

Bulletin
of the
**EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES**

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No 10

1978
11th year

Commission

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The Bulletin of the European Communities reports on the activities of the Commission and the other Community institutions. It is edited by the Secretariat-General of the Commission (rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels) and published eleven times a year (one issue covers July and August) in the official Community languages and Spanish.

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The following reference system is used: the first digit indicates the part number, the second digit the chapter number and the subsequent digit or digits the point number. Citations should therefore read as follows: Bull. EC 1-1977, point 1.1.3 or 2.2.36.

Supplements to the Bulletin are published in a separate series at irregular intervals. They contain official Commission material (e.g. communications to the Council, programmes, reports and proposals). The Supplements do not appear in Spanish.

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

No 10
1978
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PART ONE
SPECIAL FEATURES

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

BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

DKR = Dansk krone

FF = Franc français

DM = Deutsche Mark

LIT = Lira italiana

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

UKL = Pound sterling

IRL = Irish pound

USD = United States Dollar

1. Portugal: Opening of accession negotiations

Portugal: Opening of accession negotiations

1.1.1. Negotiations for Portugal's accession opened formally in Luxembourg on 17 October. This new phase in the enlargement of the Community followed the application for accession presented by the Portuguese Government on 28 March 1977¹ and the favourable Opinion given by the Commission on 17 May 1978² and confirmed by the Council on 6 June.³

At this ministerial-level session the Community was represented by Mr Klaus von Dohnanyi, Minister of State of the Federal Republic of Germany and President of the Council, who was accompanied by Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr Lorenzo Natali, President and Vice-President of the Commission. The Portuguese delegation was headed by Mr Carlos Jorge Mendes Correia Gago, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and included Mr Victor Constâncio, Head of the Portuguese European Integration Committee, and Mr António de Siqueira Freire, the Portuguese Ambassador to the European Communities.

Judging from the tone of the speeches and talks a particularly constructive spirit attended this formal opening of the negotiations. The official statements made at the meeting—which are discussed below—show that it has now been decided that negotiations are to go ahead at a normal pace.

Mr von Dohnanyi, President of the Council

1.1.2. In his capacity as spokesman for the European Communities, the President of the Council welcomed the Portuguese representatives to already familiar surroundings.

Looking backwards, Mr von Dohnanyi outlined the development of relations between the Community and Portugal, which were first established with the conclusion of agreements on the liberalization of trade in 1972. After the process leading to the re-establish-

ment of pluralist democracy began on 25 April 1974, the Community had demonstrated its solidarity by granting extensive emergency aid. Finally, in 1976, an additional protocol extending cooperation to areas other than trade relations had been added to existing agreements.

After recalling the democratic ideals on which European unification was founded, the President of the Council described the specific context in which the accession negotiations were to be conducted.

Firstly, Portugal must accept the Treaties and their attendant political objectives as well as the various decisions adopted since their entry into force—what is known as the *acquis communautaire*. Mr von Dohnanyi then gave a brief summary of the process of European unification: achievement of customs union, definition of common agricultural and commercial policies, progress in social and transport policies, introduction of a regional policy, creation of a system of own resources, harmonization of legislation, increased economic convergence and, of particular importance, the positive results of the European Council meeting held in Bremen last July,⁴ which had represented a further step towards economic and monetary union. These various endeavours had led 'not only to the effective economic interpenetration of the various Community markets but also to greater mutual understanding between Governments and peoples'.

The President of the Council also included all the commitments entered into *vis-à-vis* non-Community countries in the *acquis communautaire* referred to above and stressed that 'enlargement as such is only conceivable

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

² Bull. EC 5-1978, point 1.1.2 and Supplement 5/78 — Bull. EC.

³ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 1.1.6.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

as a further contribution to the strengthening of the process of continuous creation which the Community is experiencing and not as a way of weakening or diluting its institutional structures or its powers of action'.

The second basis of negotiations was a logical extension of the first: 'the adjustment problems which may arise for either side must be resolved by transitional measures and not by a change in Community rules'. These transitional measures might, however, vary from sector to sector and were to follow 'pricise timetables'.

The President of the Council then referred to the Greek and Spanish applications, saying that these applications must be taken into account though each applicant would be treated on the basis of its specific circumstances.

As regards the timetable of the negotiations, he suggested that customs union and external relations should be the first subjects of discussion.

Lastly, though the negotiations now formally embarked on could cover only problems of accession, Mr von Dohnanyi turned his attention to Portugal's economic situation. He stressed that the Community realized 'the importance and urgency of re-establishing conditions for economic and monetary stability in Portugal and for gradually reducing the balance of payments deficit'. The Community was prepared to study and examine any supplementary measures which might assist Portugal's efforts, the success of which would facilitate its integration into the Community.

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission

1.1.3. The President of the Commission concentrated in his address on two basic is-

sues. Firstly, he expressed the Commission's satisfaction at the opening of negotiations following Portugal's return to democracy. In this connection he quoted the formal declaration made by the Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Copenhagen in April 1978: 'respect for and maintenance of representative democracy and human rights in each Member State are essential elements of membership of the European Communities'.¹

Mr Jenkins drew attention to the rule of the European Parliament which would be kept informed of progress in the negotiations. He also pointed out that the forthcoming European Parliamentary elections would consolidate democracy in the Community and that other developments should be expected, such as the introduction of a European Monetary System.

Mr Jenkins then turned to the negotiations themselves, pointing out that parallel discussions would be held to determine what the Community could do to support the efforts of the Portuguese Government to restore economic stability since simply joining the Community would not solve Portugal's current economic difficulties. The success of these efforts would inevitably be an important factor in determining the conditions under which Portugal was to be integrated into the Community, in particular the length of the transitional period. The Commission was therefore ready to open consultations on the nature and scale of Portugal's needs and to consider what support the Community might provide.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, Preliminary Chapter: 'Declaration on democracy'.

Mr Correia Gago, Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs

1.1.4. After thanking the other speakers, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs described his country's application for accession as a direct extension of the process of return to democracy. Portugal endorsed the Treaties of Rome and Paris, their attendant objectives and the targets laid down for economic and social progress. The present three applications for membership confirmed the Community's role as catalyst and instrument for the construction of a democratic Europe. At the same time, however, Portugal's commitment was a pledge of political stability in Europe and of Europe's increasingly important role in preserving peace. For its part, Portugal was contributing its skill and experience in dialogue with other continents.

Extracts from the second section of the Portuguese Minister's speech are given below.

'... I would first like to stress that we see our application and the opening of negotiations as a positive step forward in our relations. We accept the consequences and are aware of the obligations involved.

We endorse the Treaties of Paris and Rome and the *acquis communautaire* in its entirety; in other words we go along with the Community's internal achievements and external commitments.

Moreover, aware as we are that the Community is constantly evolving—never at a standstill—we accept and indeed look forward to any development and progress, particularly on the political front and in the achievement of economic and monetary union, which might take place during the period leading up to accession. We also welcome the forthcoming direct elections to the European Parliament.

... As far as future progress is concerned we look forward to being kept informed of new developments—how exactly is still to be worked out—so that we will be in a position to assume our responsibilities and accept our dues when the time comes. We would also like to be involved as soon as possible in the pol-

itical cooperation arrangements between the Member States.

This said, I would like to comment very briefly on Portuguese feelings towards certain aspects of the negotiations. We feel that it will be possible to achieve industrial customs union without too much difficulty, but only, after a transitional period. We also intend to do all we can during the negotiations to bring Portuguese import duties as closely into line as possible with the common customs tariff.

As far as the common commercial policy and Community commitments to non-member countries are concerned, we do not expect any major difficulties here either. Here too the transitional periods and the protocols laying down import arrangements for Portugal and the non-member countries involved will provide the time and basis for the necessary solutions.

This, however, is not true of agriculture. We must accept that we will need longer before we can adopt certain Community market organizations and price rules as in some cases productivity and prices in Portugal are further away from those of the Community than in others. Portugal must carry on with the task of modifying structures and modernizing technologies with a view to developing production capacity, increasing productivity and guaranteeing farmers incomes and living standards on a par with those of other workers.

... It is an accepted fact that Portuguese agriculture does not pose a threat to the farmers of the Nine. The normal development of our agriculture combined with our agricultural policy plans should enable us to concentrate on complementing Community production, where this is both possible and desirable. I am also convinced that the general climate of questioning now prevailing in the Community institutions with regard to the common agricultural policy will produce solutions which will enable the newly enlarged Community to continue to assume its internal and external responsibilities without jeopardizing the basic principles and objectives of the *acquis communautaire*.

... Finally, to turn to the important question of the length of the transitional period, I feel strongly that this can only be decided as the negotiations proceed. Balanced continuation of the negotiations, in the interests of both parties, will produce flexible solutions involving fixed deadlines, which will obviously have to vary depending on the transitional measures involved, and safeguard machinery in line with Community rules.

... The official opening of negotiations comes at a time when Portugal is facing serious economic and financial problems. This to us is proof of the fact that the solution to these problems must come first and foremost from the efforts of the people of Portugal; admittedly, a general upturn in the Western economy would do a lot to help. At any event, these problems will not be overcome without solidarity and support from the countries with which Portugal has the closest political and economic ties.

We must remember that Portugal is currently in the throes of a stringent stabilization plan designed to improve its serious balance-of-payments deficit. This effort is essential in the short term if the financial situation is to improve and provide a sound basis for stepping up activity. But this period of austerity must be as brief as possible if it is not to compromise growth, which can only be achieved by an upsurge in investment and in overall demand. Direct investment from abroad, if properly directed, would help considerably.

At any event, if we are to reduce the gap between the levels of development in Portugal and elsewhere in the Community, we must not only work for rapid and sustained growth of the Portuguese economy but we must also eliminate the weaknesses in our industrial and agricultural structures.

... Accession must not impede or, worse still, totally prevent normal progress towards more advanced technologies and better vertical integration. For this to be possible we would hope that the Community will not apply import restrictions to the most competitive Portuguese products during the period leading up to accession; we would also hope that the Community would consider modifying the rules laid down in the 1972 free trade agreement on a case-by-case basis. If we are successfully to complete projects important to the development of the Portuguese economy, Portugal should be recognized as a development region and, as such, be entitled to national aid and to privileged access to the Community's financial instruments during a transitional period.

But the real answer must be for Portugal and the Community to undertake a joint programme of practical measures during the negotiation period with a view to strengthening the economic and social situation in Portugal and hence paving the way for the successful outcome of accession, both for my country and the Community...

*

1.1.5. At the close of the session, Mr von Dohnanyi presented the Portuguese Minister with the 'political cooperation' dossier containing a set of basic documents, thus opening the information procedure approved by the Nine in the context of political cooperation.

It was also agreed that the Ministers' deputies should hold their first meeting before the end of the year when they will draw up the negotiation timetable and procedure. The negotiations themselves are to start early in 1979.

2. Meeting of Ministers of Justice

Ministers of Justice

1.2.1. A meeting of the Ministers of Justice of the Member States of the Community—the third of its kind—was held in Luxembourg on 9 October under the chairmanship of Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel, Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Like those before it, it was two meetings combined: a meeting of the Council and a conference of Ministers of Justice meeting within the Council. The Court of Justice of the Communities was represented by its President, Mr Hans Kutscher, and the Commission by Mr Davignon.

The first two meetings of Ministers of Justice were held in Luxembourg on 3 June 1971¹ and in Brussels on 26 November 1974.² The latest meeting dealt among other things with various aspects of the approximation of laws, the functioning of the Court of Justice, the possible setting-up of an administrative tribunal to adjudicate disputes between the Community institutions and their staff, knowledge of Community law and certain specific points raised by various delegations.

The Ministers of Justice held their first-ever political cooperation meeting on 10 October. Items on the agenda included the fight against terrorism and the European judicial area. The Commission was represented by its Vice-President Mr Natali.

Conference of Ministers of Justice

Extension of the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments

1.2.2. The representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council signed the Convention on the Accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom to the Convention on Jurisdic-

tion and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters and to the Protocol on its Interpretation by the Court of Justice.³

The accession of these three Member States to the 1968 Convention,⁴ known as the Brussels Convention (which entered into force on 1 February 1973⁵), and to the Protocol on its Interpretation by the Court of Justice of June 1971⁶ (which entered into force on 1 September 1975) brings an area of major importance for the citizen and for the exercise of his rights into line with the enlargement of the Community.

When they joined the Community the three new Member States undertook to accede to the judgments Convention and the Protocol on its interpretation. Negotiations for this purpose commenced in 1972⁷ in order to make the necessary adjustments to the texts, having regard, *inter alia*, to the legal characteristics peculiar to the law of the three new Member States and the importance to them of certain economic sectors. That it has been possible to make these adjustments while preserving the substance of the Convention is a measure of their success.

The purpose of the 1968 Convention is, of course, to simplify the formalities governing the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts or tribunals. To this end, the Convention first of all lays down rules concerning jurisdiction in civil and commercial matters. It goes on to lay down a procedure for the enforcement of judgments given in another Member State which is both simpler than the traditional rules and speedy because proceedings are not adversary in the initial stage.

¹ Bull. EC 7-1971, Part One, Chap. I.

² Bull. EC 11-1974, points 1101 to 1110.

³ OJ L 304 of 30.10.1978.

⁴ Supplement 2/69 — Bull. EC.

⁵ OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

⁶ Supplement 4/71 — Bull. EC.

⁷ Bull. EC 11-1972, point 14.

However, in the event of refusal to enforce or where the party against whom enforcement is sought contests the substance of the judgment, a more complex procedure intended to offer a maximum of guarantees and thus involving adversary proceedings is provided for.

Both the Brussels Convention and the Protocol on its interpretation have acquired major practical significance. Hundreds of judgments in the Member States have been based on the Convention and a series of rulings by the Court have settled basic questions of its interpretation.

In addition to the technical adjustments resulting from the geographical extension of the Community, the chief amendments to the Convention concern the following fields:

- (i) there are particular provisions to take account of the special features of United Kingdom trust law;
- (ii) a series of provisions on maritime law have been added to take particular account of the extent to which United Kingdom courts exercise jurisdiction in this area;
- (iii) to take account of the dimension which the accession of the United Kingdom adds to the insurance market in the European Community, several amendments have been made to the provisions governing insurance contracts, which form a separate section of the Convention. In particular the possibility of concluding agreements on jurisdiction has been extended in two directions: on the one hand by making express provision for the possibility of concluding such agreements with policy-holders who are not habitually resident in the Community, and on the other by enumerating the risks which may be covered by insurance contracts in respect of which the Convention allows the conclusion of jurisdiction clauses. These risks mainly concern the transport sector;
- (iv) to take account of the development of the law since the signing of the Convention of 1968, new provisions have been introduced on consumer protection. The principle objective is to give the final consumer more say in the choice of courts with jurisdiction to hear cases involving the consumer and the vendor.

When signing the Convention of Accession, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States declared that they intended to use their best endeavours to ensure that the Convention is ratified quickly so that these provisions, which are of great importance in creating harmonized procedu-

ral law in the Community, can enter into force as soon as possible.

Council Proceedings

Mergers of public limited liability companies: adoption of the third Directive

1.2.3. On 9 October the Council formally adopted¹ the third company law Directive, based on Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty, concerning harmonization of the rules on mergers of public limited liability companies governed by the laws of one and the same Member State. The proposal for a Directive was submitted by the Commission to the Council on 16 June 1970² and amended in December 1975 following enlargement.

The directive is designed to coordinate the procedures for and effects of mergers and similar operations in order to arrive at an equivalent degree of protection throughout the Community for the members, creditors and employees of companies involved in such operations.

The provisions of the Directive, which must be transposed into national law within three years, define what is meant by a merger, stipulate those companies which may be merged, lay down minimum requirements with regard to the content, publication and examination of the merger plan to be drawn up by the administrative or management bodies and determine the powers of general meetings and the rights of individual shareholders and of minority shareholders. Other articles are concerned with protecting the interests of creditors, in particular debenture holders.

The protection of employees in the event of mergers and similar operations has been dealt with in a specific Directive on the maintenance of employees' rights in the event of transfers of undertakings, which was adopted

¹ OJ L 295 of 20.10.1978.

² Supplement 5/70 — Bull. EC.

on 4 February 1977.¹ In view of the degree of protection afforded by this Directive and the short space of time which has elapsed since it was adopted, the new Directive reaffirms the existing protection by making reference to the specific Directive of 1977.

One of the main features of a merger is the transfer of all the assets and liabilities; shareholders of the company being acquired become shareholders of the acquiring company, and the company being acquired ceases to exist. The company acquired may, however, under certain conditions, take action with regard to the transfer of some of its assets. The Directive also governs the grounds and detailed procedures for rendering mergers void; such nullity may be declared only under certain conditions. These rules apply similarly in the case of merger by the formation of a new company.

Adoption of the third company law Directive might also facilitate negotiations on a convention, currently being prepared by an inter-governmental group of experts, on mergers between public limited liability companies of different Member States.

Matters concerning the Court of Justice

Functioning of the Court

1.2.4. On the basis of a memorandum from the Court of Justice² on the measures which it deems necessary for its proper functioning now and in the future, the Council held a discussion after which it agreed on the following statement:

'The Council of the European Communities,
— having taken note of the memorandum from the Court on the measures it deems necessary to ensure its proper functioning now and in the future, shares the Court's concern that the quality and output of legal work should be maintained,

— confirms its determination to introduce all measures within its power to enable the Court, in view of the significant increase in its work load, to continue carrying out con-

scientiously and rapidly the tasks entrusted to it pursuant to the Treaties,

— states that it is favourably disposed to an adaptation of the rules of procedure, whilst respecting fundamental principles of procedure and judicial organization, such as to ensure that the Court functions as smoothly as possible and that the time taken by proceedings is kept within reasonable limits,

— takes note of the Court's suggestions for an increase in the number of Judges and Advocates-General,

— instructs the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine as soon as possible all the proposals which the Court may submit in the light of today's discussions and to submit an initial report within six months of the submission of such proposals.'

Other matters concerning the Court

1.2.5. The Council also noted a statement submitted by the United Kingdom delegation concerning participation by Member States in cases before the Court of Justice, and held an exchange of views on the matter, at the end of which it instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to study the issues raised.

The Council also agreed to defer until its next meeting the question raised by the German delegation, of the jurisdiction of the Court to interpret conventions, i.e. international conventions concluded by the Member States, that are connected with the objectives of the Communities.

¹ OJ L 61 of 5.3.1977; Bull. EC 12-1976, points 1307 and 2218 and 2-1977, point 2.1.23.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.3.

Possible setting up of an Administrative Tribunal of the European Communities

1.2.6. The Council took note of the Commission proposal of 4 August 1978 for a regulation amending the Staff Regulations of Officials and setting up an Administrative Tribunal of the European Communities¹ to hear disputes between the institutions and their staff, and of the view expressed by the Court in its letter of 22 July 1974 that the tribunal can be set up by amending the Staff Regulations of Officials.

In view of the fact that a decision on the proposal cannot be taken until the Opinions of the European Parliament and of the Court of Justice are known, and having regard to the decision taken by it in November 1974, whereby it agreed in principle that a court of first instance should be set up, the Council agreed to make provision for a court of first instance which will decide issues both of law and of fact in disputes between members of the staff and the appointing authority, reserving to the Court jurisdiction as a court of final instance, for all questions of law.

It requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to ensure that discussions are started on this proposal as soon as the above Opinions have been received, and to ensure that work thereon is concluded if possible within nine months.

Knowledge of Community law

1.2.7. As it had already done at its meeting in November 1974,² the Council also discussed measures to improve knowledge and accessibility of Community law. In a declaration adopted following its discussion it stated that since 1974 significant progress had been achieved in this area, particularly as regards the consolidation of Council and Commission acts. With regard to the work on

computerization of legal documents, it welcomed the fact that the information available in the inter-institutional documentation system is to be made accessible to the Member States and, within the limits of the means available, to those subject to Community law.

The Council declaration also takes note of the arrangements whereby a source index to Community legislation will be prepared, and notes with satisfaction that the source index will be published in the course of 1979. Lastly, the Council welcomed the intention of the Court of Justice to respond to the wish, expressed by the Council in November 1974, that a card filing system of its case law as well as of the case law of the courts of Member States concerning Community law be set up and information as to the contents thereof published. The declaration invites the Member States and the Community institutions to assist the Court to this end in every way possible.

Other business

Child custody

1.2.8. On the basis of a memorandum from the Belgian Delegation, the Council held an exchange of views on the recognition of judgments relating to child custody. The reason for this proposal, which is related to the 1968 Convention on jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments,³ is the increasing number of cases of lawful abduction, which occurs when a parent who does not have custody of a child removes it to his country of origin. At the close of the discussion,

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.2.

² Bull. EC 11-1974, points 1105 to 1108.

³ Supplement 2/69 — Bull. EC and OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

which revealed the existence of differences of opinion on the substance of the problem and which covered not only the question of conformity with the Treaties, but also the advisability and the procedural aspects of a Community initiative, the Council agreed to set up a working party of experts under the aegis of the Commission to report on the progress and prospects of the work being done by the Council of Europe and by the Hague Conference on Private International Law and, in the light of its findings, to explore the possibility of working out a complementary solution or, if necessary, an alternative solution at the level of the Nine.

Limitation periods for debts under civil law

1.2.9. The Council was also asked by the Belgian Delegation to consider the problems caused by the difficulties encountered in repaying debts (subsidies, refunds) in certain cases involving the faulty application of Community law, particularly in the field of agriculture. Payments wrongly made are currently reimbursed under national laws which lay down periods of limitation, the length of which varies greatly (from several months to ten years), thereby causing considerable distortion from the economic point of view. The Belgian Delegation therefore called for the introduction of a uniform period (e.g. five years) for the time-barring of debts connected with the application of Community law. The Council of Ministers of Justice will resume study of this matter at its next meeting, the date of which has not been fixed.



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN OCTOBER 1978**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

European Monetary System

2.1.1. The setting-up of the future European Monetary System, the plan for which had been high on the agenda of the European Council in Bremen,¹ has been the subject since July of numerous meetings, discussions and proposals in various forms: the Council, the Commission, specialist committees, Ministers of Finance and Governors of the Central Banks of Community countries.

Council

2.1.2. The preparation of this system was the main topic discussed by the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) at its meeting in Luxembourg on 16 October. On the basis of new reports from the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks, the Council examined in particular the main problems relating to the intervention rules and credit mechanisms of the new system. It asked the two Committees to draw up reports in the light of its discussions in time for the next Council meeting to be held on 20 November.

The Council then heard a new interim report from the Chairman of the Economic Policy Committee on its concurrent study of the measures required to reinforce, within the framework of the European Monetary System, the weaker economies in the Community. A written report from the Economic Policy Committee is to be submitted to the Council at its meeting on 20 November.

During the Council's brief discussion of this topic on 16 October, several delegations again stressed the importance they attached to the outcome of this work.

Commission

2.1.3. On 27 October² the Commission sent to the Council two proposals for Regulations which would provide the legal basis for implementing the European Monetary System (EMS) on 1 January 1979; they do not affect the political decisions to be taken by the European Council in Brussels on 5 and 6 December.

One of these proposals is designed to change the value of the unit of account used by the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF), which had been fixed at 0.88867088 grammes of fine gold in 1973. The Commission points out in the proposal that any reference to gold for the purpose of defining the value of currencies and thus of units of account no longer conforms with the rules in force in the international monetary system and that the arrangements for setting-up the new European Monetary System provide for the use of a unit of account defined in terms of a 'basket' of Member States' currencies. Under the proposal submitted to the Council, this unit of account, known as the ECU, would be defined as the sum of the following amounts of the currencies of Member States: 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 and 0.00759 Irish pounds.

The second of the Commission proposals is designed to deal with the consequences of the adoption of the ECU as the unit of account used by the EMCF. It provides, firstly, for the European Monetary Cooperation Fund to receive monetary reserves from the monetary authorities of the Community Member States and to issue ECU against

¹ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2.

² OJ C 266 of 10.11.1978.

such assets, and, secondly, for the ECU issued by the Fund to be used as a means of settlement between the monetary authorities of the Member States and for transactions between those authorities and the Fund.

Realignment of the central rates of certain currencies

2.1.4. At their meeting at Senningen (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg) on 15 October, the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the countries participating in the European currency 'snake' agreed to revalue the German mark by 4% and the Belgo-Luxembourg franc and the guilder by 2% against the EMUA (European monetary unit of account used for the operations of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund).

This was the seventh revaluation of the German currency since its creation in 1948; the first three took place before the introduction of the 'snake' and the last but one within the Community exchange rate system dates back to 17 October 1976.

This currency realignment was rendered necessary by the strain besetting the European exchanges in recent weeks as a result of the continuing flight from the dollar into the mark and gold and the persistent rumours of a revaluation of the mark prior to the launching of the new European Monetary System.

Economic situation

Annual report on the economic situation in the Community

2.1.5. On 23 October the Commission transmitted to the Council its report on the economic situation in the Community for

1978-79. Under the Council Decision of 18 February 1974¹ on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States, the Council is required, before the end of the year, to adopt the annual report on the economic situation in the Community and to set the economy policy guidelines to be followed by each Member State next year. Once adopted, the report must be brought to the attention of the national parliaments so that it may be used in budget debates.

The 1978-79 annual report transmitted by the Commission to the Council restates the main economic and monetary objectives for the Community, describes developments in the principal macro-economic aggregates and sketches the economic outlook for 1979. It makes it plain that continuation of concerted action at Community level and the creation of a European Monetary System are the two main requirements for improving economic performance further in the next few years.

Community objectives

2.1.6. The theme of the report is that, while its economic performance is improving in several respects, the Community is still in a transitional phase. In any case, concerted action must be consolidated and strengthened in view of the forthcoming establishment of a European Monetary System.

While continuing to build up its economic and monetary system from within, the Community is also seeking to strengthen the bases for its cooperation with non-member countries. The Bonn western economic summit and the Community's decision to open the European Monetary System to non-Member States having particularly close economic links with the Community are two examples illustrating the Community's commitment to the world economy and to constructive cooperation with non-Community countries. A major purpose of efforts

¹ OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974.

to strengthen the Community's economic and monetary system is also to restore conditions favourable to growth, this to include continuous adjustment of economic structures.

The economic outlook

2.1.7. The annual report indicates the adjustments which have occurred in the Community's key macro-economic aggregates since the 1973 oil crisis, supplies the latest estimates relating to these aggregates for the Community for 1978 and gives the Commission forecasts for 1979 on the basis of policies described in the report.

This year and next are seen as a period of gradual rather than dramatic recovery. The growth rate is now picking up and substantial improvements have been achieved with regard to prices and the external payments situation. It has proved possible both to narrow down the 'spread' of inflation rates and to reduce their average level, and the current account payments situations are now in better balance (the deficits of France, Italy and the United Kingdom have been reduced or have become surpluses and Belgium and the Netherlands have moved into balance or slight deficit). Unemployment appears to have stopped growing in the Community as a whole and it is even beginning to fall in some Member States.

