gas power station to be sited at Shoubrah el Kheima, north of Cairo. The funds will be used to finance the first phase of construction and cover the cost of the power lines and auxiliary equipment. The power station will be equipped with three generating sets, each with 300 MW capacity; the first is due to start operating at the end of 1984, the second in the middle of 1985 and the third at a later stage.

At present the bulk of Egypt's electricity is generated by hydroelectric power stations; but the Nile, on which the country virtually depends, has been harnessed almost to the full extent possible, although increased electricity output will be available after 1990 as a result of the extension of the upper Aswan dam. Hence, future increases in demand will have to be met largely by thermal power stations operating on domestic oil and gas. Three other thermal power stations, in addition to Shoubrah el Kheima, are consequently under construction also.

Suez Canal

2.3.106. 25 million EUA have been lent for twenty years at 7.60%, after deduction of a 2% interest subsidy, to the Suez Canal Administration, an autonomous public undertaking responsible for operating and maintaining the Canal. This body has undertaken work to deepen and widen the Canal, upgrade installations and realign the Canal, which will involve, in particular, skirting Port-Said. As a result, by the middle of 1980, the Canal will be accessible to ships drawing 16.1 m of water.

The EIB's funds will be used principally for the removal of twelve wrecks in the north and south entrances to the Canal and for improving and enlarging the ship repair and maintenance facilities at Port-Said, Ismâ'ilîya and Bur Taufiq (chiefly by installing supplementary lifting gear). Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the World Bank and several Arab development institutions are also helping to finance this work.

Burundi

2.3.107. Under the Lomé Convention, the European Investment Bank has granted a conditional loan¹ of 500 000 EUA (about 64.2 million Burundi francs) to assist small and medium-scale ventures in the Republic of Burundi. This loan is the Bank's first operation in Burundi.

The funds are being provided in the form of a global loan to the Banque Nationale de Développement Economique, which was set

¹ Repayment terms or the period of the loan linked to fulfilment of conditions specified at the time of signature of the contract.

up in 1966 and has a fundamental role to play in Burundi's development. The State is the main shareholder; others are the Caisse Coopération Economique Centrale de (CCCE), Paris, and the Deutsche Entwicklungsgesellschaft. The loan has been granted at an interest rate of 2% and is financed from risk capital provided for under the Lomé Convention from the European Community's budgetary resources and managed by the EIB on the Community's behalf. The funds will be used primarily for financing preparatory studies for industrial, agro-industrial, mining and tourism investment, and possibly for the acquisition of minority shareholdings.

Cameroon

2.3.108. Under the terms of the Lomé Convention, the European Investment Bank granted a loan of 7.6 million EUA in October for expanding and modernizing an aluminium plant at Edéa in the United Republic of Cameroon. The funds have been advanced in two operations:

(i) a 5.3 million EUA loan for 10 years at an interest rate of 6.35%, after deduction of a 3% interest subsidy from the European Development Fund (EDF); this has been granted to the Compagnie camerounaise de l'aluminium (Alucam), the company operating the plant and a subsidiary of the French undertaking Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann;

(ii) a 2.3 million EUA conditional loan (term: 20 years, rate: 2%) to Cameroon to help finance part of its contribution to Alucam's equity capital increase; this loan has been made from risk capital funds provided for under the Lomé Convention and managed by the EIB on the Community's behalf.

Expansion and modernization of the plant should boost primary aluminium output from

around 50 000 tonnes to 80 000 tonnes per annum. This increase will help to step up Cameroon's aluminium exports and improve supplies to various local industries. The project is costed at around 100 million EUA. The CCCE and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are co-financing the works.

Djibouti

2.3.109. Under the terms of the Lomé Convention, the European Investment Bank granted a loan of one million EUA in October to help finance construction of a power station at Tadjourah in north-west Djibouti.

This is the first operation to be mounted by the EIB in the Republic of Djibouti; it takes the form of a 20-year conditional loan financed from risk capital drawn from Community resources under the terms of the Convention and managed by the Bank on behalf of the Community. The borrower is Electricité de Djibouti, a public undertaking responsible for electricity generation and supply throughout the country. The Bank is helping to fund a total investment of 1.2 million EUA, the main features of the project being the purchase and installation of four diesel generators (total installed capacity 1 360 KW), construction of buildings, 10 km of overhead lines and five transformers.

The power station is necessary for a mineral water factory, to be constructed near a spring about 9 km away. The factory, which will produce its own bottles, will provide about 40 jobs. More than half the production (capacity 9 million bottles per year initially, which could be increased to 15 million) will be exported, bringing in substantial foreign exchange earnings. The factory is the first industrial development outside the town of Djibouti itself.

Financing Community activities

Financing Community activities

Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Draft third supplementary and amending budget for 1979

2.3.110. On 29 October the Council established the draft supplementary and amending Community budget for 1979 on the basis of preliminary draft No 3-1979 transmitted by the Commission on 16 October, the principle having been adopted on 26 September.¹ This raises expenditure in the EAGGF Guarantee Section by 702 million EUA. The Council also approved the creation of a new budget heading for emergency measures to repair the damage caused by recent hurricanes to agricultural areas in the French overseas departments; an appropriation for commitment of 12 million EUA was allocated to this heading.

The supplementary budget had been necessitated by the developments on a number of agricultural markets and by the repercussions on expenditure of the Council's decisions of 22 June on agricultural prices and related measures.² The Commission had estimated the EAGGF Guarantee Section's additional needs to be around 800 million EUA, and had also increased revenue estimates by some 330 million EUA.

Table 2 — 1979 General budget and effects of supplementary and amending budget

	1979 Budget	Draft Supplementary and Amending Budget	New total
Miscellaneous revenue	138 942 560		138 942 560
Member States' contributions to Euratom com- plementary programmes	10 850 732	_	10 850 732
Amount of ECSC levies allocated to administra- tive expenditure	5 000 000	_	5 000 000
Available surplus from preceding year	token entry	41 618 638	41 618 638
Total revenue	154 793 292	41 618 638	196 411 930
Appropriations to be covered in accordance with the Decision of 21 April 1970	13 560 920 578	689 661 362	14 250 581 940

Revenue

Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.26.

² OJ L 161 of 29.6.1979; OJ L 162 of 30.6.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, points 2.1.71 to 2.1.76.

Expenditure

	1979 Budget	Draft Supplementary and Amending Budget	New appropriations	
Commission				
Intervention appropriations				
Agriculture	10 063 129 000	702 000 000	10 765 129 000	
Social	556 877 000	_	556 877 000	
Regional	699 000 000	_	699 000 000	
Research, energy, industry and transport	293 048 330	_	293 048 330	
Development cooperation	497 535 900	_	497 535 900	
Miscellaneous	token entry	_	token entry	
Administrative appropriations	584 607 440		584 607 440	
Contingency reserve	5 000 000	—	5 000 000	
Repayments to Member States	737 223 000	29 280 000	766 503 000	
Commission Total	13 436 420 670	731 280 000	14 167 700 670	
Other institutions'	279 293 200	_	279 293 200	
Total appropriations	13 715 713 870	731 280 000	14 446 993 870	

Second letter of amendment to the preliminary draft 1980 general budget

2.3.111. On 16 October the Council adopted the letter of amendment to the preliminary draft general budget for 1980 sent by the Commission on 24 September.¹ The effect of the letter of amendment on the Council's draft budget² is an overall net increase of 417.3 million EUA, as against

the sums put forward by the Commission which totalled some 454 million EUA. The draft budget forwarded to Parliament thus amounts to 15324 million EUA in total appropriations for payments (6.07% up on the 1979 budget).

Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.79. Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.78. 1

²

On the revenue side, the Council approved the Commission's estimates of customs duties and levies. As a result of the increase in the draft budget the VAT own resources rate is raised from 0.74% to 0.76%.

ECSC operational budget

Fixing the ECSC levy rate and ECSC operational budget for 1980

2.3.112. On 24 October the Commision adopted the draft ECSC operational budget for 1980, which is based on an unchanged levy rate of 0.29%. The Commission also adopted a communication to Parliament which is to give its opinion at its December part-session. The communication was also sent to the ECSC Consultative Committee for information.

The Commission expects the total expenditure to be 211 million EUA for 1980, an increase in real terms of 23% over 1979 commitments. This increase is mainly due to the Commission's plans to continue to step up ECSC financial support for reorganization and adaptation in the steel industry and social measures (aid for retraining of workers) and to raise the associated interest rate rebates.

The estimated revenue of 211 million EUA exceeds the expected revenue from the usual resources by 70 million EUA. This amount has been entered on the draft budget as special receipts. The Commission has not yet finally decided how these special receipts will be obtained.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.113. In October the Commission raised a private DM 50 million loan at the rate of 7.75% per annum for a term of ten years.

Loans granted

Loans paid out

2.3.114. Under Articles 54(1) and 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission paid out loans totalling 18.8 million EUA in October.

Industrial loans

An industrial loan was granted to the following company:

Iron and steel industry

Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production:

Cockerill SA, Seraing (Réhon works, France).

Conversion loans

Conversion loans were paid to the following companies:

France

Auvergne:

Rockwool-Isolation SA, Paris (Saint Eloy-les-Mines works, Puy de Dôme) Lorraine:

Compagnie électro-mécanique (CEM), Paris (Maizières-les-Metz works).

Luxembourg

Société nationale de crédit et d'investissement (SNCI), Luxembourg (for small and mediumsized firms).

Welfare housing

Loans worth 0.9 million EUA were given for the construction or improvement of welfare housing.

Loans decided on

2.3.115. The Commission also took four decisions on the granting of loans under Article 54(1) of the ECSC Treaty and received the Council's approval for further loans under Article 56(2).

These loans totalled 129 million EUA, the recipients being as follows:

Industrial loans

Coal industry

Research centres:

National Coal Board, London (research stations at Stoke Orchard near Cheltenham, Swadlincote and the Allerton Bywater mine, Kellingley).

Iron and steel industry

Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production:

Det Danske Staalvalseværk SA, Frederiksværk; Fried. Krupp Hüttenwerke AG, Bochum; Société Métallurgique et Minière de Rodange-Athus SA, Rodange.

Conversion loans

France

Lorraine:

Banque Populaire de Lorraine, Metz (for small and medium-sized firms); Garolor SA, Metz (Ennery works, Moselle);

Nord/Pas de Calais:

Banque Populaire du Nord, Lille (for small and medium-sized firms).

United Kingdom

Cleveland:

J.W. Cameron & Co. Ltd, Hartlepool.

