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# BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

Commission of the European Communities  
Secretariat-General  
Brussels

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Publications of the European Communities





**PART ONE**

**SPECIAL FEATURES**

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

BFR = Belgische frank/Franc belge

DKR = Dansk krone

FF = Franc français

DM = Deutsche Mark

LIT = Lira italiana

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

UKL = Pound sterling

EUC = European unit of account

USD = United States Dollar



# 1. GATT multilateral trade negotiations

## Entry into substantive phase

*1.1.1.* The multilateral trade negotiations within GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), which were formally opened at a ministerial conference in Tokyo in September 1973,<sup>1</sup> entered their substantive phase at the beginning of 1978. This stage in the negotiations was marked by an unofficial meeting in Geneva on 23 January at which the Community was represented by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission.

## From 1973 to 1977

*1.1.2.* At the end of the 1973 conference, representatives of a hundred or so countries and the Community adopted the 'Tokyo Declaration' officially announcing the new 'comprehensive' multilateral negotiations. The objective was to build on the results obtained at the six major tariff conferences already organized under GATT—in 1947 (Geneva), 1949 (Annecy), 1950-51 (Torquay), 1955, 1960-61 and 1964-67 (the last three at Geneva)—with the aim of progressively dismantling barriers to world trade.

When they met in Tokyo from 12 to 14 September 1973 the Ministers hoped that the negotiations would be completed in 1975, as indicated in the final paragraph of the Declaration which they adopted at the end of their deliberations. In fact, although the negotiations were formally opened in autumn 1973, they did not really begin until February 1975,<sup>2</sup> following the adoption by the United States Congress of the Trade Act<sup>3</sup> giving the US Administration the necessary negotiating powers. Even after this date progress was much slower than expected, and it was not until January 1978 that the negotiations finally entered a new phase.

The opening of the negotiations proper—the need for which had been stressed on numerous occasions in recent years—was made possible by a round of talks that began in mid-1977.

On his visits to the Commission on 11 July 1977<sup>4</sup> and subsequently on 21 and 22 September,<sup>5</sup> Mr Strauss, the United States President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, had discussions with Mr Haferkamp and Mr Gundelach, Vice-Presidents, and Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission on a draft timetable under which the majority of the points to be negotiated would be determined clearly and precisely by mid-January 1978. A working hypothesis for the tariff negotiations on industrial products was even outlined during the discussions in September.

By the end of July 1977, moreover, the members of the Agriculture Group<sup>4</sup> and the Non-Tariff Measures Group<sup>4</sup> of the Trade Negotiations Committee (set up by the Tokyo Conference) had agreed on a procedure to enable the negotiations to go forward. Lists of requests were to be submitted in November and lists of offers presented around mid-January. These targets were in fact met after the Council had adopted the Community position.

## The Community position

*1.1.3.* At its meeting on 17 January the Council decided on the Community's approach in this new phase of negotiations and determined the formulas or working hypo-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 9-1973, points 1101 to 1106.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1975, point 2301.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2301.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 2.2.16 and 2.2.17.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.2.6.

theses on the basis of which it was prepared to negotiate.

Basically the Council:

(i) noted the Community's political will to enter the substantive phase of the negotiations, on the basis of the Commission's recommendations and a number of preliminary working hypotheses;

(ii) stated the general terms and conditions under which the Community, in a positive and realistic spirit, is undertaking this phase of the negotiations and in accordance with which it proposes to implement in due course its concessions (for example, the need for prior parliamentary approval in the other major partner countries in all cases where this is a statutory requirement);

(iii) approved the principle of the offers to be made by the Community to begin the negotiations, while defining the special conditions attaching to these offers—in particular the offers of tariff reductions;

(iv) lastly, confirmed the importance which the Community attaches to certain sectors of the negotiations in which it considers that progress is particularly necessary.

The Community's objectives were described by Mr Haferkamp in Geneva.<sup>1</sup>

In concrete terms the offers that the Community was able to make in Geneva after the Council had given the go-ahead were as follows for the three sectors of the negotiations.

#### *Offer on tariff reductions for industrial products*

1.1.4. The Community is ready to begin negotiations on the reduction of tariffs for industrial products by the application of a tariff-cutting formula (referred to as the Swiss formula) which harmonizes as well as re-

duces tariffs. That is, the higher the original duties, the greater are the tariff reductions. The impact of the formula on the size of cut on industrial tariffs depends on what coefficient is chosen. The Community has agreed initially to use a coefficient of 16 (which theoretically would produce an average weighted reduction in tariffs of about 40%).

In making this initial offer, the Community emphasizes that the final size of the tariff reductions to be implemented will be known only at the end of the negotiations. In addition, the Community stipulates that the tariff cuts be spread over eight years and that there should be two stages for implementing the cuts. After the first five annual reductions the Community will examine the general economic situation in order to determine whether it is appropriate to proceed to the second stage of three further tariff cuts.

The Community reserves the right to assess the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the offers which its developed partners will make and to make any necessary adjustments in its own offer. The Community does not intend, however, to compensate for any exceptions it may have to make as a consequence.

The Community also reiterates its determination to ask for differentiated and more favourable treatment for the developing countries, especially the least developed among them.

#### *Offer on agricultural products*

1.1.5. The Community's offer of concessions for agricultural products other than those being dealt with multilaterally (such as grains, meat and dairy products) consists of tariff reductions and new tariff bindings to apply to about a hundred products. These in-

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Point 1.1.8.

clude horse meat, edible offals, vegetables, fruit, animal fats, jams and marmalades, preserved fruit, sauces and Bourbon whisky. The overall Community offer covers imports amounting to about 1 000 million EUC.

In global terms, the Community's offer in the agricultural sector is far from being limited to the above list. If the Community's participation in the multilateral negotiations for international agreements on grains, dairy products, meat and rice is taken into account, the offer on agricultural products represents around 5 000 million u.a. on the basis of 1976 imports.

#### *Offer on non-tariff measures*

1.1.6. The EEC has received requests from a number of participants in the negotiations in this area.

In the field of quantitative restrictions on industrial products, the European Community has received requests from over twenty countries on tariff positions wholly or partly subject to restriction in one or more of the Member States. The European Community is prepared to offer the immediate or progressive liberalization of thirty-three of these tariff positions during the negotiations (subject to agreement with certain participants on satisfactory conditions for such liberalization and subject to agreement in the negotiations on balanced mutual advantage).

As regards customs matters (other than customs valuation) and other non-tariff measures, the Community proposes that discussions should begin between the participants mainly concerned with a view to identifying and working out solutions to problems in these areas on the basis of reciprocity.

### **The unofficial meeting in Geneva**

1.1.7. In mid-January the Community and Japan, followed by the United States, the Nordic countries, Switzerland and others, tabled their offers in GATT. The unofficial meeting which was held in Geneva on 23 January, with Mr Olivier Long, Director-General of GATT as chairman, was therefore able to announce that the negotiations had entered their 'substantive phase'.

The three main delegations were led by Mr Strauss (United States), Mr Ushiba (Japan) and Mr Haferkamp (Community). The statements made at the meeting showed clearly that there was the will to reach an overall political decision before the summer recess. Meetings at the same level are proposed for April and June, while other *ad hoc* meetings could be arranged should the need arise.

#### **Statement by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission**

1.1.8. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, was at pains, when setting out the Community's position at the Geneva meeting, to affirm the EEC's political will to enter this more active and substantive phase of the negotiations, but also to emphasize its attitude of vigilance:

On the one hand, the Community considered that the outcome of the negotiations would symbolize the determination of the governments of its Member States to defend and develop a world trade system that would be as free as possible; on the other hand, it would be clear sighted and realistic where it was a question of promoting its own interests as part of the collective effort of all the participants.

The Community's general position, as presented by Vice-President Haferkamp, was essentially as follows:

As regards the negotiations in general, the Community considered that they formed a whole, no particular aspect of which should be given privileged treatment, but in which progress should be made in all fields at the same time.

This need for parallel progress was of particular application to the following aspects to which the EEC attached great importance:

- (i) the application by all of the criterion of injury stipulated in Article VI;
- (ii) recognition of the right to apply the safeguard clause selectively;
- (iii) a harmonized and universally accepted terminology for customs valuation;
- (iv) agriculture.

The Community considered it important that the situation resulting from the negotiations should reflect a better degree of balance in the mutual obligations between the principal partners, in both the tariff and non-tariff spheres.

With regard to the developing countries, and most especially those which still had a long way to go along the path of development, the Community confirmed its political commitment to seeking—in every area of the negotiations where it was possible to do so—differentiated and more favourable treatment.

However, the non-tariff negotiations seemed even more important than the tariff negotiations.

The customs tariffs of certain developed countries had been progressively reduced in the preceding negotiations which had taken place in the same forum, which explained why the Community attached the highest importance to the harmonization of the tariff profiles of the developed countries.

In general the Community would implement its own concessions only after completion of

the procedures for parliamentary approval, wherever this was necessary in the case of the developed partners.

Mr Haferkamp hoped that the negotiations, without becoming locked into a rigid timetable, would progress in such a way as to enable the main points of the final package to be settled by summer, if possible.

## 2. EEC-China trade agreement

*1.2.1.* The negotiations between the Community and the People's Republic of China were concluded on 3 February 1978 with the initialling of a five-year non-preferential Trade Agreement.

This event, which is of both political and economic significance—being the first bilateral trade agreement between the Community as such and a country with a centrally-planned economy and a State monopoly of foreign trade—was the culmination of a series of contacts that began with the visit made by Sir Christopher Soames, then Vice-President of the Commission, to Peking in May 1975.<sup>1</sup> The formal establishment of diplomatic relations in September 1975<sup>2</sup> and a succession of meetings from 1975 to 1977<sup>3</sup> were followed by the visit of a Commission delegation to Peking for talks in July 1977.<sup>3</sup> This visit enabled a certain amount of progress to be made in bringing the two sides closer together and clarifying their respective viewpoints.

A Chinese Delegation led by Mr Sun Sou-Chang, Director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, came to Brussels in January, and after five days of discussions—from 30 January to 3 February—the negotiations were completed and a Trade Agreement initialled, as had been agreed in principle at the outset in May 1975.

### The negotiations in Brussels

*1.2.2.* At the formal opening of the negotiations in Brussels on 30 January speeches were delivered by the Heads of the two Delegations.

The Commission's Director-General for External Relations placed the emphasis in his speech on the economic importance and the political significance of the agreement to be concluded and went on to give a brief ac-

count of the contacts which had taken place in this connection between the Community and China since 1975.

When he stated that the conclusion of this agreement was desired on all sides, he was thinking not only of the authorities but also of manufacturers and businessmen, who rightly wished to see established as rapidly as possible this legal framework within which they would be able to trade with renewed vigour for the greater benefit of relations in general between the People's Republic of China and the Community.

Even a cursory examination of the basic data clearly revealed that the economies of the Community and China could be made to work for each other.

Moreover, we were acquainted with the renewed efforts that the Chinese people were making for the development of their great country, whether in agriculture, the harnessing of new and valuable resources or in industrialization. These efforts would undoubtedly have a positive effect on our trade by creating new opportunities in both directions. In addition, improved exchanges of economic information would also promote this forthcoming expansion.

The Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China referred in his address to the bilateral links already established between China and a number of Community States. He hoped to see the Community become an even stronger economic force and called for the development of its links with China on the basis of mutual coexistence.

After he too had referred to the different stages leading up to the opening of the ne-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1975, points 1201 to 1205.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 224 of 1.10.1975 and Bull. EC 9-1975, points 2343 and 2344.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.

gotiations, he pointed out that China was putting the finishing touch to major plans for developing its economy, for which it will have to call on the most advanced technology. In this connection—the Head of the Delegation stated in effect—European technology would have an important role to play, which meant that the prospects for the expansion of trade between the Community and China would appear to be favourable.

Following the opening addresses the negotiators began to deal with the articles of the draft agreement point by point, in order to work out compromise solutions on points where the views of the two parties still diverged. The discussions, which lasted from Monday to Friday, enabled agreement to be reached on all points and the draft was initialled at 7 p.m. on 3 February.

### Final communiqué

1.2.3. The following communiqué setting out the main points of the agreement was issued after the text had been initialled:

‘The negotiations between the Community and the People’s Republic of China for the conclusion of a Trade Agreement resulted in the initialling in Brussels today of the text of the Agreement. This text will be submitted to the authorities on both sides for their approval prior to the formal signing and entry into force of the Agreement.

In addition to its favourable implications for trade, the conclusion of this first Trade Agreement between the Community and the People’s Republic of China is of profound political significance since in the eyes of public opinion it represents one of the most striking proofs of the excellent relations between the People’s Republic of China and the Community.

The non-preferential Agreement will run for five years. The objective is to promote and intensify trade between the Community and China. The two Parties confirm their determination;

- (i) to take all appropriate measures to create favourable conditions for reciprocal trade;
- (ii) to do all in their power to improve the structure of their trade in order to diversify it further.

The Agreement embodies a number of legal provisions defining the framework in which trade will be carried on and enabling the Agreement’s objectives to be attained.

These provisions include the granting by the Community of most-favoured-nation treatment. For the first time China has accorded its partner a new concession, since under the Agreement China will give favourable consideration to imports from the European Economic Community. Such favourable consideration on the part of a State-trading country can have very beneficial effects on the Community’s exports. In return the Community will accord increasingly liberal treatment to imports from China.

In addition, the Parties have agreed in principle to have friendly consultations on any problems. In exceptional cases, however, where the situation does not admit of any delay, either Contracting Party may take action but must endeavour as far as possible to undertake friendly consultations before adopting the measures in question.

The Agreement also deals with price levels and the method of payment.

A Joint Committee will be set up and will meet once a year; its job will be to see that the Agreement functions smoothly and examine problems that could hinder the development of trade.

# 3. 1977 Agricultural Report

## Community-China Agreement

Lastly, the two Parties undertake to promote visits and contacts by persons, groups and delegations from business, trade and industry.

The two Parties expressed satisfaction at the very cordial atmosphere in which the negotiations were conducted and considered that the forthcoming implementation of the Agreement could open up a new era, given the hitherto unexploited opportunities for trade between China and the European Economic Community.'

*1.3.1.* In January the Commission published its Annual Report<sup>1</sup> on the Agricultural Situation in the Community (1977). It is on the basis of this report that the agricultural price proposals for 1978/79 and certain related measures were drawn up.

The Report shows that agriculture has been severely affected by the general economic situation, which remains worrying and improved only slightly in 1977. Although efforts have been made in the common interest to adjust the green rates of certain Member States' currencies, the unity of the agricultural market has remained in danger.

Some Mediterranean regions of the Community have felt the economic problems more keenly and, in view of the probable further enlargement of the Community, special attention has again been paid to these regions in the past year.

Particular points: the supply of food in the Community did not pose any special problems in 1977, and the increase in agricultural prices (+3.9%) was fairly modest compared with that in the previous year (+7.7% in 1976/77). However, the imbalance between supply and demand continued to affect some sectors: milk products, sugar, wine, some types of apples and pears, olive oil.

### The general situation

*1.3.2.* The Report shows that economic disparities between the Member States substantially affected agriculture in the Community. In nearly all Member States the real economic growth rate was lower than in the preceding year; inflation rates dropped but unemployment remained high, although there

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<sup>1</sup> The Agricultural Situation in the Community. 1977 Report (published in conjunction with the Eleventh General Report on the Activities of the European Communities. Brussels and Luxembourg, January 1978).

were still considerable differences between Member States.

The floating currencies stayed more or less stable *vis-à-vis* those in the snake. Although the representative rates of some currencies were adjusted, there were still large differences between the monetary compensatory amounts, but they were not as marked as at the extreme the previous year.

The world market situation was influenced by a substantial increase in production of certain basic products, particularly wheat, sugar and protein crops. Meat production rose slightly, but milk production again started to climb. Prices were under heavy pressure, particularly sugar prices, which have fallen 60% since 1974. The quantities of milk available continued to exceed, by an ever wider margin, the quantities which could be disposed of in the industrialized countries. Trade in agricultural produce between the Community and non-member countries continued to increase, with imports rising more strongly than exports. The trend apparent since 1973 has continued, with the share of agricultural produce in total Community exports falling (from 9.4% to 7.5%), although their share of overall imports has remained stable (some 21%).

### The factors of production

1.3.3. The economic recession has considerably influenced the structural pattern. The high unemployment level has had an effect on the drift away from the farms; in 1976 the farming population represented 8.4% of the total active population, as against 8.7% in the previous year. The fall in the number of farmers aged under 35 has slowed considerably whereas the number between 55 and 64 is still declining rapidly.

Similarly, the rate of reduction in the utilized agricultural area, at 0.1%, was lower than the

annual rate of change between 1968 and 1976 (0.6%). The fall in the number of farms (at a rate of 2.2%) was distinctly slower than in previous years and, in accordance with the pattern hitherto apparent, it mainly affected farms with an agricultural area below 20 ha and run by older farmers. These are average figures and they conceal substantial regional differences.

Of the total utilized agricultural area, 50% is used for field crops (arable land), 45% for meadow and permanent pasture and the rest for permanent crops. Over the long term, the area used as arable land is declining faster than the area used as meadow and pasture.

### The state of the markets

1.3.4. Cereal and dehydrated fodder production, which had suffered greatly from the drought in 1976, returned to normal in 1977. The colza harvest was lower in 1977 on account of the bad weather in the main producer country, France, but surpluses on the world market depressed the price. Although olive-oil production dropped sharply, prices remained at the intervention price level because of a drop in consumption. Although the apple and pear harvests were much lower than normal, the supply of vegetables was abundant.

Sugar production (11.5 million tonnes) and imports from the ACP countries continue to exceed demand, so that the surplus on the market has reached some 3.5 million tonnes.

In the animal husbandry sector, beef and veal production fell but remained greater than demand, which is stagnating on account of the recession or advancing only slightly. Pigmeat and poultrymeat production increased during the first half of 1977 but fell during the second six months.



Milk production continued to grow while consumption of butter, milk and fresh milk products is unchanged or falling. Butter stocks were large again, although production was slightly down because much more cheese, whole milk powder, casein and caseinates were being made.

The 1977 wine harvest was 12% lower than that of the previous year, but stocks remain high. The wine market, like that for milk, suffers from considerable structural surpluses.

### The consumer and the producer

*1.3.5.* The general pattern of consumption was unchanged, although the general economic situation, inflation and unemployment had a noticeable influence. Consumption of cereal products, potatoes, vegetable oils and fats and butter is falling, while the slight increase in meat consumption is mainly due to rising demand for pigmeat, which is cheaper than beef and veal.

The trend towards increased consumption of fruit, vegetables and cheese continues. The consumption of products in which there are structural surpluses, such as milk products (except cheese, sugar, wine and some vegetable fats, has clearly levelled off or is even falling.

The common agricultural policy again ensured security of supply in 1977. The bottlenecks in Community production were overcome by imports from non-member countries. In particular, imports of potatoes, after the very poor 1976 harvest caused by the drought, made it possible to avoid passing on to consumers the whole of the price explosion at producer level. As a rule, however, consumer prices for basic foodstuffs increased more than producer prices. In 1977 the consumer price index for food and drink increased more sharply than the general cost

of living index in only three Member States. The price increase was particularly small in the case of meat and milk products, but the rate of price increase varied greatly from one Member State to another. Several measures taken at Community level helped to bring about improvements in supply, prices or quality, either overall or in the case of particular products. Since a 3.9% increase in the average level of common agricultural prices, expressed in u.a., has been decided upon for the 1977/78 marketing year and since this is a much smaller increase than in previous years, the steadying tendency should continue.

The increase in producer prices for agricultural produce was, indeed, smaller than in the previous year.

Farmers' incomes did not progress satisfactorily during the past year. There are still substantial income disparities between countries, regions and types of farms.

For both producers and consumers, the main effect of the failure to coordinate economic and monetary policies has been to divide the common agricultural market into seven monetary zones. Following the revaluations and devaluations of the representative rates for the agricultural unit of account (essentially coinciding with the fixing of the agricultural prices for 1977/78) the price differences were not as large as during the previous year. Nevertheless, on 16 January 1978 the monetary compensatory amounts still ranged between +7.5% in Germany and -29.2% in the United Kingdom. The Commission has accordingly put before the Council new proposals for reducing the differences and the resulting costs.

### The financial aspects

*1.3.6.* Community expenditure on financing the common agricultural policy amount-

## 4. North-South relations

ed to roughly 7 500 million u.a. Out of this total, 7 100 million u.a. went to the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF for market support, with more than half of this being used exclusively for expenditure in the milk sector and for financing the monetary and accession compensatory amounts. When this expenditure is broken down by type of measure, price-compensation measures are seen to have had the highest growth rate as compared with the previous year, namely 57%.

Expenditure on withdrawing products from the market and similar measures accounted for 2% of the total given above. Expenditure on export refunds, which remained the same overall, increased particularly in the sugar and milk products sectors and, to a lesser extent, in the pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat sectors. The estimated expenditure by the Guarantee Section in 1978 is 8 300 million u.a., whereas for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, which basically grants aid for structural improvements, the estimated total is 325 million u.a.

The Member States also provide large amounts of financial aid for agriculture from their national budgets, mainly for social and structural measures.

### Continuation of the dialogue— Encouraging investment in the developing countries

*1.4.1.* Relations between industrialized countries and developing countries were among the Commission's most pressing concerns in January, and this was reflected in a number of statements by Mr Jenkins and in two Communications to the Council.

In his talks with President Carter in Brussels on 6 January<sup>1</sup> and in a speech which he delivered on 19 January at the opening of the International Fair in Khartoum<sup>1</sup> the President of the Commission stressed the need to continue and intensify the North-South Dialogue in order to achieve practical results this year.

The guidelines adopted by the Commission for the forthcoming international meetings under UNCTAD in connection with the North-South Dialogue—presented to the Council in a Communication on 26 January—are indicative of the same political will to intensify the discussions in the context of the North-South Dialogue, in particular in UNCTAD.

The second Communication, which was transmitted to the Council on 30 January, deals with the need for Community action to encourage European investment in developing countries and sets out guidelines for such action in the general context of relations between the Community and the developing countries.

#### Statements by the President of the Commission

*1.4.2.* North-South relations were among the main problems mentioned by the United

<sup>1</sup> Points 2.2.43 and 2.2.40.

States President when he visited the Commission on 6 January.

Welcoming President Carter to a meeting of the Commission, Mr Jenkins stated:

'Another important dimension of mutual concern is our approach to the Third World and the way in which we conceive of the dialogue between north and south. Both Europe and the United States have outgrown the age of charitable action. We live in a world where a proper division of labour and of economic effort between developed and developing countries is necessary for our health as well as theirs. And it is necessary not only for our economic health but for the political and social health of the world as a whole.'

In addition, Mr Jenkins made the following statements in Khartoum:

'Nineteen seventy-seven was the year of the North-South Dialogue, the Conference on International Economic Cooperation. I should like to emphasize that one should not belittle the results of this Conference. The conclusions reached in the dialogue are in many ways genuinely positive. I am not saying that no problems remain... We will experience further difficult moments as work progresses in the United Nations. The suspension of the Common Fund negotiations exemplifies this. But the political act of the Conference must be effectively followed through in our mutual interest... We therefore hope that the negotiating Conference will be able to resume on a useful basis. We believe that a solution should and will be found.'

We, for our part, are prepared to make a necessary effort, both in terms of imagination and of adjustment of our interest. But progress must be made soon. The momentum must not be lost. Nineteen seventy-eight must be a year of decisions, not of waiting.

It was in these terms that two weeks ago I had discussions with the President of the United States in Brussels.

The way the European Commission envisages the future dialogue between North and South is a good example of the need to readjust the balance of the relationship of those involved. One often hears reference to the young nations of the Third World, but we should not allow such misleading historical phrases to let us forget that most of the countries we talk about in that sense harbour very ancient peoples whose history and traditions go far back in time...'

The President of the Commission pointed out that 'the dialogue between ... industrialized nations ... and the nations of the Third World is of growing importance... It is a dialogue that can take place at two levels. From time to time it needs the impulse of major and dramatic acts of statesmanship. But there have always to be followed through determinedly, often doggedly, by detailed negotiation and compromise.'

#### **Guidelines for the continuation of the dialogue**

1.4.3. On 26 January the Commission presented a Communication to the Council entitled 'Forthcoming international meetings under UNCTAD in connection with the North-South Dialogue—Guidelines', in which it proposed a number of guidelines for adoption by the Council.

The Commission stated the purpose of this Communication—its underlying 'philosophy'—in the following terms:

'Since the end of the CIEC the dialogue between industrialized and developing countries has been pursued in the appropriate forums, in particular within the United Nations system.'

In spite of their internal problems, which reduce their margin for manoeuvre if they wish to preserve their cohesion, the developing countries have recently demonstrated a relatively moderate attitude.

This does not mean that they have abandoned their demands and that we can adopt a wait-and-see attitude, which would be likely to involve sacrificing the promises of the future to the difficulties of the present.

It is clear that it is in the ultimate interest of the Community that progress should be made in certain areas of mutual interest, for example that of commodities, and that the Community must continue to play the leading role in the follow-up of the North-South Dialogue that it did in the CIEC. The Community's partners, both industrialized and developing, expect much of it; the Community must be ready to honour its commitments and undertake its responsibilities with respect to the developing countries, and try to convince its industrialized partners that they should adopt a constructive position.

The Community must therefore be ready to define an approach which demonstrates its political will to make progress. This approach must at the same time take account of its present economic difficulties and conform to its long-term cooperation policy.

There are plenty of important dates and topics of discussion for the Community in the next year or two until the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1980, for example the extension of the GSP and the renewal of the Lomé Convention at the same time, and before that UNCTAD V in 1979, to mention only the most obvious.

The decisions that will have to be taken involve a clear choice: if no progress is made on the different subjects a worsening of the climate of international relations, if not a return to confrontation, is to be feared. This

does not mean that in its present economic situation, the Community can currently hope to make progress and take initiatives on all fronts.

The Community must, however, be ready to act on the occasion of meetings scheduled for the very near future. That is why the Commission in this Communication has, in this general context, concentrated its attention on the most urgent matters facing the international community: the negotiations on the Common Fund in the more general setting of the Integrated Programme, indebtedness of developing countries, and the problem of the least-developed countries. UNCTAD will be dealing with these matters at ministerial level in March 1978 and a restart of the Conference on the Common Fund could be envisaged shortly.

The Community considers that progress is possible and should be attempted in the field of commodities. The developing countries have largely staked their international prestige on the Integrated Programme and particularly on the Common Fund and so for them this is a test of the will of the developed countries to make their actions live up to their promises. For the developed countries, and especially for the Community, the field of commodities is the one where a positive approach is needed because of their heavy and growing dependence on the developing countries; excessive price fluctuations having a negative impact on investment and as a result on the developing countries' export earnings and on the stability of supply do not serve anyone's interests in the final analysis. In this field some progressive, carefully-dosed efforts will make it possible to arrive at a general agreement with the developing countries, and the financial burden will then be reasonable in relation to the advantages which the international community may expect to derive from it.

On debt and the least-developed countries the positions drawn up at the CIEC, together with the Community's general guidelines, show the way forward and could provide the necessary basis for negotiation.'

### Encouraging European investment in the developing countries

1.4.4. In a Communication presented to the Council on 30 January on the need for Community action to encourage European investment in developing countries and guidelines for such action, the Commission defined an initial approach.

The Communication sets out the broad lines of such action without making detailed formal proposals which can be drawn up later.

The subject dealt with in this Communication cannot be isolated from the Commission's more general approach on relations between the Community and the developing countries, which is to structure the interdependence underlying those relations and seek formulas which will provide the necessary cooperation with security and stability.

This search for security and stability in relations, this desire to boost the developing countries' capacities for development and at the same time strengthen the factors for reviving the European economy, likewise justify exploring the various possible ways of encouraging European private investment in the Third World, particularly in the mining sector to begin with.

Increasing the factors of production, which is vital for the developing countries, depends to a large extent on the importation of capital, technical know-how and management abilities—items which are combined in the private investment input. Without this contribution the economic development, and in par-

ticular the industrialization, of the developing countries would be seriously affected.

For the Community, it is essential that a large number of major investments be made in the various sectors of the developing countries' economies in order to:

- (i) provide itself with more secure and diverse supplies of raw materials;
- (ii) create a durable basis for the expansion of its trade with the developing countries;
- (iii) maintain and strengthen the presence of European industry and trade on the developing countries' markets in the face of international competition.

If this convergence of interests is to be crystallized into a practical form it is necessary to remove the obstructions which have increasingly occurred, entailing the stagnation of Community private investment in the developing countries since 1972. Hence the need to improve the investment climate in the developing countries: in so far as investors are prepared to assume specific obligations *vis-à-vis* the host countries and in particular to tailor their activities to those countries' development policies, they are entitled to expect in return protection against non-commercial risks which might jeopardize their operations in an unforeseeable manner.

The Commission proposes that Community action should be on two levels:

- (i) agreements on basic rules for investment protection should be negotiated between the Community and developing countries or groups of developing countries, it being understood that such rules might also be incorporated in trade or cooperation agreements;
- (ii) projects of particular economic interest might be encouraged by various measures: agreements providing specific protection, to be concluded on a case-by-case basis, a Community guarantee and promotion measures.

*Agreements on the basic rules  
for investment protection*

1.4.5. These rules will lay down standards of conduct for the parties concerned—host States and investors—in the following areas: transparency and stability of investment conditions, non-discriminatory treatment of investments, arrangements for the transfer of income and capital, fair and equitable treatment of investors' property, behaviour of investors and a procedure for settling disputes.

There would be a special clause making it possible to conclude specific protection agreements for given projects.

*Selective measures*

1.4.6. Three instruments might be used on a case-by-case basis for promoting investment in certain fields of particular interest, such as mining.

(a) The first of these instruments is specific protection agreements, to which the Community, the host country and the investor would all be party. The nuts and bolts of this novel formula cannot be worked out in detail at this stage. The purpose of such agreements would be to stipulate, starting with the basic rules, the terms and conditions applying to an individual project and the rights and obligations of the investor and the host country. In addition, the obligations of the three parties and the arrangements for consultations between them would be stipulated as regards the conditions governing disposal of the product of the investment and the provisions applicable in the event of dispute.

(b) The protective effect of these agreements could be strengthened by a Community guarantee against non-commercial risks. The operation of the Community guarantee would be linked to the specific protection

agreement and would be based on a bilateral contract between the Community and the investor concluded at the request of the latter. The system would be financed by premiums paid by the investors using it. The premiums should normally ensure that the mechanism is financially autonomous, though it might prove necessary to cover part of the cost from the Community budget. It should be possible for the system to be administered by the existing national bodies without there being any need to contemplate the establishment of a Community guarantee agency.

(c) Finally, it is clear that financial contributions from official sources also help to attract private investment to the Third World.

Major action should be contemplated here, above all at world level and particularly through the IBRD (and the International Finance Corporation). The European Investment Bank could also participate in certain selected projects as its Statute authorizes it to do.



**PART TWO**

**ACTIVITIES  
IN JANUARY 1978**

# 1. Building the Community

## Economic and monetary policy

### Economic and monetary union

#### New Community borrowing and lending instrument

2.1.1. Following the European Council meeting on 5 and 6 December, which approved in principle the creation of a new Community borrowing and lending instrument,<sup>1</sup> and in accordance with the Council's request of 19 December,<sup>1</sup> the Commission transmitted to the Council on 31 January<sup>2</sup> a proposal for a decision empowering the Commission to issue loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community.

This proposal, which has been transmitted to Parliament for its opinion, would enable the Commission to issue loans in successive tranches on behalf of the Community for a total of 1 000 million EUC. The proceeds would be used to finance investment projects which correspond to the Community's priority objectives for energy, industry and infrastructure—with due account being taken of their regional impact—or in any other sectors determined by the Council.

The proposal also provides for the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, to authorize the loan tranches and to fix general guidelines for their use.

The Commission would be responsible for deciding on the eligibility of loan applications while the European Investment Bank would examine these applications and grant the loans under the terms of the mandate given it by the Commission. The Commission and the Bank would jointly sign the financing contracts. Finally, the Commission would periodically inform the Council and Parliament of revenue and expenditure resulting

from borrowings and lendings and would each year submit a review of its borrowing policy together with the draft budget.

### Economic situation

#### Consumer survey

2.1.2. In January the Commission published the results of the seventeenth European consumer survey, which was carried out at its request in October 1977. The sample covered 40 000 households in the eight countries participating.

For the Community as a whole, consumers were distinctly more confident in October than at the time of the previous survey, carried out in May 1977. As a result, the confidence index climbed to 109.1, compared with 102.4 in May 1977 and 101.7 in October 1976. The two main reasons for this renewed optimism is that in contrast with the attitudes and views expressed last May, fears of an increase in unemployment in the twelve months ahead have subsided and households also expect the upward consumer price movement to lose momentum. For the Community as a whole, the confidence index is at its highest level for three years.

Households' assessments of the general economic situation over the last twelve months and of the outlook for the twelve months ahead reveal a sharp recovery in confidence, particularly in those countries where the mood of consumers had been most seriously undermined by inflation.