The relevant figures for the years 1977 to 1979 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

	1977	1978 ¹	1979 ¹
GDP growth (volume)	2.3%	(2.6%)	(3.5%)
Rise in consumer prices	9.1%	(6.9%)	(7%)
Current account ('000 million EUA)	+1.7	(+8.3)	(+8.5)
Proportion of labour force unemployed	5.5%	(5.7%)	(5.6%)

¹ Estimates.

An economic strategy for 1979

2.1.8. The continuation and intensification of the concerted action started at Community level this summer and the establishment of a lasting and effective European Monetary System are, the report says, the main bases for achieving more satisfactory results in the future.

The main aim of concerted action is to dovetail national measures into a more comprehensive and more coherent Community action, and so restore the beneficial effects of economic multipliers. For this purpose, Community procedures for coordinating Member States' policies should be strengthened and, in particular, a closer link established between budgetary and monetary policy.

The second element, monetary stability, particularly between European countries, is in itself a priority objective. Nothing is more harmful for demand management policy and for growth than a situation disrupted by internal or external monetary instability.

In this connection, the report mentions the main features of the proposals being studied in the context of the European Monetary System and their implications for general economic policy in the next few years.

Lastly, the report outlines the policy guidelines to be followed for 1979, notably by supplementing and updating the description of the decisions taken this summer for each member country in the context of concerted action.

Annual economic review 1978-79

2.1.9. On 23 October the Commission transmitted to the Council, together with the 1978-79 annual report on the economic situation in the Community, an economic review which analyses, for the last few years, the main aspects of the economic situation in the Community and the macro-economic policy pursued.

This very full economic analysis—which is outlined below—is accompanied by statistical

tables providing annual data since the inception of the EEC in 1958; it has been transmitted, annexed to the annual report, to the other Community institutions.

Growth — the condition that must be met if our economies are to be properly restructured — The economic review shows the Community's hesitant performance in the period since the 1973 oil crisis against the pattern of stronger and more stable growth in the preceding decade. It describes how the sharp recovery of 1976 gave way to a phase of slower growth in 1977 and 1978 and how a more expansionary policy got under way in the course of 1978, partly as a result of the Council's concerted action Decision, adopted on 24 July.¹

Unemployment — a national problem which has now become a Community problem as well — Slackening growth has affected the labour markets: employment has stabilized at a low level after a sharp decline in 1975 and 1976, but unemployment has worsened because the rapid increase in the population of working age has been only partly offset by a virtual cessation of net immigration from outside the Community. The results of a number of long-run projections suggest that the increase in the population of working age will gather further momentum in the first half of the 1980s but will then come to a relatively abrupt halt under the impact of the decline in birthrates that started in 1965.

Prices and incomes policy — Considerable progress has been made in the fight against inflation in 1978, with the average rise in consumer prices in the Community falling well below the double-digit level for the first time since 1973. Price control policies have been widely used, but have largely been abandoned. Incomes policy and wage bargaining developments are also reviewed; the overall picture that emerges is one of vigorous action by governments to contain the rise in nominal wages and salaries.

Convergence of national policies — Substantial progress has been made in reducing both the 'spread' of inflation rates and their average level. On the other hand, differences in income levels, by Member State and by region, have not on the whole lessened, although the rapid growth of the Irish economy is a relatively new and very welcome development.

The inequality of *per capita* income between Member States is also shown to be much less when measured on the basis of purchasing-power parities rather than on that of market exchange rates.

Concerted budgetary policies — The budgetary policy pursued, which has led in particular to the concerted action Decision of 24 July, has had to respond to the double challenge of countering both the deep recession and the tendency in many countries for public expenditure and transfers to grow excessively in relation to gross national product.

Monetary policy — The review charts the course of monetary policy, including the relatively new experience for most Member States of fixing quantified money-supply or credit-expansion objectives. It briefly discusses the prospects for fuller harmonization of such policies in the Community, a task which will be increasingly important with the establishment of a European Monetary System.

Balance of payments — On the subject of the Community's balance of payments since the 1973 oil crisis, the Commission document shows how the Community's current account has performed in relation to the world balance of payments structure and how 1978 has seen the Community's first substantial surplus since the 1973 crisis. Exchange rate changes are compared with relative price performances, thus providing an indicator of developments in competitiveness.

Structural change — The nature of structural changes in the Community's economy since the 1973 oil crisis is analysed and compared with the changes which took place in the previous decade of faster and steadier economic growth.

It emerged that no single industry has escaped the impact of the crisis; however, the range of growth rates between industries vital to the growth process is now apparently not so wide. The relative situation of the food industry has improved, and that of capital and durable goods industries has been only moderately affected, but many branches producing intermediate industrial goods and non-food consumption goods have been amongst those worst hit.

Community loans

New borrowing instrument for promoting investment

2.1.10. Following application of the conciliation procedure between Parliament and the

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.3.

Council,¹ the latter adopted on 16 October² a Decision empowering the Commission to contract loans for the purpose of promoting investment in the Community.

Under this Decision, the Commission will have authority to contract loans not exceeding the equivalent of 1 000 million EUA in principal. The proceeds will be on-lent to finance investment projects which are in line with priority Community objectives in the energy, industry and infrastructure sectors, taking account, amongst other things, of the regional impact of these projects and the need to combat unemployment. Loans will be activated tranche by tranche. The Council will authorize each tranche and also lay down the guidelines for the eligibility of projects, while the Commission will decide whether or not projects are eligible. The European Investment Bank has been given a mandate to grant the loans; it will carry out transactions under this mandate on behalf of, for and at the risk of the Community.

The Council makes clear in its Decision that the arrangements adopted are tentative; as soon as the loans taken up total 800 million EUA, but in any case not more than two years after the adoption of the Decision, it will re-examine the arrangements on the basis of a Commission report on the experience gained.

Medium-term financial assistance

Financial assistance to Italy

2.1.11. On 10 October³ the Council formally adopted the Decision and the Directive adapting the economic policy conditions laid down in connection with the Community loans and medium-term financial assistance granted to Italy. The Council had approved these texts on 24 July.⁴

Monetary Committee

2.1.12. The Monetary Committee met on 10 and 11 October, with Mr Van Ypersele de Strihou in the chair. On the basis of a draft prepared by the alternates, it discussed and adopted a report to the Council and the Commission on the European Monetary System.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.13. The Economic Policy Committee, in its reduced 'budget' composition, organized a seminar in London on 12 and 13 October on 'Financial relationships between Governments and public enterprises'. Among the main topics discussed were the size of the public sector in the various member countries, control over the investments of public enterprises, the methods of working out and fixing public-service charges and the financing and role of public enterprises in the national economies.

On 17 October the Committee, meeting in its reduced 'short-term' composition and chaired by Mr Ciampi, examined the annual economic report for 1978-79 and the annual economic review. It proposed a number of comments and amendments which it asked the Commission's staff to take into account with a view to the adoption of the text by the Commission.

On 26 and 27 October the Committee, with Mr Tietmeyer in the chair, continued to work on its report on the concurrent studies of the measures required to reinforce, in the

¹ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.2.

² OJ L 298 of 25.10.1978.

³ OJ L 291 of 17.10.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.5.

context of the European Monetary System, the weaker economies in the Community.

The Working Party on Public Finance of the Economic Policy Committee held its 18th meeting on 5 October, with Mr Davies presiding. It continued its examination of the extension of annual budgetary guidelines to all of general government and of the financing of budgetary deficits.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

The Commission makes representations to the Members States' Governments

2.1.14. To protect freedom of trade within the Community against the 'rising tide' of restrictive and protectionist measures, the Commission has been obliged to make representations to the Governments of the Member States.

On 18 October the Commission approved the Communication presented by Mr Davignon and decided to address a letter to the Governments of the Member States¹ and, for information, to the President of the Council.

The Commission has seen fit to take this step because the free movement of goods, a prime objective of the Treaty of Rome and foundation of the common market is still running the gauntlet of more and more restrictive measures applied by national public authorities in order to favour certain industries, systems or occupational categories in one Member State or another.

This trend has become far more marked over the last three years, as evidenced by the in-

creasing numbers of complaints coming from a wide variety of sources. The Commission is currently investigating over four hundred cases of barriers to the free movement of goods and this represents only the tip of the iceberg. All the Member States are involved to varying degrees. The letter to the Governments quotes the following main examples of restrictive measures:

(i) Documents (licences, certificates of origin, technical verifications) required for imports and exports. Since the Court has declared insistence on these documents to be illegal, the Commission recently reminded Member States of their obligations in this matter and urged them to abolish such formalities, which currently affect more than 250 tariff headings or subheadings; some seventy complaints on this subject are being investigated.

(ii) National rules laying down technical and quality conditions to which the import and sale of products on the national market are subject. Though indiscriminately applied and for a legitimate purpose (improvement of product quality, protection of life and health), the rules actually act as a deterrent to imports from other Member States. This is particularly true in regard to standards which can lead to the total partitioning of markets. About a hundred cases are being investigated from this angle.

(iii) The fixing of maximum or minimum prices for certain products, which makes it difficult or altogether impossible to import; at least thirty such cases are being investigated.

(iv) Checks at frontiers which are often excessive and without justification.

(v) 'Preferential systems' in favour of national industry in the field of public contracts.

¹ The letter was addressed to the Governments on 6 November.

(vi) Charges having effect equivalent to customs duties and fees for checks.

One feature of this trend towards more protectionism is to be seen in the 'Buy national' campaigns launched in some Member States by means of declarations and encouragements. The Commission has therefore decided to act firmly and promptly and has put this action among its priority tasks. By adopting new, more flexible and speedier internal procedures, it has been able to initiate many infringement procedures on the basis of Article 169 of the EEC Treaty and to do so in half the time previously required. Over the last six months, decisions have been taken in respect of some 265 cases; the procedure of Article 169 was initiated in eighty of them and twenty-five cases have been brought before the Court of Justice.

The consequences of the economic crisis make it even more necessary for the Commission to act. Global coordinated action will be initiated if the situation calls for it and the possibilities of stricter application of the Articles of the Treaty will be explored. The Commission calls upon all the Governments to help it in its difficult task of preserving and developing the free movement of goods within the Community.

Removal of technical barriers to trade

2.1.15. At its meeting on 16 and 17 October the Council adopted or approved three new Directives relating to the removal of technical barriers to trade; they concern motor vehicles, tractors and motorcycles.

Motor vehicles

2.1.16. The first — which was formally adopted — concerns head-rests for motor vehicle seats.¹ It describes the types of head-

rest to be admitted at Community level. This is one of the last specific Directives whose adoption will soon lead to a system of Community type approval of motor vehicles. The Commission proposal was sent to the Council on 31 December 1974.²

Tractors

2.1.17. The Council also adopted a Directive on the installation of lighting devices on tractors;¹ this Directive was proposed by the Commission on 27 June 1974.³ This again is a specific Directive in the lengthy work of harmonization needed to arrive at a system of Community type approval of these machines. The Member States have eighteen months to introduce the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Directive.

Motorcycles

2.1.18. The Council also agreed in principle to a Directive concerning the reduction of the sound level of motorcycles; the Commission submitted the proposal on 17 December 1975.⁴ The Directive sets strict limits for the maximum permissible sound level for motorcycles. It also stipulates that a lowering of the limits will subsequently have to be decided by 1985.

Pharmaceuticals

2.1.19. The Pharmaceutical Committee, set up by Council Decision of 20 May 1975⁵

¹ OJ L 325 of 20.11.1978.

² OJ C 82 of 14.4.1975.

³ Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2115.

⁴ OJ C 54 of 8.3.1976.

⁵ OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

with the aim of advising the Commission and conducting studies on pharmaceutical products, met on 12 and 13 October.

It discussed the legal status of explanatory notes for the use of those applying for authorization to market pharmaceutical products; the notes were compiled by the two groups of experts assigned to examine problems posed by the safety and the efficacy of medicinal products. The Committee also approved certain amendments to the Council Directive of 20 May 1975¹ relating to analytical, pharmaco-toxicological and clinical standards and protocols in respect of the testing of proprietary medicinal products.

Approximation of laws

Company law

Adoption of third Directive: mergers of public limited liability companies

2.1.20. On 9 October² the Council of Ministers of Justice of the Member States meeting in the Council adopted the third Company Law Directive. This Directive, which was proposed by the Commission on 16 June 1970,³ concerns harmonization of the rules on mergers of public limited liability companies governed by the laws of one and the same Member State.

Economic and commercial law

Jurisdiction and enforcement of judgments

Signature of the amended Convention extended to the three new Member States

2.1.21. The Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council at the Conference of Ministers of Justice held on 9 October signed the Convention on the Accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom to the 1968 Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters and to the 1971 Protocol on its Interpretation by the Court of Justice.⁴

Free movement of persons and right of establishment

Professions

Lawyers

2.1.22. For the purposes of applying the Directive of 22 March 1977⁵ to facilitate the effective exercise by lawyers of freedom to provide services, a lawyer's 'professional identity card' designed by the Consultative Committee of Bar Associations of the EEC member countries was presented on 23 October to Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for the in-

¹ OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

² Point 1.2.3 and OJ L 295 of 20.10.1978.

³ Supplement 5/1970 — Bull. EC.

⁴ Point 1.2.2 and OJ L 304 of 30.10.1978.

⁵ OJ L 78 of 26.3.1977 and Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.9.

ternal market. Mr Davignon stressed that this move was altogether in line with the Commission's efforts to facilitate application of the Directive, Article 7 of which stipulates that 'the competent authority of the host Member State may request the person providing the services to establish his qualifications as a lawyer'. The provisions of the March 1977 Directive are to take effect in five months, i.e. the end of March 1979.

Passport union and special rights

2.1.23. The Commission was represented in the person of Mr Davignon at the round table held at the University Institute of Florence from 26 to 28 October on special rights and charter of rights for Community citizens.

Industry: sectoral measures and restructuring

Community action to assist certain sectors

2.1.24. On 31 October¹ the Commission addressed a proposal to the Council relating to Community aid for industrial restructuring and conversion operations; the proposal would provide a special entry in the budget to afford aid for certain branches of industry where such operations are necessary, pursuant to the political decisions taken under this head by the European Council.

The existence of excess production capacity together with the emergence of a new international division of labour have led certain sectors of industry in the Community to undertake restructuring programmes in order to establish, at a stabilized or reduced level of production, a degree of competitiveness which will enable the undertakings concerned to face up to international competition without special protection.

In most cases, the state of the market is such that these undertakings cannot themselves find the necessary resources for restructuring. This is particularly the case in the sectors of shipbuilding, and textiles, and synthetic fibres. In other sectors, such as refining, the necessary redevelopment operations encounter financing difficulties.

The Community's financial aid has a twofold aim: firstly, it is directed at restructuring programmes which invest in rationalization research, modernization of equipment and of production and management and sales techniques; secondly, it is aimed at conversion programmes which will help to ensure that jobs are maintained either in the sector itself or in any other activity, where this is justified by the employment situation in the region where the undertaking to be restructured is situated. In both cases, Community aids must serve the common objectives defined at Community level.

Steel

Policy guidelines for 1979

2.1.25. At the Council meeting on 16 and 17 October the Foreign Ministers held an initial discussion of the Community steel policy guidelines for 1979 on the basis of a statement by Mr Davignon.

As in 1978, the guidelines comprise an internal and an external aspect. The internal one will consist of market (quantities and prices) and restructuring operations. Restructuring is already proceeding steadily by means of company programmes and government projects, but it must be dovetailed into a coherent design for the entire Community in order to qualify for Community support measures.

¹ OJ C 272 of 16.11.1978.

The external aspect of the steel policy will consist mainly of a series of arrangements made with the chief countries involved in the international steel trade, the aim being to prevent imports from unduly upsetting prices on the Community market, while at the same time preserving the flow of trade at its customary level.

Major supporting measures are also planned for the retraining of workers and conversion in the areas affected by restructuring; more funds will be mobilized under the ECSC Operational Budget.

The ensuing discussion allowed the delegations to make their overall appraisals of the Commission's approach and express their particular concern. In the light of these opinions, the Commission will draw up its firm proposals and draft decisions which will be put to the Council before the end of the year.

As regards the external aspect, the Council agreed that the Commission should straight-away, on its own responsibility, enter into exploratory talks with non-member countries which supply steel to the Community on the subject of extending or concluding bilateral agreements.

Operating the crisis plan

2.1.26. Acting under the crisis plan for steel, the Commission — as it had already done in July and August¹—imposed further penalties on firms which had not abided by the price rules of the ECSC Treaty and the decisions taken to apply them. Fines were imposed on two Italian steel companies: Metallurgica Luciano Rumi SpA, Bergamo and Feralpi SpA, Lonato.²

2.1.27. In accordance with the decision of principle taken by the Council at the end of

December 1977,³ the representatives of the Member States' Governments meeting with in the Council on 31 October adopted an ECSC Decision transferring, as a special contribution, 28 million EUA in supplementary revenues to the ECSC Budget for 1978.

At the end of the debate on 17 October, the Council, after agreeing on a pragmatic solution for this year, undertook to examine the arrangements for financing the ECSC Budget in the context of medium-term budget prospects.

2.1.28. On 25 October the Commission approved a Communication to the Council on the social aspects of steel policy;⁴ it had been endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee.

2.1.29. On the international scene, after lengthy discussions the OECD Council set up a Steel Committee at the end of October;⁵ its main purpose will be to help in combating the steel crisis by means of commitments which can be made by the members of the OECD most directly concerned.

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2.1.30. On 12 October⁶ Parliament adopted a Resolution on the Commission's draft decision introducing Community rules governing aid and operations by the Member States to assist the steel industry.⁷

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.18.

² OJ C 277 of 21.11.1978.

³ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 1.1.4.

⁴ Point 2.1.52.

⁵ Point 2.2.36.

⁶ Point 2.3.8; OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

⁷ Bull. EC 4-1978, points 2.1.14 and 2.1.30.

Industrial loans

2.1.31. Acting under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has decided to grant a loan of Lit 4 000 million (about 3.7 million EUA) to Acciaierie di Bolzano SpA, Bolzano. The loan will help to finance the programme for the modernization and rationalization of the special steel rolling mills in the Bolzano works. It will be made available to the company as the work progresses.

Customs union

Advisory Committee on Customs Matters

2.1.32. On 20 October¹ the Commission decided to increase to 36 the number of members on the Advisory Committee on Customs Matters, which it set up on 7 November 1973² in order to gather the opinions of professional and consumer circles on problems arising from the operation of the customs union.

Economic tariff matters

Tariff quotas

2.1.33. On 16 October³ the Council, acting on a Commission proposal, adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain Tunisian wines having a registered designation of origin (Côteaux de Tebourba, Sidi-Salem, Kelibia, Thibar, Mornag, Grand Cru Mornag).

This decision implements the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and Tunisia signed on 27 April

1976⁴ and was taken pursuant to the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters with Tunisia concerning Tunisian wines entitled to a designation of origin. The quotas of 30 000 hl for wines marketed in bottles of 2 litres or less and 20 000 hl for wines in bottles of more than 2 litres are valid from 1 November 1978 to 31 October 1979.

2.1.34. Also on 16 October⁵ the Council approved the opening of a Community tariff quota of 1 000 tonnes with a 4.4% duty for fresh or chilled tomatoes (subheading ex 07.01 MI of the CCT) originating in the ACP States and the OCT. This quota is valid from 15 November 1978 to 15 April 1979.

2.1.35. For 1979 the Council adopted Regulations on 16 and 30 October opening, allocating and providing for the administrations of autonomous or contractual Community tariff quotas for the products listed in Table 2, page 29.

Origin and methods of administrative cooperation

2.1.36. At its meeting on 9 October the Council approved, as a joint position for the Community Delegation to the EEC-EFTA Joint Committees, seven draft Decisions amending Lists A and B annexed to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of originating products and methods of administrative cooperation. This amendment was proposed in order to take account of the development of manufacturing techniques

¹ OJ L 299 of 26.10.1978.

² OJ L 321 of 22.11.1973 and Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2101.

³ OJ L 296 of 21.10.1978.

⁴ OJ L 141 of 28.5.1976.

⁵ OJ L 296 of 21.10.1978.

Table 2

Description of the goods	Quota volume (tonnes) ¹	Quota duties (%)	Initial allocation (tonnes) ¹	Reserve (tonnes) ¹
Certain plywoods of coniferous species ²	700 000 m ³ ⁴	0	670 000 m ³	30 000 m ³
Dried grapes in immediate containers of a net capacity of 15 kg or less ²	8 373	1.2	8 373	—
Kraft paper and kraft board for wrapping, known as 'Kraftliner', originating in Portugal ³				
Subheading :				
— ex 48.01 C II	48 620	0	36 465	12 155
— 48.01 F	1 736	0	868	868

¹ Unless otherwise indicated.

² OJ L 297 of 24.10.1978.

³ OJ L 315 of 9.11.1978.

⁴ Including an autonomous volume of 300 000 m³.

and the economic conditions affecting international trade in these products.

2.1.37. On 30 October¹ the Council adopted a Regulation implementing in the Community with effect from 1 November a Decision (No 2/78) of the EEC-Turkey Council of Association relating to proof of origin for certain textile products exported by Turkey. The object is to prevent deflections of trade and abuses in respect of certain products. The Decision makes imports of the products concerned subject to a similar system of control to that existing in the Community with respect to these goods, taking into account the special nature of relations within the framework of the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement.

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2.1.38. At its meeting on 17 and 18 October the Economic and Social Committee² gave its Opinion on three Commission proposals to the Council on customs matters: they concern the amendment of the Regulation on the common customs tariff; the ab-

olition of postal charges for the presentation to customs of consignments of goods from another Member State which are relieved of internal taxes payable at importation and tariff treatment applicable to goods contained in travellers' personal baggage.

Competition

General rules applying to undertakings

Exemption from prior authorization under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty

Amendment to Decision No 25-67

2.1.39. On 20 October the Commission decided,³ with the unanimous assent of the

¹ OJ L 309 of 1.11.1978.

² Point 2.3.72.

³ OJ L 300 of 27.10.1978 (amending decision); OJ C 255 of 27.10.1978 (consolidated text).

Council, to amend High Authority Decision No 25-67 of 22 June 1967 concerning exemption from prior authorization under Article 66(3) of the ECSC Treaty.

In view of the substantial changes in the structure of the coal and steel industries since 1967, when this Decision came into effect, and of the accession of three new Member States to the Community, the Commission felt the time had come to bring the tests for exemption originally laid down into line with current economic circumstances.

The ceilings for the exemption of mergers between steel producers have accordingly been raised to equal the same percentage of Community production as in 1967. At the same time, exemption from prior authorization has been extended to mergers between undertakings covered by Article 80 and undertakings using small quantities of steel, since these mergers have no effect on free competition. The ceilings for exemption have also been raised for mergers between steel stockholders and ferrous scrap dealers.

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Distribution

Negative clearance for guarantee terms

2.1.40. On 23 October the Commission took a decision¹ giving negative clearance for the new guarantee terms offered by Industrie A. Zanussi SpA, Italy, to buyers of its domestic electrical appliances in the common market. Zanussi manufactures refrigerators, cookers, dishwashers, washing machines and television sets which are distributed by its subsidiaries throughout the Community under various trademarks, including Zanussi,

Rex, Castor and Zoppas. Under the old guarantee terms notified to the Commission, the manufacturer's guarantee was void if the appliance had been originally designed for export to a Community country where technical and safety standards differed from those in the Community country in which it was actually used. Zanussi's reasoning was that such appliances were a potential danger to the consumer and a liability for the manufacturer.

The Commission found that technical and safety standards in the Community were not dissimilar enough to justify Zanussi's concern. It also found that the terms of the old guarantee system were such as to restrict the freedom of dealers and consumers alike to export Zanussi appliances, after adjustment, from one Member State to another.

The guarantee element of after-sales service can be a determining factor in the choice of consumer durables, particularly electrical household appliances. Failure to extend the guarantee in the event of parallel imports or exports can therefore constitute a major obstacle to the development of intra-Community trade.

Following Commission intervention Zanussi worked out a new guarantee system, which is already in operation. The guarantee has been extended to all Zanussi appliances, irrespective of the country of origin. It will be honoured by the Zanussi subsidiary in the Member State in which the appliance is actually used. This means that the consumer can now buy a Zanussi appliance anywhere in the Community without fear of losing the guarantee coverage. It goes without saying that the installation of the appliance must conform to local safety standards.

¹ OJ L 322 of 16.11.1978.

The Commission is now scrutinizing guarantee arrangements operated by other European manufacturers of domestic electrical appliances with a view to ensuring that the guarantee given is valid throughout the Community.

Licences, trademarks and business names

Commission action on restrictive practices

2.1.41. In response to the opening of a Commission investigation, a number of clauses of doubtful compatibility with the Treaty competition rules have been deleted from a licensing agreement between two firms in the German Democratic Republic and their licensee in the Federal Republic of Germany and other clauses have been suitably amended. The Commission has frequently invoked Article 85 of the Treaty to deal with such clauses, but this is the first time it has tackled an agreement involving firms in a State-trading country.

The two GDR firms, VEB Pentacon Dresden and Elbe-Kamera-Gesellschaft mbH, both based in Dresden, have patents in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom for a device for transferring exposed film into developing apparatus. Carl Hostert KG, a company manufacturing such apparatus in Dreisbach in the Federal Republic, was interested in the technique and signed a licensing agreement with the two GDR companies in 1975. The agreement gave the licensee the exclusive right to work the patents registered in the common market. The agreement also specified that the licensee must not contest the validity of the patents covered by the agreement. As the Commission's recent practice has established,

such clauses may be anti-competitive for the purposes of Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty since third parties are thereby prevented from acquiring licenses, and thus any additional use of the patent is excluded (exclusivity) and an unacceptable barrier is thereby placed in the way of licensees who might wish to make use of technical knowledge which may otherwise be freely available (no-challenge clauses). There is practically no possibility of exemption for no-challenge clauses under Article 85(3) of the Treaty, since it is always in the public interest for wrongly issued patents to be declared invalid.

A dispute having arisen concerning the application of the licensing agreement, the GDR firms resorted to a clause in the agreement which specified that disputes were to be referred to the arbitration court of the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade. This did not, however, prevent the Commission from examining the applicability of the rules of competition—which are a cornerstone of the Community's public policy—to the effects of the agreement in question within the common market. When industrial property right licences exist in one or more Member States such effects are indisputable. After the Commission had intervened the dispute was settled out of court by means of a compromise whose terms included converting the exclusive licence into a non-exclusive licence and deleting the no-challenge clause altogether. The GDR firms also agreed to dispense with a minimum royalty clause, replacing it with a royalty payment calculated on a unit basis.

In view of this decision by the firms concerned to adapt the agreement completely to Treaty rules, the Commission has terminated its proceeding.

Joint ventures

Commission opposes the formation of a joint venture

2.1.42. On 20 October the Commission adopted its first decision¹ under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty prohibiting agreements to set up a joint venture. The agreements, which had been notified to the Commission, were entered into by Wasagchemie GmbH and certain associated companies with subsidiary companies of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. The joint company was to operate in the Federal Republic of Germany and to be controlled equally by the Wasag and ICI groups for the manufacture and sale of blackpowder.