Multi-regional:

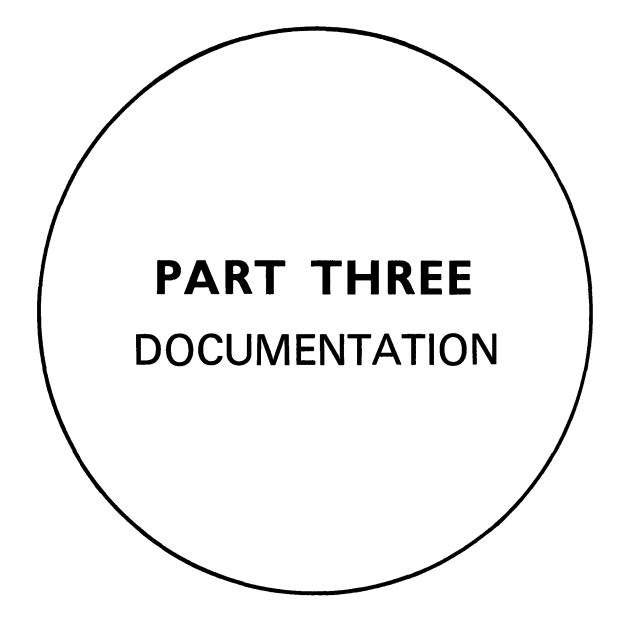
Finance for Industry, London (for small and medium-sized firms),

EEC

Loans raised

2.3.116. The Commission concluded a DM 225 million bond issue with a syndicate of German banks under the new Community Borrowing and Lending Instrument (NCI). The issue bears interest of $7^{7/}_{8}$ % payable annually and is for 15 years. The bonds have been offered to the public at par.

Application has been made for the bonds to be quoted on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich stock exchanges.



1. Units of account

Units of account

European unit of account

ECU and European unit of account

3.1.1. Following the entry into force of the European Monetary System on 13 March 1979,¹ the ECU/EUA is now used in all areas of Community activity without exception, the decision to apply the ECU provisionally in the common agricultural policy having been extended until 31 March 1980. The Community has thus returned to using a single unit of account after a period of several years during which units of account of very different kinds had existed at the same time.

Gradual introduction of the EUA

3.1.2. Since it was devised in 1975, the EUA has been phased into use in the various areas of Community activity:

- 1975 ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);² balance sheet of the European Investment Bank (Decisions of the Board of Governors dated 18 March 1975 and 10 November 1977);
- 1976 ECSC operational budget (Commission Decision of 18 December 1975);³

1978 General budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977);⁴

1979 1 January — establishment of the EMS (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978) (ECU);⁵ customs matters (Council Regulation of 23 November 1978);⁶ European Monetary Cooperation Fund (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978);⁵ 9 April provisional introduction, for three months, into the common agricultural policy (ECU) (Council Regulation of 29 March 1979 extended by Council Regulation of 25 June 1979).⁷

The EUA may also be used in the fields of banking and commerce, and various banks offer arrangements for deposits denominated in EUA. By way of example, Table 1 shows the rates obtaining in Brussels last month for large deposits.

- Bull. EC 2-1979, preliminary chapter.
- ² OJ L 104 of 24.4.1975. ³ OJ L 327 of 19.12.1975.
- OJ L 356 of 31.12.1975.
- ³ OJ L 379 of 30.12.1977.
- O | L 333 of 30.11.1978.
- OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979; OJ L 161 of 29.6.1979.

Table 1 — Annual interest rates on bank deposits denominated in EUA

	1 October	15 October	31 October
1 month	10 ¹ / ₂ - 10 ⁵ / ₈	10 ⁷ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₂
3 months	$10^{3}/_{4} - 10^{1}/_{2}$	11 ¹ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₂
6 months	10 ³ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₄	11 ⁵ /8
12 months	10 ¹ / ₂	11	11 ¹ /4

Rates obtaining in Brussels.

Definition

3.1.3. The ECU is identical with the EUA, though, unlike the EUA, it provides for a revision clause enabling changes to be made to its composition. It is a 'basket' unit made up of specific amounts of Member States' currencies, determined mainly by reference to the size of each Member State's economy.

The ECU, like the EUA, is made up of the following amounts: BFR 3.66, LFR 0.14, HFL 0.286, DKR 0.217, DM 0.828, LIT 109, FF 1.15, UKL 0.0885, IRL 0.00759.

Calculation and publication

3.1.4. The equivalent of the ECU/EUA in any currency is equal to the sum of the equivalents of the amounts making up the unit.

It is calculated each day' on the basis of representative rates for each Community currency against the dollar, which is used simply as a common reference for expressing exchange rates. The exchange rates are established on each exchange market at 2.30 p.m. by the relevant central bank; on the basis of these rates, the Commission establishes an ECU/EUA equivalent in the Community currencies and in the other major currencies.

These equivalents are published each day in the Official Journal of the European Communities ('C' edition) and may also be obtained from the Commission by telex (automatic answering service); they are also reported by the main European press agencies and are published in many newspapers (see Table 2 below).

¹ See notice on the calculation of the equivalents of the ECU/EUA published by the Commission: OJ C 69 of 13.3.1979.

Table 2 —	Values in national	currencies of one	European unit of account
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National currency	1 October ¹	15 October ²	ober ² 31 October ³	
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.2181	40.1360	40.0196	
German mark	2.48536	2.49516	2.48284	
Dutch guilder	2.76031	2.76178	2.75779	
Pound sterling	0.652555	0.643051	0.661903	
Danish krone	7.27003	7.25718	7.31860	
French franc	5.84164	5.85463	5.80731	
Italian lira	1 146.43	1 152.59	1 145.87	
Irish pound	0.669120	0.665709	0.668989	
United States dollar	1.43125	1.38867	1.37477	
Swiss franc	2.21557	2.26561	2.28968	
Spanish peseta	94.4910	91.7077	91.2780	
Swedish krona	5.89746	5.84421	5.85378	
Norwegian krone	6.97304	6.91835	6.89586	
Canadian dollar	1.66240	1.62919	1.62835	
Portuguese escudo	70.1025	69.2251	69.8385	
Austrian schilling	17.9121	17.9555	17.8858	
Finnish mark	5.31208	5.23389	5.25163	
Japanese yen	322.102	318.283	327.471	

¹ OJ C 248 of 2.10.1979.

² OJ C 261 of 16.10.1979.

OJ C 276 of 2.11.1979.

Each month, the Commission also calculates, for its own purposes, the equivalent of the EUA in about 100 currencies.

Use of ECU/EUA rates

3.1.5. The ECU-related central rates are not at present used for any purpose other than their reference role in determining the divergence indicator within the EMS and in calculating the monetary compensatory amounts under the common agricultural policy.

In contrast to earlier units of account, which were linked to parities or central rates, the ECU/EUA is established on the basis of daily exchange rates, and it is on the basis of these daily equivalents that all the transactions of the sectors using this unit of account are carried out, including settlements between central banks within the EMCF. Common agricultural policy activities, however, are based on the central rates, and the activities of some sectors, which apply the EUA simply as a point of reference for administrative purposes, use a rate which is generally valid for one year.

'Green' rates

3.1.6. Agricultural prices will in future be fixed in ECU if the provisional decision to use this unit of account is made definitive; however, the ECU equivalent in national currencies ('green rates') will, like the earlier representative rates, continue to be fixed by the Council (Table 3). Units of account

Table 3 — Conversion rates into national
currencies for the unit of
account used in connection with
the common agricultural policy

National currency	Amount in national currency for 1 ECU
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.8193 ¹ 40.5951 ²
Danish krone	7.36594
German mark	2.81432 ¹ 2.78341 ²
French franc	5.56725 ² 5.76891 ³ 5.48285 ⁴ 5.50961 ⁵
Irish pound	0.659274
Italian lira	1 060.73 ² 1 015.92 ⁴ 1 048.84 ⁵
Dutch guilder	2.81459 ¹ 2.79914 ²
Pound sterling	0.587724 ² 0.581264

¹ For pigmeat, milk products, wine, seeds and fishery products.

² For other products.

³ For pigmeat.

• For wine.

For olive oil and fishery products.
For olive oil, wine and fishery products.

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

Additional references in the Official Journal

3.2.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relating to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers is followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. EC 6-1979

Point 2.3.42

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the economic situation in the Community (mid-1979) OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.43

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1978 OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.44

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the applications of Greece, Portugal and Spain for membership of the European Economic Community. OI C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.45

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down special measures in the raw tobacco sector in respect of the Perustitza and Erzegovina varieties.

OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.46

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on investment aid at the marketing stage of milk products.

OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.47

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision setting up a second joint programme of exchanges of young workers within the Community.

Opinion on the:

— proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulations (EEC) No 1408/71 and (EEC) No 574/72 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community,

— proposal for a Council Regulation amending the Annexes to Regulations (EEC) No 1408/71 and (EEC) No 574/72 on the application of social security to employed persons and their families moving within the Community.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a concerted action project of the European Economic Community on the effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food.

Opinion on the:

- proposal for a Council Directive supplementing the Annex to Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations,

— proposal for a Council Directive amending for the second time the Annex to Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the

Additional references in the Official Journal

Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69 laying down special measures for improving the production and marketing of Community cirtrus fruit.

Opinion on the:

— proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 on the common organization of the market in rice,

- proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals. OI C 247 of 1.10.1979

Bull. EC 7/8-1979

Point 2.1.11

Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the quantities of basic products considered to have been used in the manufacture of goods covered by Regulation (EEC) No/79. OJ C 259 of 13.10.1979

Point 2.1.44

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 fixing the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community. OI C 249 of 3.10.1979

Point 2.1.94

Proposal for a Council Directive laying down technical requirements for inland waterway vessels. OJ C 254 of 8.10.1979 Point 2.3.63

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive establishing safety measures against the conjectural risks associated with recombinant DNA work.

OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.64

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the:

- proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products,

- proposal for a Council resolution laying down a list of priority products to be covered by Directives implementing Council Directive .../EEC/... on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products.

OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.65

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending for the second time Directive 74/329/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents for use in foodstuffs.

OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.66

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat and fresh poultrymeat which has been minced, ground or similarly chopped, Additional references in the Official Journal

Additional references in the Official Journal

with or without the addition of other foodstuffs, additives and condiments. OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.67

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to noise emitted by lawn mowers. OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.68

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 71/316/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to common provisions for both measuring instruments and methods of metrological control. OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.69

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a second multiannual research programme for the European Economic Community in the field of textiles and clothing. OI C 247 of 1.10.1979

Point 2.3.70

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the:

- Commission report to the Council on certain problems of hygiene involved in the process for chilling poultry carcasses by immersion in water,

— proposal for a Council Directive amending, in respect of chilling, Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultry meat.

OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Bull. EC 10-1979

Point 2.3.71

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending for the seventh time Directive 73/241/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption. OJ C 247 of 1.10.1979

Bull. EC 9-1979

Point 2.1.16

Amendment of the proposal for a Council Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning liability for defective products.

OJ 271 of 26.10.1979

Point 2.1.73

Commission Decision of 28 September 1979 extending the period of application of the system of authorization for trade in crude oil and/or petroleum products between Italy and other Member States provided for by Decision 79/589/EEC.

Commission Decision of 28 September 1979 extending the period of application of the systems of authorization for trade in crude oil and/or petroleum products between certain Member States provided for by Decisions 79/126/EEC, 79/135/EEC, 79/397/EEC and 79/548/EEC. OJ L 265 of 23.10.1979

Point 2.2.6

Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 5 (5) of Council Decision 75/210/EEC of 27 March 1975. OJ C 273 of 30.10.1979

3. Infringement procedures

Infringement procedures

Reasoned opinions

Anne State State

3.3.1. In October the Commission issued reasoned opinions in ten cases:

Failure to apply Directives

Directive 76/769' on the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, United Kingdom).