Households' assessments and expectations regarding the economic situation in their countries are, in many cases, shaped by the

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 37 of 14.2.1978.



outlook for the level of unemployment. It is evident that this is an important factor in saving/consumption decisions. With regard to expectations concerning prices in the next twelve months, which constitute another key variable influencing households' assessments of the general economic situation and their own financial situations, consumers are looking forward to a calmer trend in all the countries, with the exception of Italy, where there is little if any change in expectations, and in Belgium, where households reckon that prices will, if anything, rise faster.

Attitudes and expectations regarding households' financial situations generally reflect those for the general economic situation: in Ireland and in the United Kingdom, many more consumers than in May take the view that their financial situation has got better and expect a further improvement in the twelve months ahead. Consumers in Germany, France and Italy also feel that their own financial situation will improve.

By contrast, the attitudes and expectations recorded in the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark suggest that consumers are taking a more cautious view than before.

It remains to be seen to what extent consumers' assessments and expectations will affect consumption and saving. In the light of consumers' replies to the questions regarding the advisability of making major purchases at the present time and the advisability of saving and also their expectations regarding saving in the next twelve months, private consumption is likely to be buoyant in most member countries in the months ahead.

This conclusion would seem to be borne out by consumers' intentions regarding the purchase of durable goods, an improvement having been noted on this score between October 1976 and October 1977. The improvement is fairly marked in all member coun-

tries, with the exception of Belgium and Denmark, where consumers are less confident than before. In the Netherlands, where their assessments and expectations are also distinctly more cautious, the buying intentions of households are, if anything, a little stronger.

## Monetary Committee

2.1.3. The Monetary Committee held its 237th meeting in Brussels on 26 January with Mr van Ypersele de Strihou in the chair. It heard the initial findings of the examination, by its deputies, of the Commission communication on strengthening coordination of national economic policies<sup>1</sup> and adopted a procedure for examining those aspects of the Commission communication on the prospect of economic and monetary union<sup>2</sup> which come within its area. The Committee also held a preliminary discussion on the possibilities of adapting the Community borrowing mechanisms.

## Economic Policy Committee

2.1.4. The Economic Policy Committee held its 56th meeting in Brussels on 11 January, with Mr Tietmeyer in the chair. The Committee first of all elected its new officers. The following were elected: Chairman, Mr Tietmeyer; Vice-Chairmen, Miss Brown (reduced 'budget' composition), Mr Ciampi (reduced 'short-term' composition) and Mr Leonard (reduced 'medium-term' composition). The meeting was then devoted mainly to a discussion with representatives of workers' and employers' organizations. Two topics

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.5.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 1.2.1.

were discussed: first, the gravity and causes of the present situation; secondly, the indifferent prospects for 1978 and means of remedying the situation. Emphasis was laid on the need to continue to watch the situation closely and on the usefulness of continuing these discussions, in order at least to keep each other fully informed.

## Internal market and industrial affairs

### Free movement of goods

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

#### **Foodstuffs**

2.1.5. At its meeting on 30 and 31 January the Council amended<sup>1</sup> three earlier Directives concerning colouring matters,<sup>2</sup> preservatives<sup>3</sup> and antioxidants<sup>4</sup> authorized for use in foodstuffs.<sup>5</sup>

The amendments were approved in order to take account of the provisions of the Act of Accession. If the Commission and Council had not acted, the use of certain additives in foodstuffs would have been prohibited. The measures approved are in conformity with the opinion of the Scientific Committee for Foodstuffs which briefs the Commission on the effects of the use of additives on the health of the consumer.

2.1.6. On 30 January<sup>1</sup> the Council adopted a Directive on the approximation of the law of the Member States relating to materials and articles which contain vinyl chloride monomer and are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.<sup>6</sup>

#### *Pharmaceuticals*

2.1.7. At its meeting on 10 and 11 January, the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products decided to consult the medical bodies concerned on the drafts of Notes for Guidance covering fixed combinations of drugs, non-steroid anti-inflammation preparations used in treating chronic diseases, studies on reproduction, carcinogenicity tests on medicinal products and studies on chronic toxicity; these papers were prepared by the scientific working groups on drug safety and effectiveness of drugs.

The Committee also decided to set up a scientific working group on medicinal products derived from plants. Lastly, it finalized the design of an application form for authorization to put a product on the market.

### **Action on specific industries and reorganization**

#### *Shipbuilding*

2.1.8. In January the Commission began consultations with the Community Shipbuilders Liaison Committee to determine the ways and means of implementing the approach which it recommended in its Communication to the Council of December 1977.<sup>7</sup> Similar contacts are planned with the workers' and shipowners' representatives.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 44 of 15.2.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ 115 of 11.11.1962 and L 108 of 26.4.1976.

<sup>3</sup> OJ 12 of 27.1.1964.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 157 of 18.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 300 of 13.12.1977 and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.12.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 16 of 21.1.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2238.

<sup>7</sup> Supplement 7/77 — Bull. EC.

## *Aerospace*

2.1.9. On 17 January Parliament<sup>1</sup> gave its Opinion on the Commission's Communication to the Council concerning an action programme for aeronautical research.<sup>2</sup>

## Customs union

### Tariff measures

#### Duty-free entry

2.1.10. The Commission has decided to extend once again<sup>3</sup> the duty-free arrangement<sup>4</sup> for imports of goods for free distribution to the earthquake victims in the Friuli region.

### Origin and methods of administrative cooperation

2.1.11. On 18 January<sup>5</sup> the Commission decided to authorize France to exclude products imported to the Department of Reunion from the application of the Council Directive of 21 December 1977.<sup>6</sup>

### Customs procedures with economic impact

#### Inward processing

2.1.12. The Commission amended<sup>7</sup> its Directive of 1 February 1972<sup>8</sup>—previously amended on 22 July 1976<sup>9</sup>—fixing standard rates of yield for certain inward-processing arrangements.

The purpose of this Directive is to fix standard rates of yield for certain products result-

ing from the processing of cereals and rice under the inward-processing arrangements.

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2.1.13. On 17 January Parliament<sup>10</sup> give its Opinion on the Commission proposal for a Regulation laying down conditions for the post-clearance collection of imports duties or export duties which have been underpaid on goods entered for a customs procedure involving the obligation to pay such duties.<sup>11</sup>

## Competition

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

#### *Licences, trademarks and business names*

#### Agreements between manufacturers

2.1.14. At the Commission's request Henkel KGaA, Düsseldorf, and Unilever NV, Rotterdam, acting for the Unilever Group, stated that they would not prevent the marketing of Persil washing powder manufactured by either of them even in Member

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.11 and OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3 and OJ C 69 of 19.3.1977.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 41 of 11.2.1978.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.34.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 33 of 3.2.1978.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 355 of 31.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.40.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 25 of 31.1.1978.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 45 of 21.2.1972.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 231 of 21.8.1976 and Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2.1.12.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

<sup>11</sup> OJ C 138 of 11.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.16.

States where the Persil trademark belonged to the other.

Henkel holds the Persil trademark in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy and Denmark. The trademark is compounded from the words PER(borate) and SIL(icate). The Unilever Group holds the trademark in the United Kingdom and France, either directly or indirectly through group subsidiaries.

The British trademark belonging to Lever Brothers Ltd., a member of the Unilever Group, has the same origin as Henkel's German trademark. It was registered in 1907 by the company whose name at the time was Henkel & Co. and was assigned to Joseph Crossfield & Sons Ltd in 1911. The latter firm was subsequently taken over by the Unilever Group.

The French Persil trademark registered by Lever SA, Parijs, a member of the Unilever Group, is of dual origin. Henkel & Co. registered it in 1907, but since 1906 there had already been a registered trademark of very different appearance; it represented a sprig of parsley ('persil' in French) with the word Persil accompanying it, rather than just the word Persil on its own. Later the two trademarks came into the hands of a single holder and were assigned to the Unilever Group after the First World War. The Commission concluded that the French Persil trademark has the same origin as the German mark, but this was contested by the Unilever Group.

Despite the judgments given by the Court of Justice in the *Café Hag*<sup>1</sup> and *Terrapin v Terranova*<sup>2</sup> cases, the two firms used their trademarks in order to prevent imports: Henkel KGaA tried, sometimes successfully, to prevent imports of cheaper Persil from the UK into Germany; the courts before whom the resulting dispute was brought referred sometimes to trademark law and sometimes

to the law relating to unfair competition. The Unilever Group for its part tried, again with some success, to prevent imports of Henkel's Persil from Belgium and Luxembourg into France, working through its French subsidiary Lever SA.

There was correspondence between the two firms in 1975, and Henkel wrote that it would 'do all we can to prevent the sale of these goods from both Belgium and Luxembourg in France'. Unilever replied that 'we have asked our companies in the UK and France to take equally stringent precautions to try to avoid any flow of Persil from their country into those areas of Europe where the trademark belongs to the Henkel company'. Henkel also obtained written confirmation from a large number of German distributors that they would no longer distribute Persil originating in the UK.

The Commission concluded that geographical market-sharing was being practised and that Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty was therefore being infringed. In the course of the case the two firms agreed to make the statement referred to above, to the effect that they would no longer hinder the sale of each other's washing powders.

The two firms have been in contact to discuss the presentation of their respective trademarks. They have reached a solution which will not involve any formal agreement or undertaking. Henkel and its group companies now have the word Persil in red letters with the word Henkel in small letters in a red oval. The Unilever Group uses a green Persil trademark.

Having received the statement made by the two firms, the Commission terminated the proceeding that it had initiated.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2452 (Case 192/73).

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2443 (Case 119/75).

## *Mergers*

### **UK steel industry**

2.1.15. On 11 January the Commission gave its authorization under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty for acquisition by Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd., Smethwick, of all the shares in John Smith Ltd., Birmingham. Smith is a small producer of wire (an EEC product), made from machine wire (an ECSC product). GKN is a group of engineering and steel firms producing a wide range of rolled products, including machine wire.

### **State aids**

#### *General aid schemes*

#### **United Kingdom**

2.1.16. In reviewing existing aid systems pursuant to Article 93(1) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has been monitoring application of the United Kingdom Temporary Employment Subsidy (TES) introduced in 1975; it raised no objections to the scheme at that time,<sup>1</sup> considering it a short-term counter-cyclical instrument intended to prevent the employment situation deteriorating. The Commission has now requested the British Government to amend certain aspects of the procedures for applying the scheme.

TES was originally granted to employers in regional development areas to keep their workers off the unemployment register. It was paid for groups of fifty workers or more who would otherwise have been made redundant at a rate of UKL 10 per worker per week for twenty-six weeks and was to be applied for one year (until 31 March 1978). The Commission agreed to introduction of the scheme

as a temporary measure, considering it qualified for exemption under Article 92(3)(b) of the EEC Treaty as aid to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State.

The duration and scope of the scheme have been extended six times since its introduction, most recently in March 1977. Following these amendments assistance may now be granted throughout the whole country and may be paid at a rate of up to UKL 20 per worker for twelve months with a possible further six-month extension at a rate of UKL 10. Payments under the scheme may continue until 31 March 1979; budgetary funds allocated have now been raised to a total of UKL 431 million (as against roughly UKL 7 million in 1975).

The fundamental nature of the TES has been changed as regards both scope and application. It now has the effect of maintaining in production firms in industries (textiles, clothing and footwear) that are declining or are under serious pressure not only in the United Kingdom but throughout the Community. These three industries, which provide 4.2% of UK jobs, have received half the assistance granted and almost 50% of the jobs preserved are in these industries. This concentration has given cause for concern in other Member States and in trade circles. The adverse consequences of the assistance are demonstrated by the displacement effect it causes, i.e. jobs lost in firms not receiving assistance in other Member States.

On account of these considerations the Commission requested the British Government to take certain appropriate measures required by the functioning of the common market. It does not object to the scheme as a whole but feels that certain restrictions should be introduced on its application to eliminate the negative sectoral consequences which cause un-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2132.

due displacement of industrial and employment difficulties from the United Kingdom to other Member States, without any improvement in the overall Community situation.

The appropriate measures concern the following main changes: finding a way of avoiding undue concentration on any one sector; amending procedures to remove the purely stop-gas aspects; prior notification to the Commission of significant cases of application.

### *Industry aids*

#### **Clock and watch-making industry**

##### *France*

2.1.17. The Commission initiated the procedure under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of a French Decree of March 1977 introducing parafiscal charges for the association known as Comité professionnel interrégional de l'horlogerie (Interregional Committee of the Clock and Watch-making Industry) and the Centre technique de l'industrie horlogère (Technical Centre for the Clock and Watch-making Industry). The charge is levied on all transactions involving products of the clock and watch industry, including those imported from other Member States.

The Commission has already intervened on a number of occasions in the past in cases where schemes of assistance—to which it does not object as such—were financed by parafiscal charges, in order to prevent the charges being levied on products imported from other Member States. In 1973 it re-

quested the French Government, by Decision of 17 December 1973,<sup>1</sup> to amend accordingly the system for levying the parafiscal charge, used at that time to finance industrial research centres for the clock and watch and leather industries.

The Commission again requested the French Government to exempt products imported from other Member States from the charge introduced by the Decree of March 1977. It stressed that levying of the tax on these products should be suspended, irrespective of the stage at which it was collected and reserved the right to consider whether it should require reimbursement of amounts already collected.

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2.1.18. On 19 January<sup>2</sup> Parliament delivered its Opinion on the proposal for a Directive presented by the Commission to the Council on 4 November 1977<sup>3</sup> concerning aid to the shipbuilding industry.

## Employment and social policy

### **Employment**

2.1.19. The follow-up to the Tripartite Conference held in June 1977<sup>4</sup> is being actively pursued. As planned, discussions on different subjects have been held with both sides of industry; the paper on work-sharing will be presented at the next meeting of the

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2120.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.12 and OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 294 of 7.12.1977; Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.19, 11-1977, point 1.3.8 and Supplement 7/77 — Bull. EC, point 21.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.1.2 to 1.1.7.

Standing Committee on Employment. Papers are being prepared on three other subjects selected by the Conference: the relationship between investment and employment, employment in the services sector and employment and the outlook for the competitive position of industry and the international situation.

### **Vocational training**

2.1.20. On 26 and 27 January the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training held its first meeting of the year in Brussels. In connection with the revival of the common vocational training policy in conjunction with action taken to tackle the employment situation in the Community, the Advisory Committee decided to step up the activities of its working groups and strengthen its links with the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in Berlin. At the meeting the Chairman of the Management Board of the Centre presented the latter's work programme for 1978.<sup>1</sup>

2.1.21. The Management Board of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training met in Berlin on 18 January and after long discussion approved the work programme for 1978. This programme provides for the continuation of work in hand (vocational training and youth unemployment; consequences of technological progress for vocational training; problems concerning women; information and documentation) and the extension of the Centre's field of research and study. Further, particular importance was attached to the comparative analysis of vocational training systems and their financing, and a study in depth of the problem of continuous education.

### **Freedom of movement and social security for migrant workers**

#### **Free movement of workers**

2.1.22. In connection with the preparation of a new exchange programme for young workers in the Community under Article 50 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has implemented a pilot scheme of exchanges for young fisheries workers.<sup>2</sup> The project affects thirty young people who, after an accelerated two-month language course, will be given training with pay on board ship for four months. These trainees from five Community countries will be based for training purposes at the ports of Lorient (France), Kiel (Germany) and in Devon (United Kingdom). This experiment and those carried out in the engineering industry in 1977 will help in developing the second programme of exchanges for young workers, which the Commission intends to present to the Council in 1978.

#### **Living and working conditions**

##### **European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions**

2.1.23. The 1978 work programme of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, as adopted by its Administrative Board, comprises activities complementing two points (shift work and work organization) in the 1977 programme approved by the Administrative Board in February 1977.<sup>3</sup> Priority was mainly

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.21.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.30.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.1.29.

given to social problems: shift work, work organization, safety and health protection and the impact of data processing on the quality of life and work.

The complementary activities planned for 1978 are:

(i) *shift work*: extension to the services sector of current research on the spread of shift work (so far limited to industry); examination of the reasons for the spread of shift work, its effect on workers' health and family life (by means of a series of studies and pilot projects);

(ii) *work organization*: study of particular aspects of the new methods of work organization (in effect or at the experimental stage); relationship between these methods and new vocational training requirements; new experiments in the public services; impact of different worker participation and control schemes on improving work organization and the working environment.

### Earnings and labour costs

2.1.24. The Commission sent the Council proposals for the organization of two surveys, one on the structure and distribution of earnings, the other on labour costs in industry, wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance. The two surveys should be conducted in 1978 and 1979.

### Housing

2.1.25. Under the second instalment of the eighth programme of financial aid for the construction or modernization of low-cost housing for workers in ECSC industries, the Commission has approved the following loans:

Germany, iron and steel industry: DM 14 233 143; Belgium, iron and steel and coal industries: BFR 68 336 083.

These are global loans to be used to finance the construction or modernization of housing in various regions; each project will later be subject to approval.

### Industrial relations

#### European Trade Union Institute

2.1.26. On 25 January the Commission adopted a draft agreement between the European Economic Community and the European Trade Union Institute now being set up by the European Trade Union Confederation.<sup>1</sup> In its social action programme,<sup>2</sup> the Commission had included in its proposals aid to assist European trade union organizations to set up an Institute which would provide training and information on European problems for workers. The agreement is intended to formalize relations between the Institute and the European Community.

### Health and safety

2.1.27. On 31 January the Commission approved a memorandum on the establishment of a research programme on industrial hygiene in mines, which will be implemented over a five-year period for a total of 7 million EUC. The programme will be submitted to the ECSC Consultative Committee for its opinion and then forwarded for the assent of the Council. Only then may the Commission formally adopt the programme.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.56.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 13 of 12.2.1974 and Supplement 2/74 — Bull. EC.



It concludes three main areas of research: technical methods of environmental control, monitoring of the environment and the relationship between environmental factors and health. It continues research carried out by the ECSC since 1957 in the framework of three programmes concerning dust control and hygiene in mines, broaches new fields in the light of earlier research and extends the field of investigation in an effort to improve hygiene and working conditions in coal and iron mines. The programme will mainly concentrate on dust and noxious gases but will also be concerned with problems of noise, visibility and climate.

### Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.28. The Executive Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation met in Luxembourg on 13 January; it examined 504 cases and approved 372 applications for financial aid totalling BFR 3 440 000 for young people whose fathers had been employed in coal or iron mining or an ECSC steel industry and who died as a result of an industrial accident or occupational disease. Since its establishment, the Foundation has approved 7 367 applications for financial aid totalling BFR 61.4 million.

## Environment and consumer protection

### Environment

#### *Reduction of pollution and nuisances*

#### Protection of groundwater

2.1.29. On 27 January<sup>1</sup> the Commission placed before the Council a proposal for a di-

rective on the protection of groundwater against pollution from certain dangerous substances. This proposal—based on the principles enunciated in the November 1973<sup>2</sup> and May 1977<sup>3</sup> action programmes of the European Communities on the environment—is closely linked with the Council Directive of 4 May 1976<sup>4</sup> on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment.

When the above Directive was adopted, the Council called upon the Commission to submit at the earliest opportunity a similar instrument on groundwater which, in view of its particular characteristics, requires special treatment. Groundwater also makes up a significant part (70%) of the Community's drinking water resources.

In its new proposal, the Commission recommends the following action:

- (i) a ban on the direct discharge of highly toxic, bioaccumulable and persistent substances (mercury and its compounds, cadmium and its compounds, mineral oils and hydrocarbons of petroleum origin, organohalogen, organophosphorus and organotin compounds and carcinogenic substances, a list of which is annexed to the proposed Directive;
- (ii) all indirect discharges of these substances to be subject to prior authorization;
- (iii) prior authorization for all direct and indirect discharges of certain other less toxic substances (contained in a second list), namely zinc, copper, nickel, chromium, titanium, tin, barium, uranium, etc.

The reason why a distinction is made between direct and indirect discharge is that, given the purifying capacity of the soil, sub-

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 37 of 14.2.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 112 of 20.12.1973.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 139 of 13.6.1977.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 129 of 18.5.1976. and Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2232.

stances not discharged directly into the groundwater undergo processes which attenuate their polluting power. Furthermore, the proposal excludes certain discharges either on the grounds of their low pollution risk or because they are already covered or will be covered by special Community regulations.

Finally, the proposal provides that exceptions to the ban on direct discharging of highly toxic substances be allowed in certain specific cases subject to prior authorization, that lists be made of the authorizations granted and that the lists of substances be revised in the light of scientific progress.

### **Proposals for concerted anti-pollution research**

*2.1.30.* The Commission has placed two proposals before the Council for concerted research action on organic micropollutants in water and on the physico-chemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants.<sup>1</sup>

### **Protection of the Mediterranean against pollution**

*2.1.31.* From 9 to 14 January the Commission took part in an intergovernmental meeting in Monte Carlo of the States bordering the Mediterranean; the purpose of the meeting was to examine the progress of the action plan for the Mediterranean.

It was within the framework of this plan that the Barcelona Convention on the protection of the Mediterranean was negotiated and signed in February 1976.<sup>2</sup> Since six of the signatory countries have deposited their instruments of ratification, the Convention is to come into force on 6 February 1978. The Community has already formally concluded the Convention and is preparing to deposit its instruments of ratification.

The participants in the Monte Carlo meeting continued their discussions on the preparation of a draft protocol on the protection of the Mediterranean against land-based pollution; the last meeting on this subject took place in Venice in October 1977,<sup>3</sup> but without a final agreement being reached. Negotiations are continuing.

The meeting also considered the launching of an exploratory study on the integrated development of the Mediterranean region and considered a priority programme calling for the riparian countries to carry out a number of specific measures.

### **International meeting on toxic chemicals**

*2.1.32.* From 18 to 20 January a fact-finding meeting, attended by around a hundred participants, was held in Brussels between the Community, the Member States and the US Environmental Protection Agency.

The discussions bore on the application of the US Toxic Substances Control Act and its present stage of implementation compared with Community action in this field. The discussions produced a broad consensus on both the objectives to be reached concerning the protection of man and his environment and on the principles to be adopted to achieve these objectives without creating barriers to international trade.

The results achieved at this meeting would seem to constitute a firm basis for official negotiations which, in the view of those taking part, should be commenced as soon as possible on a number of basic points, namely:

(i) harmonization of test categories and methods;

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.64.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1976, point 2222.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.44.

- (ii) mutual recognition of data and the accreditation of laboratories;
- (iii) development of a joint procedure for assessing the hazards of chemical products for man and his environment;
- (iv) mutual respect of confidentiality;
- (v) agreement on cost sharing.

### *Improvement of the Environment*

#### **Charging systems applicable to water pollution**

2.1.33. A seminar organized by the Commission in association with the French Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Environment was held in Paris and Orléans from 11 to 13 January and was attended by government representatives from the Member States. The seminar dealt with the experience gained under the French and Dutch systems of charges for water pollution. The discussions which took place on this subject should provide the basis for a Commission proposal.

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2.1.34. On 20 January<sup>1</sup> Parliament adopted a Resolution on the Commission's first report on the state of the environment.

### **Consumers**

#### *Consumer protection*

#### **Doorstep selling**

2.1.35. The Commission decided on 11 January to revise the proposal for a Directive which it had presented to the Council on the protection of consumers in respect of

contracts negotiated away from business premises (doorstep selling) in order to take account of certain amendments proposed by Parliament.

#### **Foodstuffs**

2.1.36. On 30 January<sup>2</sup> the Council formally amended three earlier Directives concerning additives (colouring matters, preservatives and antioxidants) which may be used in foodstuffs. The Commission had made the relevant proposals in November.<sup>3</sup>

\*

2.1.37. On 20 January<sup>4</sup> Parliament delivered its Opinion on the Commission proposal to the Council for a Community concerted-action project in the field of physical properties of foodstuffs.<sup>5</sup>

### **Agriculture**

#### **1977 Agricultural Report**

2.1.38. In January the Commission published its report<sup>6</sup> on the agricultural situation in the Community in 1977. The agricultural price proposals for 1977/78<sup>7</sup> were prepared on the basis of this report.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.26 and OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 44 of 15.2.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 300 of 13.12.1977 and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.12.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.17 and OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 209 of 1.9.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.119.

<sup>6</sup> Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.6.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5.

## Measures connected with the monetary situation

2.1.39. Following its decision of 19 December<sup>1</sup> to devalue the green rate for the French franc on 1 February 1978, the Council, at its meeting on 30 and 31 January, acceded to the requests of the Member States concerned to devalue the representative rate for the lira and sterling by 6% and 7.5% respectively.<sup>2</sup>

The new rates will be as follows:

LIT 100 = 0.0912409 u.a.

1 u.a. = 1096.00 LIT

UKL = 1.57678 u.a.

1 u.a. = UKL 0.634204

In Italy the new rate will apply from 1 February in the milk, beef and veal, pigmeat and sugar sectors; in the other sectors it will take effect when the marketing year begins, as will be the case in principle for the new British rate. However, in view of the requirements of the beef and veal and pigmeat sectors in the United Kingdom, a partial adjustment of the rate, equivalent to a devaluation of 5%, takes effect on 2 February for these products.

In general terms, application of the new rates will mean a 6.4% increase in the price of the products concerned in Italy and an 8.1% increase in the United Kingdom, while the compensatory amounts applied are reduced by 7.6% and 9.8% respectively.

2.1.40. The Commission has adopted a Regulation introducing advance fixing of monetary compensatory amounts<sup>3</sup> in order to take account of the problems facing exporters from Member States with weak currencies. As a result of the movements of the floating currencies, the compensatory amounts have sometimes varied widely and traders in these Member States have been unable, when concluding a contract, to foresee the economic

circumstances in which the contract would subsequently be performed.

In Member States with strong currencies, the near stability of the amounts and the existence of the 'equity' Regulation of 26 June 1974<sup>4</sup> have meant *de facto* advance fixing, and this has been of definite benefit for trade.

The introduction of the advance fixing of compensatory amounts thus seemed justified. However, as with any advance fixing, there is a danger of speculation. For that reason the Regulation imposes the following restrictions:

- (i) advance fixing applies only to trade with non-member countries;
- (ii) it must be accompanied by the advance fixing of the import charge or the export refund;
- (iii) it is valid only for a maximum of six months;
- (iv) it is limited to the territory of the Member State specified at the time of submission of the application;
- (v) it can be suspended by a rapid procedure, should any danger arise.

The Commission will keep a close watch on how these new rules are operated, with a view to making any necessary adjustments.

## Common organization of the markets

2.1.41. On 12 January<sup>5</sup> the Commission amended the rules for determining the cif prices and the levies for rice and broken rice

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 328 of 21.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2 1 108.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 26 of 31.1.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 37 of 7.2.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 170 of 27.6.1974

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 10 of 13.1.1978.

and the corresponding corrective amounts. Guyana rice, which has been offered on the world market, is added to the list of qualities of long-grained rice and allocated the proper corrective amount in view of its characteristics.

2.1.42. Since no inter-trade agreement had been concluded in the French department of Reunion to govern the terms on which sugar cane produced in 1977/78 was to be purchased, the Commission, acting in accordance with the basic rules on the common organization of the market in sugar, on 13 January<sup>1</sup> fixed the minimum price to be paid by sugar manufacturers to sellers of sugar cane in Reunion.

On 27 January the Commission also adopted a proposal relating to the French overseas departments which would authorize France to alter the basic quotas of undertakings in the overseas departments by up to 10% of their basic quotas for 1976/77. This measure would permit transfers between the French Antilles and Reunion of about 15 000 tonnes in terms of white sugar.

Sugar production in Martinique and to some extent in Guadeloupe too has been declining since 1968.

Sugar production in these departments has never reached the potential levels planned, despite transfers within the 'margin of manoeuvre' of 5% of the basic quotas undertaking in accordance with the present provisions of the Council Regulation of 19 December 1974.<sup>2</sup>

In Reunion, on the other hand, the areas under sugar cane have increased and production there has regularly been higher than the basic quotas of the local undertakings. There is no possibility of diversifying crops in the department, but the areas under sugar cane can be extended. This needs to be done in

order to provide the 15 000 or so cane producers with a fair income.

2.1.43. In the milk and milk products sector the Commission adopted on 9 January<sup>3</sup> a Regulation concerning certain specific cases encountered in the application of the system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and for the reconversion of dairy herds. From the outset the application of Council Regulation of 17 May 1977<sup>4</sup> introducing this system as part of the milk action programme, has given rise to certain problems of interpretation; a clearer definition of rights and obligations was therefore necessary.

2.1.44. The measures for applying the import arrangements<sup>5</sup> in the beef and veal sector with effect from 1 January include the rule that, when there is a total suspension of the levy, imports of frozen beef and veal intended for processing will be conditional on the sale of beef held by the intervention agencies. This Regulation was amended on 26 January<sup>6</sup> in respect of the time limit for submitting purchase contracts for intervention meat.

## Structural policy

2.1.45. On 24 January<sup>7</sup> the Council adopted the Regulation concerning the rate of exchange to be applied from 1 February 1978 for the purposes of the farm structures policy. The amounts fixed are converted into

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 11 of 14.1.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 359 of 31.12.1974.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 7 of 10.1.1978.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.56.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 338 of 28.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.117.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 22 of 27.1.1978.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 20 of 25.1.1978.

national currencies at the green rates, applicable on 1 January of the year in which the decision is taken to grant aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section. This measure was necessary to ensure fairness in cases where payment would be phased over several years in currencies for which the representative rates have been devalued and to facilitate administrative work, since, under the same structural measure and during the same calendar year, the levels of aid may vary with the frequent changes in the representative rates. Parliament<sup>1</sup> delivered its opinion on the Commission proposal on 20 January.

2.1.46. On the same day the Council decided<sup>2</sup> to extend until 31 December 1979 its Decision of 6 April 1976<sup>3</sup> on the level of the interest rate subsidy, provided for in the Directive of 17 April 1972 on the modernization of farms, to be applied in Italy. The situation on the capital market in this Member State has remained practically unchanged since the spring of 1976. Interest rates for long-term agricultural loans have even increased slightly.

2.1.47. In January the Commission adopted two decisions<sup>4</sup> and delivered six opinions on the implementation of the reform of agricultural structures in Denmark, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy.

## European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

### Guarantee Section

2.1.48. On 30 January the Commission amended the Regulation of 29 December 1970 on the procedure for making Community funds available to Member States

through the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF. Technical adjustments have been made in the light of the experience gained since 1 January 1971, when the definitive arrangements for financing the common agricultural policy came into force.

### Guidance Section

2.1.49. On 13 January<sup>5</sup> the Commission adopted an implementing regulation concerning the data to be supplied when applications are submitted for aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section under the programme of common measures which the Council adopted on 15 February 1977<sup>6</sup> to improve the processing and marketing of agricultural products.

### Conditions of competition

2.1.50. On 19 January the Commission decided, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, that, since the Italian Government had undertaken to satisfy the conditions for granting aid, it would terminate the procedure under Article 93(2) which it had initiated on 27 April 1977<sup>7</sup> in respect of the aid that the Umbria region planned to grant for the reform and development for stock-farming, health improvement and sheep farming.

On 24 January<sup>8</sup> the Commission decided to initiate the procedure under Article 93(2) in

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 23 of 28.1.1978.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.67 and OJ L 281 of 4.11.1977.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 43 of 14.2.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 35 of 4.2.1978.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 2-1977, points 2.1.34 to 2.1.37 and OJ L 51 of 23.2.1977.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.69.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 31 of 7.2.1978.

respect of a draft law of the Basilicata region in Italy relating to aid for the equipment of greenhouses so that flower and fruit crops can be grown in a protected environment. The Commission considers, at this stage of its investigations, that aid towards the sterilization of the soil in greenhouses is incompatible with the common market, given that its sole purpose is to cover production costs.

2.1.51. The Commission has no comments to make under Article 93(3) with regard to:

- (i) the change in certain existing forms of aid which Bavaria grants in the cattle, pig, sheep, beekeeping and fish-farming sectors. Such aid is intended to improve the genetic value of cattle, pigs and sheep through better selection of male breeding animals, to combat the diseases afflicting bees and to improve conditions for Bavarian fish-farmers;
- (ii) a change in the aid which Lower Saxony grants for home helps (welfare aid for farming families);
- (iii) aid provided for by France to improve rabbit farming by producer groups. The aim is to supplement the research work which has been carried on for several years by producer organizations and by the authorities;
- (iv) aid granted in Emilia Romagna to offset the effects of natural disasters. Such aid is provided for by an Italian law of 1970 establishing a National Mutual Aid Fund intended to meet the most immediate requirements of farms in the event of natural disasters or exceptional weather;
- (v) a three-year experimental genetic selection programme in the United Kingdom (Western Isles) with a view to providing insemination services for cattle and sheep. The Commission has, however, requested the Government of the United Kingdom to notify it of any planned extension of the programme.

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2.1.52. On 19 January the European Parliament<sup>1</sup> adopted a Resolution on the repercussions of the Mediterranean policy on Community agriculture.<sup>2</sup> On 20 January<sup>3</sup> it adopted an Opinion on a Commission proposal for a Council Regulation concerning producer groups and associations thereof.<sup>4</sup>

## Fisheries

### Conservation and management of resources

#### *Internal resources*

2.1.53. January saw the breakdown of the negotiations in the Council on the internal arrangements for the conservation and management of fishery resources, which should have been introduced in the 200-mile zone by 1 February at the latest. No agreement was possible because the United Kingdom refused to be party to a compromise accepted by the other eight Member States and no date was set for further negotiations.