Pursuant to the agreements and the parties' participation in the joint venture, neither party (each being a natural competitor of the other in blackpowder² and safety fuse) could, without the approval of the other, have made independent decisions within the joint venture field and neither party would have competed with the other or with the joint venture in the blackpowder market.

It would have been the additional effect of the agreements, particularly in the light of ICI's 100% or near-100% share in the UK blackpowder market and in the light also of its control of distribution and transport facilities for explosives in the UK, that the UK blackpowder market would for the foreseeable future have been blocked to other producers—in France and Italy, for instance.

The main reason why the Commission was not able to grant an exemption in this case was because competition for the UK supply of blackpowder would not have been possible if ICI had participated in the joint venture.

Following receipt of the Commission's objections, the parties informed the Commission that they proposed no longer to implement

the agreements for the formation of the joint venture. The Commission nevertheless regards it of importance to have adopted this decision, to establish clearly, also for the benefit of other blackpowder producers and customers, that the agreements in question infringed Article 85(1) and could not be exempted under Article 85(3).

The Commission had also warned the parties that implementation on their part of the joint venture agreements could in this case have additionally amounted to an abuse of ICI's dominant position in the UK blackpowder market.

Mergers

Authorization of takeover

2.1.43. On 6 October the Commission granted authorization under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty for the acquisition by Hoesch Werke AG of a majority shareholding in Siegener AG. Hoesch Werke AG, Dortmund, a steelproducer, is concentrated with Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken NV, IJmuiden to form the Estel Group.

Siegener AG, Geisweid, is also a steel-producing undertaking. It produces galvanized and plastic-coated sheet and plate, which it

¹ OJ L 322 of 16.11.1978.

² Blackpowder is a low-power explosive. Its main uses are in the manufacture of fireworks, other pyrotechnical devices, safety fuse and for blasting. Small quantities are used for military purposes. In most of its applications other explosives cannot be used. ICI, which does not have its own production facilities for blackpowder, has a 100% or near-100% share of the sales of blackpowder in the United Kingdom. Wasag, through a controlled company, produces blackpowder and has around 50% of the sales in the Federal Republic of Germany. Each of the parties has, outside the sphere of the agreements, its separate interests in explosives other than blackpowder and in safety fuse.

markets not only in Germany but also in other Community countries. In 1976 Siegener produced some 275 000 tonnes of coated sheet and plate, while the Estel Group companies produced some 405 000 tonnes of galvanized, lead-coated and other coated sheet and plate. Total Community production in 1976 was approximately 4.7 million tonnes; the Estel Group and Siegener produced 14.4% of this between them.

In its decision the Commission took account of the fact that the bulk of the Community's output of coated sheet and plate is produced in the plants of the Community's fifteen largest companies or groups. The first-ranking group has an 18.2% share, the second nearly 17%, the third 15.9% and the fourth—Estel—8.6%. Although the takeover will raise Estel's share of Community output to nearly 15%, then, its ranking will not change.

In future the Estel Group will be able to supply Siegener with sheet, and so, to exclude the possibility of anticompetitive relations between Estel, as a major independent group, and the German steel industry's Northern Rationalization Group, Siegener is to be asked to withdraw from the Northern Group.

State aids

Regional aids

Italy

2.1.44. On 18 October the Commission decided to extend the procedure under Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty already initiated in respect of a previously notified Bill¹ to a new Sicilian Bill (No 439), which is designed to introduce similar measures. The new Bill once again authorizes the ESPI (Sicilian Industrial Promotion Agency) and certain other

public agencies—EMS (Sicilian Mining Agency) and AZASI (Sicilian Asphalt Corporation)—to pay the wages and salaries of staff on the payroll of companies they control.

The Commission suspects that this is simply a rescue operation for the benefit of these companies, and that would be incompatible with the common market.

2.1.45. On 31 October the Commission also decided to extend the procedure under Article 93 (2) EEC to the new version of a Sicilian Bill allocating public funds for the completion of a drydock at Palermo and for building a second drydock at Messina and at Trapani, and granting low-interest loans based on the value of works supply and contracts awarded to public and private undertakings.

Competition in the ship-repair business is very fierce, and the grant of aid for building drydocks could affect intra-Community trade to an extent prejudicial to the common interest; the other aid measures seem to be nothing more than operating aids.

Industry aids

Clothing

Netherlands

2.1.46. On 27 October the Commission decided to terminate the procedure under Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty which it had initiated in October 1977² in respect of a new scheme notified by the Dutch authorities providing assistance for the clothing industry.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.21.

² Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.26.

The Commission felt that in the light of the assurances and additional information provided by the Dutch authorities the scheme might be considered compatible with the common market under Article 92 (3)(c). The Commission has nevertheless asked the Dutch Government to report each year, from the end of 1978 to 1980, on the application of the scheme, giving details on the number of assisted firms, the amounts granted and the subsectors concerned.

Steel

2.1.47. On 12 October Parliament gave its Opinion¹ on the draft Commission Decision laying down Community rules to govern assistance and other forms of intervention by Member States to support the iron and steel industry.²

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2.1.48. Following a debate during which Mr Vouel, on behalf of the Commission, delivered a statement dealing largely with aid matters, Parliament passed a Resolution on 13 October³ on the Commission's Seventh Report on Competition Policy.⁴

Employment and social policy

Employment

2.1.49. Employment problems, like the economic situation from which they stem, continue to be in the limelight. October was no exception to the rule, and November — with another Tripartite Conference and a Council meeting on social affairs — will be no different either. Two important Communications

were adopted by the Commission in October: one relating to the Tripartite Conference and the other to the social aspects of the steel policy.

Tripartite Conference: strategy defined by the Commission

2.1.50. In preparation for the Tripartite Conference in November, on 9 October the Commission adopted an important Communication for discussion at the Conference.

In this paper—which Mr Vredeling reviewed the following day in Parliament—the Commission outlines an overall strategy to increase employment and achieve balanced growth in the Community. In particular it advocates a policy to stimulate investment and measures to reduce unemployment through work-sharing.

In order to deal rapidly with the growing supply of labour and the current imbalances on the labour market, growth and re-adaptation policies should be backed by a more active employment policy, by further improvements to working conditions and by more equitable work-sharing.

With particular reference to employment, the Commission envisages the following measures:

- (i) priority for Community action to limit systematic overtime working—a pre-condition for any measures to reduce annual working time per worker;
- (ii) action to eliminate abuses in temporary work;
- (iii) development of more flexible retirement arrangements.

¹ Point 2.3.8 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.30.

³ Point 2.3.9 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.7.1 and 1.7.2.

The Commission is also continuing work on the reorganization of shift-work, notably by the creation of additional shifts, the development of non-discriminatory forms of part-time work, and the expansion of training opportunities for both young people and adults.

Putting this strategy into effect will call for sacrifices: it is important that these should be shared fairly.

The position taken by the Commission in its Communication is based on studies made on the four subjects selected by the 1977 Tripartite Conference: work-sharing; the role of the tertiary sector (including the public sector) in achieving growth, stability and full employment; the international environment, growth and sectoral changes in the Community; investment and employment.

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2.1.51. On 11 October Parliament passed a Resolution on the Tripartite Conference scheduled for November.¹

Social aspects of the steel policy

2.1.52. Towards the end of October the Commission decided to send to the Council a Communication on the social aspects of the steel policy together with the Resolution passed by the ECSC Consultative Committee at its meeting of 19 September.² The aim of the Communication is to facilitate an initial discussion on the social measures that should form an integral part of the programme to restructure the Community steel industry.

Vocational training

2.1.53. The Advisory Committee on Vocational Training met in Brussels on 25 Octob-

er and concentrated on youth employment. The Committee's discussion was based on a Commission staff paper on the possibilities of Community action with respect to the access of young people to vocational training, particularly as regards sandwich courses and the question of the status of young trainees.

European Social Fund

2.1.54. A seminar on pilot projects related to training in the development of rural communities was held in Dublin on 23 and 24 October. The aim was to analyse the results of studies and pilot projects financed by the European Social Fund to see whether these results might be extended to other Community regions and whether it might be worth recommending more work along the same lines. This is why representatives of the nine Community countries were invited to attend the seminar.

Freedom of movement and social security for migrant workers

Measures to combat illegal immigration

2.1.55. On 10 October³ Parliament delivered its Opinion on the amended proposal for a Directive, which the Commission transmitted to the Council in April, on collaboration between the Member States in their fight against illegal immigration and illegal employment, the harmonization of national legislation in this field and the social protection of illegal migrant workers.⁴

¹ Point 2.3.6 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

² OJ C 237 of 7.10.1978.

³ Point 2.3.5 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

⁴ OJ C 97 of 22.4.1978 and Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.36.

Living and working conditions

Housing

2.1.56. Under the first and second instalments of the eighth scheme of financial aid to low-cost housing for workers in ECSC industries, the Commission has approved the following building projects:

France — coal industry: 89 dwellings in the centre and Midi regions (FF 712 000);

Denmark — iron and steel industry: 23 dwellings in and around Frederiksværk (DKR 680 000);

Germany — coal industry: 1 357 dwellings in the Ruhr and the Cologne area (DM 4 107 500);

Germany — iron and steel industry: 231 dwellings in Duisbourg, Witten, Krefeld, Oberhausen, Salzgitter, Siegen and the surrounding area (DM 2 245 000);

France — iron and steel industry: 164 dwellings in the Est and Nord regions (FF 2 050 000);

Belgium — iron and steel industry: 38 dwellings in Wallonia and Flanders (BFR 10 500 000);

Luxembourg — iron and steel industry: 22 dwellings in Dudelange and the surrounding area (LFR 6 600 000);

Ireland — coal industry: 3 dwellings at Arigna (IRL 7 500);

Ireland — iron and steel industry: 7 dwellings in Cork and Cobh (IRL 6 200);

United Kingdom — iron and steel industry: 93 dwellings in Cleveland and Cardiff (UKL 113 800).

Industrial relations

Sea fisheries

2.1.57. The Joint Committee on Social Problems in Sea Fishing met in Brussels on 20 October. Mr Vreceling, Vice-President of the Commission, in addressing the workers' and employers' representatives spoke about the Commission's concern with respect to the difficulties being experienced in this sector and stressed that adequate social measures must accompany any Community restructuring policy for the sector. He also recalled the Commission proposals concerning fisheries at present before the Council.

Since vocational training is a key element, Mr Vredeling drew attention to the European Social Fund whose intervention was available to further training of workers remaining in sea fisheries, he also stressed the advisability of greater concertation on vocational training at national and Community level. He went on to recall the Council Resolution of 29 June¹ on a Community action programme on safety and health at work, and the need for better coordination of the operations of medical and technical assistance vessels.

In conclusion the two sides agreed to forward to the Commission proposals on the short-term needs of the sea fisheries sector in respect of measures accompanying restructuring and the limitation of fishing capacities.

Road transport

2.1.58. The Commission convened the two sides of the road transport industry on 16 and 17 October in Brussels to consult them on what position the Community and the

¹ OJ C 165 of 11.7.1978.

Member States should take regarding two draft proposals, one for an ILO (International Labour Organization) Recommendation, the other for a Convention, concerning working periods and rest periods in road transport.

Health and safety

Radiation protection

2.1.59. A seminar on information and training in the field of radiation protection was held in Luxembourg on 12 and 13 October for trade union representatives from the nine Member States. Through such seminars, the Commission seeks to inform trade union representatives of current problems and developments in the field of radiological protection. The main points covered were the concept of optimizing radiation protection, the delayed effects of low doses on the organism and the development of dosimetry in radiation protection.

Safety, hygiene and health protection at work

2.1.60. On 19 October the Commission decided to send to the Council, Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the ECSC Consultative Committee the second annual report of the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work (for 1977) describing the Committee's activities to assist the Commission on matters of health protection of workers and to increase concertation on Community activities.

The Mines Safety and Health Commission

2.1.61. The Mines Safety and Health Commission held a Congress in Luxembourg on

12 and 13 October on the medical aspects of deep-sea diving. The Congress was organized as part of the Safety Commission's work on accident prevention and workers' health in the extractive industries. Some 130 doctors discussed what to do in the event of accident. The proceedings of the Congress will be published later.

2.1.62. Seminars were organized in Luxembourg and attended by 100 delegates from mines inspectorates and the heads of the government delegations to the Mines Safety and Health Commission. These mineworkers' representatives are government-appointed supervisors who work in close cooperation with the mines engineers.

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2.1.63. Parliament¹ delivered its Opinion on 13 October on three reports by the Mines Safety and Health Commission (the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth) and four by the Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission (the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth).

Paul Finet Foundation

Administrative Board

2.1.64. The annual meeting of the Administrative Board of the Paul Finet Foundation took place on 27 October in Luxembourg.

The Board paid tribute to Mr François Vinck, Vice-President of the Foundation and, former Director-General of Social Affairs of the Commission, who died suddenly on 7 October last, and recalled the main lines of his career and the role he played in the creation and development of the Paul Foundation.

¹ Point 2.3.7 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

Executive Committee

2.1.65. The Executive Committee of the Foundation—whose first meeting in the financial year 1978/79 was also held on 27 October—examined 254 applications. It awarded 225 grants totalling some BFR 2 375 000.

Regional policy

Financing operations

Conversion

2.1.66. The Commission has decided to grant the Luxembourg *Société Nationale de Crédit et d'Investissement* a LFR 100 million conversion loan pursuant to Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty. This loan will be used to assist the establishment or extension of small or medium-sized firms in the areas of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg affected by the decline in steel operations.

It is envisaged that the industrial projects assisted will permit the creation of several hundred new jobs, some of which will be taken up by redundant steel workers. Should this global loan fall short of needs, further tranches could be proposed. The loan is offered subject to Council assent.

The Commission has thus given a favourable response to a request made by the Luxembourg Government in May.

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.67. The Regional Policy Committee held its 16th meeting in Brussels on 26 October, when it examined and gave its opinion

on the regional development programmes of Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Reduction of pollution and nuisances

Marine pollution

2.1.68. In the context of the measures taken by the Community to deal with the problems presented by pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons (problems whose seriousness was underlined by the running- aground on the Breton coast of the tanker *Amoco Cadiz*), two Community institutions gave their Opinions in October on the question of the maintenance of standards aboards merchant ships.

Parliament, on 13 October,¹ and the Economic and Social Committee, at its plenary session on 19 October,² approved the proposal presented by the Commission to the Council on 11 July.³ The proposal is that two Member States which have not yet acceded to the memorandum of understanding concluded in March between the maritime authorities of eight North Sea countries (including six Member States) on the maintenance of standards on merchant ships should now do so.

The understanding would have the relevant national authorities maintain a more uniform surveillance on vessels calling in at their

¹ Point 2.3.14; OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

² Point 2.3.73.

³ OJ C 176 of 25.7.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 2.1.65 and 2.1.110.

ports and, more particularly, on the effective application of certain minimum standards deriving from various international agreements in respect of health and safety.

2.1.69. The Community was represented at the meeting of the Joint Monitoring Group for the Conventions of Paris and Oslo which was held in Bonn from 23 to 25 October. The Commission representative presented two reports:—one on discharges of mercury at sea, the other on national networks for monitoring marine pollution—which were discussed by experts.

2.1.70. From 4 to 6 October the Commission also participated in the Naples meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference of the Peripheral Maritime Regions of the European Community representing thirty-five European coastal regions. The meeting ended with the Standing Committee voting on two resolutions stressing the urgent need to step up measures already launched or planned by the Community in respect of integrated planning of the European coastline and protection against hydrocarbons discharged at sea.

Water pollution

2.1.71. A seminar organized by the Commission in cooperation with the Ecology Institute of the University of Parma was held in that city from 8 to 13 October and attended by biologists from the nine Member States. The aim of the seminar—the third of its kind—was to harmonize biological methods of assessing water quality. Samples of water were taken from the Po and two of its tributaries (the Stirone and the Parma).

2.1.72. On 9 October¹ the Council formally adopted a Decision adopting a European Economic Community concerted project in

the field of analysis of organic micropollutants in water. The Commission had addressed the proposal to the Council on 30 January.²

Atmospheric pollution

2.1.73. As part of the work initiated on certain environmental problems following the annual session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in April,³ the Commission participated in a special meeting of government advisers on environmental problems (limited to EEC countries) in Geneva from 11 to 13 October. The meeting examined the results of the work done by one of the special working parties set up after the ECE session. The advisers developed a number of guidelines for the further endeavours of the working party, which is concerned with cross-frontier atmospheric pollution from remote sources.

The working party had previously held a meeting in Geneva from 2 to 4 October at which it studied the preliminary results of the collection of information from the States and organizations represented in the ECE. It also examined a draft international convention drawn up by the Nordic countries and related proposals from Eastern Europe with a view to a possible all-European high-level meeting on protection of the environment.

2.1.74. On 9 October¹ the Council formally adopted a Community concerted-action research project into the physicochemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants as proposed by the Commission at the beginning of the year.²

¹ OJ L 311 of 4.11.1978.

² Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.64.

³ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.2.32.

Chemical substances

2.1.75. On 10 and 11 October, representatives of the Commission and the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers Federations met in Manchester to discuss ecological and safety problems in the chemical field. The meeting was devoted mainly to a discussion of matters such as the reduction of discharges of mercury into water, certain dangerous industrial activities involving accident risks, a further amendment of the Council Directive of 27 June 1967¹ on dangerous substances and the state of the negotiations between the Community and the USA on toxic substances.

Biological monitoring

2.1.76. A seminar was held in Berlin from 23 to 28 October on biological monitoring and the setting up of a bank of non-human tissues. The seminar was organized by the Commission in cooperation with the Umweltbundesamt (Germany) and the Environmental Protection Agency (USA) in response to a recommendation made at a seminar of the same type held in Luxembourg in April 1977.

The purpose of the seminar was to study major pollutants in the context of biological monitoring and the setting up of a bank of non-human tissues and the most appropriate specimens of flora and fauna. Possibilities of setting up such a programme were also studied, as well as recommendations for their implementation.

Improvement of the environment

Water resources and regional development

2.1.77. A seminar on the joint utilization of water resources and its role in regional devel-

opment, organized by the Mediterranean Polytechnical Foundation with the help of the Community, was held in Erice, Sicily from 23 to 25 October. A Commission representative outlined Community policy in this sector.

Education on environmental matters

2.1.78. Along with a group of national experts the Commission has examined the results of the first year of operation of the network of pilot schools providing teaching on environmental matters for children in the 9 to 12 age group. In view of the results achieved, it is planned to consolidate this measure as part of a triennial programme and extend it to the 12 to 14 age group.

Protection of the environment and natural resources

Protection of fauna

2.1.79. On 11 October Parliament passed a Resolution on the slaughtering of seals.²

Consumers

Consumer protection

High-level conference organized by the Commission

2.1.80. A conference under the title 'The European Consumer in a changing Society'—organized by the Commission and chaired by Mr Burke, the Member with special

¹ OJ L 196 of 16.8.1967.

² Point 2.3.24 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

responsibility for consumer affairs—was held in Brussels on 23 and 24 October and attended by sixty personalities from the nine Member States. Its aim was to stimulate a debate on the changes in behaviour brought about by consumers themselves or due to other factors.

The discussions dealt with the following matters:

- (i) production, industrial change and the life-style of the European consumer;
- (ii) consumers, income and inflation;
- (iii) the public authorities, the consumer organizations and the European Community.

The results of these discussions provided the Commission and the relevant national authorities with pointers on the priorities to be adopted and the measures to be taken for consumer protection at Community and national level.

Consumers Consultative Committee

2.1.81. At its meeting on 20 October the Consumers Consultative Committee adopted a report—the third—on certain aspects of consumer credit: drafting of a Community method of calculating the actual annual interest rate, setting the maximum Community interest rate, the requirement that all advertising on credit mention the actual annual interest rate, etc.

In the report the Committee also recommends that the Commission actively pursue the development of its consumer protection policy by drawing up an additional Directive on the protection of borrowers in the proper sector.

Agriculture

Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2.1.82. On October the monetary compensatory amounts were adjusted each week for one or other of the Member States, reflecting the great uncertainty which reigned over monetary matters throughout this month.

The monetary compensatory amounts for Ireland, which had been abolished at the end of July, were reintroduced with effect from 16 October.¹ Following the 4% revaluation of the central rates for the German mark and the 2% revaluation of the Benelux currencies, the monetary compensatory amounts for Germany rose from 7.2% to 10.8% and those for the Benelux countries from 1.4% to 3.3%² on 19 October; the possibility of fixing monetary compensatory amounts in advance for those Member States had been suspended³ for the two previous days to prevent speculation.

2.1.83. As regards the decision of the Member States belonging to the snake to alter the exchange rate relationships between their currencies, the Commission again drew attention to the strains which such decisions cause for the operation of the common agricultural policy. A solution must be found to these problems, but since they extend far beyond agriculture alone, the Commission feels that they must be examined in an overall economic, monetary and financial context. The Commission reiterated its commitment to the principle of abolishing monetary compensatory amounts.

¹ OJ L 290 of 16.10.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.76.

² OJ L 294 of 19.10.1978.

³ OJ L 291 of 17.10.1978.

2.1.84. In accordance with the decisions taken by the Council last spring,¹ a new basic price and, for Germany, a new representative rate became applicable in the pigmeat sector from 1 November; the Commission therefore fixed new monetary compensatory amounts for this sector with effect from the same date.²

Common organization of the markets

2.1.85. On 2 October³ the Commission amended the detailed rules for fixing cif prices and levies on rice and broken rice and the corrective amounts relating thereto. The quality 'US short grain', for which offers had been recorded on the world market, was added to the list of rice qualities and an equitable corrective amount was fixed to take account of its characteristics.

2.1.86. As regards olive oil, the Council examined several measures needed for the implementation of the new arrangements, the principles of which were formally adopted on 28 June.⁴ The Council postponed until 1 January 1979 the date for the start of the 1978/79 marketing year and provided for special measures during the period of prolongation of the current marketing year. However, in order to safeguard producers, the Council decided that the new representative rates applicable to the currencies of the Member States from the start of the 1979 marketing year⁵ should, with effect from 1 November, apply to the prices and aids in force for the 1977/78 marketing year.

2.1.87. The aid system for castor seed came into force on 1 October. To improve supplies to Community oil mills, a Council Regulation of 19 December 1977⁶ introduced as from the 1978/79 marketing year a system of

aid for castor seeds the amount of which is equal to the difference between a guide price (42 u.a./100 kg) and the world market price. The general rules on this system were adopted on 25 July⁷ and the detailed rules on 28 September.⁸ The world market price and the aid are fixed once a month during the most representative period for sales of Community seeds—1 October to 31 December for the first marketing year, in accordance with the Regulation of 2 October³—and the last aid fixed remains applicable for the remainder of the marketing year. Pending representative quotations for castor seed, the price is estimated.

As with most oilseeds, the aid is granted to the oil mill on the basis of the quantities of seeds placed under surveillance and processed; moreover, it is granted only if the oil mill has concluded a contract with the producer providing for a minimum price (40 u.a./100 kg for 1978/79), so that the producer can benefit indirectly from the new aid system.

2.1.88. As for the previous marketing year,⁹ the Commission adopted on 30 October¹⁰ two Regulations to guarantee the fulfilment of contracts in the wine sector.

The first of these Regulations lays down detailed rules for the application of the additional measures applicable to holders of long-

¹ OJ L 125 of 13.5.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.70.

² OJ L 306 of 31.10.1978.

³ OJ L 278 of 3.10.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.83.

⁵ OJ L 309 of 1.11.1978, and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.70.

⁶ OJ L 332 of 24.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.113.

⁷ OJ L 212 of 2.8.1978.

⁸ OJ L 275 of 30.9.1978.

⁹ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.44.

¹⁰ OJ L 288 of 14.10.1978.

term storage contracts for table wine for the wine-growing year 1977/78. It provides for the fixing of a reference period throughout which the conditions required for the adoption of the measures must be satisfied and enables holders of long-term storage contracts to have part of the wine distilled at the activating price or to store the wine for a period of four months under the conditions laid down regarding long-term storage. The purpose of the second Regulation was to apply these additional measures to holders of long-term storage contracts for three types of white table wine for the wine-growing year 1977/78.

On 19 October¹ the Commission also authorized Germany, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom to permit an additional increase in the alcoholic strength of certain wines because of the exceptionally unfavourable weather conditions in 1978.

Finally, on 23 October the Commission forwarded to the Council the report drawn up in accordance with the basic Regulation on foreseeable developments in the planting and replanting of vineyards in the Community and on the ratio between production and utilization in the wine sector. This report covers the 1977/78 marketing year and is a useful addition to the action programme recently presented to the Council.²

2.1.89. Under the Commission Regulation of 10 October³ the final date for granting export refunds on certain varieties of raw tobacco from the 1977 crop was deferred to 31 July 1979 instead of 31 January 1979 in view of the export possibilities and the quantities still unsold.

2.1.90. The basic Regulation on seeds was amended last June.⁴ The aid is now fixed for two consecutive marketing years and multiplication contracts concluded with third countries must be registered in the case of

certain varieties vital to the supply of the Community market. On 26 October⁵ a Regulation was adopted which defines contracts for seed multiplication in third countries, specifies the information required for registration of such contracts and lists the varieties of seeds for which registration is obligatory.

2.1.91. In the milk sector the Council decided on 30 October⁶ to grant additional aid for the consumption of butter in the United Kingdom. This measure is part of the Council programme of May⁷ to promote butter consumption in the Community during the 1978/79 marketing year; the sum of 50 million u.a. has been allocated to finance this measure.

The programme is being implemented pursuant to a Commission Regulation of 4 August⁸ on the sale at reduced prices of butter for direct consumption in the Community. In order that the situation on the United Kingdom butter market should not be aggravated by the resale of additional quantities of intervention butter, this Member State was exempted from the application of this Regulation and the Commission sought another solution whereby United Kingdom consumers could enjoy a comparable reduction in the price of butter.

The Council Regulation of 30 October provides, therefore, for aid of 20 u.a./100 kg up to a maximum quantity of 51 025 tonnes of

¹ OJ L 295 of 20.10.1978.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 1.4.1 to 1.4.6 and 9-1978, point 2.1.45.

³ OJ L 306 of 31.10.1978 and Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.65.

⁴ OJ L 165 of 21.6.1978.

⁵ OJ L 301 of 28.10.1978.

⁶ OJ L 309 of 1.11.1978.

⁷ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.72.

⁸ OJ L 204 of 28.7.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.86.

butter of Community origin sold for direct consumption from 1 November onwards. This aid may be added to that which the United Kingdom grants under the Council Regulation of 26 April 1977¹ on the granting of a consumer subsidy for butter.

2.1.92. Following the Council Decision of last July² to add Provolone cheese to the list of cheeses (Grana padano and Parmigiano Reggiano) for which private storage aid is granted, the Commission adopted, on 26 October,³ the detailed rules for the granting of private storage aid for Provolone cheese.