Free movement of goods

Subsidies for the purchase of certain drainage pipes for farmland (Denmark).

Prohibition on the distillation of imported substances (France).

Veterinary inspection for detection of trichinosis in imported pigmeat (Germany).

Fisheries

National measures concerning herring fishing in the North Irish Sea and waters off the Isle of Man (United Kingdom).

Social affairs

Failure to apply Regulation 1408/71² in regard to disabled adults allowance (France).

Freedom of establishment

Nationality restrictions on the right to fly the French flag on fishing vessels and cargo ships (France).

Proceedings in the Court of Justice

3.3.2. A case was brought against Italy under Article 169 (Case 151/79).³

1

A judgment partly in favour of the Commission was given in Case 159/78.4

UOJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ Point 2.3.51 and OJ C 280 of 9.11.1979.

[•] Point 2.3.74.

4. Report on political cooperation

Annual report to Parliament on political cooperation presented on 24 October by Mr O'Kennedy, Chairman of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Member States meeting in political cooperation

3.4.1. '... European political cooperation has a number of basic characteristics which give it its originality, differentiate it from the activities of the Community and determine the nature and scope of its content and achievements. First, political cooperation is a non-institutionalized intergovernmental arrangement. It flows not from obligations assumed under a treaty but from a political commitment by the nine Member governments to mutual information, consultation and, where possible and desirable, common action in foreign policy matters. Secondly, and precisely because it is an effort by the nine governments to coordinate their policies and work towards common positions, political cooperation must operate pragmatically and by consensus. It is a process which has grown and developed greatly, but the pace of its development cannot and should not be forced. Thirdly, it must be recognized that there are limitations to European political cooperation. Not every foreign policy issue is considered, and there are areas where the Nine have not taken common action.

Fourthly, the focus of political cooperation is outward and its field of application is essentially external. By this I mean that it is primarily directed to the relations which the Nine as such have collectively with the external world.

Fifthly, while its immediate and direct object is external in this sense, it is also true that the effort to work towards common positions on external issues has naturally had the effect over a period of time of promoting closer relations and better understanding closer relations and better understanding between the Nine themselves. In this context it has worked to reinforce the internal instruments of liaison of the Member States, cooperation in the fields of protocol and communications and in creating a European judicial area.

Sixthly, the means available to the Nine, as they work towards common positions and common action in world events, are the normal instruments of diplomacy. That is to say, their positions are made known through public declarations and representations to other governments, as well as through concerted negotiation, common statements and coordination of voting positions in international bodies ...

What are the achievements of European political cooperation over the last five years?

... First, and most concretely, there is the fact that over that period the Nine have adopted common positions and taken common action in relation to those world issues where they are able to identify a clear community of interest. In this way, over a range of international problems, they were able to bring their considerable influence to bear in a manner consistent with the ideals and principles shared by the Members of the Community.

Second, and perhaps less immediately obvious, is the fact that the Nine, in operating these procedures of political cooperation on external issues, have by now developed between themselves the habit of consultation and coordination to such an extent that it has become almost a reflex. This habit of consultation within the Nine on international issues, together with other important developments, such as the establishment of the European Council which deals with political cooperation as well as Community matters, has meant a signicant development in practice of political cooperation procedures. In this way the Nine are increasingly developing a capacity in the political cooperation framework to respond to, and on occasion to influence, world events through coordination, mutual solidarity and common action.

As was recalled by the European Council, meeting in The Hague on 29 and 30 November 1976, this form of cooperation in the field of foreign policy must lead to the search for a common external policy.' In speaking first of what I have called the more concrete achievements of political cooperation, I think it would be better not to try to list exhaustively every *démarche*, public statement or whatever, made over the past 5 years, but rather to identify the major areas where the Nine have taken common action. In any event, as the hon-

¹ Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2501.

ourable Member is aware, successive Presidents-in-Office of the Council of Ministers, by means of the colloquies with the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, provide detailed and regular accounts of developments in the foreign policy activities of the Nine. I will confine myself to outlining in broad terms what I consider to be the main areas of achievement.

In the field of multilateral diplomacy the Nine have been notably successful in coordinating their efforts in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and its follow-up. They have also increasingly adopted common positions at successive sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and at other international conferences organized within the United Nations system or under its auspices. It is not always, of course, possible for the Nine to achieve a common position on every question arising in these fora, but they have developed habits of consultation which do lead frequently to common positions on major international issues.

The Nine have taken a particular interest in Africa and adopted common positions with a view to helping to achieve rapidly and peacefully the emergence of an independent Zimbabwe, as well as independence in Namibia. Moreover, the Nine have continued to call upon the governments of South Africa to abandon the policy of apartheid which has earned universal condemnation.

The Nine have also been interested in the issue of Cyprus and have consistently supported the United Nations Secretary-General in his efforts to get sustained and meaningful intercommunal negotiations resumed. Recently, too, the Nine have expressed a united position in their efforts to alleviate the plight of Indo-Chinese refugees. These efforts included representations to the governments of the region, as well as concerted action at the United Nations meeting in Geneva on the refugee problem.¹

On the Middle East, the Nine have consistently supported, through a series of statements at the United Nations and elsewhere, the aim of a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement and they have sought to encourage progress towards it. In the Euro-Arab dialogue, the Nine have been pursing with the countries of the Arab League economic, technical and cultural cooperation with the major objectives of promoting the development of the Arab region through combining European technology and Arab capital resources and labour and thereby strengthening the links between the Nine and the Arab world. With regard to other political issues and other areas of the world such as Latin America, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean, the Nine in political cooperation regularly exchange views and coordinate their positions and, where it seems appropriate and desirable, convey their views or make representations, as the Nine, to particular governments.

The second kind of achievement to which I have referred, the development to a high degree of the habit of consultation and coordination, is less easy to spell out in detail, but it is nonetheless very real. Indeed, it may in the long run be of greater significance than any specific common action or statement by the Nine on a particular issue, because it has the effect, steadily and over a period of time, of bringing the Nine into a closer relationship with each other.

... By its nature political cooperation is a continuing and evolving process, and its achievements are incremental. I believe that the basic characteristics of political cooperation, as I have described them, should be maintained and that, as it operates in practice, political cooperation has proved to be a flexible and adaptable instrument. The Ministers of the Nine are confident that the existing procedures and arrangements can be adapted to the impending enlargement of the Community and they remain ready to consider in a pragmatic way, from time to time, how far this or other future developments may entail refinements or modifications of the existing procedures.

As to the future foreign policy problems with which political cooperation may have to deal, it is difficult to point to specific issues which are likely to arise, precisely because the concern of the Nine in political cooperation is directed towards events in the wider world outside, and these, of their nature, are inherently difficult to predict. However, I believe it likely that the major issues confronting the Nine will continue to be those to which I have already referred...

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.32.

Members of Parliament will recall that the Nine have already agreed on procedures to associate the European Parliament with the process of political cooperation. The Luxembourg report states that, and I quote: 'In order to give a democratic character to political unification it would be necessary to associate public opinion and their representatives with it'. Furthermore, the Heads of State and Government, at their Conference in Paris on 10 December 1974, agreed that: 'In view of the increasing role of political cooperation in the construction of Europe, it is important to associate the European Assembly more closely with this work, for example, through replies to questions on the activities of political cooperation addressed to the Presidency by the Members of the Parliament."

These commitments have led to the establishment of existing mechanisms which provide for developments in European political cooperation to be reported regularly to Parliament in replies to parliamentary questions, in the annual report on political cooperation and in the colloquies conducted by the President-in-Office with the Political Affairs Committee of Parliament. The Nine view the colloquies as providing an opportunity for a dialogue between the Mininsters meeting in political cooperation and Parliament. The colloquies represent an effective means for the President-in-Office to convey information on recent developments in a frank and confidential way and for the parliamentarians to express their views on political matters. For the moment, the Nine consider that the existing mechanisms are adequate to ensure constructive dialogue with the European Parliament. Since European political cooperation is an evolving process, the Nine remain ready to adapt existing mechanisms if this should be necessary...

... I fell it would be appropriate ... to turn now to my report on the main developments that have occured in political cooperation since my colleaque, Mr Genscher, spoke to the Parliament last vear.2

The Middle East remains an area of tension that is of concern to the Nine. The past year has seen some major developments in the region.

The outcome of the Camp David Conference led to the peace treaty, signed on 26 March 1979 by Egypt and Israel. Subsequently, divisions emerged

among the Arab nations, and Egypt came under heavy criticism from the other Arab States. The Nine took the view that the Treaty constitute a correct application of the principles of UN Security Council Resolution 242, as far as Egyptian-Israeli relations are concerned. They took note of the will which the signatories of the Treaty had affirmed to consider it, not as a separate peace, but as a first step in the direction of a comprehensive settlement aimed a putting an end to 30 years of hostility and distrust. The Nine hoped that this will could be given practical effect through a comprehensive agreement in which all parties involved, including the representatives of the Palestinian people, would participate, and which the international community could endorse. In the aftermath of the peace treaty, there has been progress towards improved relations between Egypt and Israel, and there have been withdrawals of Israeli forces from Sinai.

Later when Israel stepped up attempts to establish settlements in the occupied territories, the Nine felt compelled, on 18 June 1979, to issue a statement' deploring any action or statement which might constitute an obstacle to the search for peace. They expressed their opposition to the Israeli Government's policy of establishing the settlements in contravention of international law, and they rejected Israeli claims to sovereignty over occupied territories, since this would be incompatible with Resolution 242.

Most recently, during my address' on behalf of the Nine to the UN General Assembly on 25 September last, I took the opportunity to repeat the general principles which the Nine have held for some time to be the essential basis for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. I stressed in particular the right of all States in the area to live within secure and recognized boundaries, and spoke of the need to respect the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including the rights to a homeland. I spoke of the necessity that these principles be accepted by all those involved-including the Palestine Liberation Organization-as the basis for negotiation of a comprehensive settlement in which all the parties will play their full part. In

Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1104 (Final Communiqué, point 4). Bull. EC 11-1978, point 3.4.1. Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.2.59. Bull. EC 9-1979, point 3.4.1. 1

²

addition I referred to the question of Jerusalem, which will be a vital element in any overall settlement.

The tragic events in the Lebanon were viewed with the greatest concern throughout the past year by the Nine. We expressed on a number of occasions our commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, most notably in a statement' issued following our meeting in Dublin on 11 September last. We appealed to all countries and parties concerned to refrain from all acts likely to infringe the integrity of Lebanon and the authority of its Government. We also called upon all parties to give full assistance to the UNIFIL peacekeeping operation and to respect the decisions of the UN Security Council.

The Nine also considered other developments in the Middle East. I refer in particular to the February revolution in Iran and its aftermath, and the fighting between North and South Yemen.

I should now like to turn to developments in Asia, and particularly in South-East Asia, which have occupied the attention of the Nine in recent months.