At the Council meeting on 16, 17 and 18 January the Commission presented amended proposals which went some way towards satisfying the United Kingdom and Ireland, the countries with the strongest reservations about the planned internal arrangements. These amended proposals did make possible an agreement on the least sensitive political issues: technical conservation measures, control measures—with the exception of fishing plans—and a resolution concerning

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.18 and OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3 and 12-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.20 and OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 146 of 22 June 1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.48.

structural measures. An attempt was also made in the Council to find an alternative Community solution—based on the Commission's proposed fishing plans for ensuring that quotas are respected—to the 50-mile (exclusive or preferential zones) demanded by the United Kingdom and Ireland.

At a ministerial meeting in Berlin on 27 and 28 January, which the UK Minister declined to attend, the other eight Member States reached agreement on the main points of the Commission's proposed internal arrangements.

At the Council meeting on 30 and 31 January the UK delegation would not accept, even as a transitional arrangement, the solution based on the Commission's proposals and agreed by the other eight Member States.

2.1.53. The Commission therefore stated that it would assume its responsibilities and ensure that the Member States satisfied their obligations.

Any national measures that the Member States take will have to respect the criteria laid down at The Hague on 3 November 1976.<sup>1</sup> Such measures must be necessary, in accordance with the Treaty and non-discriminatory. The Member State concerned must also obtain the Commission's agreement before applying the measures.

Eight of the Member States undertook not to take national measures which would diverge from the common organization provisions to which they had agreed.

### *External aspects*

2.1.54. On 31 January the Council adopted three Regulations<sup>2</sup> extending the interim arrangements applicable to certain non-member countries:

(i) intension of one month for Swedish vessels;

(ii) extension until 28 February 1978 for Spanish vessels;

(iii) extension of four months for vessels flying the flag of certain non-member countries in the 200-mile zone off the coast of the French department of Guiana.

2.1.55. Also on 31 January the Council adopted a Regulation laying down certain interim measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Norway.<sup>2</sup>

2.1.56. Lastly, as regards the Faroe Islands, the Council took the necessary measures to allow an immediate resumption of fishing activities, which had been suspended on a reciprocal basis since 1 January 1978.

## Transport policy

### Surface transport

#### *Working of the market*

#### Price and conditions of transport

2.1.57. The Commission has sent the Council a report on application of the Directive adopted by the Council on 17 February 1975<sup>3</sup> on the establishment of common rules for certain types of combined rail/road carriage of goods between Member States. This Directive freed these types of carriage of all quantity restrictions (quota system) and various administrative constraints (authorization).

In its report, the Commission—summing up application of the 1975 Directive—finds that

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1976, points 1501 to 1505.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 29 of 1.2.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 48 of 22.2.1975.



this Directive has had a pioneering effect which may be seen as a positive omen for the future of this type of carriage, and it recommends that the present system, which was brought in on an experimental basis until the end of 1978, be made permanent. The Commission will send proposals to this effect to the Council in 1978, recommending at the same time the introduction of certain measures deemed necessary in the light of the experience acquired in the meantime. Finally, on a more general plane, the Commission will also draw up proposals encouraging the development of combined rail/road carriage of goods at Community level.

### *Alignment of structures*

#### **Social conditions**

##### *Commission opinion sent to the Netherlands Government*

2.1.58. On 6 January<sup>1</sup> the Commission decided to send an opinion to the Netherlands Government of a draft royal decree concerning the driving time of drivers of road vehicles. This decision was taken after the Netherlands Government consulted the Commission under the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969<sup>2</sup> on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport. In its opinion the Commission found that, taken all in all, the measures envisaged by the Netherlands Government were compatible with Community legislation in this field.

#### **Technical aspects**

##### *Weight and dimensions of commercial vehicles*

2.1.59. Examination of the problem of the dimensions and weight of commercial vehi-

cles was resumed on 17 January in Brussels at a meeting with government experts followed by a joint meeting with vehicle designers and representatives of transport undertakings. At this meeting it was agreed to set up working parties to go into a number of technical problems in greater depth. One of these working parties met on 27 January to tackle the question of optimum dimensions for commercial vehicles.

##### *Navigability certificates*

2.1.60. The Commission has sent the Council a proposal<sup>3</sup> for amending the Directive of 20 January 1976<sup>4</sup> on reciprocal recognition of navigability certificates for inland waterway vessels. The purpose of this proposal is to extend the Directive in question until the Council has adopted joint measures on the technical requirements prescribed for these vessels. It also calls for extension of the last date for this adoption from 1 January 1978 to 1 January 1980.

##### *Infrastructures*

#### **Infrastructure investments**

2.1.61. The Coordinating Committee for the 1985-2000 Freight Forecasting Study held a technical meeting on 23 January in Brussels. The main points considered at the meeting were the latest results of the models for production and attraction of traffic and the methodology suggested for the calculation of traffic movements on the network. After the models were examined, it was agreed to complete all the sub-models for one Member

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 43 of 14.2.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 77 of 29.3.1969.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 13 of 17.1.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 21 of 29.1.1976; Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2283 and 1-1976, point 2249.

State, which would provide an idea of the interrelationships between the various sub-models and their aptitude for producing acceptable results.

## Energy policy

### Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

#### Energy Committee

2.1.62. The Energy Committee held its second meeting on energy conservation on 30 January with Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, in the chair. The Committee devoted most of its time to the problem of financing investments in energy-saving measures and the discussion threw more light on the efforts being made by each Member State in this sector. During the discussion emphasis was placed on the need to obtain a clear idea of the potential energy savings in each sector of consumption.

On 31 January the Committee held a further meeting with Mr Brunner in the chair, this time devoted to the problems of coal and refining policy. On the first item the problem of aid for the marketing of Community coal was discussed, and in particular the possibility of facilitating intra-Community trade in coal. On the subject of oil refining—on which the Council had failed to reach an agreement on 13 December<sup>1</sup>—the Committee examined a Commission staff paper outlining, among other things, the measures which the Commission could take of its own initiative.

The Energy Committee also held an exchange of views on the progress of the Euro-Arab dialogue and on investments in the en-

ergy sector in the context of the Community's new borrowing policy.

Finally, it took note of the documents submitted by the United Kingdom and German delegations on their national energy policies.

### Sectoral problems

#### *Nuclear energy*

#### Public hearings: second round

2.1.63. The second round of the public hearing on nuclear energy, organized following a decision taken by the Commission in June 1977,<sup>2</sup> was held in Brussels from 24 to 26 January 1978 under the chairmanship of Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission. The first public hearing was held from 29 November to 1 December 1977.<sup>3</sup>

The new hearing dealt with the implications of economic growth and the various energy 'options' for safety, health and environmental protection. The discussions allowed of an in-depth, public examination of the controversies central to the development of nuclear energy. The proceedings of the discussions will be issued later in the form of a full report and a summary record. The Commission has indicated that it intends to give careful consideration to the findings of both hearings and to draw the appropriate conclusions.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.168.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.128.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.96.

## Research and development, science and education

### Science, research and development

#### New proposals for research by concerted action

2.1.64. On 20 January and 1 February the Commission presented to the Council two proposals for research by concerted action over the four-year period 1978-81 in the fields of analysis of organic micropollutants in water and physicochemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants.

The scope of these proposals is to continue and extend two similar projects carried out from 1972 to 1976 in the context of European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research (COST). When the Council has approved the new projects, the European countries which are members of COST will be invited to take part in them.

The aim of the first proposal, relating to the analysis of organic micropollutants in water, is to improve and develop methods for the detection and quantitative determination of organic substances in water at extremely low concentrations which might affect health. So far, more than a thousand substances of this nature have been identified, some of which are highly toxic and sometimes carcinogenic. The results of the investigations under this head will make for a better evaluation of the hazards to human health from water pollution. The cost of the research conducted by the Member States during the four-year period 1978-81 will be about 8 million EUA; the cost of coordinating this work—a task to be performed by the Commission assisted by a specialized Concerted-Action Committee—is estimated at 600 000 EUC for the same period.

The second proposal for research by concerted action in the field of physicochemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants relates mainly to the mechanisms of physical and chemical transformation of atmospheric pollutants and to the purification of air. The cost of the research to be carried out by the Member States in the four-year period 1978-1981 is estimated at 8 million EUC; the Commission proposes that 500 000 EUC be allocated for coordination, which would be the responsibility of the Commission assisted by a specialized Concerted-Action Committee.

#### Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST)

2.1.65. At a meeting on 30 and 31 January CREST held a preliminary exchange of views on the two concerted-action research proposals presented by the Commission to the Council in the field of water and air pollution.<sup>1</sup>

The Committee also discussed at some length the public financing of research and development. In the light of a thorough analysis of such financing,<sup>2</sup> compiled for 1970-77 by its Subcommittee on Statistics, and of a comparative study carried out by the Commission concerning public expenditure on R & D in the Member States, USA and Japan, the Committee agreed to conduct periodic, and if possible annual, reviews of R & D potential in the Member States.

The Committee was also in favour of an annual examination by the Commission of the medium-term budgets and budget estimates of the Member States and of the Community in the field of R & D. The Committee will thus have at its disposal detailed information

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.64.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.179.

both on past expenditure and on budget estimates which will enable it to determine the main science policy trends in the Member States and the Community.

Lastly, the Committee held a brief discussion on social science research in the Community. The Commission has drawn up a list of priority research topics, and various studies are in hand. The Committee may have to reach a decision on firm proposals for action within a few months.

### **European Research and Development Committee (CERD)**

2.1.66. At a meeting held on 25 January, CERD devoted most of its time to a discussion on a study compiled by its Chairman, Mr Danzin, and entitled *Science et renaissance de l'Europe* (Science and the rebirth of Europe). The Committee advised the Commission to publicize widely the findings of this project and decided to make a detailed analysis of its conclusions with a view to submitting to the Commission a set of recommendations concerning future common policy on science and technology.

The Committee also requested one of its members, Mr Della Porta, to submit in May 1978 a report on thermonuclear fusion in Europe.

The Chairman of the CERD Specialized Subcommittee on Science and Society Problems, Professor Prigogine, reported on the conclusions of the first meeting of this subcommittee, which was held on 17 January, to advise the Commission concerning the preparation of action to be taken in 1978 in the field of science and society.

## **Multiannual programmes**

### **Interim JET Council**

2.1.67. At its meeting on 24 January held in Culham, England, which is the site chosen for JET, the Interim JET Council continued the preparatory work on the draft Statute for the Joint Undertaking in the light of the work carried out by the four specialized working parties set up on 25 October and 20 December 1977<sup>1</sup> for the purpose of studying aspects of the Statute, financial aspects and the services to be provided by the host country, as well as staff problems of the future Joint Undertaking.

The Interim JET Council has also asked the Commission to obtain from the Council the release of 2 million EUC to cover expenditure on the JET Project during the interim period.

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2.1.68. On 20 January<sup>2</sup> Parliament delivered its Opinion on two proposals presented by the Commission to the Council in August 1977 concerning a Community concerted-action project in the field of physical properties of foodstuffs<sup>3</sup> and a multiannual research and development programme in the field of paper and board recycling.<sup>3</sup>

## **Education**

### **Education Committee**

2.1.69. At its meeting on 24 and 25 January the Education Committee concluded

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.181.

<sup>2</sup> Points 2.3.16 and 2.3.17 and OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 209 of 1.9.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 2.1.117 and 2.1.119.

the discussion started on 12 December<sup>1</sup> and adopted its work programme for 1978, together with the guidelines to be followed during the year. In particular, the Committee will turn its attention to the preparation of a meeting of the Council and of the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council. A possible date for this meeting would be the second half of 1978. The special points to be examined at that meeting concern: measures to be taken to improve modern-language teaching; mobility of staff and pupils; extension of the system of European or international schools; introduction of material on the European dimension in the school programmes; problems concerning the admission of students from other Member States to institutions of higher education and problems to be solved in order to ensure equal opportunities for girls in the field of education.

The Committee also approved the draft proposal drawn up by the Commission for the introduction of a Community information network in the field of education. This network, which is provided for under a programme of action on education,<sup>2</sup> will group together the national authorities and a unit to be set up within the Commission; it is due to become operational in January 1979. Initially, the work will be concentrated on the needs of educational policy-makers, who must have access to information on legislation, policies, systems and structures in the sphere of education in all the Member States. The network will also deal with specialized information in the following four sectors: modern-language teaching, the teaching of migrant workers and their families, transition from study to working life, and admission to institutions of higher education.

Lastly, the Education Committee examined the report drawn up as a result of the meeting between high-level experts and representatives of higher-education institutions, which was organized by the Commission and

held in Bonn-Bad Godesberg from 21 to 23 September 1977<sup>3</sup> for the purpose of developing a common policy on the admission of students from other Member States to institutions of higher education. This report, containing a number of suggestions in this connection, will be sent for information and comments to the higher-education institutions. The Commission will take account of their comments in the drawing-up of proposals for solving, at Community level, the various problems that arise in this sector.

### Foreign-language assistants

2.1.70. Under the programme of action on education,<sup>2</sup> the Commission proposes to introduce a Community exchange system for foreign-language assistants. To this end, the Commission convened on 12 January a group of experts whose work will enable it to define the arrangements for such a project.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.187.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.81.

## 2. External relations

### Enlargement

#### Accession Negotiations—Greece

2.2.1. The Greek Prime Minister, Mr Karamanlis, paid a visit to Mr Jenkins on 27 January and went on to have discussions with the Members of the Commission, which had met specially to mark his visit. In receiving a Greek Prime Minister for the first time the Commission welcomed in his person the restoration of democracy to Greece.

During these talks the Greek Prime Minister recalled the political choice made by Greece in 1959, when the Government requested the conclusion of an Association Agreement, with the ultimate aim of the integration of Greece in the European Communities, and he repeated the fundamental reasons that underlay the request for accession, which translated Greece's European vocation into practical terms.

Together with Mr Karamanlis, Mr Jenkins and the Members of the Commission took stock of all the aspects of the accession negotiations now under way. The Commission gave assurances that it would contribute actively to the acceleration of the negotiations. It has already sent to the Council a proposal regarding the customs union and industrial trade,<sup>1</sup> which will be followed in the coming weeks by a further three proposals concerning other important sectors for negotiation, and it has set itself the target of covering all the fields before the end of the summer. The negotiations are therefore already well advanced and will continue according to their intrinsic merits with good prospects for as speedy an outcome as possible.

2.2.2. On 25 January the Commission approved a Communication to the Council setting out formal proposals concerning transitional arrangements in respect of trade in in-

dustrial products in the enlarged Community. These proposals should enable negotiations to move into a more substantive phase.

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2.2.3. On 19 January Parliament<sup>2</sup> passed a Resolution on the repercussions of the Mediterranean policy on Community agriculture.

### Multilateral trade negotiations

2.2.4. The first month of 1978 saw—at a meeting held in Geneva on 23 January<sup>3</sup>—the entry of the GATT multilateral negotiations into their 'substantive phase'.

#### Presentation by the Community of its offers in the tariffs, agriculture and non-tariff measures sectors

2.2.5. The European Economic Community formally presented its offers on tariffs, agriculture and non-tariff measures for the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva (Tokyo Round).

The offers were made after the Council stated on 17 January that the Community wanted now to enter the active phase of the GATT trade negotiations. At the meeting the Council pointed out areas of major interest for the Community and instructed the Commission to seek mutually acceptable solutions in the different sectors of the negotiations, as regards the various working hypotheses worked out or outlined within GATT.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.2.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.18 and OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

<sup>3</sup> Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.8.

## North-South Dialogue; Development cooperation

2.2.6. The Commission devoted much attention to North-South relations in January.

Following its basically factual working paper on the state of discussions and the prospects for the North-South Dialogue, transmitted to the Council on 3 January, it adopted two Communications to the Council<sup>1</sup>—guidelines to be adopted for the future international meetings of UNCTAD in the context of the North-South Dialogue and the need for and Community trends in the encouragement of European investment in the developing countries— on 25 January.

A Commission staff paper was also transmitted to the Council in preparation for the first meeting of the United Nations Committee of the Whole responsible for coordination of North-South relations.

North-South relations were also one of the important subjects discussed with non-member states. They were considered when President Carter visited the Commission, and when Mr Jenkins visited Khartoum, where he discussed them with the Sudanese authorities and in his speech at the opening of the Khartoum International Fair.<sup>1</sup>

Various aspects of North-South relations (Common Fund, commodity agreements, indebtedness, special measures, etc.) were also discussed at meetings of the EEC-Pakistan and EEC-Bangladesh Joint Committees.<sup>2</sup>

A meeting of high-ranking officials from the UNCTAD Member States to prepare for the ministerial-level meeting of the Trade and Development Board to be held from 6 to 10 March was held in Geneva from 23 to 27 January. It adopted the provisional agenda for the meeting of the Board, the main items being the indebtedness of the developing

countries and the special problems of the least developed countries.

## UNCTAD integrated programme; commodities and world agreements

### *Preparatory meetings*

2.2.7. In January there were three preparatory meetings for negotiations for world commodity agreements in accordance with the UNCTAD resolution on the integrated programme. They concerned jute, tea and tropical wood.

### **Jute and jute products**

2.2.8. As agreed at the preparatory meeting on jute and jute products<sup>3</sup> last July, a further meeting of the intergovernmental working group, in connection with the integrated programme for commodities took place in Geneva from 16 to 20 January. This meeting will resume in the middle of April. The aim is to finalize recommendations already adopted (particularly in the field of research and development, promotion, cost reductions and market stabilization) and to seek out means of stabilizing the world markets in these products.

Producers and consumers still differ on this last point (extent to which it is necessary to limit excessive price fluctuations and means of doing so). There is already a marked convergence of opinion on research and development and market promotion, since all the parties are aware of the need for measures to

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.4.4 to 1.4.6.

<sup>2</sup> Points 2.2.52 and 2.2.53.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.2.12.

make jute and its derivatives more competitive against synthetic substitutes.

## Tea

2.2.9. The first UNCTAD preparatory meeting on tea was held in Geneva from 9 to 13 January. The Community representative made a general statement concerning the Community's importance in the tea market (one third of world imports); he stressed the importance both of increasing consumption by means of promotional campaigns and of liberalizing the tea trade. As for the possible provisions of an international agreement, the Community is awaiting with interest the detailed study undertaken by UNCTAD and the FAO on the technical and economic feasibility of an international system of tea stocks. But it still believes that export quotas must also be considered as one of the measures to stabilize prices. The producing countries repeated the objectives and measures for an international tea programme which they had already put to the FAO intergovernmental group.

Although this first meeting did not proceed to a detailed examination of the documentation prepared by the UNCTAD Secretariat, it was agreed that no effort should be spared to negotiate an international tea agreement as soon as possible. It was accordingly decided that the work should be continued by an intergovernmental group of experts open to all Member States of UNCTAD and to appropriate international organizations.

The intergovernmental group would meet if possible before June (after a meeting of exporting countries), to examine the detailed UNCTAD-FAO study and all other questions concerning the content of a possible international tea agreement. The second preparatory meeting on tea would then take place by October.

## Tropical wood

2.2.10. The third preparatory meeting on tropical wood was held in Geneva from 23 to 27 January. It considered the preliminary statement of the producer countries and adopted a position on the work programme proposed by the experts at the second preparatory meeting.<sup>1</sup> In its statement the Community argued that since it was not convinced that the market was unstable, it felt that the matter should be carefully analysed. However, the Community agreed that the outlook in other fields (research and development, promotion, information, coordination and training) augured well for an arrangement on the tropical wood market. Improvements on the market will stem from moves and options which will be guided by the conclusions of whatever studies the meeting decides to promote.

The Community played an active role in the preparation of the draft presented by the consumer countries concerning the work programme. The paper was well received by the producer countries; it led to the adoption of a work programme covering market analysis, the compilation of data in specific technical fields, the determination of ways and means of improving the exchange of economic information between producers and consumers, the coordination of research and the dissemination of the results. The work will be undertaken by the UNCTAD secretariat in consultation and collaboration with the FAO using material already collected.

On the basis of these analyses and data the next meeting will have to work out concrete proposals for points to be included in one or more possible international agreements on tropical wood; the question of the cost involved would then have to be considered.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.2.15.



## *Commodities and world agreements*

### **Cereals**

2.2.11. At a special meeting on 10 and 11 January, the International Wheat Council decided to request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene a conference to negotiate an international arrangement to replace the existing International Wheat Agreement 1971 after its expiry on 30 June. The conference is to be held in Geneva from 13 February to 23 March.

The coverage of the proposed new agreement remains the subject of dispute. The Community's position is that it should concurrently cover the principal coarse grains as well as wheat, because of their interaction on market stability. The position of the other main exporters is that they want to concentrate on wheat first, leaving coarse grains for negotiation subsequently and preferably 'elsewhere' (meaning the GATT multilateral trade negotiations).

As a compromise it has been agreed, by the International Wheat Council, that coarse grains should be negotiated by the interested parties in a separate subgroup of the conference. It is, however, to be noted that the structure of the conference will be decided by the conference itself.

In order to remove all doubt, the Community spokesman at the meeting of the International Wheat Council made an interpretative declaration to the effect that the agreement to be negotiated must include appropriate stabilization measures both for wheat and for coarse grains; it must therefore concern itself with cereals generally, not wheat only.

The Argentine spokesman made a consequential declaration to the effect that the negotiation of a new wheat agreement should

not be made conditional on progress in negotiations on coarse grains.

### **Sugar**

2.2.12. The International Sugar Agreement 1977 came into force provisionally on 1 January 1978. Final entry into force depends on completion of the ratification process by a considerable number of countries which have so far only deposited declarations of provisional application.

The new International Sugar Council held its first meetings between 16 and 27 January. While much of the work was organizational in character, the following points of interest may be noted.

The USSR stated that, at the time of signature of the new Agreement, it had made the same reservations as when signing the 1968 Agreement (the last Sugar Agreement with economic provisions). In particular, the USSR would not consider itself bound by the provisions relating to production restriction, export subsidy, stock-holding or the financing of stocks. It added that the new Agreement specifically permitted the reiteration of 1968 reservations, and that the reservation now made was in exactly the same terms as in 1968. Other countries pointed out that the concepts of stock-holding and stock-financing had acquired a more fundamental importance in the new Agreement as compared with 1968 and that the USSR reservation could therefore not be treated as purely formal. The USSR was therefore invited to inform the Council before its next session (in May) as to precisely which articles are concerned and to what extent. Substantive discussion of the point was deferred until then.

The Community representative made a brief statement indicating that it maintained the same interest in joining the Agreement as it had declared during the negotiating confer-

ence. It had however not yet taken any decisions as to the timing or content of the negotiations with the International Sugar Council to determine the conditions of accession. Meanwhile it would maintain a cooperative attitude to the stabilizing objectives of the Agreement in whatever ways were practicable. The statement was welcomed by the Council, which invited the Community to continue to attend its meetings, and those of the Statistics Committee, as an observer.

As regards the functioning of the economic articles:

(a) stocks are to be accumulated over a three-year period (40% in the first year, 40% in the second year and the balance in the third year);

(b) the price is not expected to rise above the minimum level of the Agreement in the first year; consequently

(c) restrictions on imports from non-members are to be applied at the level of 55% of the base period; and

(d) export quotas are reduced to the minimum level of 82.5% of base tonnages.

It is to be noted that not all exporters have yet joined the Agreement, and that importer participation is so far rather restricted; but, apart from the Community, all the larger exporters and importers have joined.

## Tin

2.2.13. The eighth session of the International Tin Council under the Fifth International Tin Agreement was held in London from 17 to 20 January. Twenty-eight countries were represented, including the Community States, and the Community as such.

The Council reviewed the statistical position and received a report from the Buffer Stock Manager on the market situation.

The Council noted reports from the United States of America and Japan on the latest steps which had been taken by them to make additional contributions to the buffer stock under Article 22 of the Fifth Agreement.

The Council took note of a report from its Economic and Price Review Panel, which had been established to conduct periodic review of the appropriateness of the floor and ceiling prices in the Agreement at six-monthly intervals. Arising from the Panel's report a motion, proposed by the producing countries to increase the floor price to M\$1 400,<sup>1</sup> the middle sector to M\$1 500-M\$1 600, and the ceiling price to M\$1 700 per pikul (about 60 kg) was put to the vote but did not secure the required majority. A further motion, proposed by the delegation of Belgium/Luxembourg, to increase the floor price to M\$1 400 and the ceiling price to M\$1 600 per pikul was also put to the vote but did not secure the required majority. The Council agreed to place the question of floor and ceiling prices on the agenda for its next session to be held in London from 11 to 14 April.

## Food aid and emergency aid

### 1978 Programme: cereals

2.2.14. At its meeting on 30 and 31 January, the Council approved the programme of aid in the form of cereals for 1978. In accordance with proposals put forward by the Commission in October,<sup>2</sup> this will involve Community aid of 720 500 tonnes for thirty-six recipient countries and six international bodies, as shown in Table 1.

<sup>1</sup> M\$ = Malaysian dollar.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.2.26.

Table 1 — 1978 Food aid programme:  
cereals

Recipient country or body	Quantity ('000 tonnes)
<i>I. Country</i>	
Afghanistan	5
Bangladesh	115
Bolivia	2
Cape Verde	7
Chad	3.5
Comoros	5
Egypt <sup>1</sup>	67
Ethiopia	10
Gambia	3
Ghana	12.5
Guinea Bissau	7.5
Guinea	5
Hondur.s	7
Jamaica	1
Jordan	17
Lebanon	20
Lesotho	1.5
Mauritania	7
Mauritius	3.5
Mozambique	10
Niger	4
Pakistan	30
Peru	7.5
Rwanda	2
Sao Tome and Principe	1.8
Senegal	18
Sri Lanka	27
Sudan	7
Tanzania	5
Togo	3
Upper Volta	8.5
Vietnam	80
Yemen AR	7
Yemen PDR	4.5
Zaire	10
Zambia	6
<i>II. Institutions</i>	
CRS (Chile)	15
ICRS	15
League of Red Cross Societies	1.5
UNICEF	15

<sup>1</sup> Egypt is also to receive 48 000 tonnes from the 1977 reserve (Council Decision of 29 December 1977)

Table 1 — (continued)

Recipient country or body	Quantity ('000 tonnes)
UNRWA	40
WFP	55
<i>III. Reserve<sup>2</sup></i>	<u>48.2</u>
<i>IV. Total</i>	720.5

<sup>2</sup> The reserve is to cover requests not yet received, particularly from Sahel countries and Somalia, and to cope with emergencies. It includes 3 500 tonnes entered in advance for Jibuti.

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2.2.15. On 20 January<sup>1</sup> Parliament delivered its Opinion on the Communications from the Commission to the Council on the 1978 food aid programmes in cereals, skimmed-milk powder and butteroil, and the skimmed-milk powder and butteroil food aid for India under the Flood II operation.

### Relations with non-governmental organizations

#### Strengthening the NGOs' scope of action

2.2.16. The Community has set aside 12 million EUC—three times the amount for 1977—for the cofinancing of projects submitted by NGOs specializing in development aid in 1978.

In addition there are two important innovations this year. First, the Commission now has the possibility of cofinancing multiannual NGO programmes in the developing countries lasting up to three years. Second, it may use a small amount of the 12 million EUC for supporting the NGOs' measures to increase public awareness in the Community,

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.21 and OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

when these measures have a particular European interest.

## International organizations

### United Nations

#### *Economic and Social Council*

#### **Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**

2.2.17. The Committee on Trade of the ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) met in Bangkok from 10 to 16 January; the Community was represented.

The Commission representative made a statement for the EEC on recent trends in trade between the Community and the countries of that region.

#### *International Labour Organization*

2.2.18. Mr Francis Blanchard, Director-General of the International Labour Office, which is the Secretariat of the International Labour Organization (ILO), visited the Community institutions in Brussels on 11 and 12 January.

He was received on 11 January by Mr Svend Auken, Danish Minister of Labour and President of the Council, with whom he had a wide-ranging exchange of views on problems of mutual interest arising at present in relations between the International Labour Organization and the European Community and its nine Member States, particularly as regards the consequences of the United States leaving the ILO.

Mr Auken stressed the esteem in which the ILO was held by the Community and the nine Member States, and in particular the importance which the Community and the Member States attached to the Organization's continued activity. In this connection, Mr Auken assured the Director-General of the International Labour Office in a communiqué published at the outcome of these meetings, that the Danish Presidency would spare no effort in its search for the most suitable forms of assistance to the ILO to enable it to implement its programmes under the best possible conditions, bearing in mind the need to place the Community's social preoccupations in the global perspective which the International Labour Organization is able to offer.

On 11 and 12 January Mr Blanchard was received at the Commission by Mr Jenkins, Mr Vredeling and Mr Cheysson.

During the discussions, the different areas of cooperation between the two institutions were reviewed and the need to strengthen joint action in order to make a more effective contribution towards the economic and social progress of the international community was stressed. The Commission representatives expressed their wish to see the work of the ILO continue in view of the importance of its programmes and the prospects they offer to the European Communities.

### **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**

#### **Committee for Agriculture**

2.2.19. The work undertaken within the OECD Committee for Agriculture on medium-term forecasts (1979-82) for beef and veal and dairy products ended with a joint meeting held on 23 and 24 January in Paris by

the two Working Parties set up by the Committee that are directly concerned.

This work was particularly difficult in view of the recession, especially on the meat market. The overall balance of this market is largely dependent on consumption, which is itself linked to the state of the economy, so that trends are naturally extremely difficult to forecast.

Nevertheless, the report—which has still to be considered by the Committee for Agriculture—reached the conclusion that in 1982 the production potential of the OECD area, taken overall, will once again be in the surplus. This applies both to meat and to dairy products, where forecasts are not very encouraging, in spite of steps taken in several countries to reduce milk production.

## Council of Europe

### Assembly

2.2.20. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe met from 23 to 27 January; the Commission was present as observer.

The Assembly adopted a recommendation on the protection of wild species, which advocates setting up a moratorium and shooting quotas. It also recommended the creation of a European forum on pharmaceutical, food and cosmetic products which would study the legislative measures to be taken either by the Member States of the Council of Europe, or by the EEC, in order to protect avoidance and the discussions will have to be resumed at a further meeting.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee of Ministers, Mr Thorn stated that the new concept of the economic and social rights of man must not be seen as a replacement for

civil and political rights, nor as the preconditions on which they depend.

2.2.21. Mr Burke, Member of the Commission, addressed the joint meeting held by the Parliamentary Assembly and the European Parliament on 26 January,<sup>1</sup> which dealt with the rights of man. He pointed out that, while the Community would champion the most elementary rights, it had to bear in mind the possible repercussions of any action it eventually took on people's living conditions.

### Convention on the problems of regionalization

2.2.22. On the initiative of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Conference of Local and Regional Authorities, a Convention on the problems of regionalization was held in Bordeaux from 30 January to 1 February. In the debate on the first topic considered by the Convention, the problems of regional balance in the development of a United Europe, Mr Giolitti, Member of the Commission responsible for regional policy, made a statement on the Community's regional policy.

Mr Giolitti's statement dealt mainly with the reasons why, at the end of June 1977,<sup>2</sup> the Commission had tabled proposals going beyond the revision of the 1975 Regulation setting up the European Regional Development Fund, and the Community's responsibilities as regards the problems of economic structures, which are particularly highlighted through regional imbalances. This Convention of the Council of Europe is the second of its kind; the first was held in Galway from 14 to 16 October 1975.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.28a.

<sup>2</sup> Supplement 2/77 — Bull. EC.

## Commercial policy

### Formulating and implementing the common commercial policy

#### *Import arrangements*

#### Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.23. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975 on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries,<sup>1</sup> the Commission has taken the following measure relaxing import restrictions:

*Germany:* abolition of quantitative restrictions on imports of certain products from State-trading countries from 1 January 1978.<sup>2</sup>

#### Investigation, surveillance and safeguard measures

#### *Anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures*

2.2.24. The Commission took various anti-dumping measures in January on the basis of the provisions adopted by the Council at the end of December<sup>3</sup> to strengthen the measures to combat the crisis in the steel industry. It introduced<sup>4</sup> provisional anti-dumping duties on various iron and steel products originating in non-member countries and also initiated six anti-dumping investigations concerning the same products.

2.2.25. As part of its general anti-dumping policy, the Commission had earlier opened an enquiry concerning imports of heavy steel forgings originating in Japan.<sup>5</sup>

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

2.2.26. On 30 January the Council adopted a decision<sup>6</sup> authorizing the extension or tacit renewal of a number of trade agreements between Member States and non-member countries (1st batch for 1978). These are agreements in respect of which the expiry date or deadline for denunciation falls between 1 February and 30 April 1978.