2.1.93. In the beef and veal sector, to relieve the market as the cattle return from pasture and to check the drop in market prices, in particular those for cows (in connection with the system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk) the Commission decided at the end of October⁴ to grant private storage aid for beef forequarters. Applications for aid could be lodged from 6 November to 15 December and the amount of the aid was fixed at a standard rate in advance for storage periods of 5 and 6 months.

2.1.94. Measures had to be taken by the Commission when, in October, the market price for pigmeat slaughtered in the Community dropped as far as 106.5 u.a./100 kg, or 88.6% of the basic price. This trend was mainly attributable to the abundant supply of domestic pigs on the Community market, extra-Community trade having been cut back by the measures taken (in particular the additional amounts on the import levy applicable to products from the German Democratic Republic).⁵

Faced with this situation and anxious to avoid a further increase in the number of pigs (the census in August showed that sow numbers were 6 to 8% higher in Germany, Denmark and the United Kingdom, more

than 13% higher in the Netherlands and more than 21% higher in Ireland), the Commission found it necessary to check the optimism of producers by suspending⁶ private storage aid.

Structural policy

2.1.95. In October the Commission adopted⁷ seven decisions and issued three opinions concerning the implementation of the reform of agricultural structures in various Member States.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guidance Section

2.1.96. In answer to the request made by the Council at its meeting from 8 to 12 May on the common agricultural prices for 1978/79,⁸ the Commission has drawn up two proposals for Regulations, one altering the annual allocation for the Guidance Section and the other on the granting of aid by the Guidance Section in 1978 and 1979 pursuant to the Regulation of 5 February 1964 and the Directive of 17 May 1977 introducing Community measures for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle.

¹ OJ L 106 of 29.4.1977 and Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.56.

² OJ L 204 of 28.7.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.86.

³ OJ L 300 of 27.10.1978.

⁴ OJ L 307 of 30.10.1978.

⁵ OJ L 286 of 12.10.1978.

⁶ OJ L 291 of 17.10.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.89.

⁷ OJ L 297 of 24.10.1978.

⁸ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.74.

Forecasts of expenditure show that from 1980 onwards the Guidance Section's allocation, which is fixed at 325 million u.a., will no longer be sufficient, even taking into account the remainder of appropriations set aside in previous budget years to cover expenditure resulting from the numerous measures in force or planned. As a guide, the Commission proposes¹ an annual allocation of 840 million EUA, which should be adjusted annually by the budgetary procedure to deal with the fluctuations in expenditure from one year to another.

The Commission's second proposal of 12 October² is aimed at, firstly, extending into 1978 and 1979 certain provisions of Council Regulation of 5 February 1964 for the financing of individual projects to improve production structures and, secondly, enabling the EAGGF, Guidance Section, to pay a higher slaughter premium for certain regions in the Benelux countries which are particularly affected by cattle diseases. This latter measure constitutes a derogation from the Council Directive of 17 May 1977.

Conditions of competition

2.1.97. Acting under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided to close the procedure provided for under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty regarding a draft law of the region of Apulia (Italy) laying down provisions relating to abandoned land.

2.1.98. It also decided to make no comments on the following measures:

- (i) Rhineland-Palatinate (Germany): aid for the planned re-establishment of vineyards.
- (ii) France: aid to encourage the sale of early potatoes on the market. This involves the granting of reimbursable advances to trade organizations which have suffered losses as a result of a particularly bad year.

(iii) Abruzzi (Italy): draft law fixing the rate for regional subsidization of loans; this applies, in particular, to management loans at a reduced rate of interest, in force in Italy since 1928 and then continued in 'Green Plans' I and II.

(iv) Campania (Italy): draft law on an assistance programme for mountain areas and reforestation in 1978. This involves the transfer of funds to the regional authorities carrying out major afforestation and drainage work in the areas concerned.

(v) Umbria (Italy): draft law to improve hill and mountain areas; this draft framework law provides for a number of measures to be carried out by regional organizations, such as re-afforestation, redevelopment of derelict areas, purchase of machinery and equipment and information on new techniques.

(vi) Friuli-Venezia-Giulia (Italy): draft law on grants to regional authorities, cooperatives and associations thereof, towards measures to promote new production techniques and to provide technical assistance.

Agricultural research

2.1.99. On 30 October³ the Council took a Decision adopting five-year (1979-83) agricultural research programmes concerning the socio-structural aspects of the common agricultural policy, the removal of obstacles to trade on intra-Community agricultural markets, the efficiency of production and alternative products. With a total allocation of 18 602 000 EUA for the five years, the programmes have ten specific objectives: use of land and rural development, Mediterranean agriculture, agricultural waste and stock-rearing effluents, animal pathology, improving the productivity of European beef herds, biological pest control, improving plant resistance to disease, agri-food research, elm disease and improved production of vegetable proteins.

¹ OJ C 244 of 14.10.1978.

² OJ C 264 of 8.11.1978.

³ OJ L 316 of 10.11.1978.

The Commission will report annually to the Council on the results of work done under the programmes approved by the Council.

On 11 October¹ Parliament had given its Opinion on the Commission's proposal.²

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal resources

2.1.100. Following the unilateral conservation measures notified by the United Kingdom in July, August and September,³ the Commission, on 27 October, initiated the first phase in the procedure of Article 169 of the EEC Treaty in respect of the United Kingdom.

The Commission informed the United Kingdom of the legal arguments against four of these unilateral measures and requested it to submit its observations within three weeks. The Commission reserved the right to issue a reasoned opinion under Article 169 once it received these observations or if these did not reach it before the deadline.

The Commission feels that the ban on herring fishing from the Mourne stocks is not a strict conservation measure and discriminates against Irish fishermen. The measure widening the meshes on nets used for nephrops fishing to 70 mm cannot be regarded as being necessary on the date when it was introduced; the economic hardship it causes fishermen from the Member States cannot therefore be defended on scientific grounds. In the Commission's view the measure restricting herring fishing around the Isle of Man

involves a system of licences and quotas which discriminates against certain Member States and robs one of them of its historic rights. The close season for this fishing causes *de facto* discrimination and cannot be justified on scientific grounds. It also conflicts with the Hague resolutions on the Irish fishing industry. For these three measures the Commission was not notified as required. The Fourth measure—the extension of the area closed to fishing for Norway pout—is not considered essential for conserving the species; it is an economic measure which seriously affects non-member countries and therefore falls exclusively with the Community's competence.

The Commission did not initiate the Article 169 procedure in respect of the other two British measures notified in July. These concern the ban on herring fishing to the west of Scotland—which the Commission held was not in breach of the rules governing national measures provided the United Kingdom made some adjustments—and the 10% limit on by-catches by fishing vessels using nets with small meshes. The Commission felt that the 10% limit on by-catches on which a Community-level decision could have been taken at the Council meeting on 25 September if the United Kingdom had not objected, raised the question of the Luxembourg agreement.

On 30 October the United Kingdom Government announced that it would postpone until further notice application of the Order, which was to enter into force on 1 November, increasing the mesh size of nets used for nephrops fishing.

¹ Point 2.3.12 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

² OJ C 176 of 25.7.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.96.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.100 and 9-1978, point 2.1.57.

External aspects

2.1.101. On 16 and 17 October the Council (General Affairs) briefly discussed the framework agreements with Norway, Sweden and the Faroe Islands. The United Kingdom delegation maintained its opposition to any decision on the framework agreements until ways and means had been found to set up an internal system of conservation and management of resources. The Council agreed to keep this matter on the agenda of its next session planned for November.

2.1.102. On 30 October¹ the Council adopted a number of Regulations defining certain fishing rights for Scandinavian fishermen in Community waters and for Community fishermen in Scandinavian waters: the number of licences to be granted to Faroese and Swedish vessels was fixed and the zone in which Norwegian fishermen are authorized to fish has been extended; the Member States' quotas in Faroese waters were altered and those in the Norwegian zone adopted for the remainder of 1978.

Transport policy

Inland transport

Operation of the market

Access to the market

2.1.103. The proposal which the Commission sent to the Council on 25 July² suggesting that the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road—laid down in 1976³—be increased by 20% for 1979 was the subject of Opinions delivered by Parlia-

ment on 13 October⁴ and by the Economic and Social Committee on 19 October.⁵

Transport rates and conditions

2.1.104. On 25 October the Commission adopted a Decision giving the trade organizations until 30 November 1978 to complete negotiations on the fixing of reference tariffs for the carriage of goods by road between the Member States.⁶

Harmonization of structures

Aids to the railways

2.1.105. The proposals which the Commission sent to the Council in May⁷ amending two previous Regulations—one on action by Member States concerning the obligations inherent in the concept of a public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway and the other on the granting of aids in the same sector—were the subject of Opinions delivered by Parliament on 13 October.

Sea and air transport

Sea transport

2.1.106. On 18 October⁸ the Commission sent to the Council two draft Decisions on

¹ OJ L 309 of 1.11.1978.

² OJ C 186 of 4.8.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.105.

³ OJ L 357 of 29.12.1976.

⁴ Point 2.3.15 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

⁵ Point 2.3.74.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.106.

⁷ OJ C 139 of 14.6.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.95.

⁸ OJ C 259 of 1.11.1978.

the implementation of the Decision concerning the activities of certain third countries in the field of cargo shipping.¹

One provides for the initial entry in force of the information system to monitor the activities of the merchant fleets of non-member countries whose practices are harmful to the shipping interests of Member States. Each Member State would employ its own system so as to gather information, over an initial period of two years, on all cargo liner service operators active on certain trade routes on which particularly delicate problems arise because of competition which does not obey the laws of the market.

The four routes concerned are those from the Community to the Eastern seaboard of the United States, East Africa, Central America, and the Far East.

On the basis of the information assembled, the Member States and the Commission would examine the developing situation regularly with a view to deciding whether, as provided for in the Council's Decision of 19 September, the concerted use of national counter-measure powers was justified.

The other draft Decision sent to the Council embodies the minor changes to the outline Decision to enable information to be gathered on all the carriers operating a specific route, and not merely those whose practices are harmful to the shipping interests of Member States.

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2.1.107. Parliament² and the Economic and Social Committee³ both approved, on 13 and 19 October respectively, the proposal sent by the Commission to the Council on 11 July⁴ concerning the 'memorandum of understanding' of 2 March 1978 between some maritime authorities on the maintenance of safety standards on commercial vessels.⁵

Air transport

2.1.108. On 13 October⁶ Parliament passed a Resolution on air traffic control; it passed a similar Resolution on 10 May.⁷

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2.1.109. On 12 October⁸ Parliament passed a Resolution on the introduction of summer time.

Energy policy

Energy matters before the Council

2.1.110. Meeting in Luxembourg on 30 October under the chairmanship of Mr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Minister for Economic Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Council discussed energy matters. Five main points were tackled.

Energy situation in the Community

2.1.111. On the basis of the Communication on the energy situation in the Community which the Commission sent on 22 September,⁹ the Council held a general discussion on the prospects and policy to be followed with regard to energy.

¹ OJ L 258 of 21.9.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.108.

² Point 2.3.14 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

³ Point 2.3.73.

⁴ OJ C 176 of 25.7.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 2.1.65 and 2.1.110.

⁵ Point 2.1.68.

⁶ Point 2.3.13 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

⁷ OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978.

⁸ OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

⁹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.69.

The discussion allowed delegations to state their opinions and assessments of the need and scope for joint action in this area, in the light of the objectives adopted by the European Council and taking account of existing data in the various sectors: oil, coal, nuclear energy, new energy sources and the rational and economic use of energy.

The President of the Council referred to the positive aspects of the Community's energy policy—national and Community policies taken together—compared with the efforts of other major consumer countries. He also noted that there was agreement that the easing of the energy situation in the short term should not obscure the problems which continued to arise in the long term and required adherence to the basic objectives that the Community had set itself, namely:

- (i) the reduction of the share of oil in overall energy consumption and of the Community's dependence on oil imports;
- (ii) the optimum use of Community energy production;
- (iii) the rational and economic use of energy in general.

The President noted that there was also a common assessment of the need to present these problems in such a way as to convince the public of the need to accept the restrictions demanded by the situation.

As regards the specific measures in the various sectors, the Council, and the Commission in those areas within its competence, expressed their determination to make every effort to achieve progress in the preparatory work so as to enable the Council to adopt concrete decisions at its meeting in December.

Cooperation with developing countries

2.1.112. The Council also discussed certain questions relating to cooperation with deve-

loping countries on energy matters as set out in the Commission communications of 1 August 1978.¹ The discussion was aimed at following up the conclusions of the European Council in Bremen and the Western Economic Summit in Bonn, which committed the countries attending these two summit meetings to fostering cooperation with the developing countries in this area.² After emphasizing the close interdependence between the economies of the developing countries and those of the industrialized countries in the energy sector and the need for worldwide cooperation in this area, the Council reached certain conclusions in accordance with which the Member States and the Community would attribute increased importance to energy questions in their development aid programmes. They would participate in coordinated efforts aimed at enabling renewable energy sources to be made use of in the developing countries, thereby meeting the needs expressed by those countries.

The Council therefore asked the Commission, in consultation with the developing countries concerned, to begin by preparing inventories and analyses of needs, resources and instruments for the developing countries, on the understanding that such analyses could represent a Community contribution to the discussion which would have to take place at world level.

The Council also invited the Commission to submit a study of aid granted in respect of energy through the various existing Community instruments and of the measures being studied in international organizations and to examine the advisability of additional Community action.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.113.

² Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2 (section 5) and 7/8-1978, point 1.1.3 (section 16).

Exchange of information of the siting of power stations

2.1.113. The Council adopted a Resolution concerning the mutual exchange of information at Community level on the siting of power stations in which it stresses the need to intensify, at Community level, mutual exchanges of information on matters relating to the siting of power stations. The Resolution also notes the Commission's intention to organize, in a group of representatives nominated by the Member States and sitting under the aegis of the Energy Committee, this mutual exchange of information on problems arising from the siting of power stations, taking into account the diversity of local situations; after consulting the Energy Committee, the Commission will report to the Council on the results obtained from this exchange of information.

Support for Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector

2.1.114. The Council approved support measures for 49 Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector, which are additional to the 95 projects for which Community support totalling 128 million EUA was granted between 1974 and 1977. In September the Commission proposed support for 47 technological development projects.¹

Under this Decision, subsidies—repayable if the results are commercially exploited—up to a maximum of 39 687 507 EUA will be granted, for the period 1978-80, for the implementation of projects which are of fundamental importance in ensuring the Community's supply of hydrocarbons and particularly likely to expedite the exploitation of resources and improve the storage and transport conditions for hydrocarbons in the Community.

Support for joint hydrocarbon exploration projects

2.1.115. As regards the Commission proposal for Community support measures for joint hydrocarbon exploration projects,² the Council examined the question of setting up a study group to examine the exploration potential in the Community as yet untapped by industry. It requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to finalize a draft Resolution with a view to its adoption by the Council as soon as possible.

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2.1.116. On 12 October Parliament passed two Regulations,³ one on the need for urgent Council Decisions on outstanding Commission proposals in the energy sector and the other on adapting the objectives of the Community's energy policy to the latest developments.

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy**Energy savings**

2.1.117. A panel of twelve 'wise men' formed by the Commission to study ways of achieving the long-term economic, social and environmental aims of society without large increases in the requirements for primary energy began work on 25 October.

The panel includes economists, industrialists, trade unionists, engineers, environmentalists, scientists, and lawyers whose terms of refer-

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.71.

² OJ C 70 of 21.3.1978; Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2272 and 10-1977, point 2.1.82.

³ Point 2.3.10 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

ence call on them to study all the issues involved; to try in a cooperative spirit to identify areas of consensus which can provide guidance for policy, and to identify any remaining differences. The Commission hopes that the panel's finding can help determine political means to resolve, in a European context, some of the most difficult issues of today.

The study of low energy growth societies is part of the work programme drawn up in response to the public hearings on nuclear energy, over which Mr Brunner presided last November and January.¹ In its report on the conclusions to be drawn from the hearings,² the Commission announced in March its intention of examining the relationship between economic growth and energy demand.

The study will take account of all the implications for investment and employment, and the need for sustained economic growth and will look at the economic, social and institutional barriers which may exist. A preliminary report will be drafted by May 1979 and on the basis of this the Commission will decide what further work should be done.

2.1.118. In a communication dated 27 October the Commission informed the Council of its intention to participate in an agreement negotiated under the auspices of the OECD's International Energy Agency to implement a programme of research and development on energy conservation through energy storage.

Alternative energy sources

Solar energy

2.1.119. On 18 October the Commission sent the Council a proposal on the implementation in the solar-energy sector of the Council Regulation of 12 June³ concerning

the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources.

The first results obtained from the research and development programmes on energy give us a clearer idea of what fields would warrant more intensive research because they are likely to lead to definite solar energy applications that are on the threshold of economic competitiveness. Several of these applications could receive financial support in order to encourage industry and public authorities to invest in capital-intensive solar energy applications. With the financial aid accorded to the solar energy option it would be possible to complete an appropriate range of projects demonstrating solar energy applications.

Coal

Coal and coking coal for the iron and steel industry

2.1.120. In October the Commission addressed to the Council, the ECSC Consultative Committee and Parliament a proposal to improve the current system applied to coal and coke for the Community's iron and steel industry, introduced by the Decision of 25 July 1973.⁴

The aim is still to maintain a high level of coking coal production in the Community, both as an element in the security of supply for the iron and steel industry and as a factor in the achievement of the aims for coal under the energy policy. Production aids, financed by the national budgets, are still ne-

¹ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.96 and 1-1978, point 2.1.63.

² Bull. EC 3-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

³ OJ L 158 of 16.6.1978; Bull. EC 5-1978, points 2.1.101 and 2.1.102 and 6-1978, point 2.1.117.

⁴ OJ L 259 of 15.9.1973.

cessary and Community aid must be granted to promote intra-Community sales, which are considered essential.

To cope with the increased difficulties in this sector—the reduced requirements of the iron and steel industry, the relative cheapness of competing products paid for in dollars—the Commission considers that the amount of Community aid should be raised on 1 January 1979 from 31 to 70 million EUA in respect of an annual trade volume of 15 million tonnes of coking coal. The rate of marketing aids would thus be more than doubled, making the system more effective.

The Community fund would continue to be financed from the three current sources: the ECSC Budget (6 million EUA), the iron and steel industry (17 million EUA) and the Member States (47 million EUA). The contribution of the Member States would depend on their economic capacity and their share of trade.

The other main features of the current system would be maintained, in particular as regards the guide price for coking coal and the completion of long-term contracts. The system would be extended to coal used for sintering iron ore.

Industrial loans

2.1.121. In October the Commission approved a loan of UKL 13 million to the National Coal Board under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, which will help to finance thirteen projects.

Research and development, science and education

Education and training for girls: equal opportunities

2.1.122. On 4 October the Commission sent to the Council a Communication concerning equal educational and training opportunities for girls in secondary education. This Communication was prompted by the Resolution adopted on 9 February 1976¹ by the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council, which stated that one of the essential aims of the education policies of the Member States should be the implementation of measures guaranteeing all persons equal opportunity of access to all forms of education. It had been agreed that exchanges of views and experience concerning concepts and trends would be organized at Community level with a view to defining suitable areas for joint measures.

The Communication, which contains an analysis made by the Commission on the basis of experts' reports, summarizes the extent, type and nature of the inequalities and obstacles that are a feature of secondary education for girls. It proposes the drawing up of a programme of collaborative R & D projects centered on the following topics of common concern:

- (i) the organization and implementation of co-education;
- (ii) the development of special compensatory programmes for girls at the lower stage of secondary education and in the field of vocational guidance;
- (iii) the design of core curricula and the introduction of new compulsory subjects such as technical studies and home management;

¹ OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976.

(iv) the development of a new staffing policy designed to achieve an improved balance between the sexes among the teaching staff, particularly in the context of policies for the recruitment and promotion of teachers;

(v) the development of new training-programme models aimed at an increased awareness of the relevant social and psychological factors on the part of both teachers and educational guidance personnel;

(vi) improvement of statistical data and of research into equal educational opportunities for girls, together with an exchange of information in this area between the Member States.

Concerted-action projects in the environmental field

2.1.123. At its meeting on 9 October,¹ the Council approved two three-year (1978-81) programmes for research by way of concerted action which the Commission had proposed at the beginning of 1978.² They relate to the analysis of organic micropollutants in water, with the aim of improving and developing methods for the detection and quantitative determination of pollutants present in extremely small quantities in water and likely to affect health, and the physicochemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants, the principal aim here being to obtain a better understanding of the mechanisms involved in the transformation of atmospheric pollutants and the purification of the air.

Specialized concerted-action committees will be set up in these two areas; they will be composed of representatives of the Member States in which corresponding research is being carried out at national level and of the Commission representatives responsible for coordinating this research. The cost of the research in each of these fields is estimated at approximately 8 million EUA and the cost

of coordination at 480 000 EUA and 500 000 EUA respectively.

These programmes stem from similar projects carried out between 1972 and 1976 in the framework of COST (European Cooperation on Scientific and Technical Research), and the non-Community countries which are members of Cost will be able to participate in the Community concerted-action projects.

Plutonium recycling in light-water reactors

2.1.124. On 10 October³ the Council adopted the proposal presented by the Commission in May⁴ for a one-year extension of the indirect-action research programme on plutonium recycling in light-water reactors, which had initially⁵ been adopted for the period 1975-78; as a result, the expenditure commitments for this programme were increased by 250 000 EUA.

Science, research and development

Science and society

'European science and technology and the challenges of contemporary society'

2.1.125. On 19 and 20 October, in collaboration with the European Research and Development Committee (CERD), the Commission held a symposium at Compiègne, France, which enabled some fifty European scientists to analyse the various 'barriers' which stand in the way of a more effective

¹ OJ L 311 of 4.11.1978.

² Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.64.

³ OJ L 291 of 17.10.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.111.

⁵ OJ L 349 of 28.12.1974.

response by science and technology to society's needs.

At the opening session, Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, outlined the theme for the discussion, referring in particular to some of the reasons for the scepticism which the scientist senses among the general public (the scientific juggernaut, the bureaucracy of science, the ivory tower, the potential hazards, the technology-dominated culture). Mme Saunier-Seité, the French Minister for Universities, referred to these topics in her opening address and proposed two general areas for consideration: the need to inform the public of the foreseeable direct and secondary effects of research projects and the need for a democratic solution to the problem of scientific decision-making, in which society as a whole would participate.

Reports prepared by Mr Prigogine (Belgium), Mr Denielou (France), Mr Brooks (USA) and Mr Freeman (United Kingdom) provided a basis for discussions in which some of the difficulties confronting scientific activity in Europe were defined and analysed namely:

- (i) the inadequacy the European research structures to meet current needs, which, it should be pointed out, are difficult to determine (antiquated, occasionally fossilized, structures; national research frameworks which are frequently too narrow; research sometimes subordinated to teaching in universities; little contact between the university and the real problems of society);
- (ii) lack of mobility among research workers and the 'gulf' that separates the world of research from the general public;
- (iii) lack of information and the difficulty experienced by the general public in understanding science and technology, this being a source of misunderstandings;
- (iv) the specialization, industrialization and bureaucratization of contemporary science, which has splintered into numerous 'disci-

plines' and now covers so vast a field that not even scientists can comprehend the whole of it.

Proposals were formulated for tackling these problems at several levels:

- (i) 'strategy': a new strategy needs to be drawn up in an EEC context;
- (ii) 'action projects': the development of areas for cooperation between university and non-university research programmes; the organization of training for scientific administrators and journalists; the award of 'mobility' grants and the provision of more information concerning research activities;
- (iii) structures: the creation of appropriate structures for multidisciplinary research; the setting-up of 'task forces' for high-technology sectors; the coordination of research activities; the establishment of 'centres of excellence'.

Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2.1.126. At its meeting on 23 and 24 October, the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) dealt mainly with the following three proposals:

- (i) revision of the multiannual (1976-80) environmental research programme (indirect action); the Committee delivered a favourable Opinion on this proposal;¹
- (ii) a four year (1979-82) indirect-action research programme in the field of reference materials and methods (Community Bureau of References - CBR) and applied metrology; although the Committee endorsed the technical content of this proposal,² it did not comment on the financial resources to be allocated to the programme;

¹ Bull. EC 6-1978, points 2.1.120 and 2.1.122.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 2.1.122.

(iii) a multiannual (1 July 1979-30 June 1983) indirect-action research programme in the field of energy (new forms of energy, solar energy and geothermal energy); hydrogen as a source of energy; energy saving; analysis of energy systems). The majority of the CREST delegations approved the Commission proposal.¹

The Committee also held an initial discussion of the proposals for research programmes in the fields of climatology² and the recycling of urban waste.³

Lastly, CREST discussed a report on the study carried out by Mr Danzin, Chairman of the European Research and Development Committee (CERD), entitled 'Science and the Rebirth of Europe'.⁴ Several members of CREST referred to the substantial character of this report and to the importance of continuing discussions between CERD and CREST.

European Research and Development Committee

2.1.127. After adopting on Opinion for transmission to the Commission, emphasizing the value of the study carried out by the Chairman, Mr Danzin ('Science and the Rebirth of Europe'),⁴ the CERD devoted its discussions on 4 October chiefly to the preparation of its 1979 work programme, of which this study will form the basic element.

In the light of these discussions the Committee decided to accord priority to the following topics: energy: long-term forecasting and assessment in the field of science and technology (FAST); collaboration with developing countries; R & D structures.

Scientific and Technical Committee

2.1.128. At its meeting on 16 October the Scientific and Technical Committee (CST)

was mainly concerned with the detailed examination of a draft proposal which the Commission expects to present to the Council shortly and which relates to a new five-year (1979-83) indirect-action research programme on controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics, to be implemented by way of associations between the Commission and specialist bodies in the Member States; in accordance with the ongoing plan principle, this proposal would incorporate the last two years of the current programme (1976-80).

The Committee noted with satisfaction recent world progress in the field of plasma magnetic confinement, which augurs well for the scientific feasibility of Tokamak fusion by the middle of the next decade and which therefore justifies intensification of the Community effort on fusion. The CST also declared itself in favour of the action proposed by the Commission in fields other than that of magnetic confinement ('inertial confinement' in particular). Following these discussions, the CST delivered a favourable Opinion on the draft programme proposal presented by the Commission.

Multiannual programmes

Production, transport and utilization of hydrogen

2.1.129. On 3 and 4 October the Commission held a seminar in Brussels which examined the work carried out in connection with the production, transport and utilization of hydrogen under the multiannual (July 1975-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 2.1.121.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.8.

³ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.77.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.66.

June 1979) indirect-action research programme in the energy sector.¹

This seminar was attended by more than 140 participants, including, in particular, a delegation from the European Parliament, members of the CREST Energy Subcommittee, members of the Advisory Committee on Programme Management (ACPM) responsible for hydrogen, experts from the Member States and representatives of bodies with which the Commission had concluded research contracts.