The Nine have been greatly concerned at the deterioration in relations among the States in South-East Asia following the Vietnamesesupported overthrow of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia and the subsequent Chinese retaliatory invasion of Vietnam. Early this year the Nine made known their position, and appealed for the independence, territorial integrity and selfdetermination of both Cambodia and Vietnam to be respected. At their meeting last July, the Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN countries underlined their deep concern at the growing instability in Indo-China-which has also given rise to human suffering on a massive scale. The Nine have expressed the view that the resolution of political problems in the area must be based on an independent Cambodia with a genuinely representative government, free from any foreign military presence. Such a government should be able to maintain friendly relations with all countries of the region and benefit from international aid for reconstruction.

The Nine have also had to deal with the direct consequences of the conflict and unrest in the area. namely the large-scale inflow of Indo-Chinese refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia and the horrifying prospect of widespread starvation and famine in Cambodia.

As you will recall, I reported to you² during the July part-session of the Parliament on the results of my talks with the ASEAN Nations in Bali and on the initiative taken by the Nine to call for the convening of a conference under UN auspices to examine practical solutions to the refugee problem, particularly that of the 'boatpeople'. At the UN Conference in Geneva on July 1, I made known the widespread concern of public opinion in Europe, including the concern expressed by the European Parliament, on the issue. The Nine stressed their support for the basic principle of the right of people to leave their own countries and to return to them freely. No one should be obliged to leave his country through fear or compulsion.

The Community and the Member States have implemented programmes to relieve the refugee problem through financial aid to the UN High Commission for Refugees and acceptance of substantial numbers of refugees for resettlement. The effort made so far and the results of the Geneva Conference have had positive results, and there has been a marked decrease in the number of people leaving Vietnam by sea. The Nine continue to monitor the situation closely, including the followup action undertaken by the UNHCR and the UN Secretary-General on the efforts to implement the conclusions of the Geneva Conference.

However, even if the Vietnamese refugee problem has diminished, there remains the problem of famine and further tragedy in Cambodia. A high proportion of the population has already been killed as a result of the continuing conflict in Indo-China and the barbarous repression by the Pol Pot regime. Now the entire population of Cambodia faces widespread starvation while conflict between the competing Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime and the remaining Pol Pot forces obstructs international humanitarian assistance. The Nine will support fully the urgent relief operations

Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.55. Bull. EC 7/8-1979, points 2.3.8, 2.2.28 and 2.2.32.

under way, and the Community is contributing to direct relief operations mounted by the Red Cross and UN agencies.

... I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the numerous voluntary, nongovernmental organizations and groups which have already mounted a significant aid effort.

The problem is not so much the mustering of sufficient international aid, but of actually getting it to those who need it because of the physical destruction of Cambodia and the obstacles encountered from both sides in the war there. It is our intention that distribution of aid be carried out as speedily and effectively as possible, so that it reaches all sections of the people of Cambodia.

The situation in Cambodia is desperate. It demands action on a unprecedented scale and a response that is not constrained or circumscribed by political preconditions. The Nine for their part are willing to join in any efforts which will achieve the basic humanitarian aims of saving the people of Cambodia from the fate which the wars and upheavals of recent years have brought upon them. The sense of urgency with which we view the problem is demonstrated by the action we have already taken and which is now under way. The issue of aid to Cambodia was an essential item at the informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Nine in Ashford Castle in Ireland last weekend.1 We decided to ask our experts, including those responsible for disaster relief in our respective governments, to supplement our existing efforts with a coordinated programme of further action. These experts are meeting in Dublin in the next few days with a view to preparing additional urgent proposals on the coordination of humanitarian relief and on the most effective way to supply it. In the Community framework, following yesterday's Development Council which I attended, and where we discussed the issue further, I understand that the Commission will be presenting new proposals for a supplementary aid programme that will be considered urgently by the Council early next week. There is no question that the governments of the Nine, supported by public opinion in all of our countries, are determined to spare no effort to avert the human tragedy in Cambodia.

The relations of the Nine with the ASEAN group of countries continue to develop, not only in relation to the refugee issue, but to other issues as well. During my attendance at the conference of ASEAN Foreign Ministers in July, keen interest was expressed on both sides in developing our relations further, and we are pursuing our efforts to lay a secure basis for our cooperation in the future.

African issues continue to receive close attention in the discussions among the Nine in the political cooperation framework. The Nine have followed with interest and concern the many important developments which have taken place in the last twelve months; developments which have included renewed efforts to settle outstanding disputes, increased regional cooperation, and significant progress in human rights. The Nine have welcomed, in particular, the return to civilian rule in certain countries. They have reiterated their desire to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with Africa in promoting its economic development and their willingness to assist in any way they can in the common endeavour to reduce tensions and to assure the conditions for peaceful development.

The Nine remain particularly concerned with the situation in Southern Africa. It is evident that change in this part of the world, where racial discrimination is still applied, has become increasingly urgent.

The Nine have therefore emphasized their condemnation of the apartheid system in South Africa, which they totally reject. It is an affront to human dignity. By oppressing and exploiting the black majority, the South African Government is creating bitterness and tensions which jeopardize that very future which they seek to safeguard. If a dangerous situation is to be avoided, it is essential that all the people of South Africa be allowed to participate fully in the political, social and economic life of that country. In the past year, therefore, the Nine have continued to stress at the United Nations and elsewhere the need for change. The Nine are committed to using the collective weight of the Community to bring pressure to bear on South Africa for the ending of apartheid.

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The Nine are implementing the Code of Conduct which, in a practical way, can help to bring about change in the area of labour relations and the work environment generally. Considerable progress has been achieved in the implementation of the Code, and it is envisaged that, when all the national evaluations have been completed, the Nine will consider the question of a joint evaluation of the results.

It is wrong as well as foolish to imprison and otherwise punish those who are working peacefully for justice and dignity. The Nine made a *démarche* to the South African Government in December 1978 in which they urged that all those imprisoned or restricted because of their beliefs should be released. In a statement last week on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, the Nine appealed to the Government of South Africa to release, immediately and unconditionally, all political prisoners.

The Nine have continued to support the efforts of the UN Secretary-General, the Five and the Front-Line States to implement the United Nations Plan for Namibia. On several occasions in the past year they have expressed their continuing concern about the situation. At the resumed 33rd session of the General Assembly in May, and on Namibia Day in August, the Nine expressed concern at the lack of progress and appealed to the South African Government to accept without delay the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, and to permit the deployment of the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

Following the renewed efforts to reach agreement, in my address on 25 September to the General Assembly,¹ I expressed the earnest hope that all concerned agree to the very early implementation of the UN plan. Failure to implement the provisions of Resolution 435 would undoubtedly have very grave consequences for all concerned, especially South Africa. The Nine have followed the developing situation with regard to Rhodesia with particular attention and concern, in view of the suffering being experienced by all the people of Zimbabwe and by the people of neighbouring countries. In April, the Nine expressed their sympathy to the Zambian Government and to the victims of raids by Rhodesian armed forces, which they condemned. The Nine have consistently advocated a just and peaceful solution to the problem of Rhodesia. They therefore welcomed the understanding reached by the Commonwealth Heads of Government in Lusaka and the action of the UK Government in inviting the parties to attend the Constitutional Conference in London. The Nine are following closely developments at the Conference, and hope that it will be possible to reach a just settlement. In my speech at the General Assembly on behalf of the Nine, I reaffirmed the Nine's support for a peaceful settlement acceptable to all the parties involved on the basis of genuine majority rule.

In our preparation for the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, which opened in New York on 19 September last, the Nine continued the practice of seeking to concert their views and of adopting common voting positions wherever possible. This process is of course continuing during the session which lasts usually until late December, and common statements on an increasing number of issues are being made by the Presidency on behalf of the Nine. The effectiveness of our cooperation in the United Nations has grown steadily over the years. Indeed, with each succeeding year, the scope of the Presidency's speech on behalf of the Nine is considerably expanded, illustrating the progressive development of European political cooperation.

The delegations of the Nine in New York have developed in recent years a practice of intensive cooperation at all levels of the work of the General Assembly to ensure the smooth coordination of our policies there there. This has resulted in the Community being recognized by other countries as an influential entity on issues arising at the UN.

At the beginning of the Session I had the opportunity to address the General Assembly on behalf of the Community and to renew the commitment of the Nine to the United Nations as the 'centre for harmonizing the actions of nations' envisaged by the UN Charter, I emphasised that the Nine were conscious of the need to come to grips, both with the problems of inequity in the world economy and with the need to resolve conflict and tension without resort to war. I also affirmed our full acceptance of the responsibilities that go with

Bull. EC 9-1979, point 3.4.1.

our economic weight, and our wish to develop with the rest of the world a relationship of friendship and cooperation that will take full account of the interdependent nature of our global society.

At the UN, the Nine also strongly supported respect for and observance of human rights. We believe that agreed procedures accepted by States under existing international instruments should be fully and effectively used. Further progress can be made, and the Nine will continue to seek support for proposals to promote respect for human rights and their implementation.

The process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is one to which the Nine have made a significant contribution. Indeed, the fact that the Final Act adopted by the Conference now plays an important role in intra-European relations is due in no small measure to the efforts of the Nine.

During the past year the Nine continued to consult and coordinate in promoting the continued and progressive implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act. In this connection we devoted particular attention to the human rights and related humanitarian provisions, which are of particular concern to all of us.

In this context may I say that the continued repression of citizens, most recently with the trial of the Charter 77 dissidents in Czechoslovakia, simply because they insist on the rights to which they are constitutionally entitled, can only undermine, in the eyes of public opinion, the credibility of those governments who violate the pledges they have given to implement the Helsinki Final Act in all its parts.

We believe that this is an essential aspect of detente, and it is our earnest hope that at the next CSCE follow-up meeting, which is due to take place in Madrid in 1980, we shall be able to record further improvements in this, as well as in all the other areas covered by the Final Act.

Multilateral implementation of the Final Act was highlighted last year by the holding of two of the three expert meetings in the CSCE framework, which were agreed in the concluding document of the Belgrade follow-up meeting early in 1978. The Nine contributed actively to the work of both meetings, which dealt with certain aspects of the Final Act. The Montreux meeting from October to December 1978 pursued the examination of a generally acceptable method of the peaceful settlement of disputes, while the meeting held in Valetta in February and March 1979 studied the possibilities for concrete measures for cooperation in the Mediterranean. The Nine consider that both of these meetings made a useful contribution to the improved implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Act.

The Nine are currently engaged in preparations for the Madrid meeting, which will open in November next year. We consider that a successful outcome to the meeting will give a significant impetus to the CSCE process, and we intend to make every effort to achieve this aim. We hope that the review aspect of the meeting will be conducted in a frank and non-polemical manner, and that the meeting will also discuss and adopt proposals for some concrete new measures to improve and strengthen implementation. We consider it essential that all aspects of the Final Act should be discussed thoroughly and in a balanced manner, and that no topic should be excluded. In order to prepare the meeting as thoroughly as possible, members of the Nine have started a series of bilateral consultations with other participating States. It is hoped that these consultations will contribute to a greater understanding among the participating States of our objectives for the meeting. In the course of the discussion, the Nine will of course stress their belief that the success of the Madrid meeting will depend primarily on the extent to which the participating States will have put into effect the provisions of the Final Act before the meeting.

The problem of Cyprus continues to be a cause of concern for the Nine, especially in view of the close links which we have with the island and with the other States most directly involved.