### Specific measures of commercial policy

#### *Textiles*

#### Negotiations

2.2.27. The first of January saw the entry into force of the protocol extending the Multifibre Arrangement, and the *de facto* application of some bilateral agreements negotiated by the Community with countries exporting low-cost textiles: while the results obtained in December<sup>7</sup> took practical effect from 1 January, the finishing touches were still being put to the negotiations during the month.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 11 of 13.1.1978.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.2.33.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 316 of 31.12.1977.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 44 of 15.2.1978.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

*The results obtained*

2.2.28. The results of the negotiations between the Community and its partners could be termed a 'textile pact', balancing as they do concessions and sacrifices on both sides. The political significance of this pact cannot be underestimated; it will guarantee security and stability and will also make a contribution to Community development cooperation policy, which has had textiles as one of its main stumbling blocks. The outcome of the negotiations can therefore be considered positive for a number of reasons.

The first point to be made is that over the period 1978-82 the trend of textiles imports will be orderly, channelled within the bounds of what the Community economy can stand. This will offer security for Community industries. In return for accepting this measure of protection against their exports, non-member countries will have guaranteed access to the Community markets over a period of five years, with special provisions being made for preferential countries.

A second implication is that now that access to Community markets has been brought back into balance with access to other markets there is likely to be a slow-down in investment aimed at quick profits in countries where wages are low. In the past investment of this kind has led to substantial growth in exports of textiles and clothing, thereby greatly increasing the pressure on poorly protected Community markets. A stop has now been put to this tendency, and this should encourage economic and industrial diversification in low-cost countries towards industries whose future is more certain, a factor of the greatest importance.

Another significant aspect is that regulatory mechanisms now cover almost all textile imports from low-cost countries. Only 0.2% of imports are not directly covered by agreements or arrangements.

The Commission has managed to conduct the negotiations virtually without departing from the negotiating brief given by the Council; this has been done in an exceptionally short time and on a very broad front, thirty-two extremely complex sets of negotiations being carried on at the same time and concluded in six weeks.

The seriousness of the crisis in the textile industry prompted the Community to include preferential countries in the overall approach. Arrangements will be made on a year-by-year basis, and should help with the attainment of the Community's stabilization objectives.

As regards the ACP countries, national limits could be substantially exceeded in the case of some Member States. For certain products adjustment procedures will have to be introduced to deal with cases where quantities imported into one Member State are too far in excess of the limits.

In total, then, the Community has been negotiating with thirty-two low-cost exporting countries (twenty-one MFA non-preferential countries, seven preferential countries, and four non-MFA non-preferential countries); this does not include Taiwan, which is a special case. Imports from these countries in 1976 represented a total of about 965 000 tonnes of major textile products covered by the MFA.

*Multifibre Arrangement*

2.2.29. On 29 January the Commission officially notified the Director-General of GATT that the Community accepted the Protocol extending the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles (Multifibre Arrangement) for four years from 1 January 1978. The Council approved on 20 De-

ember<sup>1</sup> the consensus reached in Geneva on 14 December by the GATT Textiles Committee.<sup>1</sup>

### *Bilateral negotiations*

2.2.30. By the end of January the Commission representative had initialled twenty-one bilateral agreements following negotiations conducted on behalf of the Community with thirty-two countries exporting low-cost textiles.

The twenty-one countries concerned are: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. On 31 January negotiations were still in progress with Hungary and Poland. Discussions with Spain took place on 10 January in Madrid and on 26 January in Brussels. The agreements which have been initialled have been applied *de facto* from 1 January, as have the autonomous measures concerning Taiwan.

Pending the formal conclusion needed to give the agreements *de jure* force, the export restrictions agreed in the negotiations were embodied in a Commission Regulation dated 30 December 1977,<sup>2</sup> which, by decision of 19 January (confirmed by the Council early in February), shared out the import ceilings among the Member States.

### **Jute and hard fibres**

2.2.31. On 17 January the Council formally adopted<sup>3</sup> two Regulations concluding agreements signed in December<sup>4</sup> with India on trade in jute products and on trade in coir products.

### *Iron and steel products*

#### **Crisis measures**

2.2.32. The Commission has been doing everything possible to ensure that the crisis measures decided on by the Council at the end of December<sup>5</sup> are made really effective, said Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission responsible for the internal market and industrial affairs, in addresses to the Council and to the ECSC Consultative Committee.

Speaking at the 25th anniversary meeting of the Consultative Committee on 26 January,<sup>6</sup> Mr Davignon said: 'As regards steel, the objective of our policy is to adjust the scale of Community industry to its internal market and its export potential, and to make it competitive enough to succeed in this role and to secure the jobs of steelworkers and provide an efficient supply to the steel-using industries. To do this, Europe is now mobilizing all the means at its disposal; the coordinated way in which they are being set in motion has impressed all observers... At this very moment, intense discussions are going on in Brussels, Tokyo, and Washington in order to arrive at bilateral arrangements with some twenty countries, which will give the Community steel market the respite it needs to reorganize... For without external action the recovery which, preferring consensus and solidarity to force, we are together seeking through action on prices and quantities, will turn out to be pointless and impossible.'

A report on the all-round efforts the Commission is making to 'win the steel war' was presented before the Council by Mr Davignon.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 1.2.3.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 357 of 31.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 1.2.2.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 17 of 21.1.1978.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.2.33.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.3.55.



non at the beginning of February. The Council confirmed the importance it attaches to full implementation of all the measures agreed in December and noted with satisfaction the Commission report on the action already taken and in preparation. Mr Davignon said that the Commission intended to maintain the 'safety net' provided at present by the provisional anti-dumping measures until bilateral agreements had been concluded with all the countries concerned.

In January work on the external aspect of the December crisis measures concentrated mainly on a range of anti-dumping measures and on the opening of bilateral discussions aimed at concluding arrangements with a number of non-Community countries.

### *Anti-dumping*

2.2.33. Following the decisions taken by the Council at the end of December, the Commission had to adopt in January various anti-dumping measures in accordance with the provisions of the GATT, against exporters of iron and steel products in a number of non-member countries where the basic prices—representing the lowest costs in supplying countries in which normal conditions of competition exist—which had been published by the Commission<sup>1</sup> were not respected.

By a series of recommendations dated 18 and 27 January, the Commission instituted provisional anti-dumping duties on the following products imported at prices lower than these basic prices:

- (i) iron or steel coils for re-rolling originating in Czechoslovakia and South Korea;<sup>2</sup>
- (ii) haematite pig iron originating in Canada;
- (iii) sheets and plates of iron or steel originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Japan;<sup>3</sup>

(iv) thin sheets and plates of iron or steel originating in Czechoslovakia;<sup>3</sup>

(v) wire rod originating in Czechoslovakia;<sup>3</sup>

(vi) certain galvanized steel sheets and plates originating in Poland and Spain;<sup>3</sup>

(vii) certain sheets and plates of iron or steel originating in the German Democratic Republic, Romania and Spain;<sup>4</sup>

(viii) angles, shapes and sections from Spain;<sup>4</sup>

(ix) thin sheets and plates of iron or steel from Japan.<sup>4</sup>

The Commission also instituted anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures involving imports of certain iron or steel products originating in various non-member countries,<sup>5</sup> following complaints by Community iron and steel producers. The following countries are being investigated: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Romania, South Korea, Soviet Union and Spain. The products being imported at prices below the published basic prices, apart from some pig iron from Canada, are coils, wire rod and various types of sheets and plates.

### *Arrangements with non-member countries*

2.2.34. Discussions on the bilateral arrangements to be negotiated between the Community and iron and steel exporting countries, pursuant to the measures approved by the Council at the end of December, began in January. An initial round of talks was held from 13 to 23 January with the EFTA countries (Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland); a framework for agreements

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 353 of 31.12.1977.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 17 of 21.1.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 19 of 24.1.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 23 of 28.1.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 19 of 24.1.1978.

with these countries had been worked out by the end of the month, and the Commission was preparing a communication on the matter to the Council. Talks also got under way with Spain (25 January) and South Africa. Exchanges of views also took place with other non-member countries.

*Ban on aligning prices on offers from certain non-member countries*

2.2.35. Again pursuant to the decisions taken at the end of December, the Council gave its assent at its meeting on 17 January to a draft Commission Decision prohibiting the alignment of prices on offers for iron and steel and pig iron products from certain non-member countries with which bilateral arrangements on prices and quantities have been concluded;<sup>1</sup> the ECSC Consultative Committee gave its opinion on 23 December.<sup>2</sup>

At the same Council meeting, Mr Davignon presented a report on the implementation of the internal and external aspects of the steel crisis plan, and the first encouraging market reactions.

**Six-monthly tariff adjustments**

2.2.36. On 24 January the Commission approved a decision derogating from the Recommendation of the ECSC High Authority of 15 January 1964<sup>3</sup> concerning an increase in the protective duty on iron and steel products at the external frontiers of the Community. This will enable Member States during the first half of 1978 to import free of duty or at reduced rates certain products which are manufactured in insufficient quantities, or not at all, in the Community.

## Mediterranean countries

### Cyprus

2.2.37. At its meeting on 17 January, the Council requested the Commission to resume the negotiations with Cyprus as quickly as possible, since no positive results had been achieved at the meeting of 22 December.<sup>4</sup>

A second round of negotiations took place on 24 January to determine the arrangements for agricultural trade between the Community and Cyprus. The Cypriot Delegation reiterated its view that the Community's offer did not reflect the special situation of agriculture in Cyprus.

### Yugoslavia

2.2.38. On 17 January the Council gave the Commission negotiating directives for the conclusion of a new Agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia to replace the present Agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia to replace the present Agreement, which is due to expire on 31 August 1978.<sup>5</sup>

These directives were prepared in line with the spirit of the joint declaration of Belgrade of 2 December 1976 reiterating the desire of both sides to strengthen their cooperation.<sup>6</sup>

\*

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 1.1.2.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.3.76.

<sup>3</sup> OJ 8 of 22.1.1964.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.2.51.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.2.63.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2340.

2.2.39. On 19 January Parliament<sup>1</sup> passed a Resolution on the repercussions of the Mediterranean policy on Community agriculture.

## ACP States and the OCT

### Official visit to Sudan by Mr Jenkins

2.2.40. Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Sudan on 19 and 20 January for the opening of the Khartoum Fair. In the speech he made on his arrival, Mr Jenkins discussed the renewal of the Lomé Convention, the Euro-Arab Dialogue and, in general terms, North-South relations.

Mr Jenkins had talks with Mr Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, discussing mainly the Community's relations with Sudan.

Mr Jenkins also had talks with the Vice-Chairman of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDIA).

### European Development Fund

2.2.41. Following the favourable opinion delivered by the EDF Committee the Commission took the following financing decisions on 23 and 27 January:

*Second, third and fourth EDFs*

*Rwanda* — National Institute of Education (IPN) of Ruhengeri: 1 979 000 EUC

*Fourth EDF*

*Senegal* — Hydrogeological study of the Casamance basin: 1 000 000 EUC

*Swaziland* — Main irrigation canal for the sugar project: 3 500 000 EUC

*Zaire* — Processing plant and extensions to the Bulu (Oubangui) cocoa plantation: 4 980 000 EUC

*Chad* — Maintenance of asphalted roads: 2 890 000 EUC

*Chad* — Health and welfare programme: 714 000 EUC

*Ivory Coast* — Trade promotion programme: 1 008 000 EUC

*All ACP States* — Fixing of an overall amount for 'The Courier EEC-ACP', 1 January to 31 December 1978: 433 000 EUC

## Other countries

### Industrialized countries

#### United States

*President Carter's visit to the Commission*

2.2.42. President Carter visited the Commission on 6 January. He met Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, and Mr Haferkamp and Mr Ortolí, Vice-Presidents, and later the whole Commission at a special meeting held in his honour. The subjects discussed included the multilateral trade negotiations, energy, North-South relations, the general economic situation, and development in the Community. The following statements were made at the meeting.

2.2.43. Mr Jenkins said:

'Mr President, the European Commission is honoured and delighted to welcome you here. It is the first visit to the Commission of a President of the United States. Your visit is therefore both a symbol and a practical manifestation of the enduring relationship between

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.18 and OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978.

Europe and the United States and, more particularly, of the developing and excellent contacts between this Commission and your Administration. They are both one year old this month, and in fact you visit us on this Commission's birthday, 6 January.

Both the United States and Europe have in the past year had to confront many similar problems throughout the world. Your present tour has brought into sharp focus several aspects of your great international responsibilities. We are also aware of our actual and potential role in the outside world. These roles are in our view complementary. We see neither contradiction of our European purpose nor dependence in a strong relationship between the Community and the United States. This is especially so on the world economic scene. Our mutual desire to ensure the success of the multilateral trade negotiations is of greater importance both for us and for the world as a whole than any bilateral difficulties that may exist between us. Our cooperation, together with the Japanese, is necessary both to withstand the damaging dangers of protectionism and to regenerate a still sluggish world economy.

Another important dimension of mutual concern is our approach to the Third World and the way in which we conceive of the dialogue between north and south. Both Europe and the United States have outgrown the age of charitable action. We live in a world where a proper division of labour and of economic effort between developed and developing countries is necessary for our health as well as theirs. And it is necessary not only for our economic health but for the political and social health of the world as a whole.

We agree with you that the importance of our relationship is exemplified in the field of energy. My official visit to you in April of last year took place in what, for you, was 'energy week'. We in the Community strongly support your continuing efforts to achieve a result which is both practical and imaginative and will begin to deal with this major problem. Our relative dependence on the outside world is of course still greater than yours. But our priorities are similar—to save energy, and to develop alternative sources to oil imports. Moreover, if our need for nuclear energy is perceived at the present time somewhat differently from yours—although I believe it is now possible to exaggerate the differences—we enter willingly into the International Fuel Cycle Evaluation Programme, wishing for its success and without prejudice to its results.

The European Community and the Commission here have a major role to play in the world. But to underpin we must constantly safeguard and strengthen our internal cohesion. The United States is still often thought of as a relatively new nation. But we are an even younger Community: twenty-five years old compared with your 201. We are a young Community formed out of ancient peoples with strong national traditions. We do not seek to flatten those national traditions, but rather to help canalize them towards more constructive purposes than has often been the case in the past. The Community has powers and responsibilities both externally and internally that make it more than the sum of its constituent parts. Within Europe our job is to make that sum stronger and more effective. That is why this Commission has redefined and is relaunching our approach towards economic and monetary union.

This initiative has also to be seen in conjunction with two other strategic developments that are on the Community's agenda today: on the one hand, the prospect, very soon, of the first direct elections to the European Parliament, and, on the other hand, the prospect of further enlargement of the Community to embrace the three nascent democracies of Southern Europe—Greece, Portugal and Spain. These three developments are powerfully inter-related. We could not envisage monetary union without a European direct democracy. What better way of underwriting democracy in the three applicant countries than by inviting them to a new, shared democratic Parliament? What better way of assuring that enlargement does not dilute the integration of Europe than by resuming the move towards economic and monetary union?

Mr President, we believe that you, representing the people of the United States, share our desire for a Europe economically unified in essentials and therefore better able to play a major role in the world. We are delighted that your visit today testifies your continuing support for this great enterprise. We are your forefathers. But you are now also ours, in having shown in your very different circumstances, one way of creating unity out of the diversity of European heritage.'

#### 2.2.44. In reply President Carter said:

'Mr President, and Members of the Commission:

I am glad to meet with you today, and to continue the discussion that began when my administration was only a few hours old.

Before my first week in office was over, Vice-President Mondale began his visit to our traditional allies, stopping first of all in Brussels, home of those international institutions that represent our shared hope for a secure and prosperous future.

As the first American President to visit the headquarters of the European Community, I believe this meeting symbolizes America's abiding commitment to a strong and United Europe, and to the European Community.

It has been my pleasure to meet often with the Community's leaders. In addition to meeting President Jenkins both at the London Economic Summit and in Washington, I benefited from meeting with Prime Ministers Callaghan and Tindemans during their countries' term in the Presidency of the Council.

As I have travelled in these last nine days, crossing continents and cultures, discussing different systems of politics and economics, seeing humanity in its full diverse array, I have reaffirmed certain constant themes time after time.

I have stressed the importance of democratic political values, and the steps needed to defend them; the economic challenges we face in our relations with the developing world, and the need to cope with problems of our own.

We must also open our hearts to improve the chances for peace, while always maintaining the strong right arm of our defence.

I have repeated these themes because they need repetition, because they express to the world the values my nation most deeply holds.

I am proud today to add another—that the United States welcomes a strong, united Europe as a common force for the values our peoples share. The United States will do its part to work with you. Our economy is prosperous and growing, continuing its steady recovery.

Because we have confidence in the fundamental strength of our economy, we have confidence in the fundamental strength of the dollar, now and for the future.

But we are also aware of the degree to which our own prosperity depends more than ever on international economic cooperation. We are prepared to work with the Community in a wide variety of ways, in order:

(i) to promote the economic growth of nations so as to control inflation, reduce unemployment, and achieve monetary stability;

(ii) to reach a rapid and successful conclusion to the multilateral trade negotiations, and thus to expand international trade, create more jobs in all countries, and help us all resist protectionist pressures;

(iii) to work creatively toward mutually beneficial relations with the developing nations;

(iv) to cooperate in providing a role for nuclear technology in meeting our energy needs, without hazarding our children's future through the threat of nuclear proliferation; and

(v) to find answers together to social and economic problems facing each of our societies.

As I said in Paris two days ago, we must use the tools of shared freedom to increase the choices and opportunities in our economic system.

We can share our experience in social development—in education, health care, social services, the organization and management of factory and farm.

As the world's largest trading unit, the Community shares with us a clear interest in a successful conclusion to the multilateral trade negotiations. They are progressing well, though much remains to be done.

I welcome the success of the participating nations in reaching the goal set last May in London: substantial progress by the end of 1977.

What has been achieved already should enable the negotiations to end this year. Speed is important, if these negotiations are to improve the world trading system and remove pressure for protectionism.

We need a broad package of agreements, with major reductions in tariffs and non-tariff barriers, and with provisions for agriculture.

We know that each country will face problems of transition to a freer trading system.

But those are a small price to pay for the benefits of more open trade; and they are small, too, in comparison to the danger of protectionism if we fail to reach a comprehensive agreement.

Our nations also share concern for developing comprehensive energy programmes. Two months ago, I postponed my visit here to Brussels in order to do everything possible to enact an energy programme in the United States.

My country must waste less energy and develop alternative sources of supply; as soon as I return, I will resume work on this crucial legislation.

I am confident that the United States will soon be setting an example for responsible energy policy.

The European Community and the United States also share a deep interest in promoting relations with developing countries, and our cooperation has led to constructive results.

We must continue to work together to draw these countries more fully into the global economy. They too must be able to share more equitably in the benefits and responsibilities of global economic progress, and to play an appropriate role in making global economic decisions.

We in the United States also welcome the growing political and economic role of the Community beyond Western Europe.

The role of the Community contributes vitally to reaching goals we share.

Most recently, I have been particularly pleased by the close cooperation between us—and by the firm leadership shown by the members of the Community—at the Belgrade Review Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Finally, in stressing our commitment to European unity, I look forward to continuing a close and productive association between the United States and the European Community in the years ahead.

And I can think of no more fitting tribute to what you are doing than to cite the words of Jean Monnet, the father of European unity: “You are not making a coalition of States; you are uniting peoples.”

**2.2.45.** At the end of the meeting, the US President made the following statement:

‘I am very grateful that you are accepting me today. We have a feeling of mutual support and mutual respect and a sense of equality. Although the European Community is the collective home of a larger trading entity than our own, I would like to do everything I can as President to encourage you in a proper fashion, through public statements and otherwise, to reach that cohesion of purpose and that organizational structure that you desire; I think we can be of help Mr President, in bringing into a more productive trade relationship not only our own country, but perhaps Japan. We have had a long fruitful, profitable, close friendship with Japan. We know them very well, we consult with them constantly, and they are beginning, I think, to understand the special econ-

omic problems and the attitudes of both the European Community and ourselves. We have had some very frank and detailed negotiations with the Japanese recently, and I can report to you that we have made very good progress. And of course the more we understand the problems of one another the better opportunity we will have in the future to give mutual support. There have been allegations, and perhaps even some indications in previous Administrations in Washington, that there was a concern about a strong, united, dynamic European Community. We don’t share those concerns at all, if they did exist, and we think it is to our advantage to have a European Community that is united and is politically and economically very strong. We have welcomed you Mr President in the past to our country, and I hope that later on this year you will be able to come back and visit us again to keep us abreast of the accomplishments of this group and also of your plans for the future because to a substantial degree I would modify and shape our own nation’s political and economic decisions based upon the advice and information which I can derive from all of you. I want to congratulate you for what you have done in this first year. We share with you the pleasure of your accomplishments. We look forward to an even closer working relationship with you in the years ahead. Thank you very much.

## Canada

### *Safeguards agreement*

**2.2.46.** An agreement in the form of an exchange of letters was signed on January 16 by Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, and Mr Lee, Chargé d’Affaires of the Canadian mission to the European Communities, updating the safeguard clauses of the existing Euratom-Canada Agreement of 6 October 1959 in line with Canada’s new policy on nuclear exports.

This agreement with Canada had been negotiated by the Commission and had been adopted by the Council at its meeting on 19 and 20 December 1977.<sup>1</sup> Following this agreement, the Canadian Government has

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.2.63.

decided to resume shipments of uranium to the Community, which had been suspended since January 1977.

#### *Regular high-level consultations*

2.2.47. The tenth round of regular consultations<sup>1</sup> between the Community and Canada was held in Brussels on 19 and 20 January.

Multilateral issues discussed included the world economic situation, the multilateral trade negotiations, the Multifibre Arrangement and the world steel situation. In particular, the Commission side described the measures recently taken by the Community to improve price levels on the steel market as well as the arrangements which the Community has offered to conclude with major exporting countries to the Community.

On the bilateral side, both sides expressed their satisfaction at the recent agreement on nuclear safeguards between Canada and Euratom, which has enabled Canada to resume exports of uranium to the Community.<sup>2</sup> The participants reviewed various trade problems in the industrial and agricultural fields. Recent internal policy developments both in the Community and in Canada, in particular in the fields of agriculture, competition and energy, were also discussed.

2.2.48. The Joint Cooperation Committee's two subcommittees—the General and Preparatory Subcommittee and the Industrial Cooperation Subcommittee—also met in Brussels, on 18 January.

#### **Japan**

2.2.49. Following his visit on 16 December 1977<sup>3</sup> the Japanese Minister for External Economic Affairs, Mr Ushiba, visited the Com-

mission on 28 January. In his talks with Mr Jenkins, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon, Mr Ushiba explained the macroeconomic measures announced by his Government at the end of December in the context of Japan's efforts to bring about a reduction in its balance-of-payments surplus. Mr Ushiba expressed confidence as regards the realization of Japan's GNP growth rate target of 7% for 1978.

He also confirmed his Government's determination to improve foreign suppliers' access to the Japanese market.

On the Commission's side it was pointed out that the effect of Japan's macroeconomic measures could not be expected to be marked and rapid enough to bring about a turnaround in the EEC/Japan trade situation in the near future. Since the Community's deficit with Japan had steadily increased and had exceeded USD 5 000 million in 1977, a speedy turnaround had, however, become essential. In this context the President accordingly invited Mr Ushiba to give urgent consideration to the Community's requests for the adoption of specific measures whereby the access of European firms to the Japanese market might be improved, and for the purchase of aircraft by Japan in Europe.

Mr Haferkamp stressed the need for measures concerning imports of footwear, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and processed agricultural products, amongst others, and emphasized the desirability of modifying the distribution system in Japan.

2.2.50. On 31 January Mr Masuda Vice-Minister, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, met Mr Haferkamp and senior officials. The discussions covered overall aspects of EEC/Japan trade relations and bi-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.2.68.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.2.46.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.2.68.

lateral issues. It was agreed that further consideration would need to be given to the particular problems involved.

## Developing countries

### *Asia*

#### **Iran**

2.2.51. A Commission delegation visited Tehran from 18 to 21 January where it held further exploratory talks for an economic and trade cooperation agreement between the Community and Iran.

These meetings were a follow-up to talks in Brussels in December 1976<sup>1</sup> and April 1977<sup>2</sup> and enabled both delegations to explore the outlook for exports from Iran to the Community up to 1982-85.

#### **Bangladesh**

2.2.52. The Joint Commission<sup>3</sup> provided for in the EEC-Bangladesh Commercial Cooperation Agreement<sup>4</sup> held its second meeting in Dacca on 26 and 27 January.

Discussion centred on the possibilities of increasing and diversifying Bangladesh exports. There are plans for the Community to finance a detailed study in 1978 on the country's export potential over the next five years.

Several industries have also been selected as suitable for effective cooperation through joint ventures (tanning, natural gas and oil, forestry products, fisheries, etc.). The Commission's Business Cooperation Centre would be able to give its assistance in these fields.

#### **Pakistan**

2.2.53. The second session of the Joint Commission<sup>5</sup> provided for in the EEC-Pakistan<sup>6</sup> Commercial Cooperation Agreement was held in Islamabad on 30 and 31 January.

The delegations examined the possibility of setting up joint ventures in the fields of tanning and sea fishing, and the procedures to be envisaged for the transfer of knowhow and for the training of qualified staff.

Mention was also made of the new facilities available to firms through the Business Cooperation Centre.

## State-trading countries

### **China**

#### *EEC-China Trade Agreement*

2.2.54. Following negotiations between the Community and the People's Republic of China, a five-year trade agreement was initialled in Brussels on 3 February.<sup>7</sup>

## Diplomatic relations

2.2.55. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission have received His Excellency Mr Elbio Baldinelli, who presented his letters of credence in his capacity as head of the Mission of the Arg-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2352.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.77.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.79.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2350.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.78.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2347.

<sup>7</sup> Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.



### 3. Institutional and political matters

#### Diplomatic relations

entire Republic to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC) with effect from 17 January.<sup>1</sup>

The new Argentinian Ambassador succeeds Mr Carlos Moyano Llerena, who has been appointed to other duties.

#### Institutional developments — European policy

##### Election of Parliament

2.3.1. At its meeting on 17 January the Council reviewed the progress made by the Member States in their legislative procedures for the election of Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

It agreed to reconsider this question at the March meeting so that the European Council will be able to set the election dates when it meets on 7 and 8 April. The Permanent Representatives Committee was instructed to make the necessary preparations.

2.3.2. In his statement before the European Parliament on the programme of the Danish presidency, Mr Andersen, the Danish Foreign Minister and President of the Council, welcomed the fact that there is now a clear majority in favour of direct elections in all the Member States. He assured Parliament that the Danish presidency would do everything within its power to have the date for the first elections set at the European Council meeting in April at the latest.<sup>1</sup>

#### Institutions and organs of the Communities

##### Parliament

###### *Part-session in Luxembourg from 16 to 20 January*

2.3.3. The main feature of the January sittings was the programme address by Mr Andersen, the new Danish President of the

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 24 of 28.1.1978.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.4.

Council.<sup>1</sup> The statement on economic and monetary union by Mr Jenkins, the President of the Commission, considered the Community's further development in the medium and long term. In Resolutions on the reliefs promised in Helsinki for the reunification of families and on the deportation of political and trade union personalities in Chile, the House dealt with humanitarian questions of the moment. The other political issues debated were political cooperation and United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.

Other aspects of Community affairs on the agenda included enlargement and the consequences for Italy and southern France, the problems of the European textile and aerospace industries and safety on the roads and at sea.

### **Profession of faith in Europe and the strengthening of democracy**

*The new Council President takes the floor*  
(18 January)

2.3.4. Democracy could not survive as a political system if it did not enable us to solve the major problems facing the Community and individual families and citizens. On this premiss, Mr Knud Børge Andersen, the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs and new President of the Council, called once again for democracy to be strengthened in the European Community. This was essential if the Community was to accomplish its most pressing tasks, which Mr Andersen set out as follows:

First, we must endeavour to prevent the basis of free international trade and solidarity with the rest of the world from being demolished. For that we could make constructive contributions to the GATT negotiations and the North-South Dialogue.

Second, we must work with greater determination to preserve and develop the many positive achievements of the Community's first twenty years.

Third, we must attack unemployment more purposefully and more directly.

Mr Andersen held out the prospect of the date for the direct elections being finally settled in April. The Council had discussed the matter the previous day, after the United Kingdom had officially announced that it was not in a position to organize the elections for May-June 1978. The European Council was expected to set a firm date when it met in Copenhagen in April.

Mr Andersen's statement also dealt extensively with the Community's external relations—and how they affected energy policy, commercial policy and development policy—the issue of enlargement, political cooperation and the development of the common agricultural and fisheries policies. He made an urgent appeal for closer coordination of economic policies.

It was commendable that in a very difficult situation the Community had succeeded in resisting the lures of national protectionism and had been true to its responsibilities towards the developing countries. He referred, in particular, to the Lomé Convention, Mediterranean policy and the Community's receptive

<sup>1</sup> This report was prepared from *Die Woche im EP* published by Parliament's Secretariat

The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 36 of 13.2.1978 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 225. The political group and nationality of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: C-D = Christian-Democrats, S = Socialists, L = Liberals and Democrats, C = European Conservatives, EPD = European Progressive Democrats, COM = Communists and Allies; B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

attitude to the accession of new Member States.

Mr Fellermaier (*S/D*) and Lord Ardwick (*S/UK*) sought to alter the Council's order of priorities for the next six months; they wanted to see the campaign against unemployment put before everything else. This would not be achieved just by regular promises. As an economic Community, the Community must solve the economic problem of unemployment. Mr Fellermaier, the Chairman of the Socialist Group, who wholeheartedly supported Mr Andersen's programme, remarked that he had heard no mention of the future shape of relations with Turkey. This long-standing associate partner must not be led to believe that it had lost ground as a result of Greece's application for membership.

Mr Klepsch (*C-D/D*) said that the Danish programme for the Council's next six months was realistic and pragmatic. He promised Mr Andersen full support from his group for anything which was done in order to strengthen and consolidate European unity. A policy of small steps was by no means enough; resolute action was imperative. He went on to say that he was very worried about the uncertainty over the dates for the direct elections. He urged the Council to lose no time in taking the necessary first steps to revive economic and monetary union. He condemned as 'scandalous' the treatment of the Tindemans proposals on the further development of the Community institutions, a matter on which the Council President had left the House in the dark.

Mr Berkhouwer (*L/NL*) wanted to see more tangible tokens offered to the man in the street to bring the Community nearer to him. A more vigorous attack on crime should not cause the free movement of citizens at internal borders to be unduly curtailed.

The comments of the spokesmen for the European Progressive Democrats and the Conservatives picked out aspects of internal policy. Mr Nyborg (*EPD/DK*) took a critical line. Mr Stetter (*C/DK*), however, felt that Mr Andersen had made a realistic assessment. Mr Sandri (*I*) and Mrs Goutmann (*F*) spoke for the Communists. Mrs Goutmann attacked Mr Andersen's allusions to the prospects of cooperation with the United States. Mr Sandri urged the United States and Japan to show the same understanding to the Community during the Tokyo Round that the Community had previously shown to them.

**Economic and monetary union:  
A challenge and an opportunity**  
(17 January)

2.3.5. The President of the Commission, Mr Jenkins, marshalled his thoughts on economic and monetary union<sup>1</sup> into seven arguments. It would promote an efficient and expansionary ordering of industry and commerce. It would enable Europe to free itself from excessive dependence on the dollar and would have a salutary effect on prices in the Community, over which the individual governments had long since lost control. Then it would give a major stimulus for growth and thus for employment and, in turn, for a better regional distribution of work and wealth in the Community. The resulting new institutional balance and the overall positive effects on integration would thus make possible the first step towards political union.

Mr Jenkins warned, however, that economic and monetary union alone was certainly no guarantee that the Community's and the world's present economic difficulties would be completely and permanently eliminated. But, in his view, it was the best solution. The Community's financial resources would

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.9.

certainly have to be increased. He recalled at this point the recommendations of the McDougall Group<sup>1</sup> to the effect that the Community's expenditure should account for 5-7% of total Community GNP as against the present Community budget of only 1%. This did not involve additional expenditure but simply a transfer of funds from national to Community budgets.

As Mr Jenkins explained, this inevitably brought us back to the question of the institutions. But, as he saw it, it was still an open question what new ones were to be created and what form they were to take.

For his group, Lord Ardwick (S/UK) pointed out that the economic situation in Europe was now altogether different from what it was in 1970, the year of the Werner Plan. This was an essential factor to be borne in mind in any study of whether the conditions created by the economic crisis could be remedied by the Commission's proposals and the transfer of power inherent in EMU. One aspect, not the least important, which had to be carefully considered was the possible effects on relations with the rest of the world.

Though he largely endorsed Mr Jenkin's arguments, Mr Müller-Hermann (D), speaking for the Christian-Democrats, struck a sceptical note when he spoke of the lack of anything tangible so far. On behalf of his group, he presented a paper to assist the responsible Parliamentary Committee. His main point was that efforts to coordinate economic policies should work in parallel.

Mr Damsaux (L/B) wondered whether any noteworthy progress had really been made in harmonizing economic policy since economic and monetary union had first been seriously considered. He maintained that the payments disequilibria and the lack of monetary solidarity proved the contrary. Mr Brugha (EPD/IRL) felt that the meaning and purpose of EMU plans would not be clear to the cit-

izen if the causes of the crisis conditions since 1970 were not searchingly analysed with a good measure of self-criticism. Mr Stetter (C/DK) said that we must beware of kill-or-cure treatments. Precipitate action would only harm Europe. An attempt to return to fixed exchange rates, for instance, would at this time be doomed to failure. Mr Leonardi (COM/I) felt that more thought should be given to the consideration that the Community was moving and had to develop against an international background whose contours had changed completely since it was formed.