The discussions revealed the beneficial nature of Community cooperation on research into the production, transport and utilization of hydrogen and the major progress made in the field of hydrogen production. In particular, the research performed indicates that, in the case of the electrolytic hydrogen-production process, the quantity of electrical energy used could be reduced by 15%. As a result of these discussions it was possible to define more clearly the guidelines for the activities to be conducted after June 1979.

Plutonium recycling

2.1.130. On 12 October under the multiannual (1975-79) indirect-action programme for research on light-water reactors, the Commission held a technical information meeting at Cadarache, France, on the progress of research into the monitoring and safety of plutonium-fuelled power stations. The meeting was attended by 40 experts, including Commission contractors and members of the Advisory Committee on Programme Management. The results of calculations concerning the steady-state operation of plutonium-fuelled power stations as compared with uranium-fuelled plants indicate the ease with which the latter—where they are of the type that is represented by numerous examples in

the Community—could recycle the plutonium they produce.

Consultative Committee for Fusion

2.1.131. The Consultative Committee for Fusion (CCF), meeting on 25 October, examined the draft proposal for a multiannual (1979-83) programme in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics, to be implemented by way of associations between the Commission and specialized bodies in the Member States; the draft proposal was forwarded to the CST on 17 October² for an Opinion.

In its Opinion, the CCF stressed the importance of the ongoing programme concept and urged the need for a Council Decision by mid-1979 at the latest in order that no time might be lost. The Committee, which thought that the draft presented by the Commission constituted a sound basis for discussion, recommended that the proposal to be sent to the Council should include all available information on the Commission's suggestion concerning possible acceleration of construction of the JET and the earlier transition of this project to extended performance.

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.132. At a meeting on 17 October, the ACPM responsible for the indirect-action programme on 'radiological protection' concluded the discussion begun at its preceding meeting³ on the Community's next multiannual programme; the Committee adopted the

¹ OJ L 231 of 2.9.1975.

² Point 2.1.128.

³ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.126.

principle of an ongoing programme which would start in 1980 and cover a five-year period; the last year of the preceding programme (1976-80)¹ would be adapted to take account of recent scientific developments. The Committee approved the project prepared by the Commission and urged the latter to present its final proposal to the Council as soon as possible so as to enable a decision to be taken in the second half of 1979.

2.1.133. At a meeting on 16 and 17 October the ACPM responsible for research programmes (direct and indirect-action) on the management and storage of radioactive waste approved a draft Commission proposal for a second five-year (1980-84) indirect-action programme. This draft proposal, which was drawn up with the assistance of senior national experts, takes account of the results already obtained during the execution of the current five-year programme (1975-79)² and provides for a substantial increase in the financial and staff resources allocated to this activity.

2.1.134. The ACPM responsible for the indirect-action research programme on 'plutonium recycling in light-water reactors' devoted most of its meeting on 13 October to the continuation and conclusion of the discussions begun at its preceding meeting³ concerning the broad lines of the programme which, on 1 January 1980, is to follow on from the current programme⁴ (1975-78), itself extended for a year by decision of 10 October 1978. The Committee also indicated its interest in a draft Commission programme extending current research to cover the entire field of plutonium utilization.

2.1.135. The ACPM responsible for direct and indirect-action research programmes on the environment met at the Ispra establishment of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) on

5 and 6 October. It reviewed the status of the JRC's direct-action projects and commenced discussion of the broad lines for the 'environment' objective of the next JRC programme, which is expected to commence on 1 January 1980 and to incorporate the last year of the current programme (1977-80).

The Committee also delivered a favourable Opinion concerning the extension of 84 shared-cost research contracts, to take effect immediately after the adoption, in the near future, of the review proposal⁵ relating to the indirect-action programme for the period 1976-80.

2.1.136. The ACPMs responsible for the 'hydrogen' and 'geothermal' energy projects being carried out under the multiannual (1 July 1975-June 1979) energy research programmes (indirect action)⁶ met in October. They reviewed the present status of the work and recommended the conclusion of shared-cost contracts relating to the final section of the programme.

2.1.137. Two ACPMs responsible for the indirect-action research programmes on raw materials also met in October; these were the Committee on 'paper and board recycling'⁷ (27 October), which expressed an Opinion on the selection of the first 34 shared-cost contracts to be concluded under the programme, and the Committee on 'primary raw materials'⁸ (30 and 31 October), which recommended adoption of the first 48 proposals for shared-cost contracts.

¹ OJ L 74 of 20.3.1976.

² OJ L 178 of 9.7.1975.

³ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.129.

⁴ OJ L 349 of 28.12.1974.

⁵ Point 2.1.126; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.120.

⁶ OJ L 231 of 2.9.1975; OJ L 10 of 13.1.1977.

⁷ OJ L 107 of 21.4.1978.

⁸ OJ L 72 of 14.3.1978.

Training and education

Education Committee

2.1.138. The Education Committee met on three occasions in October (3 and 4, 13, 24 and 25 October) in preparation for the discussions to be held by the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council on 27 November.

At these meetings the Committee continued and concluded its examination of the four Communications presented to the Council by the Commission in 1978 concerning encouragement of the study of the European Community in schools;¹ increased emphasis on the teaching of modern languages in the Community;² the development of a joint policy on the admission of students to higher-education establishments;³ and the creation of a scholarship scheme for students in higher education whose courses involve a compulsory year of study in an establishment of another Member State.⁴

Education of the children of foreign nationals in their language and culture of origin

2.1.139. In collaboration with the Research and Study Centre for the Dissemination of the French Language, the Commission held a seminar in Paris on the methodology and assessment of a pilot project for teaching the children of foreign nationals their language and culture of origin; the seminar was attended by numerous experts from the Community.

This pilot project could be implemented within the framework of the action programme in the field of education adopted by the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council on 9 February

1976, particularly as regards measures for the benefit of the children of migrant workers.

Scientific and technical information and information management

Three-year plan of action

Second plan adopted by the Council

2.1.140. On 9 October⁵ the Council adopted a second three-year (1978-80) Community plan of action on scientific and technical information and documentation. Designed to take over from the 1975-77 plan,⁶ which was in its closing stages, this new plan was proposed by the Commission to the Council in July 1977;⁷ the proposal had been endorsed by Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The main objectives of the plan are as follows:

(i) The conversion of Euronet to form an operational public network giving direct access to information; this will involve the installation of telecommunications facilities, the link-up of host computers and user terminals, the operation of the network including its financial and technical management, the establishment of links with other networks and the development of collaboration with the postal and telecommunications authori-

¹ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.4.2.

² Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.4.3.

³ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.85.

⁴ OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976.

⁵ OJ L 311 of 4.11.1978.

⁶ OJ L 100 of 21.4.1975 and Bull. EC 3-1975, point 2249.

⁷ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

ties. Priority is to be given to the extension and improvement of the network so as to ensure ease of access for all Member-State users without discrimination.

(ii) The development of a genuine market for information in the Community, which means that many divergent interests have to be reconciled and pride of place given to user needs, especially those of small and medium-sized firms. The plan provides for effective, well-defined collaboration between the existing information services and for reciprocal rights and obligations, with a view to rationalizing and improving the quality of services and reducing overall costs within the framework of free competition. The study of user requirements is to be followed up, and action will be taken to provide assistance and training for users. Other action will relate to the training of specialists, the promotion of the network, the development of information systems and services, including sectoral activities, and collaboration with international information services.

(iii) Promotion of technology and methods with a view to improving information services. In accordance with the Council Resolution of 24 June 1971,¹ which called on the Member States to coordinate their efforts to achieve technological progress in the field of science and documentation processing, this third part of the plan of action is aimed primarily at contributing to certain important work already under way, notably for the protection of user interests. The activities envisaged include cooperation with the postal and telecommunications administrations on the preparation of standards and new applications for Euronet, aid to users in handling the various systems available through Euronet, a contribution to the preparation of standards for information exchange, the implementation of pilot projects relating to advanced applications and techniques in the information field, and ways and means of ap-

plying multilingual systems to scientific and technical information.

The Council Decision also provides that the Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CSTID) set up by the Council Resolution of 24 June 1971 to assist the Commission in defining policies for scientific and technical information will be entrusted with the duties of an Advisory Committee on Programme Management (ACPM).

Because of the interest shown in Euronet by a number of non-member countries, the Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate, subject to certain conditions, participation by those European States which are members of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT).

A total of 9.5 million EUA has been earmarked for this second three-year plan.

¹ OJ C 122 of 10.2.1971.

2. External relations

Multilateral trade negotiations

Enlargement

Accession negotiations: Greece

2.2.1. The nineteenth session of the accession negotiations at Deputy (Ambassador) level was held in Brussels on 27 October. Discussions concerned the industrial customs union (duty-free arrangements and State monopolies) and external relations, including textiles. The Greek Delegation made statements on economic and financial questions.

2.2.2. The Commission and the Greek Delegation continued the examination of Community secondary legislation in the agricultural sector (hops, flax and hemp).

2.2.3. On 26 October the Commission forwarded to the Council its formal proposals concerning agriculture. This is the twelfth in a series of proposals for common positions which the Commission has submitted to the Council since the beginning of this year.

These proposals are the result of an examination of agricultural activities, sector by sector, which was carried out in September¹ by Greek and Commission experts.

Portugal

2.2.4. Negotiations on Portugal's accession were opened in Luxembourg on 17 October.²

Spain

2.2.5. Sectoral meetings continued in October in connection with the preparation of the Commission's Opinion on Spain's request for accession. Some of these meetings,

held in Madrid, were concerned with social affairs, transport problems, environmental matters and consumer protection. Others, dealing with industrial and agricultural issues, were held in Brussels.

The various working sessions were organized by the staff of the delegation for enlargement, in cooperation with representatives of the Directorates-General concerned. On the Spanish side, attendance was left up to the initiative of those working with Mr Calvo Sotelo, Minister responsible for relations with the Community. In general, these discussions have made it possible to obtain essential information on the Spanish economy.

Political cooperation

2.2.6. On 28 and 29 October the Member States' Foreign Ministers held an informal meeting at Gymnich.

2.2.7. During its part-session from 9 to 12 October Parliament passed a number of Resolutions concerning: the situation in Lebanon and in Nicaragua, the sentencing of Tunisian trade-unionists and the outcome of the Camp David summit.³

Multilateral trade negotiations

2.2.8. The main event in October relating to the Tokyo Round was the position taken by the United States Congress on two important issues for the continuation of these

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.4.

² Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

³ Points 2.3.17, 2.3.18, 2.3.19, 2.3.21 and OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

negotiations and the sharp reaction it provoked within the Community.

Already in September difficulties could be foreseen and the Council had expressed its 'gravest concern at the situation'.¹ Matters have since become more serious just when the negotiations were about to enter the final phase.

The position taken by the United States Congress

Countervailing duties

2.2.9. The United States Congress adjourned until 15 January 1979 without taking a decision on the extension of the powers vested in the Administration under the Trade Act to waive countervailing duties; these powers are due to lapse on 3 January 1979.

As a result more than USD 600 million of imports—not only from the Community, but also from other countries—are threatened by these countervailing duties, which should apply automatically from that date. This indirectly jeopardizes the conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations by 15 December, as was emphasized in a statement made on behalf of the Commission to the press on 16 October by the Director-General for External Relations.

Textiles

Before adjourning Congress did vote to exclude textiles from any tariff or non-tariff reduction.

Statement by the President of the Council

2.2.10. In the light of these recent developments, the Council, at its meeting in Luxem-

bourg on 17 October, took stock of the situation created by the Congress's decision and considered its possible effect.

After the meeting, Mr von Dohnanyi, President of the Council, made the following statement which was reproduced in full in the press release:

'The Council of the Community regrets the decisions taken in Congress and to that extent associates itself with the Commission's statement of 16 October. In this connection the Council refers to the note of 18 September 1978.

The Council assumes that the United States will find a way of enabling the negotiations on all topics, including textiles, to continue, and further assumes that the continued application of the waiver, even after 3 January 1979, is guaranteed.

The Community confirms its previous positions on this subject. In spite of the serious decisions taken in Congress the Community states that it is prepared to continue the talks in order to prepare the way for the conclusion of the negotiations within the terms of the brief.

In order that the negotiations may be thus brought to a conclusion, Congress must guarantee beyond any doubt that the waiver will be applied.

The Council will discuss the matter again in November.'

Agriculture

2.2.11. The Meat Subgroup of the GATT Group on Agriculture met on 10 and 11 October. It resumed its examination of the draft

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.11.

arrangement regarding beef which the Secretariat had drawn up on its own initiative in the light of comments made by the Subgroup at its meetings in July.¹

2.2.12. As planned in July, the Dairy Products Subgroup reconvened from 3 to 4 October to complete its examination of the draft text for an International Dairy Agreement. Significant progress was made in finding solutions to the items remaining unresolved from the last session, particularly concerning the general and specific provisions which act as a *chapeau* to the Protocols concerning milk powders, milk fats and cheeses. It was agreed that a further session should be held during the first week in November to resolve the outstanding items.

North-South Dialogue: Development cooperation

UNCTAD Integrated Programme, commodities and world agreements

Common Fund

2.2.13. The Communication on the resumption of negotiations on the Common Fund adopted by the Commission on 28 September² was discussed in the appropriate Council working parties. The Presidency, the Commission, and Member States also participated in an informal meeting, under UNCTAD chairmanship, with other regional groups.

The Community will do everything it can to ensure the success of the Conference due to open on 14 November.

Preparatory meetings

Bananas

2.2.14. The FAO Working Group which is examining the contents of an international agreement on bananas held its third meeting in Rome from 2 to 6 October.

In view of the differences of opinion among producing countries on the use of export quotas as the mainstay of an agreement, the Group decided to look at measures other than an agreement which might improve banana markets; possibilities include the rationalization of production, exchanges of information, development, diversification and stabilization of export earnings.

Work will continue within the framework of the FAO, and the first UNCTAD preparatory meeting on bananas will again be postponed.

Natural rubber

2.2.15. On 6 October the Commission presented its proposals to the Council for the directives to be followed by the Community during the negotiation for an international agreement on natural rubber to be held in Geneva from 13 November to 8 December. The Council endorsed the Community's brief on 16 October.

The Commission proposes that the basic element of the agreement should be an international buffer stock operating within a price mechanism based on the long-term trend of prices on the international market for natural rubber, and including a semi-automatic system for price revision during the lifetime of

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.2.15.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.16.

the agreement. The Commission's proposals also contain contingency measures to be applied should the buffer stock be exhausted, as well as means for assuring supply availability.

Since the proposed instruments of the agreement directly and substantially affect the volume and conditions of international trade in natural rubber the Commission holds that they fall within the Community's competence on the basis of Article 113 of the Treaty of Rome. Consequently, it proposes that the financial implementation of the agreement be assumed by the Community as such negotiate and participate in the agreement.

Commodities and world agreements

Cereals

2.2.16. The Interim Committee of the negotiating conference on cereals met again in London from 16 to 20 October.¹

Considerable progress was made with the preparation of the draft negotiating texts and the Committee confirmed the request to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to reconvene the Conference on 6 November.

Jute, kenaf and allied fibres

2.2.17. The main producer and consumer countries and the Community were represented at the meeting of the intergovernmental working group on jute held in Rome from 11 to 13 October under the aegis of the FAO.

Items on the agenda included the current situation on the world jute market, medium-term prospects and the fixing of an indicative price for jute and kenaf for the 1978/79 sea-

son. The fixing of a price range, within which the countries concerned (Bangladesh in the case of jute and Thailand in the case of kenaf) do their best to keep their export prices, is an important factor in the stabilization of the market and helps make the natural fibre sufficiently competitive against synthetic substitutes.

The indicative prices agreed by all the parties present were UKL 210 (with a tolerance of UKL 20) per long ton for jute and USD 280 (with a tolerance of USD 20) per tonne for kenaf.

The Community was very much in favour of fixing this season's round of indicative prices on the grounds that this system, when applied in the past, had unquestionably done a lot towards curbing excessive price fluctuations on world markets.

Cocoa

2.2.18. The Preparatory Committee for the third International Cocoa Agreement, which is composed of the main exporting and importing members of the International Cocoa Organization plus the United States, has examined a number of proposals relating to the preparation of a new international agreement, to be simpler and less rigid than the two previous ones which were based on export quotas and the operation of an international buffer stock related to different price levels.

The Committee concentrated on examining a buffer stock mechanism to function as the main instrument for market stabilization, although the need for further support measures would not be ruled out. At this stage of the preparatory work varying opinions are emerging from exporting countries and most of the importing ones on intervention me-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.2.23.

chanisms, the nature of the buffer stock operations on the market (purchase and selling) and the price review arrangements. The question of the size and financing of the stock is not giving rise to any serious difficulties.

The Preparatory Committee will be meeting again in December, when the International Cocoa Council should decide whether the negotiating conference scheduled to take place from 22 January to 2 March 1979 can be convened by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

Olive oil

2.2.19. The preparatory Committee of the International Olive-Oil Council met in Madrid from 19 to 25 October to begin the preparation of texts as a basis for the negotiating conference for a new Agreement, provisionally scheduled for spring 1979.

The Commission took part on behalf of the Community, which for the first time participated as such as a full member of the existing Agreement. Hitherto, the Community has had observer status only.

2.2.20. On 16 October¹ the Council agreed that the Commission should sign and notify provisional application of the Protocol of 7 April further extending the 1963 International Olive-Oil Agreement, which is due to expire on 31 December.²

Tin

2.2.121. The eleventh Session of the International Tin Council was held in London on 3 and 4 October. Twenty-seven countries were represented including the nine Member States and the Community as such.

The Council reviewed thin statistics and received a report from the Buffer Stock Manager on the market situation. It noted that the Government of Canada expected the procedures for a financial contribution to the buffer stock to be completed before the next session of the Council in January 1979.

It also received a report on the latest position of legislation pending in the US Congress relating to the release of surplus tin to the United States strategic stockpile.

The Council discussed the terms of reference and working procedures of its Economic and Price Review Panel. A programme of future meetings of the Panel and its associated Committees was agreed with a view to the Panel reporting to the Council at its next session.

A progress report was made on two major studies—one on the consumption of tin in the tinsplate and solder industries and the other on production and investment—and it was noted that these were proceeding satisfactorily.

The Council gave preliminary consideration to the timetable and procedures to be followed for the preparation of a draft Sixth International Tin Agreement.

Generalized system of preferences

Proposals for the 1979 Scheme

2.2.22. On 5 October the Commission transmitted to the Council its proposals for the Community's 1979 scheme of generalized tariff preferences.

¹ OJ L 306 of 31.10.1978.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.2.20.

In preparing its proposals, the Commission took into account the guidelines laid down by the European Council in Bremen (6 and 7 July)¹ and the Western Economic Summit in Bonn (16 and 17 July),² where participants reaffirmed their determination to strengthen an open international trading system and recognized the developing countries' need for better access to the markets of the industrialized countries for their products. The proposals also gave effect to the Council's intention, declared on 27 June, of improving further in 1979 the Community's GSP, which will represent an important contribution to the global results of the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN). The economic situation in several major industries demands a careful approach, however, and the Commission's proposals represent a balance between the two obligations.

Processed agricultural products

Despite the fact that the Commission had already implemented its offer of tariff concessions for tropical products made under the MTN in 1977, and that no comparable effort has been made in this sphere by the other donor countries, the Community has again managed to improve its offer on agricultural products:

- (i) thirteen new tariff headings have been included, bringing the list of processed agricultural products covered by the GSP to 320;
- (ii) the level of preferential duty was again reduced on fourteen products involving trade to the value of about 155 million EUA;
- (iii) in order to encourage fuller use of the quotas, the Community shares reserved for pineapple pieces have been increased, and the Community is reserving the right to make amended proposals at a later date on quotas for Virginia type tobacco and canned pineapple slices, in the light of fresh statistics on the utilization of these quotas in 1978.

The total preferential offer on agricultural products is worth 1 300 million EUA.

Manufacturers and semi-manufacturers other than textiles

The use of 1976 trade statistics to calculate the additional amount (although 1974 remains, for the third year running, the reference year for calculating the basic amount, following the normal procedure) has resulted in an offer of about 6 600 million EUA, 13.3% up on 1977. The figures reflect the difficulties still facing the Community economy, which have meant that the 1978 offer has not been increased in particularly hard-hit major industries such as steel and footwear, while for other products it has been impossible to give full effect to the normal calculation. For non-sensitive products, however, the ceilings have been raised by at least 15%.

Textile products

A significant characteristic of the 1979 GSP is the alteration of the preferential offer on textiles to take account of the bilateral agreements which the Community has concluded with its main textile suppliers, within the framework of the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles (MFA), which was renewed in December 1977. The new scheme is based on the same product categories as the bilateral agreements, and allows an increase in duty-free imports of those products from developing countries (up to 162 000 tonnes from 84 000 tonnes in 1978), while ensuring that every beneficiary, particularly the least competitive, has a fair share of the Community offer.

For the MFA products, eligibility under the GSP will be confined to the member countries of the Group of 77 and dependent territories which have concluded bilateral agreements or arrangements with the Community or which would undertake commitments similar to those existing under the MFA in its renewed form.

The volume of preferential imports covered by the new GSP will be equivalent to 27% of MFA imports from the beneficiary countries in 1977 (24% for the eight categories covering the most sensitive products in Group I).

¹ Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.9.

³ Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

For the products not covered by the MFA, the present arrangements will be maintained with a few technical changes and will remain open to the countries and territories normally eligible under the GSP for industrial products. The volume of preferential imports corresponds to 22 000 tonnes, i.e. 55% of preferential imports in 1977.

Special measures for the least developed countries

The liberalization of the Community's GSP in favour of the 28 least developed countries begun in 1977 and 1978 will be continued. In 1979 these countries will enjoy full exemption from duty on all processed agricultural products qualifying for partial suspension of duty under the GSP (with the exception of six products subject to a quota or ceiling). They will also be exempt from the reintroduction of duty triggered by the maximum country amount (*butoir*) for industrial products other than textiles covered by quotas or special *butoirs*.¹

With regard to textile products, the least developed countries will not be restricted by individual quota shares.

Food aid and emergency aid

Food aid

2.2.23. On 6 October the Commission decided to grant emergency aid of 2 000 tonnes of grain for communities on the Cape Verde islands affected by drought.

The cost of this operation is estimated at about 392 000 EUA.

2.2.24. On 30 October the Commission decided also to grant emergency food aid of 5 000 tonnes of grain to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to feed those affected by floods.

The cost of the operation is estimated at about 1 000 000 EUA.

Emergency aid

2.2.25. Following the flooding in Vietnam, the Commission decided on 11 October to grant emergency aid of 150 000 EUA to the FAO, as a contribution to its agricultural relief programme.

The money will be used to purchase rice seed and spraying equipment.

Aid to non-associated developing countries

2.2.26. At its meeting on 10 October the Council discussed the financing programme drawn up by the Commission for the use of the 70 million EUA appropriation entered in the 1978 Budget as aid for non-associated countries. The Commission presented the programme in accordance with the general guidelines discussed by the Council on 25 April.²

The Council approved the programme with the reservation that a definitive opinion on one of the projects and on the payment of the balance into the reserve would be given later when the Commission had made further details available to the Permanent Representatives Committee.

2.2.27. On the same day the Council discussed general guidelines for the 1979 aid programme, on the basis of suggestions put forward by the Commission.³ The Council found that there was agreement on a number of the Commission's suggestions, and noted that the Commission felt it necessary

¹ In 1978 these countries enjoyed exemption for quasi-sensitive and non-sensitive industrial products, including textiles.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.2.28.

³ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.26.

to maintain certain others—on the volume of the reserve and the indicative distribution by region—which it considered constituted a middle route between the different positions adopted.

The Council also held an exchange of views on the volume of aid for 1979, giving the delegations an opportunity to express their views on this point.

In this connection the Commission announced that it would be presenting a Communication to the Council listing the Community's actions in favour of non-associated developing countries and setting out its views with regard to multiannual forecasts of the volume of aid for those countries.

Relations with the non-governmental organizations

2.2.28. In the first ten months of 1978 the Commission received 172 project applications from NGOs for co-financing loans totalling 11 620 000 EUA.

So far 117 projects have been approved, representing a total financial commitment for the Commission of 7 300 000 EUA.

International organizations

United Nations

UNCTAD

2.2.29. The Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries set up by UNCTAD's fourth conference held its second session in Geneva from 2 to 11 October. The '77' consider the search for na-

tional and collective self-reliance as of vital interest for them; the Community therefore reiterated its positive attitude toward the goals and aims of such cooperation and also pointed out its long-standing practical support of specific actions taken by groupings of developing countries. The deliberations at Geneva centred on the question of future activities and their institutionalization. The desire of the developing countries to proceed within the framework of UNCTAD but separately from other groupings was in the developed countries' view contrary to the principle of universality that prevails within the United Nations system. No agreement was reached and the matter has been referred to the forthcoming special session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board in March 1979.

2.2.30. The UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the debt problems of developing countries met in Geneva from 2 to 11 October.

Its work, aimed at drawing up a detailed procedure for treating future cases of indebtedness, is based on Resolution 165 passed in March 1978¹ by the UNCTAD Ministerial Council, which contains four basic concepts common to the Group of 77 and the countries of the West.

What the Community was seeking was a definition of these concepts that would be compatible with its position as set out in the EEC-United States proposal made at the CIEC in 1976-77.

Although substantial progress was made, the countries of the West and the countries of the Group of 77 were unable to reach an acceptable compromise on the two main points at issue—analysis of the debt situation of a developing country prior to treatment, and

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

the institutional arrangements. The group of experts consequently reached only an incomplete elaboration of the four concepts, since only half the procedure for dealing with future cases of indebtedness could be established. The result, which will be of value only when a complete procedure has been drawn up, consists for the moment of no more than an informal memo from the chairman to the Trade and Development Board, whose next meeting (Geneva, 5 to 16 March 1979) will have to decide on guidelines for the experts' work, scheduled for completion at the Fifth UNCTAD.

UNESCO

2.2.31. The twentieth meetings of the UNESCO general conference opened in Paris 24 October. The Community had observer status.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Council of representatives

2.2.32. The GATT Council met in Geneva on 18 October.

The Australian complaint under Article XXIII(2) against EEC export refunds for sugar gave rise to a wide-ranging discussion on the procedure for settling disputes under Article XXIII of the General Agreement. The Community stressed the need to initiate the procedure by requesting formal consultation under Article XXIII(1) when a dispute arose, before turning to the adjustment procedure of Article XXIII(2); Australia agreed to hold formal consultations with the Community on the understanding that the Council would be asked to consider the matter again if these consultations did not produce a settlement.

The Council adopted the report of the panel set up to consider the question of minimum prices for tinned fruit and vegetables. The EEC took this opportunity to comment on the interpretation of certain aspects of the panel's conclusions, and stated that it reserved its position should these aspects—which concerned matters of principle—be taken as precedents.

The Council noted that Canada and the EEC were continuing their bilateral meetings on lead and zinc. The United States reported on progress in its consultations with Japan on Japanese quantitative restrictions on leather imports, for which a panel was to be set up as already agreed.