When the 10-point communiqué agreed between President Kyprianou and Mr Denktash was published following their meeting with the UN Secretary General on 18 and 19 May last, the Nine were hopeful that this heralded a breakthrough in the stalemate on the intercommunal talks which had existed for so long. In particular, we welcomed the commitment by the two parties to carry out intercommunal talks in a continuous and substained Political cooperation: Report

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manner, while avoiding any delay, and to abstain from any action which might jeopardize the outcome of the talks.

It was with considerable regret that we noted the suspension of the talks within such a short time of their resumption on 15 June. The Nine continue to believe that the best means for achieving a solution to the question are to be found within the framework of the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General, whose efforts to further progress between the parties concerned we have consistently supported.

Indeed, when the Secretary-General made a renewed effort to get the talks restarted in August last, the support of the Nine for such a resumption was communicated directly to all the parties concerned. We appreciate fully the difficulties facing those involved in this problem, but sooner or later a solution acceptable to both sides will have to be negotiated, if peace and stability are to be restored in Cyprus. The Nine hope that, in order to promote a resumption of the talks, both sides will adopt constructive and flexible attitudes.

The position of the Nine in relation to Cyprus will continue to be governed by an attitude of sympathy and impartiality, and I can only express publicly once more our hope that both parties will soon be able to find sufficient common ground to enble them to resume negotiations.

The promise manifested in the successful Fourth Session of the General Committee of the Euro-Arab Dialogue in Damascus in December last year has, unfortunately, not been fulfilled. At that session, after a frank and wide-ranging exchange of views on political and economic relations between the two regions, touching on all aspects of the present situation in the Middle East, and economic developments at both regional and international level, several proposals for joint cooperation activities, economic social and cultural, were approved.

Subsequent political developments, however, leading to a division among the Member States of the Arab League, have put a brake on the momentum gained in Damascus, and in fact have brought activities in the framework of the Dialogue to a stand-still in recent months. The position of the European side, however, in relation to the Dialogue remains as it has always been. This position, which emphasizes the importance of the Dialogue for relations between the two regions, and our desire to see the Dialogue continued with the Arab region as a whole, was again made clear following the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Dublin 11 September. The Nine hope that the present difficulties will be merely temporary, and that in the near future we can look forward to progress in this unique relationship and cooperation with our partners in a region which is of great importance to Europe.

In the past, the relations of the Nine with the countries of the Latin American continent have not perhaps received the attention that they might have deserved. We Europeans have many traditional affinities with the area, and the prospective accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community will undoubtedly increase our links with this area of the world. We will continue to do what we can to strengthen those links in the future. In the context of our desire to develop further our relations with Latin America, the Nine sent a message of congratulation on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Andean Pact.

In recent months the Nine have given some attention to the situation in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua. During the recent conflict there, the Nine supported the establishment of political structures representative of the entire people. Since then, the Nine have expressed to the new authorities in Managua their desire to maintain friendly relations. The Community also has decided to contribute to immediate humanitarian relief and to provide aid towards reconstruction.

We also continue to follow closely human rights issues in Latin America.

The cause of international peace continues to be one of the most pressing concerns of the Nine. We consider that disarmament and arms control can make a very significant contribution in this connection. Disarmament is, of course, discussed in many fora. There are also important bilateral discussions, such as those which led recently to the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. The Nine welcome this agreement and look forward to its early ratification. We strongly hope that this will give a new impetus to the detente process, and that future SALT discussions will provide propects for a further reduction of nuclear weapons. This is not, of course, a discussion in which the Nine have participated, but it is worth recording that we have, at this year's United Nations General Assembly, stated our welcome for the agreement.

The General Assembly is a forum where the Nine have a particular opportunity to express their views on disarmament. In my address to the Assembly on 25 September I set forth the Nine's views on this important subject. Throughout the 34th Session of the General Assembly the Nine will continue to consult closely together on all disarmament issues in order to pursue the objective of arms reduction.

As you are aware, the European Council decided in 1977 that the Nine should study proposals for the creation of a European judicial area. These proposals are being pursued in the intergovernmental context of political cooperation. As a first step, the Nine are studying a draft convention concerned mainly with extradition, with broad application to cover criminal offences generally. The draft also aims to establish simplified procedures. Substantial progress has been made in the drafting of this Convention, and some outstanding issues are due to be examined by the Ministers of Justice in the near future.

At a second step, it is intended to study other matters in the criminal field which relate to the concept of the European judicial area. In addition, at your September session, my colleague, Mr Andrews, reported fully on the efforts of the Nine to open for signature as speedily as possible the agreement on the application among the Member States of the Community of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

Last year Mr Genscher informed the Parliament of the specific procedures to associate gradually the candidate countries (Greece, Spain and Portugal) with Nine coordination, with a view to their full participation in political cooperation once they become members of the Communities.

Both Portugal and Spain have been formally notified of the commitment to political cooperation undertaken by the Nine in parallel with the legal commitments arising from the Treaties. In the case of Spain, following the second Ministerial meeting in the framework of Spanish accession negotiations, which was held on 18 September last in Brussels, the Nine are to keep Spain informed of developments within Nine cooperation.

In the case of Greece, this process was taken a step further on 28 May last when Greece signed the Treaties of Accession to the European Communities. The Nine had agreed that signature of the Treaties should be marked by moving from an information to a consultation process in regard to political cooperation. In practical terms, this means that the Presidency has the task of ensuring that Greece is kept informed of the decisions reached by the Nine in political cooperation, and also of conveying Greek views on the issues currently under discussion in the Nine. In addition, Greece is also kept abreast of Nine coordination, both at the UN and other international organizations, and at meetings of the Ambassadors of the Nine in third countries... I have reported on the principal themes that have been developed in political cooperation over the past year. You will have noted, I hope, that the Nine have intensified their cooperation in various areas and taken up new themes. This is the reality of how political cooperation develops. And while some of us may from time to time be impatient and seek evidence of more dramatic progress on major political issues, we must recognize that it would be a mistake to force a pace that, in the end, could not be sustained. Our method is to develop the scope for common action by a patient process of interaction and growth.

This is not to suggest that political cooperation lacks ambition. Indeed, its achievements taken as a whole are quite impressive. It is only when we look back along the path by which political cooperation has developed that we can appreciate fully the ground that we have covered since the process began in 1970. Neither is political cooperation prevented from developing further. Given the right set of conditions and when a common interest has been clearly identified, the Nine are ready to increase the scope of political cooperation.

Our generation faces a great challenge. History will show the day-to-day construction of Europe to be an event of enormous consequence. But it is not being accomplished with sudden giant strides, but rather through a steady series of measured realistic steps. From time to time, we will be able to consolidate our progress and announce major developments that can capture the imagination of our publics, but before this can happen a lot of groundwork is necessary. The message I would leave you with is this: all the time the evolutionary process is going ahead. Our publics increasingly expect the voice of Europe to be heard in international discussions, and the external world seeks in the Nine a coherent partner speaking with one collective voice. Thus, our work in political cooperation responds to a major imperative of our time, namely, the construction of Europe and its role in the interdependent world of today.'

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Veröffentlichungen ohne Preisangabe, die den Vermerk "beschränkt verfügbar" enthalten, sind grundsätzlich nur für die Verwaltungen der Mitgliedstaaten, die Dienststellen der Gemeinschaften und gegebenenfalls für die betreffenden Verwaltungen bestimmt.

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Publications not bearing a sales price whose circulation is given as 'limited' are generally only for the attention of administrations of the Member States, Community departments and, where relevant, the authorities concerned.

For general documentation on the European Communities please refer to the periodicals hereinafter mentioned under item 18.

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Anvendte forkortelser – Abkürzungen – Conventional symbols Signes conventionnels – Segni convenzionali – Gebruikte afkortingen

DA Dansk

DE Deutsch

EN English

FR Francais

IT Italiano

NL Nederlands

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BFR

DM Deutsche Mark

FF Franc français

LIT Lira italiana

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1

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Taler af Louise Weiss, aldersformand og Simone Veil, formand.
Strasbourg, den 17. og 18. juli 1979. 1979. 20 p. Gratis
Ansprachen von Frau Louise Weiss, Alterspräsiden- tin, und von Frau Simone Veil, Präsidentin. Straßburg, 17. und 18. Juli 1979.
1979. 23 p. Gratis
Speeches by Mrs Louise Weiss Oldest Member and Mrs Simone Veil President.
Strasbourg, 17 and 18 July 1979. 1979. 20 p. Gratis
Allocutions de Mme Louise Weiss, doyenne d'âge, et de Mme Simone Veil, président.
Strasbourg, les 17 et 18 juillet 1979. 1979. 23 p. Gratuit
Allocuzioni del presidente decano on. Louise Weiss e del presidente on. Simone Veil. Strasburgo, 17 e 18 luglio 1979.
1979. 20 p. Gratuito
Redevoeringen van mevrouw Louise Weiss, oudste lid in jaren en van mevrouw Simone Veil, voorzitter. Straatsburg, 17 en 18 juli 1979. 1979. 23 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-28-79-374-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1111-1 Statistiske basisoplysninger om Fællesskabet. Sammenholdt med visse europæiske lande, Canada, USA, Japan og Sovjetunionen. Syttende udgave.

CA-28-79-374-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1112-X Statistische Grundzahlen der Gemeinschaft. Vergleich mit verschiedenen europäischen Ländern, Kanada, den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Japan und der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken. Siebzehnte Auflage. CA-28-79-374-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1113-8 Basic Statistics of the Community. Comparison with some European countries, Canada, the United States of America, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seventeenth edition.

CA-28-79-374-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1114-6 Statistiques de base de la Communauté. Comparaison avec certains pays européens, le Canada, les États-Unis d'Amérique, le Japon et l'Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques. Dix-septième édition.

CA-28-79-374-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1115-4 Statistiche generali della Comunità. Confronto con alcuni paesi europei, il Canada, gli Stati Uniti d'America, il Giappone e l'Unione delle repubbliche socialiste sovietiche. Diciassettesima edizione.

CA-28-79-374-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1116-2 Basisstatistieken van de Gemeenschap. Vergelijking met enige Europese landen, Canada, de Verenigde Staten van Amerika, Japan en de Unie der Socialistische Sovjetrepublieken. Zeventiende uitgave. 1979. 197 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 150	DKR 26,50	DM 9,50	FF 22
LIT 4250	HFL 10,50	UKL 2.55	USD 5

2

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Medlemsfortegnelse. 24.9.1979. Mitgliederliste. 24.9.1979. List of Members. 24.9.1979. Liste des membres. 24.9.1979. Elenco dei membri. 24.9.1979. Ledenlijst. 24.9.1979. Bulletin 1979-1980. 1979. 55 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Gratis/Gratuit/Gratuito

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CC-25-78-590-2A-C ^{\$}ISBN 92-825-0707-6 University Studies on European integration. 10-1978. Catholic University of Louvain at the request of the Commission. Survey carried out by the Centre for European Studies. Études universitaires sur l'intégration européenne. 10-1978. Université catholique de Louvain à la demande de la Commission des CE. Enquête réalisée par le Centre d'études européennes. Bruxelles - Luxembourg 1979. 1979. 374 p. (EN/FR). BFR 750 DKR 135 DM 47 FF 108 LIT 20 900 HFL 51,20 UKL 11.75 USD 24.50

3

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

4

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Intern afgørelse truffet af Samarbejdsrådet EØF--Marokko. Bruxelles. begrænset oplag

Geschäftsordnung des Kooperationsrates EWG--Marokko. Brüssel. beschränkt verfügbar

Rules of procedure of the EEC-Morocco Cooperation Council. Brussels. limited distribution

Règlement intérieur du Conseil de coopération CEE-Maroc. Bruxelles. diffusion restreinte

Regolamento interno del Consiglio di cooperazione CEE-Marocco. Bruxelles. diffusione limitata

Reglement van orde van de
EEG-Marokko. Brussel.Samenwerkingsraad
EEG-Marokko. Brussel.1979. 8 p.
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)beperkte verspreiding

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*) CB-NC-79-004-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1057-3 Det europæiske Fællesskab og omverdenen gennem 25 år. Europæisk dokumentation: Periodisk 4/79. April 1979. 1979. 41 p.