In conclusion Mr Ortoli, Vice-President of the Commission, reiterated the premises underlying the Commission's thoughts, which it had conveyed to the European Council meeting of 5 and 6 December in a Communication on the prospect of economic and monetary union. There were both positive and negative reasons for maintaining and fortifying the idea of economic and monetary union. The positive, as for example, the Community's successes abroad, constituted a further motive for pressing ahead with development. The efforts must now be deployed in two directions: preparing for EMU and expanding the Community's financial resources. Only after an initial stage of more forceful harmonization could we move into the stage of centralization.

### Political cooperation (18 January)

2.3.6. Parliament called for more information and more say in European foreign policy. In an own-initiative report by the Political Affairs Committee on the present structures and mechanisms of European political co-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.7.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 1.2.1.

operation, the rapporteur, Mr Blumenfeld (C-D/D) came to the conclusion that at all levels Parliament was being robbed of any possibility of controlling or influencing the common foreign policy of the Community and the nine Member States: the Davignon procedure, whereby Foreign Ministers were called upon to relay information, had not resulted in Parliament getting pertinent and up-to-date information on what was going on.

Except for the Communists, who abstained, all the groups insisted that the House be kept fully informed on all common foreign policy decisions of the Nine. This should be done via the quarterly meetings between the Political Affairs Committee and the Foreign Ministers. Parliament also wanted to have a written report before the annual statement by the Minister in the chair, so that the debate could be more thoroughly prepared. The House again urged that the unnecessary distinction between Community activities and foreign-policy cooperation be dispensed with.

#### **CSCE — Reunification of families** (18 January)

2.3.7. More and more citizens of East European countries were appealing to the Community institutions to help them in their difficulties in obtaining respect of the humanitarian promises contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, notably the one concerning the reunification of families. Deputizing for Mr Scelba (C-D/I), the rapporteur, the Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, Mr Bertrand (C-D/B), called on the Council and the Member States' governments to take all possible steps together to try and ensure that all the signatories honoured the obligations contracted in the Final Act, especially as regards the reunification of families.

All the groups supported Mr Bertrand's plea.

#### **Are United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia being broken?** (18 January)

2.3.8. What measures had the Community and the Member States taken to stop UN sanctions against Rhodesia being broken? This question from Mr Glinne (S/B) was prompted by three notes from the British Government to the UN Committee responsible for checking that sanctions were applied.

A first British note in November 1975 already spoke of the complicity of European airlines in smuggling to Rhodesia and implicated the black African Republic of Gabon as the transit centre. A second note in January 1976 gave particulars of deliveries of aircraft from Belgium and Luxembourg with the collaboration of Sabena and Air France together with details of the European centres for these operations and of the persons involved. The third note dated 26 October 1977, this time to the UN Security Council, again referred to Gabon but also mentioned Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Zaire. It was pointed out that such a long-standing major network was obviously still bringing Rhodesia substantial sums of foreign currency.

The President of the Council, Mr Andersen, who also in his capacity as Danish Foreign Minister firmly stood by the legitimacy of the sanctions, assured the obligations of the UN Resolution.

#### **Deportations in Chile** (19 January)

2.3.9. All the groups voiced their indignation over the recent deportation measures enacted by the Chilean military junta against political figures and trade unionists and against the arrest of the former Governor of

the province of Chileo, Octavio Burotto, who had not been heard of since. The House reaffirmed its previous condemnation of the military dictatorship and the persistent violation of human rights in Chile and urged the Chilean Government to rescind the measures immediately.

The governments of the Member States and the President of the Council and Commission were asked to make joint representations without delay to the Chilean military régime with regard not only to those recently arrested and deported but also to all political prisoners, whose release was demanded by world opinion.

### **Nobel Peace Prize** (19 January)

2.3.10. Parliament welcomed the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Amnesty International and expressed its support for its untiring work in all the countries of the world in defence of the liberties and rights of man. The Community institutions and the governments of the Member States were urged to support and facilitate the independent activities of this organization.

### **Industry**

#### *Aerospace research* (17 January)

2.3.11. If the European aerospace industry wants to secure its future, it must now be working on the basic technologies for the next generation of aircraft. This entails heavy economic risks for the firms concerned.

To make a constructive contribution, the Commission had presented an action programme for aeronautical research,<sup>1</sup> which

Parliament had approved on the recommendation of its rapporteur, Mr Carpentier (S/F).

Parliament urged the Council to take a decision as soon as possible on the action programme for the European aircraft industry<sup>2</sup> which was put forward by the Commission on 3 October 1975, as the first step towards a genuine common aerospace policy.

#### *Shipbuilding* (18 January)

2.3.12. Prompted by a question from Mr Nyborg (EPD/DK) and on the basis of a report by Mr Prescott (S/UK) on the Commission's proposal for coordinating national aid schemes,<sup>3</sup> the House considered the crisis in shipbuilding and shipping.

Mr Nyborg maintained that the subsidy and dumping policies of certain non-member States were mainly to blame for the crisis in European shipping.

He was anxious to learn from the Council whether and how it intended to build support for the Community shipping and shipbuilding industries into existing international agreements.

Mr Prescott deplored the unsatisfactory state of Member States' aid policies and the lack of any comprehensive Community policy. With regret he had to observe that the latest economic difficulties had simply helped to increase the number and extent of aids.

All the groups agreed that the problems of the shipbuilding industry could not be solved by limiting and harmonizing individual national aid schemes. Parliament once again called for a coherent industrial policy covering all sectors concerned. The common prob-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

<sup>2</sup> Supplement 11/75 — Bull. EC.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.19

lems should be discussed at a conference for all concerned should be convened immediately.

### External trade (20 January)

#### *Community-Japan*

2.3.13. In talks between the Commission and Japan concerning trade problems no firm results have so far been secured. But, as the responsible Member of the Commission explained to questions from Mr Baas (L/NL) and Mr Dalyell (S/UK), some signs of improvements could already be seen. Mr Davignon expected that the talks, which would continue over the next few months with the Japanese Government, would clear up the problems.

He therefore warned against taking protectionist measures which could lead to retaliation.

In view of Japan's considerable trade surpluses, the Community must be vigilant and press for greater penetration of European goods on the Japanese market. Mr Davignon suggested that commercial policy problems should be discussed at a tripartite conference between the Community, Japan and the United States. On the Commission side, working parties had already been formed to prepare for such consultations.

#### *Dumping by Sweden?*

2.3.14. Mr Kofoed (DK) and other members of the Liberal and Democratic Group could see considerable distortion of competition stemming from the expansion of state aid for certain industries in the EFTA countries. Sweden, in particular, was accused of

dumping. The Commission was urged to take forceful action.

Referring to Article 23 of the Agreements with the EFTA countries, in which the signatories undertook to apply no measures which provoke distortion of competition, Mr Davignon stressed that the Commission was examining the situation carefully and had already expressed its concern to the Swedish Government.

### Financial institutions

#### *Insurance* (17 January)

2.3.15. The effective exercise of freedom to provide service is being impeded in two different ways: by downright, prohibitive, discriminating regulations in certain Member States and as a result of widespread inconsistencies in insurance legislation.

The Commission has proposed a Directive to ensure that the principle of non-discrimination is effectively applied and that practical simplifications are introduced through initial coordination of national statutory provisions. The conditions concern the right of supervision, calculation of technical reserves and the effective exercise of the freedom to provide services in indemnity insurance. On the recommendation of the rapporteur, Mr Schwörer (C-D/D), Parliament approved the Commission's proposal.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 32 of 12.2.1976 and Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2136.

**Research**

(20 January)

*Paper and board*

2.3.16. The Community paper industry is under steadily increasing pressure from Scandinavian and American competition. The Community's trade balance for paper products and raw materials is showing a heavy and steadily mounting deficit.

This meant that the Community had to make a greater effort to promote the recycling and recovery of paper and board. The Commission has presented a multiannual research programme for this which Parliament approved. For 1978-80, 2.9 million EUC is to be allocated from the budget for this programme.

*Foodstuffs*

2.3.17. The first part of a comprehensive research programme in industrial foodstuffs technology proposed by the Commission will cover the physical properties of foodstuffs.

The second part will be concerned with organoleptic properties and nutritional values.

Parliament approved the programme.

**Agricultural policy***Mediterranean agriculture*

(19 January)

2.3.18. Though agricultural production in the Mediterranean regions of the Community has increased, its percentage share of the market in the other regions has declined. Three-quarters of Community production consists of typical central European products, such as cereals. This clearly implies that the

common agricultural market has so far failed to remedy the persistent backwardness of the Mediterranean regions.

In an own-initiative report the Committee on Agriculture had worked out proposals for solving the glaring problems of the Community's Mediterranean areas. The report analysed the inadequacies of Community measures to date, the structural deficiencies and the problem of the reference price. The situation was getting worse, not least as a result of the applications for membership from Greece, Portugal and Spain, whose comparable production would mean dangerous competition for our Mediterranean products already only weakly protected by market organizations. This particularly applied to the fruit and vegetables, citrus fruits, wine, olive oil and durum wheat in southern Italy and southern France.

The combined hazards of structural backwardness, inadequate Community protection and enlargement were put into clear focus in the report by Mr Ligios (C-D/I). If no adequate marketing possibilities were opened up in the Community and farmers did not see a decent return for their labours, the whole economy of these regions would be severely damaged. It was dangerous thinking to assume that the Community agricultural market was a rigid, permanent fixture whose advantages and disadvantages had been shared out once and for all. Mr Ligios called on the Commission and Council to have the courage to make sweeping changes and to demonstrate true Community solidarity.

Mr Hoffmann (S/D) agreed with the rapporteur that the Mediterranean regions were in urgent need of equivalent support. The various Community Funds must be mobilized for far-reaching structural measures within an overall design. Mr Hoffmann warned against blaming everything on a faulty structural policy and urged the countries con-



cerned to take a realistic attitude toward their own responsibility.

Mr Pisoni (C-D/I) highlighted one of the reasons why the Mediterranean regions were handicapped. One of the basic concepts of the Community, which was intrinsically sound, namely the principle of equality, had actually worked to the detriment of agriculture. An agricultural policy of equal treatment for all was being applied in regions which were not equal and this had led to even greater inequality. Mr Cifarelli (C-D/I) warned against the dangers of enlargement. It must be accomplished in stages which ensured that its true meaning was not lost. Mr Howell (C/UK) said that there must be adequate protection; enlargement posed tremendous problems. Mr Hughes (S/UK) emphasized another side of the argument. Excessive protection was in the end a handicap because it overburdened the Community budget and ate into resources needed for structural measures. Mr Lemoine (COM/F) summed up the whole problem of structural measures to the effect that grubbing up vines was no better policy than closing down blast-furnaces.

*Green currencies and  
exchange-rate fluctuations*  
(19 January)

2.3.19. At present EAGGF Guidance Section aid is determined in units of account and converted using the representative rate ruling when the aid is granted. In practice, this means that the value of the green currency at that particular point in time is used for the conversion. Even if the aid is disbursed in instalments spread over several years, the original green currency rate remains valid for the whole period. In view of the frequent fluctuations in representative rates, especially for some weak currencies,

the disadvantages of the system called urgently for simplification.

The Commission has therefore proposed that when the payment of aid is spread over several years account should be taken of the representative rate on 1 January of each year. (For the hard-currency countries, however, this would result in a loss in value of the amount of structural aid on a multiannual basis expressed in that national currency.) But, as the rapporteur, Mr Hoffman (S/D), pointed out, other factors were to be considered in those countries, such as a very low rate of inflation and substantially lower production costs, which made the loss in value to all intents and purposes insignificant. He was therefore supporting the proposal.

For the Committee on Budgets, Mr Aigner (C-D/D) took the opposite view. Some token was required to make it clearly understood that the Community was in future no longer prepared to finance inflationary policy out of its own funds. The Commission's proposal showed a wrong approach towards eliminating the monetary problems in agriculture. Together with the Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr Lange (S/D), he recommended instead that the new European unit of account (EUC) be used for all EAGGF operations.

The House supported the Committee's view and rejected the Commission's proposal.

*Producer groups*  
(19 January)

2.3.20. The question of what the Community could do to encourage the formation of producer groups and associations has been under discussion for over ten years. The initial Commission proposal for a Regulation dates from February 1967. This was followed by two more in May 1970 and June 1971.

The deepseated divergences within the Community in respect of the supply of agricultural products has now prompted the Commission to present a new proposal which would limit application of the Regulation initially to Italy.<sup>1</sup>

The rapporteur, Mr Vitale (*COM/I*) could not endorse the proposal without reservations. For the Committee on Budgets, Mr Lange (*S/D*) insisted that the House be consulted on any amendments to the Regulation. Parliament approved the proposal subject to a few desired amendments.

### Development policy (20 January)

2.3.21. Over the last seven years, the Community has supplied India with 58 500 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 28 300 tonnes of butteroil as food aid under the Flood I operation. It is planned to deliver a total of 186 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 114 000 tonnes of butteroil over the next seven years under the Flood II operation. The rapporteur, Mr Aigner (*C-D/D*) agreed that the first phase of the programme had shown that thanks to this form of food aid India's precarious food supply situation had in fact improved.

2.3.22. At the same time he welcomed the Commission's proposed food-aid programme for 1978 for the Third World countries. In view of the growing needs of the developing countries, he recommended that more aid be provided.

2.3.23. Parliament approved both programmes.

### Fisheries policy (19 January)

2.3.24. Vice-President Gundelach of the Commission was confident that the fishery negotiations within the Council would soon be wound up. Considerable progress had been made at the meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture which ended in Brussels the day before.

The expected solution hinged on the Commission's fishing plan which, as Mr Gundelach put it, endeavoured to bridge the gap between the concept of free access to all Community waters and the principle of non-discrimination in measures for fish conservation and in allocation of quotas. Allowance had been made for the anticipated losses of individual countries which he said amounted to an average of between 7 and 8%.

The Council had decided to take a break for further thought until 30 January. This meant that the clocks would remain stopped until then. Mr Gundelach was convinced, however, that the Council regarded agreement on a fisheries policy as an acid test of the Community's ability to act together.

### Health policy

#### *Campaign against smoking* (17 January)

2.3.25. Smoking now causes more deaths than road accidents. The Community has so far passed forty-three Directives on road traffic but none as yet on nicotine addiction. These conclusions of the Consumer Consultative Committee served for a question from Mrs Squarcialupi (*COM/I*) who, on behalf of the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, asked the

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.48.

Commission when it intended to take vigorous action against smoking and its harmful effects on health, notably in lung cancer, bronchitis, emphysema en cardiovascular diseases.

For the Commission, Vice-President Vredeling explained that the Commission was compiling a comprehensive survey on smoking and health following the first meeting of the Council of Health Ministers.<sup>1</sup> Also on behalf of the Commission, Mr Burke announced a forthcoming proposal for a Directive on tobacco advertising.

### **The environment** (20 January)

2.3.26. In assessing the efforts of previous years to protect the environment, Parliament and the Commission concluded that for the future the next decisive steps in the common policy on the environment would be to build on the successes of the Community action programme and reinforce its weak spots.

In its Resolution on the Commission's First Report on the State of the Environment,<sup>2</sup> Parliament noted with regret that the delays in the Community's environmental policy were attributable not least to the procrastination of the Council in deciding on many of the Commission's proposals. The House urged that the action programme be forcefully implemented and indicated a number of areas for action.

### **Social policy**

#### *Greater safety at sea* (16 January)

2.3.27. Wide concern has been expressed by workers' organizations and experts that safety at sea is not adequately protected by

international agreement. This was the background to a question from Mr Prescott (UK) and several members of the Socialist Group who asked the Commission what special studies it had made of the problem and whether it was considering an action programme to improve safety standards.

Mr Prescott felt that any such programme should cover international safety standards for ship construction and common standards for crew qualifications and training. Compulsory sea routes should be established or certain areas prohibited for shipping substances dangerous to the environment, particularly in tankers.

Mr Giolitti, Member of the Commission, assured the House that the Commission was making every effort to secure a common approach to these problems on the part of the Member States and a common position at international level.

### **Regional policy**

#### *Activity of the Regional Fund in 1976* (16 January)

2.3.28. The Commission's second annual report on the European Regional Development Fund, which covers 1976, shows that the Fund's resources (359.3 million u.a.) were not enough to remove the biggest regional imbalances in the Community.

Parliament agreed and urged that the Fund's resources be increased, in order at least to prevent the real value being eroded by inflation. The Commission should strive for effective coordination of all the Community financial instruments which had a regional policy impact.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.4.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

*Twenty-third Joint Meeting  
of the European Parliament  
and the Parliamentary Assembly  
of the Council of Europe*

2.3.28a. The twenty-third Joint Meeting of the members of the European Parliament and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe was held in Strasbourg on 26 January. On the basis of two reports by Mr Machete (Portugal), on behalf of the Parliamentary Assembly and Mr Santer (Luxembourg), on behalf of the European Parliament, the debates were devoted to human rights in the world.

The following joint communiqué<sup>1</sup> was presented by the two rapporteurs:

**Human rights in the world**

A. At their twenty-third Joint Meeting, in Strasbourg on 26 January 1978 the members of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly and the European Parliament considered reports by Mr Rui Machete, rapporteur of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and Mr Jacques Santer, Rapporteur of the European Parliament, and discussed the protection of human rights in the world, with particular reference to the democratic European countries' responsibilities in this regard.

**B. The rapporteurs**

1. Are concerned at the many serious violations of human rights throughout the world, and consider that the safeguarding of human rights today necessitates greater co-operation and consultation between all Member States of the European Community and the Council of Europe, as well as between their two institutions and international organizations, especially the United Nations, and the other organizations protecting hu-

man rights in the world, such as Amnesty International;

2. Consider rights should be an intrinsic subject of international relations, and urge member governments to take political action in favour of human rights:

— opposing murder, torture and the degradation of human life wherever they occur, and  
— working towards greater economic and social justice in the world;

3. Welcome the fact that all Member States of both institutions are bound by the Council of Europe's European Convention on Human Rights, and appeal to their governments to ensure by political means the increasingly effective operation of the convention and of the organs which supervise its application and to adapt them to changes in democratic society;

4. Recognize that the European Community for its part is concerned to protect human rights within the Community, as well as elsewhere in the world, and consider particularly that trade in such sectors as nuclear technology and armaments should take into account observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

5. Observe that the direct elections to the European Parliament and the plans for granting special rights to the European Community's citizens provide the Community with a major opportunity to give practical expression to its democratic principles, and recall the European Parliament's wish that a charter of rights for the Community's citizens be drawn up in the context of European union;

6. Consider it essential to continue the discussion on human rights within the Conference on Security and cooperation in Europe

<sup>1</sup> Communiqué jointly drawn up by the two rapporteurs Mr Machete and Mr Santer, on their own responsibility and issued with the authorization of the two Presidents, Mr Czernetz and Mr Colombo.

without prejudicing the whole dialogue between East and West;

7. Consider that only if the democratic European countries adopt towards the developing countries an active, understanding and just attitude conducive to balanced economic and social progress throughout the world will they have the moral strength to present themselves simultaneously as the implacable enemies of the violations of human rights elsewhere in the world;

8. Reaffirm in conclusion that the respect of human rights and the safeguard of fundamental freedoms represent for the citizens of European parliamentary democracies essential values which must be effectively defended by joint and individual actions taken by the two institutions as appropriate.

## Council

2.3.29. In accordance with the principle of six-monthly rotation,<sup>1</sup> Belgium stood down on 1 January to allow Denmark to take its turn as President of the Council. For the next six months, Denmark will therefore be occupying the chair at meetings of the European Council, the Council and its subordinate bodies, at the conferences of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, at meetings on political co-operation and at meetings of Ministers on matters of common interest to the Nine outside the formal bounds of the Treaties.

In January, the Council held five meetings on fisheries, agriculture and foreign affairs.

### 486th meeting — Fisheries (contd) (Brussels, 16 to 18 January)

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

*From the Commission:* Mr Gundelach, Vice-President

*Fisheries policy:* The Council resumed its discussions on the definitive internal arrangements for fisheries, which were broken off on 7 December.<sup>2</sup>

Having found that progress made at this meeting should permit the inclusion of a fisheries policy agreement before 31 January, the Council agreed to continue the discussions at a further meeting on 30 January when it would adopt the regulations under review, which should then take effect on 1 February.<sup>3</sup>

### 496th meeting — Foreign Affairs (Brussels, 17 January)

2.3.31. *President:* Mr Andersen, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs

*From the Commission:* Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents, Mr Davignon, Member

*Election of Parliament:* The Council reviewed the progress made in the Member States' legislative procedures for the direct election of Parliament.<sup>4</sup>

*Yugoslavia:* The Council issued negotiating directives to the Commission for the conclusion of a new Agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia to replace the present Agreement which expires on 31 August.<sup>5</sup>

*Cyprus:* The Council asked the Commission to resume negotiations with Cyprus as soon

<sup>1</sup> Article 2 of the Treaty of 8 April 1965 establishing a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.3.27.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.33.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.1.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.2.38.

as possible to determine trade arrangements for agricultural products.<sup>1</sup>

*GATT multilateral trade negotiations:* The Council defined the guidelines for the Community's negotiators.<sup>2</sup>

*Steel:* The Council gave its assent to a draft Commission decision prohibiting the alignment of prices of offers of iron and steel products from certain non-member countries with which bilateral arrangements on prices and quantities have been concluded.<sup>3</sup>

#### 497th meeting — Agriculture (Brussels, 23 and 24 January)

2.3.32. *President:* Mr Dalsager, Danish Minister of Agriculture

*From the Commission:* Mr Gundelach, Vice-President

*Farm prices for 1978/79:* The Council held a general policy debate on the Commission's proposals for fixing the prices of certain agricultural products for the 1978/79 marketing year and related measures; each delegation was able to raise the points to which it attached greatest interest.

*Cereals and rice:* The members of the Council expressed their initial reactions to the Commission's proposals to reintroduce into the basic Regulations on cereals and rice the possibility of granting production refunds for maize groats and meal and broken rice to be used for brewing and for quellmehl intended for breadmaking.<sup>4</sup>

*Fruit and vegetables:* The Council held a brief discussion on the proposed amendment to the basic Regulation on fruit and vegetables and to the Regulation laying down special measures to encourage the processing of certain varieties of oranges.

*Agri-monetary measures:* The Council approved in principle the Regulation concerning an adjustment of the representative conversion rates used in agriculture for the lira and sterling.<sup>5</sup>

The Council also finally adopted the Regulation on the exchange rate to be applied under the agricultural structure policy as from 1 February 1978.<sup>6</sup>

*Mediterranean agriculture:* The Council agreed that at its meeting on 13 and 14 February it would hold a detailed discussion on the Commission's Communication concerning guidelines for development of the Community's Mediterranean regions, together with proposals relating to agriculture.

#### 498th meeting — Fisheries (Brussels, 30 and 31 January)

2.3.33. *President:* Mr Dalsager, Danish Minister of Agriculture

*From the Commission:* Mr Gundelach, Vice-President

*Internal aspects:* The Council noted that, although substantial progress had been made towards solving the numerous problems arising in connection with the formulation of a new common fisheries policy, it was not possible to reach overall agreement. However, all the delegations expressed their intention of continuing their efforts to reach a solution.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.37.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.2.5.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.2.35.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.41.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.39.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.1.45.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.1.53.

*External aspects:* The Council extended the interim arrangements applicable to Swedish vessels.<sup>1</sup> It adopted the Regulation laying down the fishery arrangements for certain non-member countries in the 200-mile zone off the coast of French Guiana.<sup>1</sup> It also adopted a Regulation establishing a quota of 1 000 tonnes of herring from the West Scotland stock to be granted to Norway.<sup>2</sup> Lastly, in the case of the Faroe Islands, the Council took the necessary measures to allow an immediate resumption of fishing activities.<sup>3</sup>

*Food aid:* The Council approved the cereal food aid programme for 1978.<sup>4</sup>

#### 499th meeting — Agriculture (Brussels, 31 January)

2.3.34. *President:* Mr Dalsager, Danish Minister of Agriculture

*From the Commission:* Mr Gundelach, Vice-President

*Devaluation of the green pound:* The Council approved the adjustment to the rate of exchange to be applied for sterling.<sup>5</sup>

## Commission

### Activities

2.3.35. The Commission held four meetings in January; attention was focused on the Community's fisheries policy, the problems of the steel and textile industries, the new loan industries and the multilateral trade negotiations under GATT.

On 5 January the President of the United States, Mr Carter, paid an official visit to the Commission,<sup>6</sup> and on 27 January the Commission received Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister.<sup>7</sup>

*Fisheries:* The Commission adopted a package of proposals to the Council concerning the Community fisheries régime, measures for conservation and the allocation of catches between the Member States for 1978.<sup>8</sup>

*Community loans:* The Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision empowering the Commission to issue loans for the purpose of promoting investment in the Community.<sup>9</sup>

*Tokyo Round:* The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on the GATT multilateral trade negotiations.<sup>10</sup>

*North-South Dialogue:* The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on the main lines of action to be deployed by the Community in the continuation of the North-South Dialogue, notably within UNCTAD.<sup>11</sup>

*Budget:* The Commission presented the preliminary draft of the first supplementary and amending budget for 1978, which is required because only two Member States were applying the sixth VAT Directive at the beginning of 1978 and consequently the Community budget for 1978 cannot be financed by own resources accruing from added value tax.<sup>12</sup>

*Emergency aid:* The Commission approved the principle of emergency aid for the local population in the regions of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom that suffered da-

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.54.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.55.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.56.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.2.14.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.39.

<sup>6</sup> Points 2.2.42 to 2.2.45.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.2.1.

<sup>8</sup> Point 2.1.53.

<sup>9</sup> Point 2.1.1.

<sup>10</sup> Point 2.2.5.

<sup>11</sup> Point 2.2.6.

<sup>12</sup> Point 2.3.60.

mage in the storms in the Channel and the floods which followed.

### Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.36. In January a number of experts from ETUC (European Trade Union Confederation), the WCL (World Confederation of Labour) and ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) were called to a briefing on the mutual implications of the development cooperation policy and other Community policies.

As part of the prior consultations with the unions, the ETUC convened a meeting of experts to discuss work sharing and in particular specific measures for protection against disablement or redundancy, the retraining of workers, discrimination against work performed by women and the various forms of work organization and staff structure.

In prior consultations on agriculture the ETUC dealt with the farm price proposals for 1978/79 and Mediterranean agriculture. The select group of the ETUC Standing Committee for Migrant Workers prepared for the Euro-Mediterranean symposium, which will probably be held in April, on the employment problems of foreign labour.

Lastly, the select group of the ETUC Women's Committee considered part-time work, action to be taken on the Directive on equal pay and vocational training for women.

## Court of Justice<sup>1</sup>

### New Cases

*Case 1/78* — P.C. Kenny v Insurance Officer

2.3.37. The National Insurance Commissioner asked the Court of Justice on 3 January for a number of preliminary rulings<sup>2</sup> on the interpretation of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on social security for migrant workers.<sup>3</sup> These references concern the question of whether Article 7 of the EEC Treaty is directly applicable and the interpretation of Articles 19 and 22 of the abovementioned Regulation, in particular with regard to whether a social security institution may refuse to pay benefits to a worker from another Member State on account of facts occurring in the territory of another Member State which, if they had occurred in its own State, would have entitled the institution to disqualify the worker from receiving the benefits.

### *Case 2/78* — Commission v Kingdom of Belgium

2.3.38. On 3 January, the Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty to establish that, by making the importation of potable spirits bearing an appellation of origin and lawfully in free circulation in Member States other than the country of origin subject to more onerous conditions than those referred to in Article 1(1) of the Arrêté Ministeriel (Ministerial Decree) of 2 December 1976<sup>4</sup> with regard to the same products imported directly from the country of origin, Belgium is in breach of its obligations under Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For details see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 24 of 28.1.1978

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Monteur belge* of 11.2.1977, p. 1659.



*Case 3/78 — Centrafarm B V, Rotterdam v American Home Products Corporation, New York*

2.3.39. In hearing an action concerning the importation into the Netherlands of a proprietary pharmaceutical product purchased in the United Kingdom from an undertaking owning the rights to the trademark in several Member States and the sale of this products under one of the trademarks of that undertaking, the Arrondissementsrechtbank in Rotterdam asked the Court of Justice on 3 January for a preliminary ruling on whether the fact that this undertaking invokes Netherlands legislation to prevent other undertakings from putting into circulation products bearing this trademark is contrary to Community law.<sup>1</sup>

The problem of parallel sales has already been brought before the Court of Justice.<sup>2</sup>

*Cases 4/78 and 4/78 R — Enrico Salerno v Commission*

2.3.40. A candidate for an external competition organized by the Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 4 January to annul the decision of the examining board rejecting his candidature.

This action is accompanied by a request for interim measures postponing the competition tests or at least ordering that the candidate be authorized to take part in them, pending the ruling of the Court of Justice.<sup>3</sup>

*Case 5/78 — Milchfutter GmbH & Co. KG, Kiepholz v Hauptzollamt Gronau*

2.3.41. The Finanzgericht in Münster asked the Court of Justice on 5 January for a preliminary ruling<sup>3</sup> on whether, for the tariff classification of compound feedingstuffs and thus for the calculation of monetary compensatory amounts, the criterion to be applied is

the actual milk-product content or the theoretical content calculated on the basis of Regulations (EEC) Nos 823/68<sup>4</sup> and 1216/68.<sup>5</sup>

*Case 6/78 — Union française de céréales, Paris v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas*

2.3.42. The Finanzgericht in Hamburg asked the Court of Justice on 11 January for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 5(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 269/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of 'accession' compensatory amounts.<sup>6</sup> This court wishes to know whether this amount is payable where a product, in respect of which the customs formalities have been completed, has been destroyed in transit in a case of *force majeure* (in the case in question, the loss of a ship) after having left the geographical territory of the Member State in which those customs formalities were accomplished, and if so, to what extent.<sup>3</sup>

*Case 7/78 — The Queen v I. E.G. Thompson, 2. B.A. Johnson, 3. C.A.N. Woordiwiss*

2.3.43. In hearing a criminal case concerning fraudulent imports into the United Kingdom of gold coins and exports of silver-alloy coins, the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, asked the Court of Justice on 16 January for a number of preliminary rulings on whether such coins should be considered as 'capital' or 'goods' and whether in the latter case the restrictions imposed on their free circulation by a Member State can be justifi-

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 24 of 28.1.1978.

<sup>2</sup> Case 102/77, Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.65.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 27 of 2.2.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 151 of 30.6.1968.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 198 of 10.8.1968.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 30 of 1.2.1973.

fied on grounds of public policy (Article 36 of the EEC Treaty).<sup>1</sup>

*Case 8/78* — Firma Milac GmbH, Gross- und Außenhandel, Darmstadt v Hauptzollamt Freiburg

2.3.44. Following a reference for a preliminary ruling concerning the correction of monetary compensatory amounts for skimmed-milk powder and not for whole milk,<sup>2</sup> on which the Court delivered its judgment on 23 November 1976, the Finanzgericht in Baden-Württemberg took up the matter again by asking the Court of Justice on 25 January whether, in judging the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 725/74,<sup>3</sup> it had examined its compatibility with the second paragraph of Article 40(3) of the EEC Treaty. If not, the German court wishes to know whether the latter provision is directly applicable.<sup>4</sup>

*Case 9/78* — Directeur régional de la sécurité sociale de Nancy v I. P. Gillard, Membre s/Semois, 2. Caisse régionale d'assurance maladie du nord-est, Nancy

2.3.45. The Cour d'appel in Nancy asked the Court of Justice on 27 January for a number of preliminary rulings on the interpretation of Regulation 1408/71 on social security for migrant workers<sup>5</sup> concerning the question of whether old-age benefits granted by a Member State to its former servicemen and prisoners of war because of their ordeals and services rendered to the country must also be granted to Community nationals who fulfil these conditions only in respect of their own Member State.<sup>4</sup>

## Judgments

*Case 103/76* — Commission v Kingdom of Belgium

2.3.46. On 21 October 1976 the Commission brought an action before the Court to establish that Belgium<sup>6</sup> had failed to fulfil its obligations under certain provisions of Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture.<sup>7</sup>

Since Belgium has complied with the Directive in question, the Commission has withdrawn its action and the case was removed from the Court Register by Order of 18 January.<sup>4</sup>

*Cases 44 to 51/77* — Groupement d'intérêt économique 'Union-Malt', Aurec-sur-Loire and others v Commission

2.3.47. On 18 April 1977, French malt producers brought before the Court of Justice a number of actions for damages and interest as compensation for losses which they claimed to have suffered as a result of the amendment made by Regulation (EEC) No 413/76<sup>8</sup> to the provisions in force governing the system of warehousing for processed goods and pre-financing arrangements in respect of cereals (in this case malt and barley) falling within Common Customs Tariff headings No 11.07 and No 10.03.<sup>9</sup>

In its judgment of 26 January, the Court rejected these actions as unfounded.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 38 of 15.2.1978.