The Community referred to the United States' intention of converting certain specific and mixed duties into *ad valorem* duties on the occasions of the MTNs, and expressed doubt as to the possibility of concluding such a vast renegotiation, affecting around 600 tariff items, as quickly as the American Delegation apparently wished. The EEC suggested deferring discussion of this subject to the formal renegotiations to be held under Article XXVIII(1) after the conclusion of the MTNs.

Consultative Group of Eighteen

2.2.33. The Group met in Geneva on 12 and 13 October. Pending the conclusion of the MTNs, it confined itself to very general discussions on the two main items on the agenda—recent trends in trade policies and international trade and the GATT after the Tokyo round negotiations.

Textiles Committee

2.2.34. The GATT Textiles Committee met in Geneva on 27 October. The main

item on the agenda was the annual review of the functioning of the MFA during the first year of its renewal. The discussions were based on a report on the activities of the Textile Surveillance Body between November 1976 and October 1978. A second important item was the analysis of the situation regarding world production and trade in textiles products. A report was drawn up by the GATT Secretariat.

Fears having been expressed regarding the satisfactory functioning of the MFA and trends in trade, the Community representative stated that:

- (i) the Community recognized that the 'reasonable departures' provided in the Protocol for renewing the MFA were temporary; it intended to return to the context of the arrangement when the bilateral agreements expire;
- (ii) any judgment on the commercial policy of the Community as applied to textiles should take into consideration not only the bilateral agreements themselves but also the way they were handled in practice;
- (iii) the adjustment of industrial structure in the Community had already begun, but the public authorities had no power to direct the operation. A concerted policy should enable industry to adapt itself.

In this context the Textiles Committee decided to ensure the necessary flow of information by reactivating its Technical Subcommittee for statistical questions.

Lastly, it decided on the composition of the Textiles Surveillance Body for 1979.

Fisheries Commission

2.2.35. The new Convention on Multilateral Cooperation in the North-West Atlantic

(NAFO) was signed in Ottawa on 24 October. It replaces the International Convention for the North-West Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF). For the Nine the Community alone—and not the Member States—signed the convention.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Steel Committee

2.2.36. On 26 October the OECD Council decided to set up a Steel Committee.

The Committee's task will be to ensure that trade in steel remains as free as possible of restrictions and distortions, to encourage the removal of trade barriers and to enable governments to act rapidly in crisis situations. The Committee's work will help governments and industry to draw up restructuring and modernization measures.

Education Committee

2.2.37. The OECD Education Committee met for the first time at ministerial level in Paris on 19 and 20 October.

Discussions centred on the main guidelines, options and priorities which should govern education policies, the contribution education could make to preparing young people for working life and ways of easing the transition from school to employment.

Mr Brunner, representing the Commission, spoke of the unemployment of young people and its implications for the education system. He recalled that in December 1976 the Ministers of the Nine had adopted a four-

year action programme¹ to prepare young people better for working life.

Council of Europe

Parliamentary Assembly

2.2.38. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe held the second part² of its 30th ordinary session from 27 September to 4 October in Strasbourg; the Commission was present with observer status.

Commercial policy

Formulating and implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Instruments of commercial policy

2.2.39. On 16 October³ the Council formally adopted the Regulation concerning the common system applicable to imports from the People's Republic of China, which it had approved on 19 September.⁴

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.40. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975 on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries,⁵ the Commission took the following measures to relax import restrictions:

Italy-Bulgaria: exceptional opening of an import quota for synthetic rubber;⁶

Benelux-German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland: exceptional opening of additional import quotas for tableware and other domestic or toilet articles of porcelain or china;⁷

Italy-Romania: exceptional opening of import quotas for fuel oil, packaging paper and paper for large-capacity sacks;⁸

Federal Republic of Germany-Hungary and Poland: amendment of certain import quotas for textile products;⁹

United Kingdom-Hungary: opening of an additional import quota for outer garments and clothing accessories.

Investigation, surveillance and safeguard measures

2.2.41. On 10 October⁹ the Council amended its Regulation of 20 December 1977¹⁰ maintaining the rules for authorizing imports into Italy of electric filament lamps originating in certain State-trading countries. The amended Regulation increases the regional quota for imports of lamps originating in the German Democratic Republic.

2.2.42. On 30 October¹¹ the Council adopted a Regulation maintaining the rules for authorizing imports into France of gloves origi-

¹ OJ C 308 of 30.12.1976 and Bull. EC 11-1976, points 1201 to 1203.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.2.40.

³ OJ L 306 of 31.10.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.38.

⁵ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

⁶ OJ C 253 of 25.10.1978.

⁷ OJ C 266 of 10.11.1978.

⁸ OJ C 270 of 14.11.1978.

⁹ OJ L 287 of 13.10.1978.

¹⁰ OJ L 338 of 28.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.2.28.

¹¹ OJ L 307 of 1.11.1978.

nating in Malaysia. This measure makes it possible to maintain the provisional arrangements established by the Commission Regulation of 28 September¹ until 31 December.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Textiles

2.2.43. The Commission has submitted to the Council for formal conclusion the text of twenty-three agreements concluded between the EEC and certain non-member countries. Most of these agreements were initialled at the end of 1977 and are already being applied *de facto*.

Iron and steel products

2.2.44. On 5 October² the Commission adopted a Recommendation amending the list of non-member countries annexed to its Recommendation of 9 March³ establishing special rules for the surveillance of imports into the Community of certain iron and steel products originating in non-member countries which have concluded arrangements with the Community.

Mediterranean countries

Greece

2.2.45. The 101st meeting of the EEC-Greece Association Committee was held in Brussels on 25 October. A number of problems relating to the operation of the customs union were discussed, including the conversion by Greece of specific duties into *ad valorem* duties, the tariff regime in the Dodéc-

anèse and the application by Greece of a *pro forma* invoice system. On agriculture the Greek delegation was consulted on two proposals for Regulations on the arrangements governing imports of Greek olive oil into the Community.

Finally discussions took place regarding the delay in making available funds from the second EEC-Greece Financial Protocol.

Turkey

2.2.46. Following the visit to the Commission⁴ in May by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Ecevit, exploratory talks were held from 9 to 11 October between a Turkish delegation led by Mr Cuhruk, Deputy Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and a Commission delegation chaired by the Director-General for External Relations.

During these talks, the Turkish delegation told the Commission about the economic difficulties Turkey was currently facing and the proposals which it planned to make to the Community to give a new lease of life to the Association.

Work is to continue in November so that the Commission can make appropriate proposals to the bodies of the Association.

2.2.47. The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee met again after two years on 26 and 27 October in London. The main items on the agenda concerned the problems and terms of the EEC-Turkey Association, in particular reactivation measures, the improvement of institutional relations and

¹ OJ L 278 of 3.10.1978 and Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.41.

² OJ L 282 of 7.10.1978.

³ OJ L 73 of 15.3.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.2.52.

economic and trade relations, and financial cooperation.

Yugoslavia

2.2.48. On 3 October the Commission transmitted to the Council a recommendation for a decision amending the negotiating directives for a cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community and Yugoslavia.¹

At the same time, the Commission sent the Council a Communication on the negotiation of an agreement between the European Coal and Steel Community and its Member States and Yugoslavia.

The new negotiating directives are for the conclusion of a cooperation agreement to include the abolition of customs duties and quantitative restrictions in the industrial field, concessions in certain specific areas in agriculture and a financial protocol involving amounts and terms determined in the light of the criteria applied for the other Mediterranean countries.

The Commission has also proposed that a substantial cooperation aspect, based on the work of the subcommittees created by the 1973 agreement, be included in the future agreement; it would cover the following fields: industry, energy, science and technology, agriculture, social policy, transport, tourism, environment and fisheries.

At its meeting on 17 October the Council considered these new proposals with a view to resuming negotiations with Yugoslavia as soon as possible. It asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue the preparation of negotiating directives, in the light of its discussions, so that the Council could take a final decision as soon as possible.

ACP States and the OCT

Negotiations for the renewal of the ACP-EEC Convention

2.2.49. Following the opening plenary session of the ACP-EEC negotiations between the Commission and the ACP ambassadors,² the negotiators held eight working sessions between 20 September and 16 October. The subjects dealt with were the stabilization of export earnings, agricultural cooperation, industrial cooperation, financial and technical cooperation, trade arrangements, rules of origin, least developed countries and regional cooperation.

At the second plenary session on 17 October the negotiators noted that discussion had begun on a good many subjects but in varying degrees of detail. Consequently, they drew up jointly, at that stage, an initial guide list of subjects for negotiation and agreed on the methods to be adopted within the working parties and on a timetable for negotiating meetings until the end of November. Meetings will be far more frequent from the end of October.

Lomé Convention

Trade, industrial, financial and technical cooperation

Trade promotion

2.2.50. Technical assistance programmes financed by the EDF are under way to help certain ACP States with their trade promo-

¹ Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.2.38 and 7/8-1978, point 2.2.65.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.56.

tion. The programmes involve setting up a unit responsible for trade and industrial questions within the Bahamas Ministry of Finance, the promotion of tourism in Botswana, the promotion of exports of lychees from Madagascar and a trade promotion project for products from Barbados.

Financing proposals have also been approved for financial and technical assistance to Ghana for its timber, agricultural produce, spices, out-of-season vegetables and craft products and to Sudan to promote the Khartoum trade fair.

The Commission has also decided to provide technical assistance to the ACP States for trade promotion activities in the form of experts, who are being sent out to Barbados for a tourism project, to Jamaica to advise on trade administration, to Kenya to train marketing agents and to Ethiopia and Sudan to help with trade questions.

Expert organizations have also been requested to submit proposals for a project to develop tourism in the Caribbean countries.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.51. Following the favourable opinion given by the EDF Committee, the Commission took the following financing decisions in October:

(i) <i>Third EDF</i>	(EUA)
Zaire — Oil palm development company in Ubangi	1 787 000
(ii) <i>Fourth EDF</i>	
Guyana — Upper Demarara forestry project	5 000 000
Guinea-Bissau — Supply of river transport and port equipment	3 830 000

Chad — Construction and equipment of the College of General Education at Am-Tiram	385 000
Sierra Leone — Integrated medical education and training programme	1 500 000
Liberia — Rural health training centre	1 330 000
Seychelles — Village water supplies	260 000
Cameroon — Irrigated rice growing in the Logone and Chari district	4 097 000
Zaire — Oil palm development company in Ubangi (Gosuma oil mill)	1 213 000
Mauritania — Intensification of agricultural production in the valley of the river Senegal (continuation)	800 000
Djibouti — Pilot area with agricultural training facilities	515 000
Ghana — Line of credit to the National Investment Bank of Ghana	1 880 000
Guinea — Renovation of the Sanoyah textile mill	30 000 000
(iii) <i>Fourth EDF</i>	
Ghana — Ghana trade promotion	1 010 000
Djibouti — Fixing an amount for the financing of a multiannual training programme (1976-80)	640 000
Countries of the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia) Exceptional aid for displaced persons and refugees from the Horn of Africa	3 000 000
Zambia — Exceptional aid for Angolan and Zimbabwean refugees in Zambia	1 340 000

<i>Senegal</i> — Construction of primary classrooms	1 983 000
<i>Rwanda</i> — Exceptional aid to control cholera	80 000
<i>Burundi</i> — Exceptional aid to control cholera	80 000

Other countries

Industrialized countries

United States

2.2.52. On 13 October the Commission approved the signature of the bilateral cooperation agreement between the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) on research into nuclear safety.

On the Community side the Euratom Joint Research Centre will be responsible for this cooperation.

In addition to exchanges of technical information, meetings, visits and the temporary secondment of research laboratory staff from one of the contracting parties to the other, this cooperation could also involve carrying out joint research projects and programmes, on which separate agreements will be made.

Initially the exchanges of information will deal with various technical aspects of the safety of light-water reactors and fast breeder reactors.

Japan

2.2.53. Commission and Japanese officials met in Brussels on 9 and 10 October to review the latest statistical information and

projections regarding economic growth in Japan and the Community, the external trade and payments situation, and Community-Japan trade. A previous meeting was held in June,¹ following the agreement in the Community-Japan joint statement of 24 March² that the trend of economic relations should be examined at regular intervals.

As regards bilateral trade, it was noted that there had been a substantial increase in Community exports to Japan, while Japanese exports to the Community had grown at a slower rate, chiefly through the decline in exports of steel and ships. In consequence the Community's performance compared relatively favourably with that of Japan's other trading partners; however, competition on the Japanese market is likely to be keener in future.

With respect to the economic situation in Japan, the measures which the Government had announced on 2 September designed to increase public expenditure and stimulate internal demand were discussed. Through these measures and other steps already planned, including a USD 4 000 million emergency import programme, the Government hoped to achieve its target of 7% GNP growth in the current Japanese fiscal year (1 April 1978-31 March 1979) and to reduce the current account surplus from Yen 3 500 000 million (JFY 1977) to Yen 2 700 000 million (JFY 1978).

On 17 October the Commission Vice-President, Mr Haferkamp, informed the Council of the outcome of this meeting.

The Commission feels that there is no guarantee that the 7% GNP growth target will be met. However, Japanese imports of manufactured products have been steady and a further increase in imports between now and the

¹ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.2.73.

² Bull. EC 3-1978, point 1.1.4.

end of the year is on the cards. Attempts to reduce the trade deficit must be continued.

Australia

2.2.54. Mr Garland, the Australian Minister for Special Trade Representations, visited the Commission on 16 and 17 October.

In the course of discussions with Mr Gundelach, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon, he reiterated Australian concern at the increasing imbalance in trade and underlined his country's hope that the opportunities for agricultural exports, particularly of beef, could be improved. In the case of steel exports, the Commission undertook to give high priority to Australia when arranging bilateral talks concerning steel arrangements in 1979.

The Commission drew attention to the problems facing Community exports in the light of recent measures taken by Australia. The importance the Commission attached to improving relations between the Community and Australia was also emphasized.

Developing countries

Asia

India

2.2.55. The Joint Commission established under the EEC-India Commercial Cooperation Agreement¹ met for the sixth time in Brussels on 24 and 25 October.

It noted with satisfaction that commercial cooperation had resulted in the development and diversification of Indian exports to the Community, and that India was now able to offer EEC exporters new opportunities on its

market. The Joint Commission also discussed the trade promotion programme for 1979 and noted the decision to establish an Indian Trade Centre in Brussels to be co-financed initially by the Community and the Indian Government.

It was also pointed out that exploratory talks on the future of the Agreement, due to expire in April 1979, will be held in the near future.

Trade promotion

2.2.56. Under the programme of schemes set up to promote products from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, the Commission organized a workshop in Colombo at which a dozen European commercial operators established business contacts with representatives of sixty export companies in these three countries.

A similar operation was then mounted in Djakarta where European importers met 120 producers from the five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) who examined the possibility of developing exports of some of their products to Europe and Africa.

2.2.57. Trade missions made up of operators from India, Afghanistan and Singapore were organized in October by the Commission with the cooperation of the foreign trade departments of the Member States. The missions visited major European cities: Hamburg, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, London, Dublin, Brussels, Paris, Milan and Rome.

2.2.58. In order to help the developing countries build up certain sectors of their sales promotion departments, the Commis-

¹ OJ L 82 of 27.3.1974 and Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2315.

sion sent experts to the following countries: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Latin America

2.2.59. On 19 and 20 October working meetings were held at the headquarters of the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System between a delegation from the Commission and officials of the SELA Permanent Secretariat.

As agreed when the Permanent Secretary visited Brussels last year, the purpose of the talks was to continue contacts between the two institutions in order to identify the possible areas and ways in which the Commission could collaborate in SELA's work programme, and to exchange ideas on the state of and prospects for the North-South Dialogue and on certain specific points concerning relations between the two regions.

The Permanent Secretariat provided the Commission Delegation with the full information on the objectives, cooperation procedure and present situation of the Action Committees, including the Committees already functioning, and on the preparation for setting up future Committees.

The two delegations recognized the need for a qualitative change in Latin America's relations with the Community, based on the identification of medium and long-term mutual convergent interests that reflect the problems and possible solutions objectively.

Diplomatic relations

2.2.60. On 5 October¹ the President of the Council and the President of the Commission received Their Excellencies Mr Martin

Rekangalt (Gabonese Republic), Mr Izhak S. Minerbi (State of Israel), Mr Cenap Keskin (Republic of Turkey), Mr M'Hamed Essaafi (Republic of Tunisia) and Mr Pierre Ranjeva (Democratic Republic of Madagascar), who presented their letters of credence accrediting them to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

The new Ambassadors succeed Mr Emile Kassa Mapsi (Gabon), Mr Eliashiv Ben Horin (Israel), Mr Tevfik Saracoglu (Turkey), Mr Ismail Khelil (Tunisia) and Mr Jules A. Razafimbahiny (Madagascar), who have been appointed to other duties.

¹ OJ C 264 of 8.11.1978.

3. Institutional and political matters

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament

Part-session in Strasbourg from 9 to 13 October

2.3.1. The first of the October part-sessions¹ was dominated by questions of international policy: the results of the Camp David Summit, the situation in Lebanon, Nicaragua and Iran, the problems of disarmament. Just before the debate on the budget resumed, in the second part-session, Parliament raised many questions during the debates in plenary session on the entry into force of the common VAT base—for the purposes of the Community own resources scheme—execution of the 1978 Budget and amendment of the Financial Regulation. Three major debates also dealt with social affairs, energy and steel. The House looked in particular at the problems of illegal migration and illegal employment, application of the Directive on equal treatment for men and women and the Tripartite Conference in November. Two aspects of the common agricultural policy were also considered: the price of milk products and programmes for coordinating agricultural research. On the transport side the House expressed its views on several matters: air traffic control, standards on merchant ships and carriage of goods by road. Parliament also considered the Seventh Report on Competition Policy and the reports of the Steel Industry and Mines Safety and Health Commissions. It returned to the question of the supplementary nature of regional development aid granted from the Regional Fund. Resolutions were passed on the floods in northern Italy, trade union freedom and the massacre of seals in the Orkney Isles.

Budgetary policy

Entry into force of Sixth VAT Directive (9 October)

2.3.2. Parliament was concerned about the lack of progress in passing the necessary legislation in those Member States which have not yet adapted their taxation system to the provisions of the Sixth Directive on a standard VAT base.² On the initiative of Mr Notenboom (C-D/NL) the Commission was asked whether it intended to initiate infringement proceedings under the Treaty against those Member States which had not taken the necessary measures by 1 January 1979. The question pointed out that the Community should have begun to receive a percentage of VAT as budgetary resources in 1975, so it was going to be five years late.

For the Commission, Mr Burke replied that three Member States (Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom) had already brought their laws into line with the Sixth Directive. In the other six, procedures had reached varying stages. Mr Burke acknowledged that the situation created by Germany, which had announced that it was not in a position to respect the 1 January deadline, was unsatisfactory. The Commission had no intention of again postponing the introduction of the new system, the deadline having been accepted by all the Member States, and was planning to initiate proceedings under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty immediately in the new year.

¹ This report was prepared from *Le point de la session* published by Parliament's Secretariat and from other material. The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 234.

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.

² Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.39.

Execution of Community Budget for 1978 (9 October)

2.3.3. Just before proceeding to the first reading of the Draft Budget in the second part-session,¹ Parliament questioned the Commission on the implementation of the 1978 Budget and on whether it regarded the budget as a legal basis for using and spending the appropriations.

Replying to Mr Aigner (C-D/D) and other members, Mr Tugendhat indicated that, as regards the last point, the Commission had considered itself unable to act whenever there had been no legal basis for using the appropriations, either because the proposals it had presented were still awaiting a Council decision (particularly in the case of energy) or because a Community strategy had not yet been adopted (as in the nuclear sector).

The Commission therefore maintained its interpretation to the effect that the budget was the necessary legal basis but was not by itself sufficient for using appropriations.

Speaking from the floor, Mr Cointat (EPD/F) said that, as he saw it, approval of the budget, which resulted from agreement between the two arms of the budgetary authority—the Council and Parliament—meant that it must be implemented. On that basis two categories should be distinguished: appropriations of a secondary nature or for a specific project where no Council decision was required, and those which related to new policies for which, by accepting the budget, the Council had undertaken to adopt the relevant instrument in the financial year in question (provided, however, that the Commission had submitted an appropriate proposal).

Several members notably Mr Shaw (C/UK) and Mr Lange (S/D), supported by Mr Tugendhat, felt that it was highly desirable to have concertation on this question between the parties involved.

Amendment of the Financial Regulation (9 October)

2.3.4. Parliament approved the report presented by Mr Shaw (C/UK) on the Commission's proposal relating to a Regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977, applicable to the General Bud-

get of the European Communities.² The proposed amendments cover:

- (i) improvement of budgetary control of borrowing and lending operations;
- (ii) simplification of budgetary structures for the section concerning research and investment expenditure;
- (iii) improving the arrangements for carry-overs.

The Resolution approved the Commission's proposal which 'gives effect to undertakings entered into during the 1977 conciliation procedure in regard to the Financial Regulation, improves budgetary control and adds to budgetary clarity'.

The House undertook to resume its examination of the Financial Regulation in the light of fresh proposals which the Commission would put forward as a result of the opinion of the Court of Auditors on certain aspects.

Social policy

Illegal migration (10 October)

2.3.5. Acting on the Council's intentions expressed in its February 1976 Resolution concerning an action programme for migrant workers and their families,³ the Commission in November 1976 presented a proposal for a Directive⁴ on which Parliament pronounced in its Resolution of 15 November 1977.⁵ The House had complained that the proposed Directive did not recognize what it felt to be the essential principles of the rights of migrant workers and their families' rights which were inherent in the activities performed and the respect by employers of their resulting obligations. In an amended proposal for a Directive,⁶ the Commission embodied the principle whereby an effective cam-

¹ Points 2.3.25 to 2.3.27.

² OJ C 160 of 6.7.1978; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.99.

³ OJ C 34 of 13.2.1976.

⁴ OJ C 277 of 23.11.1976.

⁵ OJ C 299 of 12.12.1977.

⁶ OJ C 97 of 22.4.1978; Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.36.

paign against illegal migration and illegal employment must be conducted not only by preventive and repressive measures but also by ensuring that the rights of migrant workers were safeguarded.

The report presented by Mr Pisoni (*C-D/I*) commended the Commission's new approach, which was also endorsed by most members. The Conservative Group, however, took a different view. Its spokesman, Mrs Kellert-Bowman, came out against the amended Directive. Since there were no illegal workers in Britain, the Conservatives felt that application of the Directive as it now stood would create racial problems. Contrary to what the Commission's proposal specified, the choice between controls at the place of employment and controls at the place of entry (which was where the United Kingdom was now solely applying them) must be left to the discretion of the Member State. This adverse comment was also endorsed individually by other British members, such as Mrs Dunwoody (*S*), who called the proposal 'racist' and 'despicable', Mr Mitchell (*S*) (who nevertheless dissociated himself from Mrs Dunwoody's remarks), Lord Kennet (*S*) and Mr Cunningham (*S*). For his part, Mr Liogier (*EPD/F*) did not think that a Directive was an adequate instrument. He would have preferred a recommendation or even simply an intergovernmental measure such as existed to combat trafficking in drugs. Mr Yeats (*EPD/IRL*) felt much the same way; a measure of this kind was essential but he was not all sure that this one was welcome.

The Commission Vice-President, Mr Vredeling, applauded the conclusions of the Pisoni report, pointing out that the Commission's proposal had indeed taken account of the wishes expressed in Parliament.

Replying to the speakers, Mr Vredeling said that the Commission had not proposed a standard system of penalties because criminal law differed from one Member State to another. He went on to emphasize that regardless of the Council's Resolution and Parliament's Opinion the proposed Directive was rooted in the principle of free movement for workers and the principle of improving working conditions.

Mr Vredeling also mentioned that the United States, which had the problem of illegal immigration to deal with, was eager to learn how the Community was planning to deal with it.

The few amendments adopted concern persistent offenders, repatriation costs, equality of treatment with that

accorded to nationals and the time limit for complying with the Directive, which the House wished to see reduced to twelve months.

Tripartite Conference (10 and 11 October)

2.3.6. A critical report presented by Mr Albers (*S/NL*) dealt with the preparations for the Tripartite Conference in November.

Reiterating the conclusions of the report in its Resolution, Parliament noted 'with increasing concern that once again this year the Commission has not seen fit to notify it of its intentions concerning the forthcoming Conference'. The House also had misgivings about whether the Conference was capable of solving the human and political problems facing the Community.

It further held that since no Commission proposals were on hand for stimulating investment and for planning measures to create new jobs, the debate would have to be intensified and conclusions reached in respect of:

- (i) shorter weekly working hours;
- (ii) restriction of overtime and shiftwork;
- (iii) lowering of retirement age;
- (iv) longer annual leave;
- (v) raising of the school leaving age and extended training;
- (vi) 'family' leave or release from employment for further training;
- (vii) extension of part-time work;
- (viii) promotion of the tertiary sector.

The House also asked to be provided with immediate information on the current contacts between the national employment departments and the Commission on the improvement of the employment market, measures to reduce the discrepancy between supply and demand on the labour market and employment and guidance services. The Commission was urged to draw up proposals for improving the structure of the consultative machinery between the Council, the Commission and the Standing Committee on Employment and the Economic and Social Committee in order to ensure the further development of social and economic policy in the Community and to increase the involvement of the two sides of industry.

Mr Vredeling rebutted the criticism directed at the Commission. He pointed out that the Commission had only just adopted the Communication on the Tripartite Conference and Parliament was the first to learn of its contents. Contrary to certain allegations, the Conference had been well prepared, as was confirmed by the satisfaction among the trade unions. Mr Vredeling went on to spell out the main lines of the Commission's paper¹ and emphasized that the strategy set out in it would be successful only on a Community scale.

Health and safety in coal mines
(13 October)

2.3.7. In a Resolution Parliament gave its opinion on the reports compiled by the Mines Safety and Health Commission and the Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission. In his report, Mr Ellis (S/UK) spoke of the splendid work done by these two bodies. He pointed, however, to the host of financial, administrative and staffing problems which had prevented them from covering the whole field of their activity. Parliament was therefore urging the Commission and Council to provide both organizations with the staff and funds required to enable them to operate properly and efficiently.

Aid to the iron and steel industry
(12 October)

2.3.8. 'The restructuring of the Community iron and steel industry is the key factor in the Commission's anti-crisis policy'; 'the lack of a Community framework for national aids and interventions could seriously jeopardize it'. At the end of his report Mr Ansqver (EPD/F) urged Parliament to endorse the principle of such a framework procedure for

aid, as proposed by the Commission in its draft decision.²

The Resolution contained in the report, which the House adopted, also asked the Commission to ensure that the application of the framework procedure for aids to restructuring did not result in any discrimination between undertakings, and to interpret strictly the Community rules laid down in the proposal. The Resolution also stressed that a return to increased competitiveness in the iron and steel industry implied that the aid to restructuring would be degressive and temporary.