*) CB-NC-79-004-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1058-1
 25 Jahre Außenbeziehungen der Europäischen Gemeinschaft. Europäische Dokumentation : Zeitschrift 4/79. April 1979.
 1979. 40 p.

*) CB-NC-79-004-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1061-1 25 anni di relazioni esterne della Comunità europea. Documentazione europea: Periodico 4/79. Aprile 1979. 1979. 39 p.

*) CB-NC-79-004-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1062-X
25 jaar buitenlandse betrekkingen van de Europese Gemeenschap. Europese documentatie: Tijdschrift 4/79. April 1979.
1979. 41 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).
BFR 30 DKR 5,30 DM 1,90 FF 4,40 LIT 900 HFL 2,05 UKL 0.50 USD 1

5

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*) CB-NU-79-029-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1321-1 Studio sull'evoluzione della concentrazione nel settore del cemento in Italia. ISVET. Serie evoluzione della concentrazione e della concorrenza n. 29. Aprile 1979. 1979. 178 p. (IT).

 BFR
 180
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 BFR
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 DKR
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 DM
 11,30
 FF
 26

 LIT
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 100
 HFL
 12,40
 UKL
 2.80
 USD
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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-25-78-396-2G-C ISBN 92-825-1071-9 Betalingsbalancer 1973-1977. Geografisk fordeling. Februar 1979.

Betalingsbalansen 1973-1977. Geografische verdeling. Februari 1979.

1979. 169 p. (DA/NL) (EN/FR) (DE/IT).

BFR 750 DKR 132 DM 47,50 FF 103 LIT 21 200 HFL 51,50 UKL 12.60 USD 25

CB-25-78-801-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1366-1 Genvinding af affaid er en økonomisk og økologisk nødvendighed. 1979 CB-25-78-801-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1367-X Die Abfallverwertung ist eine wirtschaftliche und ökologische Notwendigkeit. 1979.

CB-25-78-801-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1368-8 Ecological and economic necessity of waste recycling. 1979.

CB-25-78-801-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1369-6 Une nécessité économique et écologique la récupération des déchets. 1979.

CB-25-78-801-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1370-X Il recupero dei rifiuti una necessità economica ed ecologica. 1979.

CB-25-78-801-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1371-8 Terugwinning van afval is een economische en ecologische noodzaak. 1979. 1979. 7 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 20 DKR 3,60 DM 1,30 FF 2,90 LIT 560 HFL 1,40 UKL 0.30 USD 0.70

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-NN-78-039-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0967-2 Udgifterne til sygehusbehandling: en mikro-økonomisk analyse af de dermed forbundne problemer. Studier: Serie socialpolitik nr. 39. September 1978. 1979. 70 p.

CB-NN-78-039-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0972-9 Micro-economische benadering van de problemen met betrekking tot de hospitalisatiekosten. Studies: Serie sociale politiek nr. 39. September 1978. 1979. 74 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

DKR 44 FF 36,50 **BFR 250** DM 16 LIT 7 100 HFL 17,20 UKL 4 USD 9

CD-NQ-78-016-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0891-9 Eingliederung von in der Fertigung eingesetzten ungelernten Arbeitskräften in das industrielle Milieu. Erfahrungen der Forges de Basse-Indre. Allgemeiner Ausschuß für die Arbeitssicherheit und den Gesundheitsschutz in der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie. Arbeitshygiene und -sicherheit. 1978. EUR 6205. 1979. 25 p.

CD-NQ-78-016-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0892-7 Integration into an industrial environment of unskilled production workers. The experience of the Forges de Basse-Indre. Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission. Industrial health and safety. 1978. EUR 6205. 1979. 25 p.

CD-NQ-78-016-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0894-3 Inserimento nell'ambiente industriale di operai generici addetti alla produzione. Esperimento effettuato dalle «Forges de Basse-Indre». Commissione generale per la sicurezza e la salubrità nell'industria siderurgica. Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. 1978. EUR 6205. 1979. 27 p.

CD-NQ-78-016-NL-C

ISBN 92-825-0895-1 Inschakeling in het bedrijfsleven van ongeschoolde produktie-arbeiders. Experiment bij de Forges de Basse-Indre. Algemene Commissie voor de veiligheid en de gezondheidsvoorwaarden in de ijzer- en staalindustrie. Arbeidsveiligheid en arbeidshygiëne. 1978. EUR 6205. 1979. 28 p. (DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 120	DKR 21	DM 7,60	FF 17,50
LIT 3400	HFL 8	UKL 2	USD 4

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CD-NB-79-017-DE-C

Einfluß der Blechdicke auf die Bruchzähigkeit. Von K.E. Hagedorn, MPI - Düsseldorf. Vertrag Nr. 6210-KE/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6226. 1978. 122 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-24-78-992-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0880-3 Jahrbuch Energiestatistik 1973-1977. März 1979. Energy statistics yearbook 1973-1977. March 1979. Annuaire des statistiques de l'énergie 1973-1977. Mars 1979. Annuario di statistiche dell'energia 1973-1977. Marzo 1979.

1979. 145 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT).

BFR 800 DKR 141 DM 51 FF 116 LIT 22 600 HFL 55 UKL 13.50 USD 27

CD-NB-79-010-3A-C ISBN 92-825-1145-6 Round table meeting 'Coke oven techniques'. Luxembourg, 2 and 3 October 1978. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6306. 1979. 298 p. (DE/EN/FR).

DKR 167.20 DM 60 FF 138 **BFR 950** LIT 26 800 HFL 65 UKL 15.60 USD 32

CD-NB-79-012-EN-C

Automation and computer control of coal preparation plants. Mining Research and Development Establishment - NCB. Contract No 6220-EA/8/802. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6254. 1979, 47 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche: BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60 HFL 6,20 USD 2.90 LIT 2500 UKL 1.50

CD-NB-79-013-EN-C A practical study of the application of a minicomputer to the collection and processing of management information coupled with the control of a transport system. Mining Research and Development Establishment - NCB. Contract No 6220-AF/8/801. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6268. 1979, 132 p. (EN). Only available as microfiche: **BFR 180 DKR 32** FF 27,20 DM 11,60 LIT 5000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80 CD-NB-79-014-EN-C Utilization of colliery spoil in civil engineering. Coal Research Establishment - NCB. Contract No 6220-EC/8/808. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6253. 1979. 52 p. (EN). Only available as microfiche: **BFR 90 DKR 16** DM 5,80 FF 13,60 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90 CD-NB-79-015-DE-C Veredlung von Kohle durch Hydrierung. Hydrierverfahren mit Koksofengas-Wasserstoff. Steinkohlenbergbauverein - Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-EG/1/102. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6260. 1979. 28 p. (DE). Nur in Mikroform erhältlich: DM 5,80 BFR 90 **DKR 16** FF 13,60 LIT 2 500 HFL 6.20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90 CD-NC-79-057-DE-C Verkokungsversuche in einem mit Starkitsteinen ausgerüsteten Technikumsofen. Steinkohlenbergbauverein - Essen. Vertrag Nr. 7220-EB/104. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6255. 1979. 22 p. (DE). Nur in Mikroform erhältlich: **BFR 90 DKR 16** DM 5.80 FF 13.60 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90 CD-ND-79-001-3A-C ISBN 92-825-1020-4 Tagung über Wärmepumpen - Forschung, Entwicklung und Anwendung. Meeting on heat pumps research, development and application. Réunion consacrée aux pompes thermiques. Brussels, 27 and 28 September 1978. First results of Energy Conservation R & D projects funded by the EC. Energie - energy - énergie. 1979. EUR 6237. 1979. 378 p. (DE/EN/FR). BFR 850 **DKR 150** DM 53,80 FF 123,60 LIT 24 000 HFL 58,60 UKL 14 USD 28.50 CD-NE-79-007-3A-C ISBN 92-825-1137-5 Meeting on industrial processes - Energy conservation R & D -. Brussels, 23 and 24 November 1978. First results of Energy Conservation R & D projects funded by the EC. Energy. 1979. EUR 6236. 1979. 622 p. (DE/EN/FR). BFR 1050 DKR 188,50 DM 65,30 FF 151 LIT 29 200 HFL 71,80 UKL 16.50 USD 34.50

*) CC-NA-79-D04-DA-C Solenergi: Et nyt felt for samarb

Solenergi: Et nyt felt for samarbejdet mellem AVS og EØF. Europa information: Udvikling, 1979. 1979. 26 p. Gratis

*) CC-NA-79-D04-DE-C

Sonnenenergie: Ein neuer Bereich der Zusammenarbeit zwischen den AKP-Staaten und der EWG. Europa information: Entwicklung. 1979. 1979. 18 p. Gratis

*) CC-NA-79-D04-EN-C

Solar energy: A new area of ACP-EEC cooperation. Europe information: Development. 1979. 1979. 15 p. Gratis

*) CC-NA-79-D04-FR-C

Énergie solaire: un nouveau champ de la coopération ACP-CEE. Europe information: Développement. 1979. 1979. 15 p. Gratuit

*) CC-NA-79-D04-IT-C

Energia solare: un nuovo settore della cooperazione ACP-CEE. Europa informazione: Sviluppo. 1979. 1979. 15 p. Gratuito

*) CC-NA-79-D04-NL-C

Zonne-energie: Een nieuw samenwerkingsterrein voor de ACS-Staten en de EEG. Europa informatie: Ontwikkeling. 1979. 1979. 18 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL). Gratis

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Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

11

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-28-79-431-6A-C ISBN 92-825-1130-8 Fiskeri - Produkter og flåden 1976-1977. April 1979. Fischerei - Waren und Flotten 1976-1977. April 1979. Fischeries - Products and fleet 1976-1977. April 1979. Pêche - Produits et flotte 1976-1977. Avril 1979. Pesca - Prodotti e naviglio 1976-1977. Aprile 1979. Visserij - Produkten en vloot 1976-1977. April 1979. 1979. 145 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

BFR 700 DKR 123 DM 44,30 FF 102 LIT 19800 HFL 48 UKL 11.50 USD 24.80

*) CB-NA-79-018-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1207-X L'évolution prévisible de l'approvisionnement international en produits agricoles et ses conséquences pour la Communauté. I. Blé, céréales fourragères, sucre; Résumé. Informations sur l'agriculture nº 18. Juillet 1976. 1979. 242 p. (DE.FR). FF 25,50 BFR 175 DKR 30,75 DM 11,10 LIT 5000 **HFL 12** UKL 3 **USD 5.90** *) CB-NA-79-019-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1226-6 L'évolution prévisible de l'approvisionnement international en produits agricoles et ses conséquences pour la Communauté. II. Viande bovine, viande ovine, produits laitiers Informations sur l'agriculture nº 19. Juillet 1976. 1979. 254 p. (DE.FR). **BFR 250 DKR 44** DM 15.80 FF 36,50 HFL 17 LIT 7 000 UKL 4.20 USD 8.50 *) CB-NA-79-062-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1064-6 Umweltfolgen der Brachlegung von Kulturflächen. Mitteilungen über Landwirtschaft Nr. 62. November 1978. 1979. 188 p. (DE). **BFR 175** DKR 30.80 DM 11 FF 25,50 LIT 4950 **HFL 12 UKL 2.90** USD 6

12

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CB-NS-79-014-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0960-5 Regionale Entwicklungsprogramme Belgien 1978-1980. Programme : Reihe Regionalpolitik Nr. 14, November 1978. 1979. 230 p.