<sup>2</sup> Case 28/76, Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2452.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 89 of 1.4.1974.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 41 of 18.12.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2452.

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

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 50 of 26.2.1976.

<sup>9</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.52.

*Case 82/77 — Openbaar Ministerie v J.Ph. van Tiggele, Maasdam*

2.3.48. In the course of an action concerning the sale of distilled beverages at prices lower than the minimum prices fixed for sale within the Netherlands, the Amsterdam Gerechtshof requested the Court of Justice on 5 July 1977 to give a preliminary ruling on the compatibility with Articles 30 to 37 of the EEC Treaty of the Netherlands regulations fixing such prices in so far as they constitute a quantitative restriction on imports or a measure having equivalent effect, and with Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty in so far as they constitute an aid granted by the Netherlands Government.<sup>1</sup>

In its Judgment of 24 January, the Court ruled that such regulations are incompatible with Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

*Case 84/77 — Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie d'Eure-et-Loir, Chartres, v Miss A. Recq, Senonches*

2.3.49. In a case involving sickness insurance benefits, the French Cour de cassation requested the Court of Justice on 5 July 1977 to give a preliminary ruling on whether a national of a Member State who is working *au pair* in another Member State and is following a half-time course of study there must be regarded as a migrant worker within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on social security for migrant workers,<sup>3</sup> and whether the rights acquired during his/her stay must be taken into account by every other Member State.<sup>4</sup>

In its judgment of 19 January, the Court ruled that such a national can be considered an employed person only if he or she has been obliged to pay social security contributions as an employed person and that rights acquired by a person who could be classed as an employed person had to be taken into ac-

count by every other Member State as if they were periods required for the acquisition of the right under the legislation which it applies.<sup>2</sup>

*Case 94/77 — Fratelli Zerbone Snc v Amministrazione delle finanze dello Stato*

2.3.50. The Tribunale di Genova asked the Court of Justice on 26 July 1977 for a preliminary ruling on a series of questions concerning the procedure for applying monetary compensatory amounts, and in particular the exemption from payment of these amounts provided for in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1013/71<sup>5</sup> and on the exhaustive nature of this provision, in view of the fact that the Italian authorities have adopted additional implementing provisions.<sup>6</sup>

In its judgment of 31 January, the Court confirmed that national measures which reproduced Community regulations were prohibited, and that doubts which might arise had to be resolved by national courts with the possibility of a reference to the Court pursuant to Article 177 of the EEC Treaty. As regards the substance, the Court ruled that to benefit from the exemption provided for in the rule in question, each case should be examined individually to ascertain whether the person carrying out the transaction profited from the devaluation of the currency in which the payment was made.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.45.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 41 of 18.12.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.47.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 110 of 18.5.1971.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.57.

## Court of Auditors

2.3.51. The Court of Auditors has been invited to give an opinion on the proposal for a financial regulation concerning the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF in respect of the period 1967/68-1970; its opinion is also sought on the proposal for a Council Regulation applying the EUC to acts adopted by the institutions of the European Communities.

2.3.52. At a meeting held in Brussels on 31 January the members of the Court of Auditors and the Commission discussed arrangements for their future collaboration.

## ECSC Consultative Committee

### *25th anniversary*

2.3.53. The ECSC Consultative Committee met in Luxembourg on 26 January in the presence of Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and many prominent figures to commemorate its first meeting twenty-five years ago. Speeches were made by Mr Ackermann, Chairman of the Committee, Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, and Mr Thorn, President of the Luxembourg Government.

2.3.54. In his address, Mr Ackermann traced the Committee's record, emphasizing its function as a warning system by which it had been able to play its full role from the very beginning. The Chairman recalled the coal crisis of the sixties when the Committee had had to cope for the first time with problems of unsuspected proportions. In those days, everyone had come to appreciate that the Consultative Committee was both necessary and effective and the steel crisis beset-

ting the whole Community today was again proving the same thing.

2.3.55. Mr Davignon highlighted the importance of coal and dwelt on the restructuring policy for the steel industry. The steel battle was still far from won and the encouraging signs from the market must not blind us to the fact that our hardest task had still to be accomplished. The foreseeable future offered no prospect for a recovery in demand for steel to substantiate the hope that the steel companies might regain a balanced financial position simply through the play of the market. We had to work on the structures and at the same time maintain the unity of the market between the companies and the regions. Every company and every steel area would have to make its share of the sacrifice, but should in report be assured of its share of the gains and of its future.

2.3.56. Mr Thorn said that in the crisis policy much depended on the collaboration between workers and management. Regular consultation was also necessary to avoid any resurgence of protectionism, which was lying just beneath the surface. On a more general level the President of the Luxembourg Government warned against the crisis of identity looming over the Community. Time was getting short and we must take adequate measures before the Community's forward motion finally ground to a halt.

## European Investment Bank

### Loans raised

2.3.57. The European Investment Bank has launched on the international capital market a USD200 million bond issue, divided into

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 9-1976, point 2469.

two tranches: USD100 million of ten-year bonds and USD100 million of fifteen-year bonds.

The issue has been underwritten by an international syndicate of banks. Carrying a coupon of 8.5%, payable annually, the ten-year bonds were offered for subscription at 99.5%, giving a yield of 8.58%, calculated on the full life of the bonds.

The fifteen-year bonds carry a coupon of 8.75%, also payable annually; the issue price is 99.5% and the yield, calculated on the full lifetime, comes to 8.81%.

The bonds are redeemable at par at term but provision has been made for a purchase fund to buy back bonds at prices not exceeding par during the first two years of life of the ten-year bonds and during the first seven years of the fifteen-year bonds. The Bank also has the option of redeeming in advance, at a declining premium, all or some of the bonds in circulation from 1984 onwards for the ten-year bonds and from 1988 onwards for the fifteen-year bonds.

Application has been made to list the issue on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

2.3.58. The EIB has also signed a contract for the launching of a UKL 25 million (38.96 million units of account) Eurosterling issue, with option of payment in dollars.

The issue has been underwritten by a syndicate of international banks.

Carrying a coupon of 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%, payable annually, the bonds have a maximum life of ten years and were offered for public subscription at par.

The issue is redeemable at par by drawings in three annual tranches of UKL 1 250 000 (from 1979 to 1981), six annual tranches of UKL 1 000 000 (from 1982 to 1987), the remainder being redeemable at term (i.e. 15 February 1988). The yield to the investor is 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%.

Application has been made to list the issue on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The bonds, of UKL 1 000 each, are made out to the holder, who has the option to choose payment of the equivalent of the interest and principal in dollars. They are considered by the United Kingdom authorities as holdings denominated in foreign currencies; purchase by UK residents would be subject to Exchange Control regulations of the Bank of England.

### Loans granted

#### *Denmark*

2.3.59. A loan equivalent to DKR 9 million (1.3 million EUC) has been provided by the European Investment Bank for the enlargement of a mineral wool factory at Oester Doense, North Jutland (Denmark).

The loan has been granted to Rockwool A/S for ten years at an interest rate of 11.55% and will cover about 40% of the cost of a second production line at the factory, for the construction of which the Bank lent the equivalent of DKR 23.5 million in 1976.

The production capacity of the new equipment will be about 14 000 tonnes per year, raising the capacity of the whole company—which runs two other factories in Denmark—to some 140 000 tonnes per year.

About fifty new jobs should be created in addition to the eighty already provided by the opening of the Oester Doense factory, which is in an area of unemployment substantially higher than the national average.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2477.

## Financing Community activities

### Budgets

#### *General budget*

#### **First supplementary and amending budget for 1978**

2.3.60. On 30 January the Commission sent to the Budgetary Authority the preliminary draft of the first supplementary and amending budget for 1978 amounting to 2 033 000 EUC. This preliminary draft budget had to be drawn up for the following reasons:

- (i) Only two Member States—Belgium and the United Kingdom—have been applying the sixth VAT Directive<sup>1</sup> from 1 January 1978. It has therefore been necessary to fall back on Article 4(3) of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970<sup>2</sup> on own resources, which states that in such cases the Member States shall make financial contributions determined according to the proportion of its gross national product to the sum total of the gross national products of the Member States.<sup>3</sup>
- (ii) The budgetary nomenclature relating to the co-responsibility levy in the milk sector has been modified to provide a clearer framework for the forecasts of the resources and the implementation of the corresponding expenditure.
- (iii) The staff is to be increased by eighty-four posts to enable the Commission to apply the Council decisions of 19 and 20 December 1977 relating to the iron and steel and the textiles industries.<sup>4</sup>
- (iv) On 20 December 1977 the Council decided that, pending a general agreement be-

tween the Community and Yugoslavia, the Community budget would cover the cost of the fishing rights which Italy has hitherto paid for its fishermen to have access to the Yugoslav zones of the Adriatic.

- (v) The remarks to the budget item 'Overall guarantee by the EEC for loans granted by the European Investment Bank to non-member countries' were expanded to take account of the Council Decision of 20 December 1977<sup>5</sup> to ask the EIB to commit, out of its own resources, the sum of 20 million EUC for the granting of special aid to Lebanon, in the form of a loan for reconstruction projects.

#### **Own resources**

2.3.61. The requisite conditions for allocating VAT own resources to the Communities' budget from 1 January 1978 were not fulfilled.

The Decision of 21 April 1970<sup>6</sup> states that if at least three Member States apply the rules determining the uniform assessment base for VAT (sixth Directive),<sup>1</sup> own resources from VAT may replace the contributions calculated according to the gross national product. However, only two Member States—Belgium and the United Kingdom—have implemented the sixth Directive in time. This situation was discussed by the delegations of the Member States at the meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Communities' Own Resources held in Brussels on 17 January.

The Member States will therefore continue to transfer to the Community budget, for another year, sums calculated on the basis of

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 145 of 13.6.1977.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 94 of 28.4.1970.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.61.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.1.2 and 2.2.31.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.2.53.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 94 of 28.4.1970.

Table 2 — Comparison between the general budget for 1978 and the implications of the first supplementary and amending budget for 1978

## Revenue

(EUC)

	1978 budget	1st supplementary and amending budget	New total
Own resources	12 226 304 765	-5 330 304 765	6 896 000 000
ECSC <sup>1</sup>	5 000 000	—	5 000 000
Deductions from staff remunerations	96 392 920	+ 204 000	96 596 920
Financial contributions	10 631 601	+5 332 133 765	5 342 765 366
Miscellaneous revenue	23 675 306	—	23 675 306
Total	12 362 004 592	+ 2 033 000	12 364 037 592

<sup>1</sup> Flat payment transferred from the ECSC operating budget to the general budget to cover ECSC administrative expenditure entered in the latter.

## Expenditure

(Appropriations for payments)

(EUC)

Sector	Appropriations in the general budget for 1978	1st Supplementary and amending budget for 1978	New appropriations
<b>COMMISSION</b>			
<i>Intervention appropriations</i>			
Agriculture	9 131 743 700	215 000	9 131 958 700
Social	559 107 000	—	559 107 000
Regional	525 000 000	—	525 000 000
Research, energy, industry and transport	294 255 303	—	294 255 303
Development cooperation	380 942 000	—	380 942 000
Miscellaneous	token entry	—	token entry
	10 891 048 003	215 000	10 891 263 003
<i>Administrative appropriations</i>			
Staff	387 433 000	1 383 000	388 816 000
Administrative expenditure	105 740 200	435 000	106 175 200
Information	13 018 000	—	13 018 000
Aid and subsidies	45 308 100	—	45 308 100
	551 499 300	1 818 000	553 317 300
Contingency reserve	5 000 000	—	5 000 000
Repayments to Member States	689 600 000	—	689 600 000
<b>COMMISSION TOTAL</b>	12 137 147 303	2 033 000	12 139 180 303
<b>OTHER INSTITUTIONS<sup>1</sup></b>	224 857 289	—	224 857 289
<b>Grand total</b>	12 362 004 592	2 033 000	12 364 037 592

<sup>1</sup> Administrative appropriations only.

their gross national product to supplement the payments made from customs duties and agricultural levies.

On 30 January the Commission thus presented a budget amending the revenue side to take account of this situation.<sup>1</sup>

## Financial operations

### ECSC

#### Loans raised

2.3.62. In January the Commission signed a contract for a USD30 million bond issue. This loan was underwritten by an international syndicate of banks.

The bonds bear interest at the nominal rate of 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ % payable annually for seven years.

The loan was issued to the public at 99% of its nominal value.

The bonds of this loan have been admitted to official quotation on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

#### Loans granted

##### *Loans paid*

2.3.63. In January the Commission paid out some 16.6 million EUC in loans under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty.

#### Industrial loans

An industrial loan was granted to finance the following programme:

#### *Iron and steel industry*

##### — Infrastructure project

British Oxygen Company, London (Redcar and Teesside plants)

#### Redevelopment loans

The redevelopment loans involved the following undertakings:

##### United Kingdom

##### — County Durham

Courtaulds Ltd, London (Spennymoor plant)

##### — Wales

Country Produce Ltd, London (Sandycroft industrial site at Hawarden, Deeside, Clwyd)

##### — United Kingdom in general

Finance for Industry Ltd, London

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.60.





**PART THREE**  
**DOCUMENTATION**

# 1. Units of account

## Units of account

### European unit of account

3.1.1. The Community budget is drawn up in European units of account (EUC).

This European unit of account, which is based on a basket of the Member States' currencies, is an accurate reflection of the relationships between the various currencies on the foreign exchange markets. It was first used in 1975 under the ACP-EEC Lomé Convention and for drawing up the balance sheet of the European Investment Bank. Since 1976 it has also been adopted for the ECSC operational budget. It is now being used for the general budget of the Communities for 1978.

The European unit of account is the sum of the following amounts of the currencies of the Member States of the Communities:

0.828	German marks
0.0885	Pounds sterling
1.15	French francs
109	Italian lire
0.286	Dutch guilders
3.66	Belgian francs
0.14	Luxembourg francs
0.217	Danish kroner
0.00759	Irish pounds.

The value of the European unit of account in a national currency is equal to the sum of the equivalents in that currency of the amounts of the currencies of the Member States. It is determined by the Commission on the basis of the exchange rates recorded each day on the exchange markets.

<sup>1</sup> Article 10 of the Financial Regulation of 21 12 1977, OJ L 356 of 31 12.1977

### Amount in national currency for one European unit of account

	2 January 1978 <sup>1</sup>	16 January 1978 <sup>2</sup>	31 January 1978 <sup>3</sup>
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.3265	40.1964	40.2147
German mark	2.58106	2.59786	2.59388
Dutch guilder	2.78405	2.77200	2.78015
Pound sterling	0.640434	0.635290	0.630078
Danish krone	7.09772	7.03624	7.02201
French franc	5.76124 <sup>4</sup>	5.76341	5.81930
Italian lira	1069.90	1071.43	1065.66
Irish pound	0.640434	0.635290	0.630078
United States dollar	1.23134	1.22363	1.22953
Swiss franc	2.45295	2.41456	2.42989
Spanish peseta	98.7669	98.6475	99.0511
Swedish krona	5.72211	5.71539	5.70989
Norwegian krone	6.30102	6.29766	6.29831
Canadian dollar	1.33620	1.34571	1.36252
Portuguese escudo	49.1787	49.1699	49.0723
Austrian schilling	18.5495	18.6094	18.5921
Finnish mark	4.93593	4.92180	4.90962
Japanese yen	294.354	295.453	297.007

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 1 of 21 1978

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 13 of 17 1.1978

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 26 of 1.2 1978

<sup>4</sup> Rate on 30 December 1977, OJ C 315 of 31.12.1977.

The daily rates for conversion into the various national currencies are available each day: they are published in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

### Green rates

3.1.2. Under the common agricultural policy, conversion of the unit of account into Member States' currencies is done, for products covered by Community regulations, on the basis of representative ('green') rates fixed by the Council.

### Former unit of account for the budget

3.1.3. The unit of account (u.a.) used for the Community budget up to 31 December 1977 was defined as the value of 0.88867088 grams of fine gold using conversion rates corresponding to the parities declared to the International Monetary Fund.<sup>1</sup>

### *Amount in national currency for one unit of account*

	January 1978
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	49.3486
Danish krone	8.56656
German mark	3.41258
French franc	5.78051
Irish pound	0.7397
Italian lira	1030.0
Dutch guilder	3.4027
Pound sterling	0.586638
	0.577991 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For milk and milk products

### *Amount in national currency for one unit of account*

Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	50
Danish krone	7.5
German mark	3.66
French franc	5.55419
Irish pound	0.416667
Italian lira	625
Dutch guilder	3.62
Pound sterling	0.416667

<sup>1</sup> Articles 10 and 27 of the Financial Regulation of 25 April 1973, OJ L 116 of 15.1973.

## 2. Additional references in the Official Journal

### Additional references in 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 9-1977**

##### *Point 2.3.43*

###### **Social and Economic Committee**

Opinion on industrial change and employment—a review of the Community's industrial policy and future prospects.

OJ C 292 of 3.12.1977.

##### *Point 2.3.44*

###### **Social and Economic Committee**

Opinion on the guidelines for Community regional policy.

OJ C 292 of 3.12.1977.

##### *Point 2.3.45*

###### **Social and Economic Committee**

Opinion on the European Regional Development Fund second annual report (1976) and summary of the annual information for 1977.

OJ C 292 of 3.12.1977.

##### *Point 2.3.50*

###### **Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to boats and their fittings.

OJ C 292 of 3.12.1977.

##### *Point 2.3.51*

###### **Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3164/76 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.

OJ C 292 of 3.12.1977.

#### **Bull. EC 10-1977**

##### *Point 1.3.2*

Treaty amending certain financial provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Economic Communities and of the Treaty establishing a single Council of the European Communities.

OJ L 359 of 31.12.1977.

##### *Point 2.3.44*

Case 126/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Cour de Cassation, Brussels, dated 19 September 1977, in the case of Maria Frangiamore v Office National de l'Emploi.

OJ C 301 of 14.12.1977.

##### *Point 2.3.45*

Case 127/77: Action brought on 26 October 1977 by NV Roelants Maltings against the Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 301 of 14.12.1977.

##### *Point 2.3.46*

Case 128/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Tribunal d'Instance, Calais dated 4 October 1977 in the case of (1) S.A. Sucprosol and (2) August Töpfer & Co v The Administration Française des Douanes.

OJ C 301 of 14.12.1977.

##### *Point 2.3.47*

Case 129/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling contained in a communication of 24 October 1977 from the President of the Fourth Chamber for Commercial Matters of the Landgericht Köln in the case of Verband der Kölnisch Wasser-Hersteller eV v Victor GmbH.

OJ C 301 of 14.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.48*

Case 130/77: Action brought on 27 October 1977 by Yvette Prachazal (née Ane) and Others against the Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 301 of 14.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.49*

Case 131/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Finanzgericht of the Saarland, dated 15 September 1977, in the case of Milac, Groß- und Außenhandel Arnold Nöll v Hauptzollamt Saarbrücken.

OJ C 301 of 14.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.50*

Case 132/77: Action brought on 31 October 1977 by the Société pour l'Exportation des Sucres SA, Antwerp, against the Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 301 of 14.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.53*

Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 27 October 1977 in Joined Cases 126/75, 34 and 92/76: Robert Giry v Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 288 of 1.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.70*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the annual report on the economic situation of the Community in 1977.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

*Point 2.3.71*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the communications from the Commission to the Council concerning Community policies for the electronic information industries.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978

*Point 2.3.72*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the draft Directive on consumer protection in the marking and display of the prices of foodstuffs.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

*Point 2.3.73*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the Commission's proposals concerning the European Community's scheme of generalized tariff preferences for 1978.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

*Point 2.3.74*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the elimination of double taxation in connection with the adjustment of transfers of profits between associated enterprises (Arbitration procedure).

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

*Point 2.3.75*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down special measures in respect of castor seeds.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

*Point 2.3.76*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down uniform costing principles for railway undertakings.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

*Point 2.3.77*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive concerning operations qualifying for a higher rate of intervention by the European Social Fund.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

*Point 2.3.78*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision regarding European Social Fund assistance towards women.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

*Point 2.3.79*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a multiannual research and development programme in the field of primary raw materials—Indirect action (1978 to 1981).

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978

*Point 2.3.80*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a second three-year plan of action in the field of information and documentation in science and technology.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

*Point 2.3.81*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 75/319/EEC of 20 May 1975 on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to proprietary medicinal products.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

Opinion on the proposals 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

— a Council Regulation amending the Annexes to 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.

OJ C 18 of 23.1.1978.

**Bull. EC 11-1977**

*Point 2.1.2*

Council Decision of 21 November 1977 adopting the annual report on the economic situation in the Community and laying down the economic policy guidelines for 1978.

OJ L 323 of 19.12.1977.

*Point 2.1.39*

Commission Decision of 23 November 1977 relating to proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/29.428: GEC-Weir Sodium Circulators).

OJ L 327 of 20.12.1977.

*Point 2.1.79*

Proposals for Council Directives

I. amending Council Directive 72/159/EEC of 17 April 1972 on the modernization of farms

II. amending Council Directive 75/268/EEC of 28 April 1975 on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas

III. amending Council Directive 72/160/EEC of 17 April 1972 concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement

IV. on the programme to accelerate drainage operations in the less-favoured areas of the West of Ireland.

OJ C 304 of 17.12.1977.

*Point 2.1.80*

Commission Decision of 28 November 1977 on the implementation of the reform of agricultural structures in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1977, pursuant to Directives 72/159/EEC, 72/160/EEC and 75/268/EEC.

OJ L 328 of 21.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.30*

Case 137/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Bundesverwaltungsgericht dated 16 September 1977 in the administrative matter of The City of Frankfurt-am-Main v Firma Max Neumann

Case 138/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Bundesverwaltungsgericht dated 16 September 1977 in the administrative matter of Firma Hermann Ludwig v The Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

OJ C 303 of 16.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.31*

Case 139/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Finanzgericht Münster dated 26 September 1977 in the case of Denkavit Futtermittel GmbH v Finanzamt Warendorf.

OJ C 303 of 16.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.32*

Case 140/77: Action brought on 17 November 1977 by T. Verhaaf, an official of the European Communities, against the Commission of the European Communities. OJ C 303 of 16.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.33*

Case 141/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Tribunal d'Instance, Dunkirk, dated 19 October 1977, in the case of 1. S.A. Desbief & Wiart, 2. Société pour l'Exportation des Sucres v The Administration des Douanes Françaises. OJ C 303 of 16.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.34*

Case 142/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Københavns Byret, on 2 November 1977, in the case of Statens Kontrol med Ædle Metaller v Preben Larsen and Flemming Kjerulff. OJ C 314 of 30.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.35*

Case 143/77: Action brought on 21 November 1977 by Koninklijke Scholten-Honig NV against the Council and the Commission of the European Communities. OJ C 314 of 30.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.36*

Case 144/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Tribunal d'Instance, Cambrai, of 10 November 1977, in the case of August Töpfer & Co, a company incorporated under German law v Administration Française des Douanes. OJ C 314 of 30.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.37*

Case 145/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by order of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, Commercial Court, dated 8 November 1977, in the case of Tunnel Refineries Limited v The Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce. OJ C 314 of 30.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.40*

Judgment of the Court of 29 November 1977 in Case 35/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Arbeidsrechtbank, Hasselt): Elisabeth Ermin, née Beerens v the Rijksdienst voor Arbeidsvoorziening. OJ C 314 of 30.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.42*

Judgment of the Court of 23 November 1977 in Case 38/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tariefcommissie, Amsterdam): Enka BV v Inspecteur der Invoerrechten en Accijnzen te Arnhem. OJ C 303 of 16.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.44*

Judgment of the Court of 22 November 1977 in Case 43/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Rechtbank van Eerste Aanleg of the judicial district of Antwerp): Industrial Diamond Supplies, a partnership with limited liability v Luigi Riva. OJ C 303 of 16.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.45*

Judgment of the Court of 30 November 1977 in Case 52/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunale di Saluzzo): Leonce Cayrol v Giovanni Rivoira e Figli. OJ C 314 of 30.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.46*

Judgment of the Court of 30 November 1977 in Case 64/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunal du Travail, Liège): Mario Torri v Office National des Pensions pour Travailleurs Salariés. OJ C 314 of 30.12.1977.

*Point 2.3.47*

Judgment of the Court of 24 November 1977 in Case 65/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Cour d'Appel, Douai): Jean Razanatsimba. OJ C 303 of 16.12.1977.

## 3. Infringement procedures

Additional references in Official Journal

### Bull. EC 12-1977

#### Point 2.1.39

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2929/77 of 19 December 1977 implementing Decisions No 2/77 and No 3/77 of the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria on the application of the rules on Community transit.

OJ L 341 of 29.12.1977.

#### Point 2.1.41

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2930/77 of 20 December 1977 on the application of Decision No 1/77 on the EEC-Austria Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation and replacing certain Decisions of the said Joint Committee.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2931/77 of 20 December 1977 on the application of Decision No 2/77 of the EEC-Austria Joint Committee derogating from the provisions of List A annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation.

OJ L 341 of 29.12.1977.

#### Point 2.1.130

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down general rules for the financing of certain intervention by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

OJ C 21 of 26.1.1978.

#### Point 2.1.136

Commission Decision of 23 December 1977 concerning certain detailed rules for Directive 64/432/EEC in respect of foot-and-mouth disease.

OJ L 25 of 31.1.1978.

### Reasoned opinions

3.3.1. After reviewing all pending infringement procedures on 19 October 1977, the Commission, between November and January, issued reasoned opinions in the following cases:

#### Free movement of goods

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty caused by requirements in the contract specifications of the city of Liège corporation: preferential treatment for material manufactured in Belgium (*Belgium*)

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty as the result of a ban on importing certain meat-based products (*Germany*)

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty by virtue of certain legal provisions concerning advertising for spirits (*France*)

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty caused by holding milk products on the farm pending analysis of nitrate content (*Italy*)

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty by virtue of the recommendation in circulars to 'Buy British' (*United Kingdom*)

Infringement of Articles 30 and 34 of the EEC Treaty caused by the obligation to use a customs agent within the meaning of Article 88 of the Code des douanes for goods declarations in respect of imports or exports (*France*)

Infringement of Articles 30 to 34 and Article 52 of the EEC Treaty caused by the obligation to use a customs agent for customs operations (*Italy*)

#### Discriminatory taxation

Infringement of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty by reason of discriminatory taxation imports of reclaimed oil products (*France*)

Infringement of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty by reason of discriminatory taxation of potable spirits derived from cereals and cane sugar (*Italy*)

Infringement of Article 95(1) of the EEC Treaty by reason of discriminatory taxation of reclaimed oil products (*Italy*)



Infringement of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty by reason of discriminatory taxation of light still wine (*United Kingdom*)

### Application of Directives

Incomplete application of the Council Directive of 25 February 1964 on the coordination of special measures concerning the movement and residence of foreign nationals which are justified on grounds of public policy, public security and public health<sup>1</sup> (*Netherlands*)

Incomplete application of the Council Directive of 19 February 1973 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits<sup>2</sup> (*Netherlands*)

Failure to apply the Council's first Directive of 24 July 1973 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life assurance<sup>3</sup> (*Italy*)

Failure to apply the Council Directive of 22 November 1973 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to detergents<sup>4</sup> (*Italy*)

Failure to apply the Council Directives of 22 November 1973 on the approximation of the law of the Member States relating to detergents and to the methods of testing the biodegradability of anionic surfactants<sup>5</sup> (*France, United Kingdom*)

Failure to apply the Council Directive of 17 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cold-water meters<sup>6</sup> (*Luxembourg*)

Incomplete application of the Council Directives of 17 December 1974 on the approximation of the law of the Member States relating to cold-water meters,<sup>6</sup> and of 19 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to bottles used as measuring containers<sup>7</sup> (*Netherlands*)

Failure to apply the Council Directive of 20 May 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers<sup>8</sup> (*Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands*)

Failure to apply the Council Directive of 24 June 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States

relating to continuous totalizing weighing machines<sup>9</sup> (*Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands*)

Failure to apply the Council Directive of 24 November 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels<sup>10</sup> (*Italy, Luxembourg*)

### Miscellaneous

Late payment of monetary compensatory amounts due on imports of wine (*France*)

Failure to comply with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty by implementing a series of aid measures without notification in 1974 and 1975 (*France*)

Failure to comply with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty; an aid measure for the benefit of the pig and piglet market substantially amended in December 1976 without notification (*France*)

### Proceedings before the Court of Justice

3.3.2. The Commission has referred the following infringements to the Court of Justice:

Case 93/77:<sup>11</sup> Failure to apply the Council Directives of 19 November 1973, on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to non-automatic weighing machines<sup>12</sup> and material measures of length,<sup>13</sup> and of

<sup>1</sup> Directive 64/221/EEC, OJ 56 of 4.4.1964

<sup>2</sup> Directive 73/23/EEC, OJ L 77 of 23.3.1973

<sup>3</sup> Directive 73/239/EEC, OJ L 228 of 16.8.1973.

<sup>4</sup> Directive 73/404/EEC, OJ L 347 of 17.12.1973

<sup>5</sup> Directives 73/404/EEC and 73/405/EEC, OJ L 347 of 17.12.1973.

<sup>6</sup> Directive 75/33/EEC, OJ L 14 of 20.1.1975

<sup>7</sup> Directive 75/107/EEC, OJ L 42 of 15.2.1975

<sup>8</sup> Directive 75/324/EEC, OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975

<sup>9</sup> Directive 75/410/EEC, OJ L 183 of 14.7.1975.

<sup>10</sup> Directive 75/716/EEC, OJ L 307 of 27.11.1975

<sup>11</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.56 But since Luxembourg has now amended its laws to comply with these Directives, the Commission has withdrawn the case, Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.49.

<sup>12</sup> Directive 73/360/EEC, OJ L 335 of 5.12.1973.

<sup>13</sup> Directive 73/362/EEC, OJ L 335 of 5.12.1973

4 March 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to weights of from 1 mg to 50 kg of above-medium accuracy<sup>1</sup> (*Luxembourg*)

Case 95/77:<sup>2</sup> Failure to apply the Council Directive of 12 October 1971 on the approximation of the laws of the member States relating to the measuring of the standard mass per storage volume of grain<sup>3</sup> (*Netherlands*)

Case 100/77:<sup>4</sup> Failure to comply with the following Directives on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measuring instruments (*Italy*):

Council Directive of 26 July 1971 relating to common provisions for measuring instruments and methods of metrological control<sup>5</sup>

Council Directive of 26 July 1971 relating to 5 to 50 kg medium accuracy rectangular bar weights and 1 to 10 kg medium accuracy cylindrical weights<sup>6</sup>

Council Directive of 26 July 1971 relating to gas-volume meters<sup>7</sup>

Council Directive of 12 October 1971 relating to the measuring of the standard mass per storage volume of grain<sup>3</sup>

Council Directive of 12 October 1971 relating to the calibration of the tanks of vessels<sup>8</sup>

Council Directive of 18 October 1971 relating to units of measurement<sup>9</sup>

Council Directive of 19 November 1973 relating to non-automatic weighing machines<sup>10</sup>

Council Directive of 19 November 1973 relating to material measures of length<sup>11</sup>

Council Directive of 4 March 1974 relating to weights of from 1 mg to 50 kg of above-medium accuracy,<sup>1</sup> and the

Commission Directive of 12 June 1974<sup>12</sup> adapting to technical progress the Council Directive of 26 July 1971 on the approximation of the law of the Member States relating to gas-volume meters<sup>7</sup>

Case 147/77:<sup>13</sup> Failure to apply the Council Directive of 18 November 1974 relating to the stunning of animals before slaughter<sup>14</sup> (*Italy*)

Case 155/77:<sup>15</sup> System of minimum prices for imports of main-crop potatoes coming from other Member States (*France*)

Case 156/77:<sup>16</sup> Aid from the Belgian Government to the Société nationale des chemins de fer Belges for through internal railway tariffs for coal and steel (*Belgium*)

<sup>1</sup> Directive 74/148/EEC, OJ L 84 of 28 3 1974

<sup>2</sup> Bull EC 7/8-1977, point 2 3 58

<sup>3</sup> Directive 71/347/EEC, OJ L 239 of 25 10 1971

<sup>4</sup> Bull EC 7/8-1977, point 2 3 63

<sup>5</sup> Directive 71/316/EEC, OJ L 202 of 6 9 1971

<sup>6</sup> Directive 71/317/EEC, OJ L 202 of 6 9 1971

<sup>7</sup> Directive 71/318/EEC, OJ L 202 of 6 9 1971

<sup>8</sup> Directive 71/349/EEC, OJ L 239 of 25 10 1971

<sup>9</sup> Directive 71/354/EEC, OJ L 243 of 29 10 1971

<sup>10</sup> Directive 73/360/EEC, OJ L 335 of 5 12 1973

<sup>11</sup> Directive 73/362/EEC, OJ L 335 of 5 12 1973

<sup>12</sup> Directive 74/331/EEC, OJ L 189 of 12 7 1974

<sup>13</sup> Bull EC 12-1977, point 2 3 40

<sup>14</sup> Directive 74/557/EEC, OJ L 316 of 26 11 1974

<sup>15</sup> Bull EC 12-1977, point 2 3 48

<sup>16</sup> Bull EC 12-1977, point 2 3 49

## Public opinion in the Community at the end of 1977

3.4.1. The questions contained in the six-monthly Eurobarometer opinion poll<sup>1</sup> conducted for the Commission in October/November 1977 in the nine Community countries fall under two main headings: firstly, questions designed to gauge what could be termed 'the general mood' of the European public at the end of 1977 and, secondly, questions designed to throw light on attitudes to the Community in general and the forthcoming direct elections to the European Parliament in particular.