The Commission was also requested to keep under close review the actual implementation of the restructuring plans and the utilization of the aids granted for this purpose.

Supplementing the report, and in answer to an oral question to the Commission from Mr Glinne (S/B) and other members, Mr Davignon took pains to define the Commission's philosophy on restructuring. This was to define at production level the Community's needs in terms of iron and steel output with regard to the various elements to be considered: economic factors, political factors—a basic industry must be maintained—and, last but not least, social factors. It was also important to ensure, as laid down in the Treaty, that aid would not be likely to distort competition.

The national programmes were not at cross purposes with the Community programme, which was to be constructed as an overall framework determining the level of production capacities and qualitative criteria of competitiveness and must marshal the necessary transitions. Then the Commission had to ensure that national operations were compatible with the Community stance, which meant prior concertation with the States. Where employee participation and restructuring measures were concerned, this would be organized at three levels: within the ECSC Consultative Committee, in discussion at national level as the overall programme was implemented by the States and in discussion within the companies. This concertation was needed all the more in that, while the market was brightening a little, the social repercussions of the beginnings of restructuring were starting to show their full effects.

At the end of the debate, Parliament asked the Commission to present, at the November sittings, an account of

¹ Point 2.1.50.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.14.

its operations and a programme for 1979 and the following years.

Competition policy (12 and 13 October)

2.3.9. As it reviewed the Seventh Report on Competition Policy,¹ Parliament considered at length the factors which it felt should govern such a policy. The Resolution, which was adopted from the report presented by Mr Damseaux (*L/B*), reaffirmed that competition policy played a fundamental part in the proper functioning of the market and that, in the present economic context, as all the more 'essential' if a resurgence of protectionism was to be avoided. This meant that the Commission, in particular, needed to pursue as effective, comprehensive and well-adjusted a policy of competition as possible.

The Resolution also maintained that competition policy should have a wider operational scope and the Commission was urged to concentrate its efforts on:

- (i) patent licence agreements;
- (ii) exclusive distribution agreements;
- (iii) trademark legislation;
- (iv) removal of technical and administrative barriers to trade;
- (v) tax harmonization;
- (vi) framework for and surveillance of aids;
- (vii) relations between the States and public companies;
- (viii) activities of multinationals;
- (ix) problems of small and medium-sized firms;
- (x) causes of excessive price disparities.

For the Commission, Mr Vouel, answering points raised by members, emphasized the Commission's unremitting efforts to persuade governments to keep aids down to a strict minimum and thus avoid undermining the common market by protecting unprofitable production. Mr Vouel described how

competition policy interlocked with the common policies, quoting as an example the policy conducted in the steel and man-made fibres industries. He indicated here that crisis cartels could be considered only where structural difficulties were involved and then only as a stopgap, otherwise they would proliferate and cost the Community dear in terms of productivity. Turning to the link between competition policy and aid policy, Mr Vouel pointed out that, as regards both regional aid and employment aid, aid policy should not result in propping up uncompetitive production. In conclusion, he broached the special problem of State aid to public companies, another area in which the Commission had to be on guard.

Energy policy (12 October)

2.3.10. The problems facing the Community in implementing a common energy policy were once again given a long, careful look when the House considered motions for Resolutions tabled by Mrs Walz (*C-D/D*) and Mr Flämig (*S/D*). Mrs Walz wanted the Commission to supplement the forecasts in its '1985 objectives'² by drawing up as soon as possible 'a complete medium-term differentiated energy model for the Community that also takes social and economic conditions into account'. Both Mrs Walz and Mr Flämig asked the Council to speed up implementation of a global Community energy policy, along the lines laid down by the European Council of 6 July.³

¹ Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.7.1 and 1.7.2.

² OJ C 153 of 9.7.1975 and Bull. EC 11-1974, points 1601 to 1604.

³ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2.

The debate on these motions, which Parliament adopted, focused on several points which, for the House, were a constant source of concern:

- (i) development of research into new sources of energy, and research on oil and natural gas;
- (ii) the importance of Council decisions on storage of oil and natural gas, refining policy and coal policy.

For the Commission, Mr Brunner endeavoured to find some chinks in the pessimism expressed by members. He emphasized the results achieved by the Community in saving energy. Community dependence on imported oil would be reduced to 50%, progress, albeit modest, had been made on the coal and nuclear fronts; studies were now well advanced towards defining an outline regulation for developing new forms of energy. Uranium supplies were flowing again and the Commission was seeking a mandate to conduct negotiations with Australia. Much still remained to be done in order to secure a real common energy market, concluded Mr Brunner, but we must persevere.

The President of the Council, Mr von Dohnanyi acknowledged that some of the difficulties were insurmountable. The clash of interests was great because resources were insurmountable. The clash of interests was great because resources, costs and levels of technology were never alike in any two places..., so many conflicting factors which made it difficult to find a common denominator.

Common agricultural policy

Milk products (10 October)

2.3.11. A report submitted by the Commission, at the Council's request, considered the imbalance caused on the milk market by sur-

pluses. In an oral question to the Commission, Mr Soury (COM/F) and other members asked the Commission about the chances of a price freeze, which the questioners claimed the Commission was recommending.

In answer, Mr Gundelach agreed with Mr Soury that within the common agricultural policy, the milk sector was very important particularly for many small producers. The questioners, however, had completely misinterpreted the Commission's papers, which had never mentioned the word 'freeze' nor made any suggestions to that effect. The paper was no more than an analytical report plus a few guidelines. Mr Gundelach therefore hoped that Parliament's Committee on Agriculture would review the report so that a fruitful debate could be held in plenary session on the actual contents of the paper.

Then turning to the situation on the milk market, Mr Gundelach agreed that it was serious enough to merit close attention, but the Community could not ignore its social responsibilities. That was why, if the stimuli causing the production of surpluses were to be neutralized, suitable measures would have to be planned to compensate for loss of earnings of the small producers.

Coordination of agricultural research (11 October)

2.3.12. Consulted by the Council on the Commission's proposal relating to joint research programmes for coordinating agricultural research, Parliament delivered a detailed Opinion on the criteria which it considered should guide this research.

The Resolution in the report presented by Mrs Dunwoody (S/UK), which the House approved, considered that the Community's research programmes could make

¹ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.72.

a substantial contribution towards the aims of price policy, which alone was not sufficient to improve agricultural incomes and to achieve a better market balance, while the increasing disparity in agricultural incomes required effective measures to improve the use of land and water resources in the less-favoured regions, and to encourage the production of new crops and improved varieties.

Parliament accordingly welcomed the main lines of the new five-year programme of specific measures proposed by the Commission, which, from 1 January 1979 onwards, should continue to implement the current research programmes and broaden their scope.

Transport policy

Air traffic control (12 and 13 October)

2.3.13. The serious disruptions in communications caused by the French air traffic controllers' recent 'work to rule' prompted Mr Blumenfeld (C-D/D), Mr Noè (C-D/I) and Mr Fuchs (C-D/D) to table a resolution motion.

Taking the view that 'this brought hardship to thousands of passengers and—what is even more serious—endangered human life by increasing the risk of collisions between aircraft, as evidenced by the near air-miss in the Lyons airspace', the members moving the Resolution called upon the Commission and Council 'to take as soon as possible, in accordance with Articles 84 and 100 of the EEC Treaty, appropriate measures and action to improve ground and on-board equipment and to resolve the problems of the organizations responsible for control'.

Speaking for the Communist and Allies Group, Mr Eberhard (F) did not hide his alarm over a resolution motion which infringed on the right to strike. There should be no questioning, on any count, of the fundamental right to strike. Mr Eberhard also pointed out that, contrary to the impression created by the motion, the work-to-rule did not endanger flights, since the controllers cut down to eight the number of aircraft being controlled simultaneously. The House nevertheless adopted the Resolution.

Mr Natali said that the Commission could only note the facts, since it was not compe-

tent to pass judgment on the merits of a trade union action. It was therefore not possible for it to go into the merits of a dispute which fell within the ambit of national law.

Standards on board merchant ships (13 October)

2.3.14. On a proposal from Mr Ibrugger (S/D), Parliament approved the Commission's proposal to extend to all Member States the memorandum of understanding of 2 March 1978 between certain maritime authorities on the maintenance of standards on merchant ships, and concerning living conditions for crews, seamen's licences and accident prevention.¹ At the moment the only parties to this agreement are: Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Transport of goods by road (13 October)

2.3.15. The Commission's proposal on fixing an amended Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States² was the object of a scathing report presented by Mr Albers (S/NL). The proposal derives its importance from the fact that within the limits of the quota authorizations are issued entitling the bearers to carry goods by road for the account of others over all the routes between the Member States.

The Resolution motion in the report, which Parliament adopted, regards as 'totally unacceptable' the fact that for the third consecutive time the Council had taken no account whatsoever of the Commission's proposals and Parliament's opinions concerning an increase in the quota. The Resolution states that the Community quota for

¹ OJ C 176 of 25.7.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 2.1.65 and 2.1.110.

² OJ C 186 of 4.8.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.105.

1979 must be doubled if capacity is to be effectively monitored and controlled, the various modes of transport more rationally utilized and fair competition ensured between the Community's transport undertakings.

Though it appreciated the Commission's attitude in proposing a new formula to overcome the Council's reluctance; Parliament could not agree to the Commission's suggestion for a 20% increase. Lastly, the Resolution maintained that since the Council could not reach agreement the Community quota must be prevented from being extended unchanged and therefore urged that whenever the Council had not taken a decision in time the number of authorization should be automatically increased by 25% each year.

Political cooperation

Supplies of arms from the Community (11 October)

2.3.16. In the light of the position adopted by the Nine at the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, Mr Sieglerschmidt (S/D) and other members asked the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation about the matter of arms supplied by certain Community countries. While expressing satisfaction with the attitude adopted, the members were inquiring whether Europe, first and foremost a power for peace, could export arms to areas of tension.

In answer, the President of the Council, Mr von Dohnanyi, indicated that the Nine were keeping a close watch on the course of arms supplies throughout the world and were very concerned. They were endeavouring to harmonize their views in respect of all the areas of tension and would continue to seek common positions particularly within the framework of the efforts of the United Nations to reduce arms supplies.

The House was divided: Mr Jahn (C-D/D) contended that the Nine must find their way to an agreement to stop the supply of arms to trouble spots, but the difficulties in defining such areas must not be overlooked. A major international conference should look into the

question. Mr Granet (L/F) too thought something should be done to resolve the essential problem, which was how to prevent the 'destabilization' of the world. Could not the Nine together coordinate the activities of their committees concerned with exports of sensitive goods and nuclear materials?

In contrast, Mr Normanton (C/UK) said he was wary of 'moral judgments'. It should be realized that there was a buyers' market on which the Community countries were far from being the only sellers. A sense of realism was necessary and ineffective moves must be avoided in order not to push unemployment even higher and send production costs soaring. For Mr Kaspereit (EPD/F), the problem of arms supplies must be the object of a global settlement under the head of disarmament. Mr Edwards (S/UK) angrily condemned the deliveries of arms made, in particular, to the poorest countries of the third world, especially by certain Member States of the Community which, as he put it, were leading the field as the 'new merchants of death'. Their conduct was a 'disgrace' to the Community. Mr Mitchell (S/UK) felt that there was no preventing an independent country from freely deciding on 'what proportion of its national wealth it spends on arms'. It was therefore to be preferred that those arms should come from the Nine rather than from the USSR or the United States, in so far as the sale of arms and political influence went hand in hand. It would be just as mistaken to take unilateral action as it was desirable to reach an agreement at world level.

Results of the Camp David Conference (11 October)

2.3.17. On a motion by Mr Bertrand (C-D/B) and others Parliament adopted a Resolution in which it 'welcomed the successful outcome of the Camp David Summit; called urgently on the other parties involved in the conflict to join in the negotiations; and invited the Council and Commission to draw up, in consultation with the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel, practical proposals for multilateral cooperation aimed at speeding up the economic, technical and social development of the region'.

Speaking for the Socialist Group, Mr Fellermaier (D) highlighted the obstacles still in the way of peace: the

Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan, the problems of Jerusalem and the Palestinians' right to self-government. The outcome of the negotiations depended in the last analysis on the attitude of the PLO. For the Liberal and Democratic Group, Mr Berkhouwer (NL) believed that Europe should make up for its political non-involvement by working out plans for economic assistance by setting up jointly with countries such as the United States and Japan a kind of 'Marshall Plan' to scale with the whole Middle East. Lord Bethell (C/UK) pointed to two crucial problems: first, the Palestinians should 'give up that section of their national covenant which demands that the State of Israel should cease to exist' and second, that beyond their local autonomy, the Palestinians must be given a territory because, despite their dispersal, they now constituted a nation, a vital nation. Lord Bethell also wanted to see Parliament forge links with the Egyptian Parliament. For the Communist Group, Mr Sandri (I), while recognizing that Camp David was the logical outcome of President Sadat's journey, could put no faith in the Resolution's call 'to the other parties involved in the conflict to join in the negotiations'. It would in fact be no more than *a posteriori* association. With this he announced that he would abstain in the vote on the Resolution, since it was 'a rather inadequate response' to the fundamental problem which was really to relaunch the negotiations, bringing in all the participants on an equal footing. For the Group of European Progressive Democrats, Mr Brugha supported the aims of the proposed Resolution and hoped that the Community would make it plain to 'the leaders of the countries withholding their agreement' that the only choice lay between an honourable compromise and disastrous violence.

Lastly, Mr van Aersen (C-D/D) put forward some practical proposals for fostering multilateral cooperation.

Replying in general terms, the Council President, Mr von Dohnanyi, felt that it was an exaggeration to say that Europe was standing on the sidelines. For the Commission, Mr Brunner said that all forms of multilateral cooperation have to depend on the determination of those concerned.

Situation in Lebanon (11 and 12 October)

2.3.18. The dramatic situation in Lebanon was the subject of a debate called by the six

Political Groups in the House, at the end of which a Resolution was unanimously adopted which 'appeals urgently to the Commission, the Council and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation earnestly requesting them to:

- (i) take all possible measures as a matter of extreme urgency to help to maintain the cease-fire and further a return to peace based on respect for the country's unity and the preservation and security of all the communities living in Lebanon;
- (ii) grant immediate humanitarian aid to Lebanon, together with the economic and technical resources essential for it to rebuild democratically a sovereign State within its own frontiers'.

Mr Brunner told the House that, in addition to food aid, special aid of 100 000 u.a. had been granted to Lebanon through the Red Cross and that the Commission was ready to grant further aid as soon as the Lebanese made proposals. Having emphasized that Lebanon lay at the centre of a web of multiple conflicting interests, Mr von Dohnanyi mentioned that in the Security Council, Germany, on behalf of the Nine, had done its utmost to get a cease-fire ordered.

Situation in Nicaragua (11 and 12 October)

2.3.19. In another motion for a Resolution, presented on behalf of their Groups by Mr Holst (S/DK) and Mr Klepsch (C-D/D), which was unanimously adopted, Parliament

'unequivocally denounced the long-continuing oppression of the Nicaraguan people by the Dictator Somoza, which recently manifested itself particularly horribly in a massacre of citizens struggling for their legal rights'.

The House urged the Commission and the Governments of the Member States 'to give immediately all possible aid to the refugees..., to give all possible assistance to the Government of Costa Rica to enable it to cope with the thousands of Nicaraguan refugees'. Lastly, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation were 'requested to make jointly the diplomatic ap-

proaches necessary, both to the Government of Nicaragua and to the UN, to facilitate intervention by the Red Cross and all other humanitarian measures and to support mediation by certain countries of the OAS in order to establish a dialogue with the democratic opposition and a return to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms'. The Resolution also appealed 'to the Government and Congress of the United States of America to exert all its influence to put an end to the oppression in Nicaragua and generally in favour of the respect of human rights throughout Latin America'.

The President of the Council indicated that the Council had not yet discussed the problems and pointed out that the Community's scope for action was limited.

Human rights

Situation in Iran (11 October)

2.3.20. The situation in Iran prompted an oral question from Mr Forni (S/F) and other members asking the Commission to indicate its attitude towards Iran in view of the violence now rife in that country and the violations of human rights there, in the 'special trade relations maintained by the European Community and Iran since 1963'. Mr Brunner mentioned that no progress was being made in the trade negotiations between the Community and Iran. The Commission was keeping the situation under close review and hoped that the policy of liberalization which had been initiated would continue.

Sentencing of Tunisian trade unionists (13 October)

2.3.21. Parliament also adopted a Resolution moved by Mr Amadei (S/I), on behalf of his Group, with the support of the Christian Democrats and Communists, concerning the sentencing of Tunisian trade unionists. The Resolution:

'reaffirms that under a democratic regime, social conflicts cannot be resolved by the use of arms and the imprisonment of trade unionists', called for the release of all political prisoners and 'requests the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to make jointly the diplomatic approaches necessary to secure the immediate release from gaol of the trade unionists'.

In his statement, Mr Natali said that in its many unofficial contacts with the Tunisian authorities, the Commission would endeavour to convey the feelings manifested by the House in its Resolution, which the Commission shared. He also mentioned that Mr Cheysson had raised this problem with the Tunisian Prime Minister in Tunis on 22 and 23 September and that he had expressed his deep concern during that conversation.

Emergency aid (10 October)

2.3.22. In the wake of the torrential rains and disastrous floods which swept the region of Ossola in northern Italy, causing the death or disappearance of numerous persons, destroying villages and devastating crops, Parliament adopted a Resolution moved by Mr Albertini (S/I) and others, calling on the Commission:

- '(i) to adopt urgent measures to provide emergency aid for the victims of the floods;¹
- (ii) subsequently to propose prompt financial aid commensurate with the losses incurred and the repairs required'.

Control of the Euro-market (13 October)

2.3.23. Mr van Aersen and Mr Aigner (C-D/D) asked the Commission about the problems caused by 'stateless money', inquiring whether the Commission thought it was ne-

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.25.

cessary to develop instruments to enable the central banks to exercise some control over the growth of the Euro-market. In his answer, Mr Natali expressed support for tighter control of the Euro-market by the central banks, whose cooperation—which had in fact already been initiated within the Community and the Group of Ten—must enable them to neutralize the risk of insolvency. The Commission intended to promote stronger intra-Community cooperation between the banks and the coordination of banking legislation.

Slaughter of seals

(11 October)

2.3.24. On a motion by Mr Dalyell (S/UK) and other members, Parliament adopted a Resolution in which it 'urges the Commission to make representations to the British Government to make public the scientific evidence on which they base their decision to allow the culling of seals in the Orkney Islands by commercial hunters from Norway, and allow time for it to be tested by representatives of conservation organizations, before and not after allowing the massacre of seals and seal pups to proceed and urges Governments of Member States to enter into discussions about the decrease in the grey seal population in their own waters'.

Part-session in Luxembourg from 23 to 25 October

First reading of the 1979 General Budget

2.3.25. After a five-hour division, Parliament approved the draft Community budget for 1979¹ at the first reading.

Speaking for Parliament's Committee on Budgets the general rapporteur, Mr Bangemann (L/D), explained the line the Commit-

tee had adopted and demonstrated in its motion for a Resolution² and its numerous amendments and proposed modifications to the Council's draft budget. On a more general note, Mr Bangemann considered that the current rate of progress on the question of budgetary powers was already sufficient justification for the forthcoming direct elections and provided a solid basis for Parliament's future activities. Nevertheless, interinstitutional relations still had to cover some ground before 'a genuine political dialogue' could take place. For example, consultations between the institutions should commence as soon as the budget procedure was initiated.

The rapporteur also hoped that the Commission would make use of its right of initiative in time to save certain appropriations provided for in the preliminary draft which would be dropped unless the Commission made a proposal. On the question of the implementation of the budget, Mr Bangemann hoped that Parliament and the Council, the joint budget authorities, would be able to reach an agreement on the principle governing the authorization of expenditure and he regretted that appropriations were implemented so slowly that 'the Commission's executive power was robbed of practically all content'.

Mr Bangemann recalled that Parliament had again come out in favour of including loans in the budget, and reaffirmed its desire to see all the Community's political activities included in the same budget. On the subject of 'budgetary verisimilitude' Mr Bangemann pointed out that appropriations were being used at such a slow rate that the amounts entered in the budget were often quite unrealistic. On the question of budget nomen-

¹ Point 2.3.92.

² The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 275 of 20.11.1978 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex 235.

clature the rapporteur's suggestions included the proposal that appropriations for certain coherent groups of activities should be gathered together under a separate heading, e.g. 'marine policy', which would include the fisheries policy.

Moving on to the draft 1979 Budget itself, the rapporteur reaffirmed Parliament's opinion that it should reject the Commission's idea of an 'austerity budget' in the present circumstances, an idea that had been misguided from the outset and had also been unambiguously rejected by the Bremen European Council. The Committee on Budgets was therefore proposing that the draft be increased by 990 million EUA in total appropriations for payments and by 2 650 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments. (Following a vote these figures were changed to approximately 2 272 million EUA and approximately 846 million EUA respectively.)

Taking the various chapters of the budget in turn, Mr Bangemann attached special importance to the following areas in particular: unemployment amongst women and young people, the Regional Development Fund, where national quotas must be abolished 'since we must show European solidarity, otherwise Europe will simply be a collection of countries rather than a single entity', the imbalance between the Guarantee and Guidance Sections of the EAGGF—the latter deserving particular attention—the development of transport structures, greater energy independence and the introduction of a genuine industrial policy. In his summing-up, Mr Bangemann commented on the prospects that would be opened up to the new, directly elected Parliament and remarked that its future development should be dictated by the realities of the day and not based on a fictitious, inappropriate model. In the same connection he stressed that the Community's development had been very much *sui*

generis and bore no comparison with analogous developments in separate countries.

Mr Tugendhat expressed the Commission's view that the numerous alterations proposed by Parliament were a sign of its confidence in the Commission's good judgment, even though Parliament was perhaps going further than the Commission in trying to achieve the objectives shared by both institutions. As the Commission's representative Mr Tugendhat felt, however, that in view of the sizable increases Parliament had made to the draft budget it would be sensible to renew the interinstitutional dialogue to avoid any confrontation between the two arms of the budget authority.

The President of the Council, Mr Lahnstein, expressed serious reservations with regard to Parliament's amendments and proposed modifications, making the point that any increase in Community expenditure would have to come from the taxpayer's pocket.

General comments from political group representatives

2.3.26. Speaking for the Socialist Group, Mr Dankert (NL) repeated his Group's criticism of the Commission's preliminary draft and the Council's draft.

The Committee on Budgets had therefore faced up to political reality and found that it had to increase the draft budget by more than 2 000 million EUA (for commitment appropriations) at the very least—a trifling sum in comparison to national budgets and the wastage of which the Member States were guilty in granting subsidies to their industries in the absence of an overall European plan. 'We have no budget', Mr Dankert concluded: the Community budget had only a marginal influence. He went on to explain the three major principles that would guide the Socialist Group: to ensure that the real priorities are reflected in the budget; to support the Council wherever the Commission has been insufficiently realistic in its preliminary draft; to wait before making any move to reject the budget, but to negotiate with the Council 'at daggers drawn' if necessary.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr Aigner (D) stated that Parliament could not subscribe to a compromise that retreated from the positions agreed at the recent Summits, especially since the 1979 Budget would be bequeathed to the directly elected Parliament. Mr Aigner hoped that the Commission would show greater courage and supported Mr Bangemann's report.

Mr Meintz (L), speaking for the Liberals and Democrats, also stressed the importance of Parliament's budgetary powers on the eve of direct elections and spoke out against any attitude that regarded the Community budget, a political instrument, as simply an echo of earlier legislative decisions. He concluded by observing that it was Parliament's duty to 'shoulder its responsibilities and make up for the shortcomings of the other institutions'.

Speaking for the European Conservative Group, Mr Shaw (UK) felt that there had got to be some significant changes in the common agricultural policy: more help was needed in the structural field in order to get the balance right. Mr Shaw was in favour of the financial reserve proposed by the Committee on Budgets and appealed for cooperation between the Council and Parliament and for determination on both sides to reach agreement, which would naturally mean compromise.

For the Communists and Allies, Mr Spinelli (I) recalled that his Group had already demonstrated its opposition during earlier budget discussions in the hope that the budget would be substantially increased in the wake of the Bremen European Council—an objective pursued by the majority of his Group.

Mr Cointat (F), speaking for the European Progressive Democrats, said he was perplexed at the draft budget which seemed to him to be little more than 'a muddled attempt to keep the Community grocery shop in business'. He accused the Committee on Budgets of rabble-rousing by proposing a 20% increase in appropriations for commitment which the Council would not accept. His Group would have to work on its priorities, such as the agricultural policy, the Regional Fund and energy policy and decide on its attitude towards the budget as a whole according to the way in which these priorities had been treated.

General conclusion

2.3.27. Summing up the debate, the President of the Council, Mr Lahnstein, announced that his institution had no intention

whatsoever of 'guillotining' the compulsory expenditure. The Ministers would make a point of taking a close look at all the proposals Parliament had adopted. Reviewing the chapters on non-compulsory expenditure, Mr Lahnstein hinted that it was not impossible that the Council might come closer to Parliament's line on the Social Fund. But on the subject of regional policy Mr Lahnstein said that the Council felt it had a duty to adhere more closely to the European Council's guidelines than Parliament had done.

In his closing speech Mr Lange, Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, stressed that Parliament's proposals had expressed in budgetary terms the policy it had asserted when the budget procedure first began. He stated firmly that, leaving its critical function aside, Parliament should, if it wished to be seen as a fully-fledged institution in its own right, inspire the institution that had the power of initiative, namely the Commission, by defining its objectives which could then be translated into appropriate legal acts.

Council

2.3.28. The Council held seven meetings in October on the following subjects: justice, development cooperation, economic and financial affairs, foreign affairs and general matters, agriculture and energy.

537th meeting — Justice (Luxembourg, 9 October)

2.3.29. *President:* Mr Vogel, German Minister of Justice.

Commission: Mr Davignon, Member.

Extension of the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and

Commercial Matters: The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council signed the Convention on the Accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom to the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgment in Civil and Commercial Matters and to the Protocol on its Interpretation by the Court of Justice.¹

Company law: The Council adopted the third company law Directive, based on Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty and concerning harmonization of the rules on mergers of public limited liability companies governed by the laws of one and the same Member State.²

Child custody: On the initiative of the Belgian Delegation the Council discussed the question of child custody. A working party of experts, acting in collaboration with the Commission, will produce a report within six months on whether the work being done by the Council of Europe is likely to resolve the problem in the reasonably near future or whether the possibility of a complementary Community convention ought to be considered.

Functioning of the Court of Justice: On the basis of a memorandum from the Court of Justice on the measures which it deems necessary for its proper functioning now and in the future, the Council held a discussion and agreed on a statement outlining its position on the points raised in the memorandum.³

*Administrative Tribunal of the European Communities:*⁴ The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to ensure that discussions were started on the Commission's proposal as soon as the Opinions of Parliament and the Court of Justice had been received. The aim is to complete the work within nine months if possible.