*) CB-NS-79-014-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0961-3 **Regional development programmes Belgium 1978- 1980.** Programmes: Regional policy series No 14, November 1978.

1979. 220 p. (DE.EN.FR.NL).

 BFR 300
 DKR 52,80
 DM 19
 FF 43,60

 LIT 8 500
 HFL 20,60
 UKL 5
 USD 10

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RÅDET - RAT - COUNCIL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

Intern afgørelse truffet af Samarbejdsrådet EØF-Marokko. Bruxelles. begrænset oplag

Geschäftsordnung des Kooperationsrates EWG-Marokko. Brüssel. beschränkt verfügbar

Rules of procedure of the EEC-Morocco Cooperation Council. Brussels. limited distribution
 Règlement intérieur du Conseil de coopération CEE-Maroc. Bruxelles.
 diffusion restreinte

Regolamento interno del Consiglio di cooperazione CEE-Marocco. Bruxelles. diffusione limitata

Reglement van orde van de SamenwerkingsraadEEG-Marokko. Brussel.1979. 8 p.(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)beperkte verspreiding

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-25-78-364-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1129-4 Analyse des échanges entre la Communauté européenne et les États ACP. Série: Échanges commerciaux. Novembre 1978. 1979. 539 p. (EN.FR)

 BFR
 900
 DKR
 158
 DM
 57
 FF
 191

 LIT
 25
 400
 HFL
 62
 UKL
 15.15
 USD
 30

CB-25-78-736-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1022-0 Årsberetning om Fællesskabets og medlemsstaternes udviklingspolitik - 1977-1978. Januar 1979. 1979. 69 p.

CB-25-78-736-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1023-9 Jahresbericht über die Politik der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und ihrer Mitgliedstaaten auf dem Gebiet der Entwicklungskooperation 1977-1978. Januar 1979. 1979. 70 p.

CB-25-78-736-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1024-7 Annual report on the development cooperation policies of the Community and its Member States 1977-1978. January 1979. 1979. 67 p.

CB-25-78-736-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1025-5 Rapport annuel sur les politiques de coopération au développement de la Communauté et de ses États membres 1977-1978. Janvier 1979. 1979. 62 p.

CB-25-78-736-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1026-3 Relazione annuale sulle politiche di cooperazione allo sviluppo della Comunità e degli Stati membri 1977-1978. Gennaio 1979. 1979. 70 p.

CB-25-78-736-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1027-1 Jaarverslag over het ontwikkelingsbeleid van de Gemeenschap en haar Lid-Staten 1977-1978. Januari 1979.

1979. 70 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 100	DKR 18	DM 6	FF 14.50
LIT 2800	HFL 6,80	UKL 1.60	USD 3.50

*) CC-NA-79-D02-DA-C Forbindelserne Sudan-EØF. Europa information: Udvikling. April 1979. 1979. 13 p. Gratis *) CC-NA-79-D02-DE-C Die Beziehungen zwischen Sudan und der EWG. Europa information: Entwicklung. April 1979. 1979. 11 p. Gratis

*) CC-NA-79-D02-EN-C **Sudan - EEC relations.** Europe information: Development. April 1979. 1979. 11 p. Gratis

*) CC-NA-79-D02-FR-C Les relations entre le Soudan et la CEE. Europe information: Développement. Avril 1979. 1979. 11 p. Gratuit

*) CC-NA-79-D02-IT-C **Relazioni Sudan-CEE.** Europa informazione: Sviluppo. Aprile 1979. 1979. 11 p. Gratuito

*) CC-NA-79-D02-NL-C Betrekkingen Soedan-EEG. Europa informatie: Ontwikkeling. April 1979. 1979. 11 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

*) CC-NA-79-D04-DA-C Solenergi: Et nyt felt for samarbejdet mellem AVS og EØF. Europa information: Udvikling. 1979. 1979. 26 p. Gratis

*) CC-NA-79-D04-DE-C Sonnenenergie: Ein neuer Bereich der Zusammenarbeit zwischen den AKP-Staaten und der EWG. Europa information: Entwicklung. 1979. 1979. 18 p. Gratis

*) CC-NA-79-D04-EN-C Solar energy: A new area of ACP-EEC cooperation. Europe information: Development. 1979. 1979. 15 p. Gratis

*) CC-NA-79-D04-FR-C Énergie solaire: un nouveau champ de la coopération ACP-CEE. Europe information: Développement. 1979. 1979. 15 p. Gratuit

*) CC-NA-79-D04-IT-C Energia solare: un nuovo settore della cooperazione ACP-CEE. Europa informazione: Sviluppo. 1979. 1979. 15 p. Gratuito

*) CC-NA-79-D04-NL-C Zonne-energie: Een nieuw samenwerkingsterrein voor de ACS-Staten en de EEG. Europa informatie: Ontwikkeling, 1979. 1979. 18 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL). Gratis

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

ISBN 92-825-1145-6 CD-NB-79-010-3A-C Round table meeting 'Coke oven techniques'. Luxembourg, 2 and 3 October 1978. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6306. 1979. 298 p. (DE/EN/FR). DKR 167,20 DM 60 FF 138 **BFR 950** LIT 26 800 HFL 65 UKL 15.60 USD 32 CD-NB-79-012-EN-C Automation and computer control of coal preparation plants. Mining Research and Development Establishment NCB. Contract No 6220-EA/8/802. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6254. 1979. 47 p. (EN). Only available as microfiche: FF 13,60 BFR 90 **DKR 16** DM 5,80 LIT 2500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90 CD-NB-79-013-EN-C A practical study of the application of a minicomputer to the collection and processing of management information coupled with the control of a transport system. Mining Research and Development Establishment - NCB. Contract No 6220-AF/8/801. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6268. 1979. 132 p. (EN). Only available as microfiche: **BFR 180 DKR 32** DM 11,60 FF 27,20 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80 LIT 5000 CD-NB-79-014-EN-C Utilization of colliery spoil in civil engineering. Coal Research Establishment - NCB. Contract No 6220-EC/8/808. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6253. 1979. 52 p. (EN). Only available as microfiche: FF 13,60 **BFR 90 DKR 16** DM 5,80 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90 HFL 6.20 LIT 2500 CD-NB-79-015-DE-C Veredlung von Kohle durch Hydrierung. Hydrierverfahren mit Koksofengas-Wasserstoff. Steinkohlenbergbauverein - Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-EG/1/102. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6260. 1979. 28 p. (DE). Nur in Mikroform erhältlich: DM 5,80 FF 13.60 **DKR 16** BFR 90 LIT 2 500 HFL 6.20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-017-DE-C **Einfluß der Blechdicke auf die Bruchzähigkeit.** Von K.E. Hagedorn, MPI – Düsseldorf. Vertrag Nr. 6210-KE/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6226. 1978. 122 p. (DE). Nur in Mikroform erhältlich: BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-057-DE-C

Verkokungsversuche in einem mit Starkitsteinen ausgerüsteten Technikumsofen. Steinkohlenbergbauverein - Essen. Vertrag Nr. 7220-EB/104. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6255.

1979. 22 p. (DE).

 Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

 BFR 90
 DKR 16
 DM 5,80
 FF 13,60

 LIT 2 500
 HFL 6,20
 UKL 1.50
 USD 2.90

CD-ND-79-001-3A-C ISBN 92-825-1020-4 Tagung über Wärmepumpen - Forschung, Entwicklung und Anwendung.

Meeting on heat pumps research, development and application.

Réunion consacrée aux pompes thermiques.

Brussels, 27 and 28 September 1978. First results of Energy Conservation R & D projects funded by the EC. Energie - energy - énergie. 1979. EUR 6237. 1979. 378 p. (DE/EN/FR).

BFR 850 DKR 150 DM 53,80 FF 123,60 LIT 29 200 HFL 71,80 UKL 16.50 USD 34.50

CD-NE-79-007-3A-C ISBN 92-825-1137-5 Meeting on industrial processes - Energy conservation R & D. Brussels, 23 and 24 November 1978. First results of Energy Conservation R & D projects funded by the EC. Energy. 1979. EUR 6236. 1979. 622 p. (DE/EN/FR).

BFR 1 050 DKR 188,50 DM 65,30 FF 151 LIT 29 200 HFL 71,80 UKL 16.50 USD 34.50

CD-NI-79-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1089-1 Cellular and molecular biology of the pathological state. By C. de Duve, International Institute of Cellular and Molecular Pathology, Brussels. Study Contract No 396-78-1 ECI B. Biological sciences. 1979. EUR 6348. 1979. 75 p. (EN).

BFR 120 DKR 21 DM 7,60 FF 17,50 LIT 3 400 HFL 8,30 UKL 2 USD 4.50

CD-NI-003-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1088-3 Hazards involved in the industrial use of micro-organisms. By K. Sargeant and C.G.T. Evans, Microbiological Research Establishment, Porton Down, United Kingdom. Study Contract No 430-78-5 ECI UK/MB. Biological sciences. 1979. EUR 6349.

1979. 61 p. (EN).

 BFR
 100
 DKR
 17,60
 DM
 6,40
 FF
 14,60

 LIT
 2
 850
 HFL
 6,90
 UKL
 1.80
 USD
 3.60

CD-NP-79-002-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1124-3 Information und Schulung auf dem Gebiet des Strahlenschutzes für Gewerkschaftsvertreter der neun EG-Mitgliedstaaten. Zusammenstellung der Referate des 3. und 4. Stahlenschutzseminars vom 10./11. Oktober 1977 und 12./13. Oktober 1978. Strahlenschutz -Nr. 16. 1979. EUR 6264. 1979. 125 p.

CD-NP-79-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1125-1 Information and training on radiation protection for trade union representatives from the nine Member States of the European Communities. Papers presented at the third and fourth seminars on 10/11 October 1977 and 12/13 October 1978. Radio-protection - No 16. 1979. EUR 6264. 1979. 125 p.

CD-NP-79-002-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1126-X Information et formation en radioprotection à l'intention des représentants des syndicats des neuf États membres de la Communauté européenne.