### The public mood

3.4.2. The feeling of satisfaction with the life we lead remains at its previous high level; reactions were fairly consistent for all social groups within the different countries although there were signs that the inhabitants of large towns and contacts in low income brackets tended to be less satisfied with their lot than other members of the public. The citizens of the smaller Community countries—Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland—turned out once again to be much more satisfied with life than their fellow Europeans in the larger countries, particularly France and Italy (Table 1).

It would be worth pursuing this further in a separate study on space conditioning, the way in which it affects the life we lead and our perception of it.

Public opinion on the expected trend in living standards is a valuable indication of whether the prevalent mood in one of optimism or pessimism.

By comparison with the spring of 1976 there has been an increase in optimistic replies; this could be indicative of a lessening of the concern caused by the economic crisis. Top of the optimists' league were Ireland, the United Kingdom and Germany. By contrast unease was expressed by the Dutch, the French and the Belgians in growing proportions (Table 2).

An interesting exercise consisted of combining and analysing the replies to the question on satisfaction/dissatisfaction with life and the question on the expected trend in living standards, thereby, producing four categories of contacts: the satisfied optimists, the satisfied

pessimists, the dissatisfied optimists and the dissatisfied pessimists. Findings showed that the last group—the most 'critical' in that the symptom is often the precursor of crisis—accounts for 8% of the population in the Community as a whole and as many as 11% in France and 14% in Italy.

A further valuable indicator worth retaining is the degree of satisfaction with the way democracy works (Table 3).

Successive polls dating back to September 1973 have shown that once again the smaller countries are among the most satisfied, second however to Germany, which has headed the list since 1976. France and Italy were still in the bottom two positions, although there was a slight improvement between the spring and autumn of 1977 (Table 4).

A question of a more political nature, confronting contacts with three possible courses of action *vis-à-vis* society—radical change by revolutionary action, gradual improvement by reform, valiant defence against all subversive forces—also emerged this time round as a reliable indicator (Table 5).

'Revolutionary action' is very much a minority option in most Community countries and would seem to be losing what little support it has in Italy and France. The 'defence against subversion' option continues to gain ground almost everywhere but at a slower rate. However, 50% of the German public were in favour in this approach, doubtless by way of reaction to the terrorist activities of recent months. In brief, the pattern to emerge over the past few years in one of a fairly generalized and steady erosion of the 'reformist consensus'; but it is impossible at this stage to work out to what extent this development is attributable to the circumstances of the moment and to what extent the causes are more deeply rooted.

Fears of a third world war (Table 6) are not particularly widespread: 32% of those interviewed felt that there was

<sup>1</sup> In October/November 1977 an identical set of questions was put to 8 936 people representing a cross-section of the population aged 15 and over in the nine Community countries.

The poll was conducted by eight specialist institutes, all members of the European Omnibus Survey.

The findings are analysed in greater detail in the Commission publication entitled *Eurobarometer — Public Opinion in the European Community* No 8, January 1978.

All Eurobarometer data are stored at the Belgian Archives for the Social Services, 1 place Montesquieu, B-1348 Louvain-La-Neuve. They can be consulted by member institutes of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), by member institutes of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (Michigan) and by anyone interested in social science research

no danger on this front, while only 9% felt the same about an increase in social tension (Table 7) leading to civil disorder.

Fears on the war front were most acute in the Netherlands, while on the civil disorder front it was Italy and the Netherlands again who were the most pessimistic.

The concern of the Italians goes hand in hand with their current dissatisfaction with life in general, while the concern of the Dutch could well explain their gloomy view of the future discussed above.

Also of interest is the fact that fear of an outbreak of war or civil disorder seems slightly more frequent among women than men, especially the better educated. This hypothesis would have to be confirmed but it could well open up an interesting avenue of research into the respective fears and aspirations of both sexes and the resulting differences in socio-political attitudes and behaviour.

Two new questions were asked in an attempt to provide insight into public attitudes towards movements concerned with environmental protection and women's liberation (Tables 8 to 10).

Generally speaking, movements for the protection of the environment are much more highly rated by the general public, men and women alike, than women's lib movements: 78% had a high opinion of the former, as compared with only 46% in the case of the latter.

Issues connected with women's lib will be dealt with in a special study to be published in the next few months. However, analysis of the answers relating to ecologists shows that their public image is as popular as it is unclear.

Reactions were conditioned very little by contacts' political leanings. Optimists with high hopes of an improvement in living standards turned out to be warm supporters, as did 'post-materialists', i.e. those who claim that they are more concerned with the 'quality of life' than with security and prosperity. However, surprisingly enough, supporters also included those who were satisfied with the way democracy works—we say 'surprisingly enough' because 'post-materialists' generally have reservations on this particular front.

A longer and more detailed analysis would be necessary to throw more light on the image projected by ecologists and their potential influence as a political force at national and a European level.

## European Community

3.4.3. The general climate did not prompt clearcut answers: a general question on the pattern of understanding between member countries over the last twelve months was either answered in neutral terms (38%) or not answered at all (15%) by more than half of those interviewed. In all countries except Denmark and the Netherlands most of those who had noticed a change felt that it was for the better. Not surprisingly, opinion leaders were much more outspoken than the general public, opting for the positive answer in Belgium, the United Kingdom and Germany, and the negative answer in France and the Netherlands (Table 11).

None the less, the image of the Community—or the 'Common Market' as it is more widely known—is still good, having changed very little over the last six months. Six in ten of those interviewed the founder member countries regarded it as 'a good thing', and the Irish were not far behind. In Denmark and the United Kingdom pro-marketeters and anti-marketeters were more or less neck and neck, although in Denmark the positive opinion does seem to be regaining ground (Table 12).

On a longer-term basis the Community is more popular: in the United Kingdom, for example, the 35% in favour 'as things stand at present' jumped to 48% when the question was rephrased to read 'ten to fifteen years' time' (Table 12).

Once again opinion leaders were generally more enthusiastic.

An idea of what the public expects of the Community comes across fairly clearly in the answer to the question on solidarity among member countries, i.e. the help which Community countries *should* give to any member experiencing major economic difficulties. Eight in ten of those interviewed came out in favour of Community solidarity; support was particularly strong among opinion leaders (Table 13). Without denying the element of facile generosity in replies of this type, it can be assumed fairly confidently that plans for economic and monetary union, provided they are well thought out and clearly explained, would receive widespread public backing.

How does the public feel about Greece, Portugal and Spain becoming members of the Community? Generally speaking approximately 20% of those interviewed did not reply, and of the remainder a good third was non-committal. However, in all the countries except Denmark those in favour outnumbered those against.

The pattern of opinion was very similar for all three applicants: Spain was slightly more popular, possibly on account of its being considered 'nearer' than the other two (Tables 14 and 15).

### Election of the European Parliament

3.4.4. The opinion poll was conducted before postponement of the election date as a result of the difficulties encountered by the United Kingdom.

Reactions to the principle of direct elections remain generally favourable: support in Ireland and the United Kingdom is now more or less on a par with the average recorded in the six founder member countries, and Denmark too is rapidly moving up the scale (Tables 16 and 17).

However, neither the broad consensus on the principle of direct elections nor the fact that one in two of those interviewed (and more than six in ten of those who replied) regarded elections as 'an event with important consequences' must be allowed to conceal the low level of commitment (Table 18).

This lack of involvement is demonstrated conclusively by the answers to the question on determination to vote: only one citizen in every two turned out to be a 'definite' voter. These answers, given before the election campaign even starts, cannot obviously be taken as a forecast of what will in fact happen, but as an indicator of relative indifference they must be taken seriously (Table 19).

Admittedly, more than two-thirds of opinion leaders claimed that they would definitely turn out to vote, but the task of convincing potential non-voters will not be an easy one (Table 20).

The information effort involved will fall primarily to the political parties and other socio-political organizations, but the mass media will also have a part to play. In this connection the answer to a question designed to sound out public opinion on the possible introduction of European radio broadcasts is significant: 50% of those interviewed expressed interest.

3.4.5. It was not until after the opinion poll was carried out that it became clear that elections would have to be postponed until the autumn of 1978 or the spring in 1979. We must make the most of this extra time in order to become better acquainted with the electorate

and to identify more clearly the poles of interest, aspirations and fears of the public in the different countries.

Once again the survey has demonstrated that the widespread support for the European venture and, in nearly all the countries concerned, the European Community has not yet found a means of political expression.

Table 1 — *Improvement or deterioration in living standards over the next five years*  
(October-November 1977)

(in %)

*Question :*

Do you think that your everyday conditions will improve over the next 5 years or not? A lot or a little?

Yes, will improve a lot . . . . .	1	Will get a lot worse . . . . .	4
Yes, will improve a little . . . . .	2	Contact cannot make up his mind (volunteered) . . . . .	5
Will get a little worse . . . . .	3	No reply . . . . .	0

	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Ger- many	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
Think living standards :										
— Will improve a lot	11	11	8	8	20	7	10	8	20	11
— Will improve a little	28	39	49	37	53	47	39	24	45	43
— Will get a little worse	18	22	13	23	11	22	27	20	12	17
— Will get a lot worse	12	3	2	8	3	5	6	6	3	5
— Can't make up mind	21	19	26	16	11	15	13	36	15	19
Don't know	10	6	2	8	2	4	5	6	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index <sup>2</sup>	2.55	2.77	2.87	2.60	3.04	2.68	2.65	2.60	3.02	2.78

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average<sup>2</sup> 'Yes, will improve a lot' = 4, 'will get a lot worse' = 1

Table 2 — *Trend in optimism/pessimism about the improvement of living standards*<sup>1</sup>*(in %)**Question:*

Do you think that your everyday conditions will improve over the next 5 years or not? A lot or a little?

Yes, will improve a lot . . . . .	1	Will get a lot worse . . . . .	4
Yes, will improve a little . . . . .	2	Contact cannot make up his mind (volunteered) . . . . .	5
Will get a little worse . . . . .	3	No reply . . . . .	0

	May-June 1976			October-November 1977		
	Think living standards will.		Difference	Think living standards will		Difference
	Improve	Get worse		Improve	Get worse	
Ireland	66	20	+46	73	14	+59
United Kingdom	55	24	+31	65	15	+50
Germany	49	18	+31	57	15	+42
France	46	27	+19	45	31	+14
Luxembourg	44	19	+25	49	33	+16
Italy	41	25	+16	54	27	+27
Belgium	39	27	+12	39	30	+9
Denmark	34	2	2	50	25	+25
Netherlands	25	35	-10	32	26	+6

<sup>1</sup> Countries listed by relative frequency of optimistic replies in May-June 1976<sup>2</sup> Owing to an error in the wording of the reply codes these results are not available

Table 3 — *Satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works*  
(October-November 1977)

(in %)

*Question :*

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in [your country]?

Very satisfied . . . . .	1	Not very satisfied . . . . .	3
Fairly satisfied . . . . .	2	Not at all satisfied . . . . .	4
		Don't know . . . . .	0

	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Ger- many	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
Very satisfied	8	10	9	5	12	1	24	9	8	6
Fairly satisfied	43	57	69	44	57	18	44	55	54	48
Not very satisfied	18	24	16	29	16	45	20	26	21	26
Not at all satisfied	10	6	2	11	6	33	4	6	9	13
Don't know	21	3	4	11	9	3	8	4	8	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index <sup>2</sup>	2.62	2.73	2.89	2.48	2.84	1.87	2.95	2.70	2.66	2.51

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average<sup>2</sup> 'Very satisfied' = 4; 'not at all satisfied' = 1.



Table 4 — *Satisfaction with the way democracy works: rating by country*  
(Change between 1973 and 1977)

*Question:*

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in [your country]?

Very satisfied . . . . .	1	Not very satisfied . . . . .	3
Fairly satisfied . . . . .	2	Not at all satisfied . . . . .	4
		Don't know . . . . .	0

Order	September 1973	October-November 1976	April-May 1977	October-November 1977
1.	B 62	D 79	D 78	D 78
2.	IRL 55	N 67	L 71	IRL 69
3.	L 52	IRL 59	N 67	L 68
4.	N 52	L 55	DK 63	DK 67
5.	DK 45	DK 55	IRL 62	N 64
6.	D 44	B 53	UK 58	UK 62
7.	F 44	UK 51	B 56	B 51
8.	GB <sup>1</sup> 44	F 42	F 45	F 49
9.	I 27	I 14	I 12	I 19
Community average	42	51	51	54

<sup>1</sup> Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.

Table 5 — *Basic attitude to social change by country*  
(Change between 1970 and 1977)

(in %)

*Question:*

On this card are three basic kinds of attitudes *vis-à-vis* the society we live in. Please choose the one which best describes your own opinion.

- The entire way our society is organized must be radically changed by revolutionary action.
- Our society must be gradually improved by reform.
- Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces.

	Belgium	Germany	France	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	EC-6	Denmark	Ireland	United Kingdom	EC-9 <sup>1</sup>
<i>The entire way our society is organized must be radically changed by revolutionary action</i> <sup>1</sup>											
February-March 1970	3	2	5	7	1	6	5		7	7	
November 1976	5	2	13	13	2	5	9	4	7	8	8
April-May 1977	6	2	14	11	3	5	8	3	5	8	8
October-November 1977	4	2	8	10	4	4	6	3	7	6	6
<i>'Our society must be gradually improved by reforms'</i> <sup>2</sup>											
February-March 1970	69	70	78	73	65	75	73				
November 1976	65	52	64	66	49	56	59	51	60	60	60
April-May 1977	66	43	62	58	56	58	55	52	61	59	55
October-November 1977	60	41	65	61	55	55	55	55	54	55	55
<i>'Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces'</i>											
February-March 1970	14	20	12	11	27	15	15				
November 1976	19	39	18	18	32	32	26	38	23	25	26
April-May 1977	18	48	19	28	32	32	32	39	26	26	31
October-November 1977	19	50	22	27	28	37	34	40	26	28	32
<i>Don't know</i>											
February-March 1970	14	8	5	9	7	4	7				
November 1976	11	7	5	3	17	7	6	7	10	8	6
April-May 1977	10	7	5	3	9	5	5	6	8	7	6
October-November 1977	17	7	5	2	13	4	5	2	13	11	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average.<sup>2</sup> 1970 'by intelligent reforms'

Table 6 — *Assessment of the risk of a third world war in the next ten years*  
(October-November 1977)

(in %)

*Question:*

Here is a sort of scale (Shown card C). Would you, with the help of this card tell me how you assess the chances of a world war breaking out in the next 10 years?

• World war within the 10 next years . . . . .	100	Y
	90	X
	80	0
	70	1
	60	2
	50	3
	40	4
	30	5
	20	6
	10	7
• No danger of war in next 10 years . . . . .	0	8
• No reply . . . . .		E

	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Ger- many	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
— World war certain 100	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.7	<b>1.9</b>	3.6	2.6
90 to 60	14.2	5.6	10.3	10.1	10.1	11.2	8.4	<b>14.5</b>	8.5	10.3
50	11.5	9.5	9.3	14.2	10.7	8.8	15.7	<b>19.0</b>	10.0	11.0
40 to 10	29.7	19.1	49.5	33.3	25.2	35.7	33.1	45.1	27.0	36.5
— No danger of world war 0	26.9	<b>47.9</b>	21.0	28.1	<b>46.1</b>	38.6	32.3	16.5	<b>44.6</b>	32.1
— Don't know	14.5	14.6	8.0	11.9	5.1	3.0	8.7	2.9	6.2	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Index <sup>2</sup>	3.03	<b>1.85</b>	2.72	2.76	2.24	2.38	2.53	<b>3.41</b>	2.21	2.57

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average.<sup>2</sup> Calculated on the basis of the ten-point codes listed on the cards shown to contacts 'Don't knows' are not included.

Table 7 — *Assessment of the risk of an increase in social tensions leading to civil disorder in the next ten years*  
(October-November 1977)

(in %)

*Question:*

And now, using this scale (*Show card D*), could you indicate to me to what extent you think there is a danger over the next ten years of an increase in tensions in [your country] leading to actual civil disorder?

• Civil disorder certain . . . . .	100	Y
	90	X
	80	0
	70	1
	60	2
	50	3
	40	4
	30	5
	20	6
	10	7
• No danger of civil disorder . . . . .	0	8
• No reply . . . . .		E

	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Ger- many	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
— Civil disorder certain 100	3.1	5.6	3.7	3.8	4.8	9.7	1.2	<b>4.0</b>	8.5	6.1
90 to 60	28.9	14.9	27.8	27.8	19.6	<b>39.3</b>	16.2	<b>37.2</b>	26.4	30.2
50	14.7	15.5	17.5	21.7	15.1	<b>14.5</b>	16.9	<b>20.3</b>	15.9	17.3
40 to 10	25.0	30.3	41.0	30.1	25.8	26.3	31.9	32.2	28.2	31.5
— No danger of civil disorder 0	14.5	22.8	5.2	6.1	27.8	7.7	27.0	4.6	16.3	9.3
— Don't know	13.8	10.7	4.7	10.4	6.7	2.7	6.7	1.9	4.6	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Index <sup>2</sup>	4.38	3.52	4.54	4.80	3.57	<b>5.47</b>	3.10	<b>5.14</b>	4.55	4.79

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average<sup>2</sup> Calculated on the basis of the ten-point codes listed on the cards shown to contacts. 'Don't knows' are not included.

Table 8 — *Opinions in favour of environmental protection and women's liberation by sex and country*  
(October-November 1977)

(in %)

*Questions:*

What is your opinion of the movements which have come about recently and whose aim is the protection of the environment, the struggle against pollution, protection of the countryside, etc. (*Read out*)

- Very high opinion . . . . . 1
- Quite good opinion . . . . . 2
- Rather poor opinion . . . . . 3
- Very poor opinion . . . . . 4
- Don't know . . . . . 0

What is your opinion of the movements which have come about recently and whose aim is the liberation of women?

- Very high opinion . . . . . 1
- Quite good opinion . . . . . 2
- Rather poor opinion . . . . . 3
- Very bad opinion . . . . . 4
- Don't know . . . . . 0

	Very high or quite good opinion:				Difference	
	Environmental protection		Women's liberation			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Belgium	81	77	56	55	25	22
Denmark	94	95	48	52	46	43
Germany	80	78	35	41	45	37
France	78	84	55	57	23	27
Ireland	64	64	43	47	21	17
Italy	78	79	44	46	34	33
Luxembourg	91	92	54	67	37	25
Netherlands	80	86	59	62	21	24
United Kingdom	74	71	43	41	31	30
Community	78	79	45	47	33	32

Table 9 — *Views on environmental protection and women's liberation*  
(October-November 1977)

(in %)

*Questions:*

What is your opinion of the movements which have come about recently and whose aim is the protection of the environment, the struggle against pollution, protection of the countryside, etc. (*Read out*)

Very high opinion . . . . .	1
Quite good opinion . . . . .	2
Rather poor opinion . . . . .	3
Very poor opinion . . . . .	4
Don't know . . . . .	0

What is your opinion of the movements which have come about recently and whose aim is the liberation of women?

Very high opinion . . . . .	1
Quite good opinion . . . . .	2
Rather poor opinion . . . . .	3
Very bad opinion . . . . .	4
Don't know . . . . .	0

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
<b>1. Environmental protection</b>										
— Very high	46	70	29	25	19	32	63	42	23	30
— Quite good	33	25	50	56	45	46	28	42	49	48
— Rather poor	7	2	10	9	16	9	4	10	13	10
— Very poor	2	1	2	3	5	3	1	3	3	3
— Don't know	12	2	9	7	15	10	4	3	12	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index <sup>2</sup>	3.41	3.67	3.16	3.12	2.92	3.19	3.60	3.26	3.05	3.16
<b>2. Women's liberation</b>										
— Very high	14	19	6	7	9	8	16	10	4	7
— Quite good	42	31	32	49	36	37	44	51	39	39
— Rather poor	17	26	26	23	29	33	23	25	33	28
— Very poor	5	11	7	8	9	14	2	6	12	10
— Don't know	22	13	29	13	17	8	15	8	12	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index <sup>2</sup>	2.83	2.66	2.51	2.64	2.55	2.43	2.88	2.70	2.40	2.52

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average<sup>2</sup> 'Very high opinion' = 4, 'very poor opinion' = 1

Table 10 — *Views on environmental protection related to sex and level of education*  
(Community as a whole: October/November 1977)

(in %)

*Questions:*

What is your opinion of the movements which have come about recently and whose aim is the protection of the environment, the struggle against pollution, protection of the countryside, etc. (*Read out*)

- Very high opinion . . . . . 1
- Quite good opinion . . . . . 2
- Rather poor opinion . . . . . 3
- Very poor opinion . . . . . 4
- Don't know . . . . . 0

What is your opinion of the movements which have come about recently and whose aim is the liberation of women?

- Very high opinion . . . . . 1
- Quite good opinion . . . . . 2
- Rather poor opinion . . . . . 3
- Very bad opinion . . . . . 4
- Don't know . . . . . 0

	Total men and women	Men				Women			
		Total men	Education			Total women	Education		
			Elementary	Average	Advanced		Elementary	Average	Advanced
— Very high opinion	30	30	28	29	36	30	27	30	36
— Quite good opinion	48	48	48	48	47	49	47	53	49
— Rather poor opinion	10	12	11	14	9	8	9	8	7
— Very poor opinion	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	7
— Don't know	9	7	9	5	5	11	15	7	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index <sup>1</sup>	3.16	3.12	3.10	3.08	3.22	3.19	3.16	3.21	3.28

<sup>1</sup> 'Very high' = 4, 'very poor' = 1

Table 11 — *Pattern of understanding between Community countries over the last twelve months (October-November 1977)**(in %)**Question:*

In your opinion, over the last twelve months, has the understanding between the countries of the European Community (Common Market) in general

- increased
- decreased
- or stayed about the same?

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
1. For every 100 interviewed: Understanding has:										
— Increased	21	19	26	24	42	35	28	14	32	28
— Decreased	18	31	24	16	9	18	19	24	17	19
— Stayed same	34	40	36	46	38	22	41	48	42	38
— Don't know	27	10	14	14	11	25	12	14	9	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. For every 100 who noted a change: Understanding has:										
— Increased	53	38	53	60	82	66	59	37	66	59
— Decreased	47	62	47	40	18	34	41	63	34	41
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average



Table 12 — *The Common Market: a good thing or a bad thing*  
(October-November 1977)

(in %)

*Questions:*

Generally speaking, do you think that [your country's] membership of the Common Market is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?

- Good thing . . . . . 1
- Bad thing . . . . . 2
- Neither good nor bad . . . . . 3
- Don't know . . . . . 0

And do you think that membership of the Common Market is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad thing in the light of [your country's] future in the next 10 or 15 years?

- Good thing . . . . . 1
- Bad thing . . . . . 2
- Neither good nor bad . . . . . 3
- Don't know . . . . . 0

	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Ger- many	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
<i>1. As things stand at present</i>										
— A good thing	60	37	59	57	59	70	73	74	35	56
— A bad thing	5	33	7	9	19	5	3	5	37	14
— Neither good nor bad	19	24	24	28	19	18	17	16	23	23
— Don't know	16	6	10	6	3	7	7	5	5	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>2. In ten or fifteen years' time</i>										
— A good thing	59	34	58	58	64	72	73	75	48	59
— A bad thing	5	30	7	6	15	5	4	4	26	11
— Neither good nor bad	17	13	21	22	12	16	11	15	14	18
— Don't know	19	23	14	14	9	7	12	6	12	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average

Table 13 — *Solidarity among member countries of the European Community*

(in %)

*Question:*

If one of the countries of the Common Market (European Community) finds itself in major economic difficulties, do you feel that the other countries, including (your own), should help it or not?

	In the event of one of the member countries being in major economic difficulties, the others			Total
	Should help it	Should not help it	Don't know	
<i>Belgium</i>				
September 1973	78	9	13	100
November 1976	82	8	10	100
October-November 1977	74	11	15	100
<i>Denmark</i>				
September 1973	62	25	13	100
November 1976	68	18	14	100
October-November 1977	75	16	9	100
<i>Germany</i>				
September 1973	77	7	16	100
November 1976	74	12	14	100
October-November 1977	72	10	18	100
<i>France</i>				
September 1973	78	9	13	100
November 1976	75	15	10	100
October-November 1977	76	12	12	100
<i>Ireland</i>				
September 1973	80	10	10	100
November 1976	83	10	7	100
October-November 1977	83	10	7	100
<i>Italy</i>				
September 1973	88	2	10	100
November 1976	95	1	4	100
October-November 1977	92	3	5	100
<i>Luxembourg</i>				
September 1973	87	8	5	100
November 1976	86	4	10	100
October-November 1977	83	10	7	100
<i>Netherlands</i>				
September 1973	79	9	12	100
November 1976	84	8	8	100
October-November 1977	85	6	9	100
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
September 1973 <sup>1</sup>	59	28	13	100
November 1976	77	16	7	100
October-November 1977	75	17	8	100
<i>Community<sup>2</sup></i>				
September 1973	76	11	13	100
November 1976	80	11	9	100
October-November 1977	79	10	11	100

<sup>1</sup> Northern Ireland was not included in 1973<sup>2</sup> Weighted average

Table 14 — *Attitude towards Community membership: Greece, Portugal and Spain*  
(October-November 1977)

(in %)

*Question:*

Three European countries: Greece, Portugal and Spain have recently asked to join the European Community (Common Market). In your opinion, would the entry of Greece in the European Community be a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for [your country]?

And the entry of Portugal?

And the entry of Spain?

	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Spain</i>
• Good thing . . . . .	1	1	1
• Bad thing . . . . .	2	2	2
• Neither good nor bad . . . . .	3	3	3
• Don't know . . . . .	0	0	0

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
<b>1. Greece</b>										
— A good thing	30	21	41	23	37	42	30	26	23	32
— A bad thing	13	26	9	17	14	13	16	27	20	15
— Neither good nor bad	20	28	30	34	22	25	27	26	34	30
— Don't know	37	25	20	26	27	20	27	21	23	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2. Portugal</b>										
— A good thing	29	20	40	25	38	43	31	30	27	33
— A bad thing	15	26	11	21	14	12	15	26	21	17
— Neither good nor bad	20	28	28	31	22	25	28	24	30	28
— Don't know	36	26	21	23	26	20	26	20	22	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>3. Spain</b>										
— A good thing	33	22	48	33	42	43	35	35	31	39
— A bad thing	15	26	8	20	14	14	13	24	22	16
— Neither good nor bad	18	28	27	27	20	24	27	22	27	25
— Don't know	34	24	17	20	24	19	25	19	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average

Table 15 — *Attitude towards Community membership: Greece, Portugal and Spain*  
(October-November 1977)

(in %)

*Question:*

Three European countries: Greece, Portugal and Spain have recently asked to join the European Community (Common Market). In your opinion, would the entry of Greece in the European Community be a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for [your country]?

And the entry of Portugal?

And the entry of Spain?

	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Spain</i>
Good thing . . . . .	1	1	1
Bad thing . . . . .	2	2	2
Neither good nor bad . . . . .	3	3	3
Don't know . . . . .	0	0	0

	Bel-gium	Den-mark	Ger-many	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxem-bourg	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
<b>1. Greece</b>										
— A good thing	47	27	51	31	51	53	41	33	30	42
— A bad thing	21	35	11	24	19	16	22	34	27	20
— Neither good nor bad	32	38	37	45	30	31	37	33	43	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>2. Portugal</b>										
— A good thing	45	28	50	33	52	53	43	38	35	43
— A bad thing	24	35	14	27	19	15	20	32	27	21
— Neither good nor bad	31	37	36	40	29	32	37	30	38	36
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>3. Spain</b>										
— A good thing	50	30	58	41	55	53	46	43	39	48
— A bad thing	22	34	10	25	19	18	18	30	28	20
— Neither good nor bad	28	36	32	34	26	29	36	27	33	32
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average

Table 16 — *For or against the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage (Community as a whole)* (in %)

*Question:*

In 1978 elections for the European Parliament are planned in every country of the Common Market, including [your country]. Everybody will be entitled to vote. Are you, yourself, for or against this particular election?

- Completely for . . . . . 1
- To some extent for . . . . . 2
- To some extent against . . . . . 3
- Completely against . . . . . 4
- Don't know . . . . . 0

	September 1973	May 1975	October-November 1975	May 1976	November 1976	April-May 1977	October-November 1977
Completely for	24	27	25	28	31	34	37
To some extent for	30 54	36 63	39 64	34 62	38 69	38 72	35 72
To some extent against	12	9	10	11	8	8	8
Completely against	11 23	9 18	8 18	10 21	6 14	5 13	5 13
Don't know	23	19	18	17	17	15	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 17 — *For or against the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage by country (October-November 1977)* (in %)

*Question:*

In 1978 elections for the European Parliament are planned in every country of the Common Market, including [your country]. Everybody will be entitled to vote. Are you, yourself, for or against this particular election?

- Completely for . . . . . 1
- To some extent for . . . . . 2
- To some extent against . . . . . 3
- Completely against . . . . . 4
- Don't know . . . . . 0

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
Completely for	33	27	28	34	49	45	42	44	42	37
To some extent for	30	27	45	36	25	34	34	33	27	35
(Total 'for')	63	54	73	70	74	79	76	77	69	72
To some extent against	8	14	8	8	6	7	11	6	9	8
Completely against	4	15	3	6	5	2	3	4	9	5
(Total 'against')	12	29	11	14	11	9	14	10	18	13
Don't know	25	17	16	16	15	12	10	13	13	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average.

Table 18 — *Importance of European elections*

(in %)

*Question:*

Show card E: Which one of these opinions comes closest to your own on the future elections to the European Parliament?

- It is an event with important consequences which is certain to make Europe more politically unified ... 1
- It is an unimportant event because the national governments will not be bound by the votes in the European Parliament ... 2
- Don't know ... 0

	Bel-gium	Den-mark	Ger-many	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxem-bourg	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
It is an event with important consequences which is certain to make Europe more politically unified										
November 1976	53	35	47	46	38	56	53	48	41	48
April-May 1977	55	40	41	58	50	62	64	58	51	53
October 1977	49	44	46	49	48	59	52	52	47	50
It is an unimportant event because the national governments will not be bound by the votes in the European Parliament <sup>2</sup>										
November 1976	19	33	35	28	27	19	25	29	31	28
April-May 1977	16	25	37	23	28	22	20	28	29	27
October 1977	20	31	35	27	24	25	28	33	32	30
Don't know										
November 1976	28	32	18	26	35	25	22	23	28	24
April-May 1977	29	35	22	19	22	16	16	14	20	20
October 1977	31	25	19	24	28	16	20	15	21	20

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average<sup>2</sup> The wording of this question in November 1976 was 'Heads of State will not be bound ... »

Table 19 — *Determination to vote in direct elections**(in %)**Question:*

How likely is it that you will go and vote? Certainly, probably, probably not or certainly not?

- Will certainly go and vote . . . . . 1
- Will probably go and vote . . . . . 2
- Will probably not vote . . . . . 3
- Will certainly not vote . . . . . 4
- Depends (*Do NOT suggest this*) . . . . . 5
- Don't know . . . . . 0

	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Ger- many	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	United Kingdom	EC <sup>1</sup>
Will certainly go and vote										
April-May 1977	37	42	28	51	52	64	44	60	47	47
October 1977	36	53	34	59	54	64	49	63	47	50
Will probably go and vote										
April-May 1977	21	18	36	26	26	20	35	22	26	27
October 1977	22	17	36	17	26	20	26	18	27	25
Will probably not vote										
April-May 1977	11	7	11	5	7	5	8	5	11	8
October 1977	9	8	10	4	6	6	9	4	11	8
Will certainly not vote										
April-May 1977	19	12	7	5	8	5	3	5	10	7
October 1977	20	12	7	9	7	4	7	8	9	8
Depends										
April-May 1977	6	9	4	6	3	3	7	5	3	4
October 1977	6	6	3	3	3	3	5	4	2	3
Don't know										
April-May 1977	6	12	14	7	4	3	3	3	3	7
October 1977	7	4	10	8	4	3	4	3	4	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 20 — *Determination to vote related to sex, age and leadership rating*  
(Community as a whole)

(in %)

*Question:*

How likely is it that you will go and vote? Certainly, probably, probably not or certainly not?