Exposés présentés lors du 3° et du 4° séminaire du 10/11 octobre 1977 et 12/13 octobre 1978. Radioprotection - n° 16. 1979. EUR 6264. 1979. 128 p. (DE.EN.FR)

 BFR 320
 DKR 57,50
 DM 20
 FF 46

 LIT 8 900
 HFL 22
 UKL 5
 USD 10.50

CD-NQ-78-016-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0891-9 **Eingliederung von in der Fertigung eingesetzten ungelernten Arbeitskräften in das industrielle Milieu.** Erfahrungen der Forges de Basse-Indre. Allgemeiner Ausschuß für die Arbeitssicherheit und den Gesundheitsschutz in der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie. Arbeitshygiene und -sicherheit. 1978. EUR 6205. 1979, 25 p.

CD-NQ-78-016-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0892-7 Integration into an industrial environment of unskilled production workers. The experience of the Forges de Basse-Indre. Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission. Industrial health and safety. 1978. EUR 6205. 1979. 25 p.

CD-NQ-78-016-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0894-3 Inserimento nell'ambiente industriale di operai generici addetti alla produzione. Esperimento effettuato dalle «Forges de Basse-Indre». Commissione generale per la sicurezza e la salubrità nell'industria siderurgica. Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. 1978. EUR 6205. 1979. 27 p.

CD-NQ-78-016-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0895-1 Inschakeling in het bedrijfsleven van ongeschoolde produktie-arbeiders. Experiment bij de Forges de Basse-Indre. Algemene Commissie voor de veiligheid en de gezondheidsvoorwaarden in de ijzer- en staalindustrie. Arbeidsveiligheid en arbeidshygiëne. 1978. EUR 6205. 1979. 28 p. (DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 120	DKR 21	DM 7,60	FF 17,50
LIT 3 400	HFL 8	UKL 2	USD 4

EUR 6472

Exchange of information concerning atmospheric pollution by certain sulphur compounds and suspended particulates in the European Community. Annual report for January to December 1976. Environment and quality of life. 1979. EUR 6472. 1979. 361 p. (EN).

 Only available as microfiche:

 BFR 360
 DKR 64
 DM 23,20
 FF 54,40

 LIT 10000
 HFL 24,80
 UKL 6
 USD 11.60

EUR 6489 Collecte, élimination et récupération des emballages non biodégradables. Sema (Metra international). Environnement et qualité de la vie. 1979. EUR 6489. 1979. 150 p. (FR). Seulement disponible en microfiche: BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

EUR 6490

Le marché des emballages de boissons dans la Communauté européenne. Centre de planification des ressources, Paris. SEMA, Montrouge. Convention n° 74/48. Environnement et qualité de la vie. 1979. EUR 6490. 1979. 160 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche: BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

EUR 6562

Umwelteinwirkung durch Gewinnung, Weiterverarbeitung und Verbrauch von Kohle in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Teil 1: Steinkohle. Gesamtverband des deutschen Steinkohlenbergbaus. Vertragsnummer U/77/218 (499). Umweltschutz und Lebensqualität. 1979. EUR 6562. 1979. 198 p. (DE).

 Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

 BFR 270
 DKR 48
 DM 17,40
 FF 40,80

 LIT 7 500
 HFL 18,60
 UKL 4.50
 USD 8.70

EUR 6562

Umwelteinwirkung durch Gewinnung, Weiterverarbeitung und Verbrauch von Kohle in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Teil 2: Braunkohle. Gesamtverband des deutschen Steinkohlenbergbaus. Vertragsnummer U/77/218 (499). Umweltschutz und Lebensqualität. 1979. EUR 6562. 1979. 167 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:				
BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20	
LIT 5000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80	

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-24-78-386-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1176-6 Politik vedrørende forbrugerbeskyttelse og -oplysning. Anden beretning. Marts 1978. 1979. 59 p.

CB-24-78-386-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1171-5 Politik zum Schutz und zur Unterrichtung der Verbraucher. Zweiter Bericht. März 1978. 1979. 59 p.

CB-24-78-386-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1172-3 Consumer protection and information policy. Second report. March 1978. 1979. 59 p. CB-24-78-386-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1173-1 Politique de protection et d'information des consommateurs. Deuxième rapport. Mars 1978. 1979. 59 p.

CB-24-78-386-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1174-X Politica di protezione e di informazione del consumatore. Secondo rapporto. Marzo 1978. 1979. 60 p.

CB-24-78-386-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1175-8 Beleid inzake bescherming en voorlichting van de consument. Tweede rapport. Maart 1978. 1979. 59 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 45 DKR 8 DM 2,80 FF 6,60 LIT 1 260 HFL 3 UKL 0.70 USD 1.50

CB-25-78-801-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1366-1 Genvinding af affaldsr en økonomisk og økologisk nødvendighed. 1979.

CB-25-78-801-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1367-X Die Abfallverwertung ist eine wirtschaftliche und ökologische Notwendigkeit. 1979.

CB-25-78-801-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1368-8 Ecological and economic necessity of waste recycling. 1979.

CB-25-78-825-1369-6 ISBN 92-825-1369-6 Une nécessité économique et écologique : la récupération des déchets. 1979.

CB-25-78-801-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1370-X Il recupero dei rifiuti: una necessità economica ed ecologica. 1979.

CB-25-78-801-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1371-8 Terugwinning van afval is een economische en ecologische noodzaak, 1979. 1979. 7 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

 BFR 20
 DKR 3,60
 DM 1,30
 FF 2,90

 LIT 560
 HFL 1,40
 UKL 0.30
 USD 0.70

CB-28-79-827-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1314-9 Rapporter fra den Videnskabelige Komité for Levnedsmidler. Ottende serie. Maj 1979. 1979. 15 p.

CB-28-79-827-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1315-7 Berichte des wissenschaftlichen Lebensmittelausschußes. Achte Folge. Mai 1979. 1979. 15 p.

CB-28-79-827-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1316-5 **Reports of the Scientific Committee for Food.** Eighth series. May 1979. 1979. 14 p.

CB-28-79-827-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1317-3 **Rapports du Comité Scientifique de l'Alimentation Humaine.** Huitième série. Mai 1979. 1979. 14 p. CB-28-79-827-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1318-1 Relazioni del Comitato scientifico dell'alimentazione umana. Ottava serie. Maggio 1979. 1979. 14 p.

CB-28-79-827-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1319-X Verslagen van het Wetenschappelijk Comité voor de menselijke voeding. Achtste reeks. Mei 1979. 1979. 14 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 55	DKR 10	DM 3,50	FF 8
LIT 1550	HFL 3,80	UKL 0.85	USD 1.90

CD-NP-79-002-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1124-3 Information und Schulung auf dem Gebiet des Strahlenschutzes für Gewerkschaftsvertreter der neun EG-Mitgliedstaaten.

Zusammenstellung der Referate des 3. und 4. Strahlenschutzseminars vom 10./11. Oktober 1977 und 12./13. Oktober 1978. Strahlenschutz - Nr. 16. 1979. EUR 6264.

1979. 125 p.

CD-NP-79-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1125-1 Information and training on radiation protection for trade union representatives from the nine Member States of the European Communities.

Papers presented at the third and fourth seminars on 10/11 October 1977 and 12/13 October 1978. Radio-protection - No 16. 1979. EUR 6264. 1979. 125 p.

CD-NP-79-002-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1126-X Information et formation en radioprotection à l'intention des représentants des syndicats des neuf États membres de la Communauté européenne.

Exposés présentés lors du 3° et du 4° séminaire du 10/11 octobre 1977 et 12/13 octobre 1978. Radioprotection - n° 16. 1979. EUR 6264. 1979. 128 p. (DE.EN.FR)

BFR 320	DKR 57,50	DM 20	FF 46
LIT 8900	HFL 22	UKL 5	USD 10.50

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 FF 54,40

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*) CB-NQ-79-008-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0902-8 Die Lehrerfortbildung in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft. Studien: Bildungsreihe Nr. 8 - 1979. November 1976.

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BFR 180 DKR 32,50 DM 11,25 FF 26,20 LIT 5 050 HFL 12,50 UKL 2.80 USD 6.15

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CA-24-78-992-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0880-3 Jahrbuch Energiestatistik 1973-1977. März 1979. Energy statistics yearbook 1973-1977. March 1979. Annuaire des statistiques de l'énergie 1973-1977. Mars 1979.

Annuario di statistiche dell'energia 1973-1977. Marzo 1979.

1979. 145 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT).

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 HFL
 55
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 27

CA-25-78-364-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1129-4 Analyse des échanges entre la Communauté européenne et les États ACP. Série: Échanges commerciaux. Novembre 1978. 1979. 539 p. (EN.FR)

BFR 900DKR 158DM 57FF 191LIT 25 400HFL 62 50UKL 15.15USD 30

CA-25-78-396-2G-C ISBN 92-825-1071-9 Betalingsbalancer 1973-1977. Geografisk fordeling. Februar 1979. Betalingsbalansen 1973-1977. Geografische verdeling. Februari 1979.

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BFR 750DKR 132DM 47,50FF 103LIT 21 200HFL 51,50UKL 12.60USD 25

CA-28-79-374-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1111-1 Statistiske basisoplysninger om Fællesskabet. Sammenholdt med visse europæiske lande, Canada, USA, Japan og Sovjetunionen. Syttende udgave. CA-28-79-374-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1112-X Statistische Grundzahlen der Gemeinschaft. Vergleich mit verschiedenen europäischen Ländern, Kanada, den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Japan und der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken. Siebzehnte Auflage.

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CA-28-79-431-6A-C ISBN 92-825-1130-8 Fiskeri - Produkter og flåden 1976-1977. April 1979. Fischerei - Waren und Flotten 1976-1977. April 1979. Fisheries - Products and fleet 1976-1977. April 1979. Pêche - Produits et flotte 1976-1977. April 1979. Pesca - Prodotti e naviglio 1976-1977. April 1979. Visserij - Produkten en vloot 1976-1977. April 1979. 1979. 145 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

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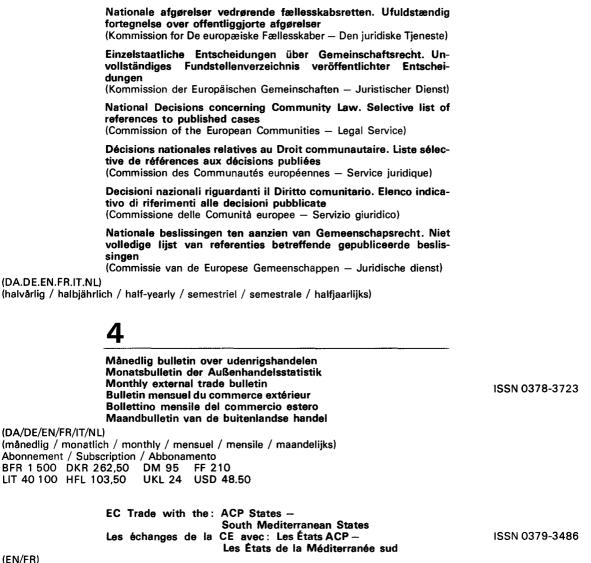
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