- Will certainly go and vote? . . . . . 1
- Will probably go and vote . . . . . 2
- Will probably not vote . . . . . 3
- Will certainly not vote . . . . . 4
- Depends (*Do NOT suggest this*) . . . . . 5
- Don't know . . . . . 0

	Will go and vote		Will not go and vote		Other reply	Total
	Certainly	Probably	Probably	Certainly		
<b>April-May 1977</b>						
<i>Total</i>	47	27	8	7	11	100
<i>Men</i>	52	25	8	7	8	100
<i>Aged: 15-24 years</i>	38	28	11	13	10	100
25-39	53	27	6	5	9	100
40-54	56	23	7	6	8	100
55 and over	55	22	8	6	9	100
<i>Women</i>	43	28	8	7	14	100
<i>Aged: 15-24 years</i>	34	27	10	15	14	100
25-39	46	29	7	6	12	100
40-54	49	29	7	4	11	100
55 and over	39	26	10	8	17	100
<i>Leadership rating</i>						
<i>Non-leaders (--)</i>	32	25	11	12	20	100
(-)	44	30	9	6	11	100
(+)	53	27	6	6	8	100
<i>Leaders (++)</i>	66	18	5	5	6	100
<b>October-November 1977</b>						
<i>Total</i>	50	25	8	8	9	100
<i>Men</i>	55	23	8	7	8	100
<i>Aged: 15-24 years</i>	37	27	9	13	10	100
25-39	57	25	7	5	9	100
40-54	59	22	9	6	8	100
55 and over	60	21	6	6	9	100
<i>Women</i>	47	25	8	8	12	100
<i>Aged: 15-24 years</i>	39	27	8	12	14	100
25-39	48	28	7	7	10	100
40-54	51	25	8	5	10	100
55 and over	47	22	8	8	15	100
<i>Leadership rating</i>						
<i>Non-leaders (--)</i>	38	24	11	11	16	100
(-)	47	27	8	8	10	100
(+)	57	26	6	6	5	100
<i>Leaders (++)</i>	67	18	4	6	5	100



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# ENKELTVIS – EINZELVERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN – ISOLATED ISOLÉS – ISOLATI – EENMALIG

## 1

Ikke offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /  
Unpublished / Pas de parution / Non pubblicato /  
Niet verschenen

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EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT-  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN -  
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

PE 50.159

Lovene om valg til parlamenterne i De europæiske  
Fællesskabers medlemsstater. August 1977  
1978.91 p. Begrænset oplag

Die Wahlgesetze der Parlamente der Mitglied-  
staaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaften. August  
1977  
1978.91 p. beschränktverfügbar

Electoral Laws of Parliaments of the Member  
States of the European Communities. August  
1977  
1978.90 p. limited distribution

Lois électorales des parlements des États mem-  
bres des Communautés européennes. Août 1977  
1978.90 p. diffusion restreinte

Sistemi elettorali dei Parlamenti degli Stati mem-  
bri delle Comunità europee. Agosto 1977  
1978.91 p. diffusione limitata

Wetgeving inzake de verkiezing van de parlemen-  
ten van de Lid-Staten der Europese Gemeenschap-  
pen. Augustus 1977  
1978.89 p. Beperkte verspreiding  
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -  
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\*) CB-NF-77-005-FR-C

Fondation européenne. Rapport de la Commission  
au Conseil européen. Bull. des CE, Supplément 5/77

\*) CB-NF-77-005-NL-C

Europese Stichting. Verslag van de Commissie aan  
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5/77  
1978.28 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 50	DKR 8	DM 3,40	FF 7
LIT 1 200	HFL 3,50	UKLO 0.80	USD 1.40

\*) CB-NF-77-008-FR-C

Union européenne. Rapports annuels 1977. Bull.  
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1978.20 p.

\*) CB-NF-77-008-NL-C

Europese Unie. Jaarverslagen over 1977. Bulletin  
van de EG, Supplément 8/77  
1978.20 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 25	DKR 4	DM 1,70	FF 3,50
LIT 600	HFL 1,75	UKLO 0.40	USD 0.70

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -  
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\*) CB-22-77-750-6A-C

Fortegnelse over kompetente toldsteder i forbin-  
delse med fællesskabsforsendelser. Rettelse nr. 8  
– 1.4.1977  
(Løsblade)

\*) Verzeichnis der für gemeinschaftliche Versand-  
verfahren zuständigen Zollstellen. 8. Ergänzung –  
1.4.1977  
(Loseblattsammlung)

\*) List of Customs offices authorized to deal with  
Community transit operations. Amendment No 8 –  
1.4.1977  
(Loose-leaf)

\*) Liste des bureaux de douane compétents pour  
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jour – 1.4.1977  
(feuillet mobiles)

\*) Elenco degli uffici doganali competenti per le  
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mento – 1.4.1977  
(Fogli mobili)

\*) Lijst van de douanekantoren welke bevoegd zijn voor het communautaire douanevervoer. 8e Bijwerking — 1.4.1977. (Losbladig systeem)

1978. pag. diff.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 140	DKR 24	DM 9	FF19
LIT 3 350	HFL 9,50	UKL 2.20	USD 3.90

\*) X/110/77 (DE)

Japan und die Europäische Gemeinschaft. Information: Außenbeziehungen 164/77

1978. 11 p.

Gratis

\*) X/110/77 (EN)

Japan and the European Community. Information: External relations 164/77

1978. 6 p.

Gratis

\*) X/110/77 (FR)

Le Japon et la Communauté européenne. Information: Relations extérieures 164/77

1978. 7 p.

Gratuit

\*) X/110/77 (IT)

Il Giappone e la Comunità europea. Informazioni: Relazioni esterne 164/77

1978. 6 p.

Gratuito

\*) X/110/77 (NL)

Japan en de Europese Gemeenschap. Ter informatie: Buitenlandse betrekkingen 164/77

1978. 7 p.

Gratis (DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-NL-77-009-FR-C

Étude sur l'évolution de la concentration dans l'industrie des pâtes, papiers et cartons en France. Par S. Thaly, Société d'études économiques et financières DAFSA ANALYSE, Paris. Septembre 1977

1978. 194 p. (FR)

BFR 180	DKR 31	DM 12	FF24
LIT 4 300	HFL 12	UKL 3	USD 5

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-23-77-267-3E-C

Nationalregnskaber ENS — Totaler 1960-1976  
Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen ESVG — Aggregate 1960-1976  
Conti nazionali SEC — Aggregati 1960-1976

CA-23-77-267-3D-C

National accounts ESA — Aggregates 1960-1976  
Comptes nationaux SEC — Agrégats 1960-1976  
Nationale Rekeningen ESER — Totalen 1960-1976  
1978. 118 p.

(DK/DE/IT) (EN/FR/NL)

BFR 250	DKR 42,50	DM 16	FF34
LIT 6 000	HFL 17	UKL 4	USD 7

OS/2/78 (EN)

CRONOS system for the management of time series. Manual B1, Supplement ZBP1. Contents and classification plan of the domain 'Balances of payments' (ZBPI). October 1977

1978. 10 p. (EN)

Gratis

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\*) CB-NF-77-004-DA-C

Beskæftigelse af unge. Bulletin for De europæiske Fællesskaber, Supplement 4/77  
1978. 40 p.

\*) CB-NF-77-004-DE-C

Beschäftigung Jugendlicher. Bulletin der EG. Beilage 4/77  
1978. 40 p.

\*) CB-NF-77-004-FR-C

L'emploi des jeunes. Bulletin des CE, Supplément 4/77  
1978. 40 p.

\*) CB-NF-77-004-IT-C

Occupazione dei giovani. Bollettino delle CE. Supplemento 4/77  
1978. 40 p.

\*) CB-NF-77-004-NL-C

Jeugdwerkloosheid. Bulletin van de EG, Supplement 4/77  
1978. 36 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 50	DKR 8	DM 3,40	FF 7
LIT 1 200	HFL 3,50	UKL 0.80	USD 1.40

\*) CB-NF-77-006-FR-C

L'action communautaire dans le secteur culturel. Bull. des CE, Supplément 6/77  
1978. 32 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 50	DKR 8	DM 3,40	FF 7
LIT 1 200	HFL 3,50	UKL 0.80	USD 1.40

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**Permanent directory of energy information sources in the European Community.** By F.B. Blamou-tier, M. Maurice, C. Milelli. Committee for information and documentation in science and technology (CIDST). Energy. 1977. EUR 5425  
1978. 196 p. (EN)

BFR 450   DKR 71   DM 30   FF 60  
LIT 10 800   HFL 31   UKL 7   USD 14

EUR 5668 (FR)

**Surveillance et gestion par ordinateur de la ventilation d'une mine.** Par J. Patigny, J. Cerulus et E. Jacques. Institut d'Hygiène des Mines, Hasselt, Belgique, Kempense Steenkolenmijnen, Houthalen, Belgique, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgique. Convention n° 6220-51/2/2. Recueil de recherches «Charbon», 1977

1978. 28 p. (FR)

Agrandissement à partir d'un original microfiche.

CA-22-77-605-2A-C

**Elektrisk energistatistik 1976.** November 1977

**Elektrische Energiestatistik 1976.** November 1977

**Electrical Energy Statistics 1976.** November 1977

**Statistiques de l'énergie électrique 1976.** Novembre 1977

**Statistiche dell'energia elettrica 1976.** Novembre 1977

**Elektrische energiestatistiek 1976.** November 1977

1978. 112 p. (EN/FR)

BFR 200   DKR 34   DM 13   FF 27  
LIT 4 800   HFL 13,60   UKL 3.20   USD 5.60

CA-24-77-027-2A-C

ISBN 92-825-0011-X

**Oliestatistik 1976.** November 1977

**Mineralölstatistik 1976.** November 1977

**Petroleum statistics 1976.** November 1977

**Statistiques du pétrole 1976.** Novembre 1977

**Statistiche del petrolio 1976.** Novembre 1977

**Aardoliestatistiek 1976.** November 1977

1978. 76 p. (EN/FR)

BFR 100   DKR 17   DM 6,50   FF 13,50  
LIT 2 400   HFL 6,80   UKL 1.60   USD 2.80

CB-23-77-025-DA-C

**Energisituationen i Fællesskabet.** Situationen i 1976 og udsigterne for 1977. Januar 1977

1978. 30 p.

CB-23-77-025-DÉ-C

**Die Energiesituation in der Gemeinschaft.** Lage 1976. Aussichten 1977. Januar 1977

1978. 32 p.

CB-23-77-025-EN-C

**The Energy Situation in the Community.** Situation 1976. Outlook 1977. January 1977

1978. 31 p.

CB-23-77-025-FR-C

**La conjoncture énergétique dans la Commission.** Situation 1976. Perspectives 1977. Janvier 1977

1978. 34 p.

CB-23-77-025-IT-C

**La situazione energetica nella Comunità.** Situazione 1976. Previsioni 1977. Gennaio 1977.

1978. 32 p.

CB-23-77-025-NL-C

**De energiesituatie in de Gemeenschap.** Situatie 1976. Vooruitzichten 1977. Januari 1977.

1978. 33 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 60   DKR 9,85   DM 3,90   FF 8,10  
LIT 1 420   HFL 4,10   UKL 1   USD 1.65

CH-22-76-132-FR-C

**Politique communautaire de l'énergie.** Textes réglementaires. Décembre 1976.

1978. 258 p.

CH-22-76-132-NL-C

**Communautair energiebeleid.** Teksten van wetgeving. December 1976.

1978. 254 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 225   DKR 35,20   DM 14,45   FF 30  
LIT 5 250   HFL 15,10   UKL 3.50   USD 6.00

OS/2/78 (FR)

**Système CRONOS pour la gestion des séries chronologiques.** Manuel B1, supplément ZENI. Contenu et plan de classement du domaine «Énergie» (ZENI). Novembre 1977.

1978. 10 p. (FR)

Gratuit

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -  
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CA-22-76-011-4A-C

**Metodologi for EF-indekset over producentpriser på landbrugsprodukter 1968-1975.**

December 1976.

**Methodologie des EG-Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte 1968-1975.**

Dezember 1976.

**Methodology of the EC-index of producer prices of agricultural products 1968-1975.**

December 1976.

**Méthodologie de l'indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles 1968-1975.**

Décembre 1976.

**Metodologia dell'indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli 1968-1975.**

Dicembre 1976.

**Methodologie van de EG-Index van producentenprijzen van landbouwprodukten 1968-1975.**

December 1976.

1978. 274 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT)

BFR 400 DKR 62,50 DM 25,70 FF 53,40  
LIT 9 300 HFL 26,85 UKL 6.20 USD 10.70

CB-22-77-976-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0019-5

**Landbrugets stilling i Fællesskabet. Rapport 1977.**

(Rapport udgivet i tilslutning til »Ellevte Almindelige Beretning om De europæiske Fællesskabers Virksomhed«). Bruxelles — Luxembourg — januar 1978.

1978. 512 p.

CB-22-77-976-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0020-9

**Die Lage der Landwirtschaft in der Gemeinschaft.**

Bericht 1977. (Im Zusammenhang mit dem „Elften Gesamtbericht über die Tätigkeit der Europäischen Gemeinschaften“ veröffentlichter Bericht). Brüssel — Luxembourg — Januar 1978.

1978. 520 p.

CB-22-77-976-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0021-7

**The Agricultural Situation in the Community. 1977 Report.**

(Report published in conjunction with the 'Eleventh General Report on the Activities of the European Communities.') Brussels — Luxembourg — January 1978.

1978. 496 p.

CB-22-77-976-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0022-5

**La situation de l'agriculture dans la Communauté.**

Rapport 1977. (Rapport publié en relation avec le «Onzième Rapport général sur l'activité des Communautés européennes»). Bruxelles — Luxembourg — janvier 1978.

1978. 520 p.

CB-22-77-976-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0023-3

**La situazione dell'agricoltura nella Comunità.**

Relazione 1977. (Relazione pubblicata in connessione con la «Undicesima relazione generale sull'attività delle Comunità europee»). Bruxelles — Lussemburgo — Gennaio 1978.

1978. 514 p.

CB-22-77-976-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0024-1

**De toestand van de landbouw in de Gemeenschap.**

Verslag 1977. (Verslag gepubliceerd in samenhang met het „Elfde Algemeen Verslag over de werkzaam-

heden van de Europese Gemeenschappen“). Brussel — Luxembourg — Januari 1978.

1978. 520 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 720 DKR 122 DM 46,50 FF 97  
LIT 17150 HFL 49 UKL 11.30 USD 20

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -  
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CA-22-76-051-6A-C

**Regionalstatistik: Befolkning, Erhverv, Levevilkår 1975.**

Juli 1977.

**Regionalstatistik: Bevolkerung, Erwerbstätigkeit, Lebensbedingungen 1975.**

Juli 1977.

**Regional Statistics: Population, Employment, Living standards 1975.**

July 1977.

**Statistiques régionales: Population, Emploi, Conditions de vie 1975.**

Juillet 1977.

**Statistica regionale: Popolazione, Occupazione, Condizioni di vita 1975.**

Luglio 1977.

**Regionale statistiek: Bevolking, werkgelegenheid, levensomstandigheden 1975.**

Juli 1977.

1978. 362 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

BFR 300 DKR 51 DM 19,50 FF 40,50  
LIT 7 150 HFL 20,50 UKL 4.75 USD 8.25

CB-22-77-960-DA-C

**Den europæiske Fond for Regionaludvikling. Anden årsberetning 1976.**

Bruxelles - Luxembourg 1977.

1978. 64 p.

CB-22-77-960-DE-C

**Europäischer Fonds für regionale Entwicklung.**

Zweiter Jahresbericht 1976. Brüssel — Luxembourg 1977.

1978. 66 p.

CB-22-77-960-EN-C

**European Regional Development Fund. Second Annual Report 1976.**

Brussels — Luxembourg 1977.

1978. 62 p.

CB-22-77-960-FR-C

**Fonds européen de développement régional. Deuxième rapport annuel 1976.**

Bruxelles — Luxembourg 1977.

1978. 64 p.

CB-22-77-960-IT-C

**Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale. Seconda relazione annuale 1976.**

Bruxelles — Lussemburgo 1977.

1978. 64 p.

CB-22-77-960-NL-C

**Europees Fonds voor regionale ontwikkeling.**

Tweede jaarverslag 1976. Brussel-Luxemburg 1977.

1978. 66 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 175	DKR 28,70	DM 11,40	FF 23,50
LIT 4 150	HFL 11,90	UKL 2,80	USD 4,80

**13**

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT -  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN -  
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**\*) Den rådgivende Forsamling under Lomé-konventionen (AVS-EØF).** 2. Samling - Luxembourg, 8.-10. juni 1977

EP-information. Specialnummer.

1978. 48 p. Gratis

**\*) Beratende Versammlung des Abkommens von Lomé (AKP-EWG).** 2. Tagung - Luxemburg, den 8.-10. Juni 1977.

EP-Informationen. Spezialnummer.

1978. 46 p. Gratis

**\*) Assemblée consultative de la Convention de Lomé (ACP-CEE).** 2<sup>e</sup> réunion annuelle - Luxembourg, 8-10 juin 1977.

Informations PE - Numéro spécial.

1978. 44 p. Gratuit

**\*) Assemblea consultiva della Convenzione di Lomé (ACP-CEE).** Seconda riunione annuale - Lussemburgo, 8-10 giugno 1977.

PE-Informationi. Numero speciale.

1978. 47 p. Gratuito

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

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X/594/77 (DE)

**\*) Die Nahrungsmittelhilfe.** Information: Zusammenarbeit/Entwicklung 165/77.

1978. 14 p. Gratis

\*) X/594/77 (EN)

**Food Aid.** Information: Development - Cooperation 165/77.

1978. 12 p. Gratis

\*) X/594/77 (FR)

**L'Aide alimentaire.** Information: Coopération-Développement 165/77.

1978. 13 p. Gratuit

\*) X/594/77 (IT)

**L'Aiuto alimentare.** Informazioni: Cooperazione-Svi-

luppo 165/77.

1978. 13 p. Gratuito

\*) X/594/77 (NL)

**De voedselhulp.** Ter informatie: Samenwerking - Ontwikkeling 165/77.

1978. 13 p. Gratis

(DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

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7202 (EN)

**The JET project.** Design Proposal for the Joint European Torus. By Head of Project, P. H. Rebut, through the Project Board, E. Bartolini, D. Eckhardt, A. Gibson, J. P. Poffé, D. L. Smart. JET design agreement No 30-74-1 FUA C. Nuclear science and technology (fusion). March 1976. EUR 5516.

1978. 615 p. (EN)

BFR 800	DKR 126	DM 54	FF 96
LIT 14 500	HFL 55,30	UKL 9,80	USD 22,90

7603 (EN)

**The JET project.** Scientific and Technical Developments 1976. Nuclear science and technology (fusion). May 1977. EUR 5791.

1978. 660 p. (EN)

BFR 1 000	DKR 157,25	DM 68	FF 120
LIT 18 150	HFL 69,10	UKL 12	USD 28,70

EUR 5425 (EN)

**Permanent directory of energy information sources in the European Community.** By F. B. Blamouier, M. Maurice, C. Milelli. Committee for information and documentation in science and technology (CIDST). Energy. 1977. EUR 5425.

1978. 196 p. (EN)

BFR 450	DKR 71	DM 30	FF 60
LIT 10 800	HFL 31	UKL 7	USD 14

EUR 5668 (FR)

**Surveillance et gestion par ordinateur de la ventilation d'une mine.** Par J. Patigny, J. Cerulus et E. Jacques. Institut d'Hygiène des Mines, Hasselt, Belgique, Kempense Steenkolenmijnen, Houthalen, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgique. Convention n° 6220-51/2/2. Recueil de recherches «charbon », 1977.

1978. 28 p. (FR).

Agrandissement à partir d'un original microfiche.

CD-NE-77-043-EN-C

**ELISA, Code for the calculation of systems reliability and availability description and how to use.** By M. Astolfi. Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment, Italy. Nuclear science and technology. 1977. EUR 5721.

1978. 46 p. (EN)

BFR 320	DKR 55	DM 21	FF 44
LIT 7 750	HFL 22	UKL 5	USD 9

CD-NO-77-023-EN-C

**The experimental determination of the combined heat and mass transfer coefficient between the free surface of a water body and an air flow.**

Studies concerning thermal pollution abatement aspects. By L. Nobel, M. Hardy. Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment, Italy. Environment and quality of life. 1977. EUR 5784.

1978. 160 p. (EN)

(Blow-up from microfiche original)

BFR 825	DKR 135,22	DM 53,60	FF 110,75
LIT 19 350	HFL 56	UKL 13.12	USD 22.60

CD-NO-77-027-EN-C

**System studies on recycling non-ferrous raw materials.** By P. Montellanico, M. Paruccini, C. Rinaldini. Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment, Italy. Environment and quality of life. 1977. EUR 5707.

1978. 44 p. (EN)

BFR 325	DKR 55	DM 21	FF 44
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\*) CB-NF-77-006-FR-C

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1978. 32 p.

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BFR 50	DKR 8	DM 3,40	FF 7
LIT 1 200	HFL 3,50	UKL 0.80	USD 1.40

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CA-22-76-011-4A-C

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BFR 400	DKR 62,50	DM 25,70	FF 53,40
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(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

BFR 300	DKR 51	DM 19,50	FF 40,50
LIT 7 150	HFL 20,50	UKL 4.75	USD 8.25

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ISBN 92-825-0011-X

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LIT 2 400	HFL 6,80	UKL 1.60	USD 2.80

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BFR 200	DKR 34	DM 13	FF 27
LIT 4 800	HFL 13,60	UKL 3.20	USD 5.60

CA-23-77-267-3E-C

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**Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen ESVG - Aggregate 1960-1976.**

**Conti nazionali SEC - Aggregati 1960-1976.**

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**National accounts ESA - Aggregates 1960-1976.**

**Comptes nationaux SEC - Agrégats 1960-1976.**

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BFR 250	DKR 42,50	DM 16	FF 34
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**Maandelijkse statistieken van melk**

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**Månedlig statistik for øg**  
**Monatliche Statistik von Eiern**  
**Monthly statistics of eggs**  
**Statistiques mensuelles des œufs**  
**Statistiche mensili delle uova**  
**Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren**

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**Salgspriser for animalske produkter**  
**Verkaufspreise tierischer Produkte**  
**Selling prices of animal products**  
**Prix de vente de produits animaux**  
**Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali**  
**Verkoopprijzen van dierlijke producten**

I E' ISSN 0378-6722

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**Salgspriser for vegetabiliske produkter**  
**Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte**  
**Selling prices of vegetable products**  
**Prix de vente de produits végétaux**  
**Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali**  
**Verkoopprijzen van plantaardige producten**

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**Einkaufspreise der Betriebsmittel**  
**Purchase prices of the means of production**  
**Prix d'achat des moyens de production**  
**Prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione**  
**Aankooprijzen van de produktiemiddelen**

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BFR 700	DKR 115	DM 44,50	FF 94
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BFR 11 000	DKR 1803	DM 698	FF 1477
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**Agrarmärkte - Serie Preise : Tierische Produkte**  
**Agricultural Markets - Series Prices : Livestock Products**  
**Marchés agricoles - Série Prix : Produits animaux**  
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**Agrarmärkte - Serie Preise : Tierische Produkte**  
**Agricultural Markets - Series Prices : Vegetable Products**  
**Marchés agricoles - Série Prix : Produits végétaux**  
**Mercati agricoli - Serie Prezzi : Prodotti vegetali**  
**Landbouwmarkten - Serie Prijzen : Plantaardige produkten**

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LIT 23 800	HFL 68	UKL 16	USD 27.50	

BFR 1 650	DKR 270,50	DM 105	FF 121,50
LIT 39 300	HFL 112	UKL 26.40	USD 45.50

**EF—indeks over producentpriser på landbrugsprodukter**  
**EG—Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte**  
**EC—index of producer prices of agricultural products**  
**Indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles**  
**Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli**  
**EG—index van producentenprijzen van landbouwprodukten**

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BFR 700	DKR 115	DM 44,50	FF 94
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**Le Courier - Communauté européenne - Afrique - Caraïbes - Pacifique**

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LIT 34 800	HFL 99,50	UKL 23.40	USD 40.50

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**Månedsbulletin for almen statistik  
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Monthly general statistics bulletin  
Bulletin mensuel des statistiques générales  
Bollettino mensile delle statistiche generali  
Maandelijks bulletin algemene statistiek**

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BFR 1 500    DKR 246    DM 95    FF 201,50  
LIT 35 700    HFL 102    UKL 24    USD 41.50

**Timmelønninger - Arbejdstid  
Stundenverdienste - Arbeitszeit  
Hourly earnings - Hours of work  
Gains horaires - Durée du travail  
Retribuzioni orarie - Durata del lavoro  
Uurverdiensten -- Arbeidsduur**

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LIT 14 300    HFL 41    UKL 9.60    USD 16.50

**Vegetabilsk produktion  
Pflanzliche Erzeugung  
Crop production  
Production végétale  
Produzione vegetale  
Plantaardige produktie**

A

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LIT 59 500    HFL 170    UKL 40    USD 69



**Månedlig statistik for kød**  
**Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch**  
**Monthly statistics of meat**  
**Statistiques mensuelles de la viande**  
**Statistiche mensili della carne**  
**Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees**

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**Månedlig statistik for mælk**  
**Monatliche Statistik von Milch**  
**Monthly statistics of milk**  
**Statistiques mensuelles du lait**  
**Statistiche mensili del latte**  
**Maandelijkse statistieken van melk**

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**Månedlig statistik for øg**  
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**Monthly statistics of eggs**  
**Statistiques mensuelles des œufs**  
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**Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren**

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**Salgspriser for animalske produkter**  
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**Selling prices of animal products**  
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**Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali**  
**Verkoopprijzen van dierlijke produkten**

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**Salgspriser for vegetabiliske produkter**  
**Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte**  
**Selling prices of vegetable products**  
**Prix de vente de produits végétaux**  
**Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali**  
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 LIT 64 300 HFL 184 UKL 43.20 USD 74.50 }

**Indkøbspriser for driftsmidler**  
**Einkaufspreise der Betriebsmittel**  
**Purchase prices of the means of production**  
**Prix d'achat des moyens de production**  
**Prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione**  
**Aankooprijzen van de produktiemiddelen**

F

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BFR 700 DKR 115 DM 44,50 FF 94

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BFR 11 000 DKR 1803 DM 698 FF 1477

LIT 261 900 HFL 748 UKL 176 USD 303.50

**EF—indeks over producentpriser på landbrugsprodukter**  
**EG—Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte**  
**EC—index of producer prices of agricultural products**  
**Indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles**  
**Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli**  
**EG—index van producentenprijzen van landbouwprodukten**

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**Kvartalsbulletin for industriproduktionen**  
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**Bollettino trimestrale della produzione industriale**  
**Kwartaalbulletin van de industriële produktie**

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BFR 900 DKR 147,50 DM 57 FF 121

LIT 21 450 HFL 61,50 UKL 14.40 USD 25

**Statistisk kvartalsbulletin for jern og stål**  
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**Quarterly iron and steel statistical bulletin**  
**Bulletin trimestriel des statistiques sidérurgiques**  
**Bollettino trimestrale delle statistiche siderurgiche**  
**Driemaandelijks statistisch bulletin ijzer en staal**

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**Månedsbulletin – Stål**  
**Monatsbericht – Stahl**  
**Monthly bulletin – Steel**  
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**Maandelijks bulletin – Staal**

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BFR 400	DKR 65,50	DM 25,50	FF 54
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**Industriens konjunkturindikatorer**  
**Konjunkturindikatoren für die Industrie**  
**Industrial short-term trends**  
**Indicateurs conjoncturels de l'industrie**  
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**Conjunctuurindicatoren van de industrie**

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BFR 500	DKR 82	DM 32	FF 67
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**Månedsbulletin – Kul**  
**Monatsbulletin – Kohle**  
**Monthly bulletin – Coal**  
**Bulletin mensuel – Charbon**  
**Bollettino mensile – Carbone**  
**Maandelijks bulletin – Kolen**

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BFR 300	DKR 49	DM 19	FF 40,50
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**Monatsbulletin – Kohlenwasserstoffe**  
**Monthly bulletin – Hydrocarbons**  
**Bulletin mensuel – Hydrocarbures**  
**Bollettino mensile – Idrocarburi**  
**Maandelijks bulletin – Koolwaterstoffen**

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**Maandelijks bulletin – Elektriciteit**

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LIT26 200	HFL75	UKL17.60	USD30.50	

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**Monatsbulletin der Außenhandelsstatistik**  
**Monthlyexternaltradebulletin**  
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**Bollettino mensile del commercio estero**  
**Maandbulletin van de buitenlandse handel**

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BFR 1 500	DKR246	DM95	FF201,50
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**Monatsübersichten des Verkehrs**  
**Monthlytables of transport**  
**Tableaux mensuels des transports**  
**Tabella mensili dei trasporti**  
**Maandgegevens van het vervoer**

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BFR 1 250	DKR205	DM79,50	FF168
LIT29 800	HFL85	UKL20	USD34.50

**Eurostat-Mitteilungen**  
**Eurostat news**  
**Informations de l'Eurostat**

ISSN 0378-505X

ISSN 0378-4207

ISSN 0378-360X

(DE.EN.FR)

(monatlich - monthly - mensuel)

Gratuit

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**Verzeichnis der Neuerwerbungen der Bibliothek**  
**List of additions to the library**  
**Bulletin des acquisitions de la Bibliothèque**  
**Bollettino delle acquisizioni della Biblioteca**  
**Lijst van aanwinsten van de Bibliotheek**

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BFR700	DKR115	DM44,50	FF94
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Oplysningsblad om dokumentation. A-udgaven  
 Dokumentationsbulletin. Ausgabe A  
 Documentation bulletin. Series A  
 Bulletin de renseignement documentaire. Edition A  
 Bollettino di documentazione. Edizione A  
 Documentatiebulletin. Uitgave A

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(Mult.)

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BFR 1 000 DKR 164 DM 63,50 FF 134,50

LIT 23 800 HFL 68 UKL 16 USD 27,50

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EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT-  
 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN -  
 PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Information	Gratis
Informationen	Gratis
Information	Gratis
Informations	Gratuit
Informazioni	Gratuito
Informaties	Gratis

(uregelmæssig / unregelmäßig / irregular / irrégulier / irregolare / onregelmätig)  
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

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 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Information	Gratis
Informationen	Gratis
Information	Gratis
Informations	Gratuit
Informazioni	Gratuito
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*Δελτίον πληροφοριών (περιοδική εκδοσις)*  
 (DA.D.E.F.I.NL.ελληνικά)

**Euroforum.** Europa von Tag zu Tag  
**Euroforum.** Europe day by day  
**Euroforum.** L'Europe au jour le jour  
**Euroforum.** L'Europa giorno per giorno  
**Euroforum.** Europa van dag tot dag  
 (DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

**Nationale afgørelser vedrørende fællesskabsretten.** Ufuldstændig fortegnelse over offentliggjorte afgørelser

**Einzelstaatliche Entscheidungen über Gemeinschaftsrecht.** Unvollständiges Fundstellenverzeichnis veröffentlichter Entscheidungen

**National Decisions concerning Community Law.**  
 Selective list of references to published cases

**Décisions nationales relatives au Droit communautaire.** Liste sélective de références aux décisions publiées

**Decisioni nazionali riguardanti il Diritto comunitario.** Elenco indicativo di riferimenti alle decisioni pubblicate

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**Gewerkschaftsinformationen**  
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**Informations syndicales**  
**Informazione sindacale**  
**Vakbondsvoorlichting**  
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**Landbouwbuletin** Gratis  
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**Ekspresinformation – Vegetabilsk produktion** Gratis  
**Schnellbericht – Pflanzliche Erzeugung** Gratis  
**Rapid information – Crop production** Gratis  
**Note rapide – Production végétale** Gratuit  
**Nota rapida – Produzione vegetale** Gratuito  
**Spøedbericht – Plantaardige produktie** Gratis  
 (uregelmæssig / unregelmäßig / irregular / irrégulier /  
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**Ekspresinformation – Landbrugspriser** Gratis  
**Schnellbericht – Agrarpreise** Gratis  
**Rapid information – Agricultural Prices** Gratis  
**Note rapide – Prix agricoles** Gratuit  
**Nota rapida – Prezzi agricoli** Gratuito  
**Spøedbericht – Landbouwprijzen** Gratis  
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 irregolare / onregelmatig)  
 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

**Udvalgte artikler. Bibliotek Luxembourg**  
**Ausgewählte Zeitschriftenaufsätze. Bibliothek**  
 Luxembourg  
**Selected articles. Library Luxembourg**  
**Articles sélectionnés. Bibliothèque Luxembourg**  
**Articoli selezionati. Biblioteca Lussemburgo.**  
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DOMSTOLEN - GERICHTSHOF - COURT OF JUSTICE  
 COUR DE JUSTICE - CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA - HOF VAN  
 JUSTITIE

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**Information om De europæiske Fællesskabers**  
**Domstol**  
 (kvartalsvis) Gratis

**Mitteilungen über den Gerichtshof der Europä-**  
**ischen Gemeinschaften**  
 (vierteljährlich) Gratis

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**pean Communities**  
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**Informations sur la Cour de justice des Commu-**  
**nautés européennes**  
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**nità europee**  
 (trimestrale) Gratuito

**Informatie betreffende het Hof van Justitie van de**  
**Europese Gemeenschappen**  
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