Knowledge of Community law: The Council adopted a Resolution expressing its satisfaction at the 'significant progress' achieved in the consolidation of Council and Commission acts. It took note of the report by the Working Party on Legal Informatics on progress with the automation of legal documentation and approved the conclusions of the Report presented by the Management Committee of the Official Publications Office. The Council also took note of the Court of Justice's intention to set up a card-filing system, as requested by the Council, covering the Court's case law and the case law of the courts of Member States concerning Community law.

Participation by Member States in cases before the Court of Justice: On the initiative of the United Kingdom the Council discussed the participation by Member States in cases before the Court of Justice and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to study the issues raised.

538th meeting — Development Cooperation (Luxembourg, 10 October)

2.3.30. *President:* Mr Offergeld, German Minister for Economic Cooperation.

Commission: Mr Cheysson, Member.

Aid to non-associated developing countries: The Council approved the Commission's proposal for a financing programme to use the appropriation (70 million EUA) earmarked for aid to non-associated developing countries under the 1978 budget⁵ on the understanding that a final decision on one project would be made in the very near future.

¹ Point 1.2.2.

² Point 1.2.3.

³ Point 1.2.4.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.2.

⁵ Point 2.2.26.

The Commission will now be able to commit the appropriations in good time before the end of the year.

Aid programme for 1979: The Council discussed general guidelines for the 1979 aid programme on the basis of the suggestions made by the Commission.¹ Agreement was reached on some of them, while on others the Commission felt it should uphold its suggestions, which it regarded as a middle road between the positions put forward.

Third International Development Strategy Decade: The Council warmly welcomed the Commission Communication preparing the Community position on an International Development Strategy² due to be adopted at the United Nations General Assembly's special session in 1980. The discussion revealed a considerable measure of agreement on the main lines of approach suggested by the Commission.

Policy on co-financing: The Council approved a report on the policy to be pursued on co-financing as regards resources administered by the Commission.

CIEC special action: The Council took stock of the progress made towards ratifying the Agreement with the International Development Agency on implementing the Community contribution to the special action agreed on in the CIEC. It urged that the ratification procedures be concluded as soon as possible in those Member States where this had not yet been done.

Accession of Tuvalu to the Lomé Convention: The Council recorded the agreement of the Community to the draft Decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers approving the accession of Tuvalu to the Lomé Convention.

*

Opening of Commission delegations: The Council agreed to the opening by the Commission of delegations in the Mashreq countries and in Israel. It also approved the opening of a Commission delegation in Vienna.

539th meeting — Economic and Financial Affairs (Luxembourg, 16 October)

2.3.31. President: Mr Matthöfer, German Finance Minister.

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Vredeling and Mr Ortoli, Vice-Presidents.

European Monetary System: The Council continued its work on the European Monetary System. In particular it examined in detail the major questions relating to the intervention rules and credit mechanisms to be established under the new system.³

Loans to promote investment within the Community: Following the recent conciliation meeting with Parliament, the Council adopted the Decision empowering the Commission to contract loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community.⁴

540th meeting — Foreign Affairs (Luxembourg, 16 and 17 October)

2.3.32. President: Mr von Dohnanyi, Minister of State, German Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Haferkamp and Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents; Mr Cheysson, Mr Brunner, Mr Burke and Mr Davignon, Members.

¹ Point 2.2.27 and Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.2.29.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

³ Point 2.1.1 to 2.1.3.

⁴ Point 2.1.10.

Steel: The Council heard a statement by Mr Davignon on the main features of the measures the Commission intends to propose on steel for 1979.¹ In the light of the opinions expressed the Commission will submit specific proposals and draft decisions, which the Council will discuss on 21 November. On the external front, the Council agreed that the Commission should immediately, and on its own responsibility, enter into exploratory talks with non-member steel supplier countries on the subject of extending or concluding bilateral arrangements.

Negotiations with Australia on nuclear matters: The Council stressed the importance it attached to the earliest possible conclusion of an agreement with Australia on the supply of uranium. It asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to finalize the draft negotiating directives so that the Council could discuss them at its November meeting.

Relations with China: The Council noted the report by Mr Haferkamp on his mission to the People's Republic of China between 24 September and 2 October,² and congratulated him on the outcome. It also expressed satisfaction at the successful start made in implementing the EEC/China Trade Agreement.

Technical barriers to trade: The Council adopted Directives on the installation of lighting devices on tractors and head rests on motor vehicle seats. It also agreed in principle to the Directive on reducing the noise level of motor cycles.

Transfer of revenues to the ECSC: The Council agreed to the arrangements for the transfer this year of 32 million EUA in supplementary revenues to the ECSC Budget for 1978.³ It undertook to examine financing arrangements for the ECSC Budget in the context of medium-term budget prospects.

Tax and tariff exemptions: The Council established certain guidelines which should make it possible to find a solution to all the problems raised by the proposals on tax and tariff exemption for goods contained in travellers' personal luggage and for small consignments of goods.⁴ In conclusion the Council asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its work on this matter.

GATT multilateral trade negotiations: The Council's discussions centred on the situation created by the recent decisions taken by the United States Congress not to continue the waiver on countervailing duties and to exclude textile products from the multilateral trade negotiations.

Relations with Yugoslavia: The Council considered the new Commission proposals for negotiating directives designed to bring about a resumption of negotiations with Yugoslavia as soon as possible. It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to take the necessary measures so that a final decision on the new directives could, if possible, be taken at the Council's meeting in November.

Accession negotiations with Greece: The Council discussed certain questions concerning social affairs that have arisen during the accession negotiations with Greece. Having reiterated the Community's objective of rapidly bringing these negotiations to a successful conclusion, the Council asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to define the Community position on these matters.

¹ Point 2.1.25.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.68.

³ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.87.

⁴ OJ C 213 of 7.9.1978.

541st meeting — Energy
(Luxembourg, 30 October)

2.3.33. *President:* Otto Graf Lambsdorff, German Minister of Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Brunner, Member.

Support for Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector: The Council adopted a Decision concerning support measures for 49 Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector.¹ As regards the Commission proposal on support measures for joint hydrocarbon exploration projects, the Council examined the question of setting up a study group to look into the exploration possibilities in the Community which have not yet been exploited by industry.²

The Council requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to analyse a draft Resolution on this subject with a view to its adoption by the Council as soon as possible.

Cooperation with developing countries on energy: Following up the Conclusions of the Bremen and Bonn Summit,³ the Council discussed a number of questions concerning cooperation with developing countries on energy on the basis of a Commission Communication on 1 August.⁴

Exchange of information on the siting of power stations: The Council adopted a Resolution on the mutual exchange of information at Community level on the siting of power stations.⁵

Energy situation in the Community: On the basis of the Commission Communication of 22 September, the Council held a general discussion on the prospects and policy to be followed with regard to energy.⁶

542nd meeting — Agriculture
(Luxembourg, 30 and 31 October)

2.3.34. *President:* Mr Ertl, German Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Olive oil: The Council agreed to extend the 1977/78 marketing year for olive oil by two months. It also agreed that from 1 November the new rate of the agricultural unit of account should be applied to the prices and aids in force for the 1977/78 marketing year.⁷

Imports of young male bovine animals: The Council decided to allow additional imports during the last quarter of the current year of 30 000 head of young male bovine animals weighing 300 kg or less for fattening.

Wine: The Council held a detailed discussion on the main problems in the wine sector due to be dealt with in a Commission proposal. In particular, agreement was reached on extending the ban on planting.

Structural policy: The Council worked out an outline agreement on three of the four proposals for the improvement of agricultural structures in the Mediterranean regions of the Community. The Council also approved the extension until 31 December 1978 of certain provisions in the Directive of 17 April 1972⁸ relating to the modernization of farms.

¹ Point 2.1.114.

² Point 2.1.115.

³ Point 2.1.112; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.113.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2 (section 5) and 7/8-1978, point 1.1.3 (section 15).

⁵ Point 2.1.113.

⁶ Point 2.1.111; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.69.

⁷ Point 2.1.86.

⁸ OJ L 96 of 23.4.1972.

Commission

Activities

2.3.35. The Commission held four meetings in October. It discussed the line it will be taking in work on steel and energy and in preparing for the Tripartite Conference on 9 November. The Commission kept a constant watch on the progress of work on establishing the European Monetary System and started to consider the paper on the new Community own resources, on which a decision of principle was taken at the Comblain-la-Tour meeting.¹ It also adopted Communications on the following subjects: the economic situation in the Community; industrial reorganization and conversion; social aspects of steel policy; the Tripartite Conference; arrangements for coking coal intended for the steel industry; integration of Greek agriculture into the common agricultural policy; the ECSC Operational Budget; generalized preferences for the developing countries.

Economic situation in the Community: Pursuant to the Council's Decision of 18 February 1974² on the convergence of economic policies, the Commission adopted and addressed to the Council the draft of the annual report on the economic situation in the Community.³ This year the Commission added an economic assessment for 1978-79 which analyses the main features of the economic situation and the Community's macroeconomic policy over the last few years.⁴

Community assistance for certain industries: The Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation to provide for a special budget entry to cover Community aid for certain industries where restructuring and conversion operations are necessary.⁵

Own resources: In accordance with the decision taken at the Comblain-la-Tour meeting,

the Commission examined the 'green paper' on the Community's new own resources. It considered, in particular, the need for additional resources which will arise early in the next decade and discussed ways and means of meeting needs.

Steel: The Commission held a general, comprehensive discussion of the way the crisis plan for steel has worked so far this year. The conclusion was that, subject to adjustments justified by experience, the plan must be continued in 1979. The Commission also adopted a Communication to the Council on the social aspect of steel policy, in which it analyses the outlook for employment in the steel industry and specifies what Community action should be considered.⁶

Energy: The Commission also made a comprehensive review of energy policy with special reference to future proceedings in the Council. It took note of progress made towards the joint objectives which had been set (such as diminishing the Community's external dependence, energy savings or development of new sources—particularly solar energy) and of deficiencies which had to be made up (several major projects concerning coal and oil still awaiting approval). Under the head of coal policy, a draft Decision was adopted to improve the arrangements for coking coal and coke intended for the steel industry.⁷

Tripartite Conference: The Commission adopted a Communication in preparation for the Tripartite Conference with employers' and workers' representatives on 9 November.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 1.1.3.

² OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974.

³ Points 2.1.5. to 2.1.8.

⁴ Point 2.1.9.

⁵ Point 2.1.24.

⁶ Point 2.1.52.

⁷ Point 2.1.120.

This paper outlines a Community strategy for growth and stability in order to restore full employment in the Community.¹

Negotiations with Greece: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council concerning the Community's position in the negotiations with Greece concerning agriculture. The proposals in this paper form the penultimate major heading on which the Commission had to speak, the last one being concerned with the share of common expenditure to be borne by Greece.²

ECSC Operational Budget: The Commission proceeded to the first reading of the ECSC Operational Budget for 1979. After Parliament has been consulted, the Budget will be finally established by the Commission before the end of the year.³

Generalized preferences for developing countries: The Commission approved its report and proposals to the Council on the Community's generalized preferences scheme for 1979.⁴

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.36. Several preliminary consultation meetings were held in October with experts from the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), which considered the following questions: coordination of financial instruments, improvement of working conditions, democratization of the economy, regulation and harmonization in industrial disputes and the effects of nuclear problems on the environment; the experts also made preparations for the Tripartite Conference on 9 November.

During an information meeting, the ETUC representatives were given a detailed briefing on the nature and effects of the new European Monetary System.

The Commission continued its consultations with the trade associations on the general guidelines for a textiles and clothing industry policy,⁵ while coal and steel producers were consulted on the forward programme for steel for the first quarter of 1979.

Court of Justice⁶

New cases

Cases 209 to 215 and 218/78 R — Manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes, H. Van Landewyck Sàrl, Luxembourg, *et al v* Commission

2.3.37. In connection with an action under Article 173 of the EEC Treaty to annul the Commission Decision of 20 July 1978⁷ (IV/28.852 — GB-Inno-BM/Fedetab; IV/29.127 — Mestdagh-Huyghebaert/Fedetab; IV/29.149 — Fedetab recommendation) relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty,⁸ the parties to whom that decision was addressed also requested the Court between 6 and 20 October as an interim measure to order the Commission to suspend application of Articles 2 and 3(1) of that decision pending the ruling of the Court in the main action.⁹

By order of 30 October the Court agreed to this request.

¹ Point 2.1.50.

² Point 2.2.3.

³ Point 2.3.92.

⁴ Point 2.2.22.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.22.

⁶ For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and the European Court Reports.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.36; OJ L 224 of 15.8.1978.

⁸ OJ L 224 of 15.8.1978.

⁹ OJ C 263 of 7.11.1978.

Case 219/78 — Dr H. Michaelis v Commission

2.3.38. A former Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 2 October to have the weighting for Belgium applied to his retirement pension.¹

Case 220/78 — Azienda Laminazione Acciaio (ALA), SpA, Pisogne v Commission

Case 221/78 — Azienda Laminazione Ferro (ALFER), SpA, Pisogne v Commission

2.3.39. By decisions of 30 May 1978, the Commission imposed a fine on the above mentioned undertakings for infringements of Article 61 of the ECSC Treaty, Decision 962/77/ECSC fixing minimum prices for certain concrete reinforcement bars,² and Decision 14/64/ECSC on business books and accounting documents which undertakings must produce for inspection by officials or agents of the High Authority carrying out checks or verifications as regards prices.

The undertakings in question brought an action before the Court of Justice on 2 October to annul the decisions.¹

Case 222/78 — Ditta ICAP v W Beneventi

2.3.40. The Pretura di Reggio Emilia asked the Court of Justice on 2 October for a preliminary ruling on whether a pecuniary charge, imposed by the Italian Government on sugar produced in the Community held in stock on its territory at the changeover from one marketing year to the next, is compatible with Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 on the common organization of the market in sugar,⁴ and with Articles 40 and 12 of the EEC Treaty.¹

Case 223/78 — Criminal proceedings against A. Grosoli

2.3.41. In hearing criminal proceedings concerning the infringement of maximum prices fixed by national authorities for the retail sale of frozen and defrosted meat, the Pretore di Padova asked the Court of Justice on 5 October for a ruling on whether the system of maximum prices fixed for the retail sector alone is compatible with Community law.¹

Case 224/78 — SA Packard Instrument Benelux, Brussels, v Commission

2.3.42. By decision of 16 June,⁵ the Commission excluded the Packard Tri-Carb Liquid Scintillation System, model 2650, from the exemption from Common Customs Tariff duties on the grounds that equivalent equipment is manufactured within the Community.

The Belgian branch of the firm manufacturing the equipment brought an action before the Court of Justice on 6 October to annul this decision.

Case 225/78 — Ministère public v (1) C. Bouhelier, Villers-le-lac, (2) Ch. Girardet, Morteau, (3) R. Zimmerman, Villers-le-lac, (4) B. Thiery, Auxerre

2.3.43. In hearing criminal proceedings concerning the customs formalities to be completed in connection with exports of clocks and watches and parts thereof to Greece, Spain and Austria, the Tribunal de grande instance in Besançon asked the Court

¹ OJ C 263 of 7.11.1978.

² OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977.

³ OJ No 120 of 28.7.1964.

⁴ OJ L 359 of 19.12.1974.

⁵ OJ L 195 of 20.7.1978.

of Justice on 9 October for a ruling on whether the French customs authorities' requirement of a licence or certificate of conformity for such exports is compatible with the provisions of the agreements concluded between the EEC and these three countries.

Case 226/78 — Acciaierie e Ferriere A. Stefana, SpA, Brescia v Commission

Case 227/78 — Acciairiera di Darfo, SpA., Darfo-Boario Terme v Commission

Case 228/78 — Sider Camuna, SpA., Berzo Inferiore v Commission

2.3.44. By decisions of 18 August, the Commission imposed fines on the above-mentioned firms for infringements of Decision 962/77/ECSC fixing minimum prices for certain concrete reinforcement bars,¹ adopted pursuant to Article 61 of the ECSC Treaty.

The firms in question brought an action before the Court of Justice on 11 October to annul these decisions.

Case 229/78 — Minister van Financiën v Denkvit Dienstbetoon, BV, Voorthuizen

2.3.45. The Hoge Raad der Nederlanden asked the Court of Justice on 13 October for a number of preliminary rulings on, among other things, the interpretation of Annex A, 2, of Article 4 of the second Directive on the harmonization of legislation of Member States concerning turnover taxes,² in particular on the possibility granted to Member States of considering undertakings which are independent but have certain links with each other as a single taxable entity. It also wished to know what would be the consequences for the national courts if the Member State had adopted such a system without

entering into the consultations provided for in Article 16 of the said directive.

Case 230/78 — (1) Eridania-Zuccherifici nazionali, SpA., Genoa, (2) Società Italiana per l'Industria degli Zuccheri, SpA., Rome v (1) Ministero per l'Agricoltura e le Foreste (2) Ministero per l'Industria, il Commercio et l'Artigianato

2.3.46. In hearing cases concerning the alteration, for the marketing year 1978/79, of basic sugar quotas granted to Italian producers pursuant to Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 3331/74,³ the Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale del Lazio asked the Court of Justice on 16 October for a ruling on the validity of this provision and, in addition, its interpretation.

Case 231/78 — Commission v United Kingdom

2.3.47. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 19 October to establish that the United Kingdom, by prohibiting imports of potatoes from the other Member States from 1 January 1978, has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.

Case 232/78 — Commission v French Republic

2.3.48. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 25 October to establish that France, in applying beyond 31 December 1977 its national rules to imports

¹ OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977.

² OJ 71 of 14.4.1967.

³ OJ L 359 of 19.12.1974.

of sheepmeat from the United Kingdom, has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.

Cases 233 to 235/78 — (1) B. Lentès, Leiwein, (2) O. Werner, Leiwein *et al* v Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the 'Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft', Frankfurt/Main

2.3.49. After the German intervention agency had refused to conclude private storage contracts for table wine, provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 2015/76,¹ on the grounds that the required minimum quantity of 100 hectolitres was not stored by a single producer but divided between several in a group, the group of producers brought the case before the Administrative Court in Frankfurt/Main which, before giving its ruling, asked the Court of Justice on 26 October to interpret the term 'place of storage' in Articles 4(2)(c) and 14(a) and also the concept of 'minimum quantity of 100 hectolitres in the case of wine' in Article 5(2).

Cafase 236/78 — Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs (FNROM), Brussels v G. Mura, Bossu

2.3.50. Following a reference for a preliminary ruling (Case 22/77) in which the Court of Justice, in its judgment of 13 October 1977,² had ruled on the conditions of application of national laws on pensions, having regard to the system of aggregation and apportionment, the Labour Court in Mons asked the Court of Justice on 27 October for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 46(1)(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71³ on social security precluded the application of Article 46(2)(c) thereof.

Case 237/78 — Caisse régionale d'assurance maladie (CRAM), Lille v Mrs D. Palermo, née Tolsa, Escaudain

2.3.51. In hearing a case concerning the refusal to grant a mother's allowance to an Italian national resident in France on the grounds that her children do not have French nationality, the Court of Appeal in Douai asked the Court of Justice on 30 October for a ruling on whether Articles 2(1), 3(1), and 4(1)(c) and (2) of Regulation No 1408/71³ on social security should be interpreted as meaning that the grant of an old-age benefit of a non-contributory nature may be restricted to nationals.

Case 238/78 — Messrs Ireks-Arkady GmbH, Kulmbach v (1) Council, (2) Commission

2.3.52. A German producer of 'Quellmehl' brought an action before the Court of Justice on 30 October for damages to compensate for the loss it claims to have suffered as a result of the fact that the Council and the Commission, following the judgment in Joined Cases 117/76 and 16/77⁴ in which the Court had ordered those institutions to take measures to remedy discriminatory treatment in connection with the production of 'Quellmehl', had taken such measures only as from 19 October 1977 and not from the time when such discrimination was introduced, namely 1 August 1974.

Case 239/78 — Maïseries de Beauce, Sarl, Marboué v Council

2.3.53. A French firm brought an action before the Court of Justice on 30 October for damages to compensate for the loss which it claims to have suffered as a result of the fact that following the judgment in Joined Cases

¹ OJ L 221 of 13.8.1976.

² Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.63.

³ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.58.

124/76 and 20/77,¹ the Council reinstated the production refund for maize used to produce groats and meal (gritz) used by the brewing industry only from 19 October 1977 and not from 1 August 1975.

Judgments

Case 86/77 — K. Ditterich v Commission

2.3.54. An official employed at Ispra brought an action before the Court of Justice on 5 July 1977 for the annulment of the list of proposals for promotion to grade A4 for 1976 and for the annulment of a decision to transfer him.² In its judgment of 12 October, the Court dismissed this action.³

Joined Cases 103, 125 and 145/77 — Royal Scholten-Honig (Holdings) Ltd. London et al v Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce et al.

2.3.55. In hearing cases concerning either the recovery of production refunds for maize starch for the manufacture of isoglucose, provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1862/76⁴ or the imposition of a production levy on isoglucose pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1111/77,⁵ the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, and the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven had asked the Court of Justice to give a ruling on the validity of these Regulations.⁶

In its judgment of 25 October, the Court ruled that consideration of the questions raised has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 1826/76. However, the Court, while not condemning the principle of the production levy, ruled that Articles 8 and 9 of Regula-

tion (EEC) No 1111/77 fixing the amount of this levy are invalid on the grounds that they infringe the general principle of equality.⁷

Case 122/77 — Mrs A. Agneessens et al v Commission

2.3.56. Fifteen Commission officials brought an action before the Court of Justice on 10 October 1977 to annul the decision of the selection board for an internal competition concerning the drawing-up and content of the list of successful candidates and the appointments made as a result of that competition.⁸ In its judgment of 26 October 1978, the Court dismissed this action.

Case 148/77 — Firma H. Hansen Junior and O.C. Balle GmbH & Co., Flensburg v Hauptzollamt Flensburg

2.3.57. The Finanzgericht Hamburg asked the Court of Justice on 7 December 1977 to give a preliminary ruling on a series of questions. The court wished to know in particular whether, when potable spirits coming from a French overseas department are imported into Germany, the fact that a tax is imposed on them at a higher rate than the lowest rate applied to domestic production, is compatible with either Article 95 or Article 37 of the EEC Treaty.⁹

In its judgment of 10 October 1978, the Court held that the rule of non-discrimination with regard to tax laid down in Arti-

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.60.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.49.

³ OJ C 263 of 7.11.1978.

⁴ OJ L 206 of 31 July 1976.

⁵ OJ L 134 of 28 May 1977.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.66, Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.43 and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.37.

⁷ OJ L 134 of 28.7.1977.

⁸ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.40.

⁹ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.3.41.

cle 95 applies to goods coming from the French overseas departments and that where national tax legislation favours certain types of spirit or certain classes of producers, such benefits must be extended to Community spirits. The Court added that the EEC Treaty does not prohibit all discrimination in the application of internal taxes to products imported from non-member countries, subject however to any Treaty provisions which may be in force between the Community and the country of origin of such products.¹

Case 156/77 — Commission v Kingdom of Belgium

2.3.58. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 21 December 1977 to establish that Belgium, by failing to comply with Decision 76/649/EEC on aid from the Belgian Government to the Société nationale des chemins de fer belges (SNCB) for through international railway tariffs for coal and steel,² has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 93 of the EEC Treaty.³ The Court upheld this action in its judgment of 12 October.¹

Case 3/78 — Centrafarm BV, Rotterdam v American Home Products Corporation, New York

2.3.59. In hearing an action concerning the importation into the Netherlands of proprietary medicinal products purchased in the United Kingdom from an undertaking owning the rights to the trade in several Member States and the sale of this product under one of the trade marks 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 trade mark is contrary to Community law.⁴

In its judgment of 10 October the Court ruled that the proprietor of a trade mark which is protected in a Member State is justified pursuant to the first sentence of Article 36 of the EEC Treaty in preventing a product from being marketed under that mark by a third party, even if such product has been lawfully placed on the market in another Member State under another mark held by that proprietor. However, such prevention of marketing may constitute a disguised restriction on trade between Member States within the meaning of the second sentence of Article 36 of the EEC Treaty where it is established that the practice of using different marks for the same product was adopted by the proprietor in order to artificially partition the markets. The provisions concerning the names under which the proprietary medicinal products are placed on the market are irrelevant.¹

Case 10/78 — T. Belbouab, Herne v Bundesknappschaft Saarbrücken

2.3.60. The Gelsenkirchen Social Court asked the Court of Justice on 1 February for a number of preliminary rulings on whether an Algerian national who possessed temporarily the nationality of a Member State in which he worked as a miner can rely on insurance periods completed in that Member State in order to obtain a pension in another Member State. This case raises the problem of the involvement of national authorities *vis-à-vis* legally protected rights.⁵

In its judgment of 12 October, the Court of Justice ruled that Article 2(1) and Arti-

¹ OJ C 263 of 7.11.1978.

² OJ L 229 of 20.8.1976.

³ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.3.49.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.3.39.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.29.

cle 94(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 read in conjunction with one another are to be interpreted as guaranteeing that all insurance periods and all periods of employment or residence completed under the legislation of a Member State before the entry into force of that Regulation must be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the acquisition of rights in accordance with its provisions subject to the condition that the migrant worker was a national of one of the Member States when the periods were completed.

Case 13/78 — Firma J. Eggers Sohn & Co., Bremen, v Freie Hansestadt Bremen, represented by the Senator for Health and the Environment

2.3.61. The Administrative Court of Bremen asked the Court of Justice on 9 February for a number of preliminary rulings on whether subparagraphs 1 and 4 of Article 40(1) of the German law on wines of 14 July 1971,¹ according to which spirits made from wine in Germany can only be designated 'Qualitätsbranntwein aus Wein' or 'Weinbrand' under certain specific conditions, constitutes a measure having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction and a discriminatory measure prohibited by Community law. If so, the German Court wished to know whether Article 36 of the EEC Treaty applied to this case and if so whether the German provision is compatible with Articles 90(1) and 86(b) of the EEC Treaty.²

In its judgment of 12 October, the Court ruled that measures adopted by a Member State which make the use in connection with a home-produced product, even on an optional basis, of a designation of quality, which is neither a registered designation of origin nor an indication of origin within the meaning of Article 2(3)(s) of Commission Directive 70/50/EEC of 22 December 1969,³

conditional on one or more phases of the production process preceding those at the stage when the finished product is manufactured having been completed on national territory are measures having an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions which are prohibited by Article 30 of the Treaty and not justified by Article 36 thereof.⁴

Case 15/78 — Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque SA, Strasbourg v Ministerialrat Dr W. Koestler, Bonn-Bad Godesberg

2.3.62. The Oberlandesgericht (Higher Regional Court) of Cologne, in a case concerning forward transactions on the stock exchange, asked the Court of Justice on 13 February for a ruling on whether, in a case where a French bank demands from a German client, on the basis of French law, repayment of a loan granted to carry out forward transactions on the Paris stock exchange, Articles 59 and 60 of the EEC Treaty exclude the plea of gambling debts provided for under German law.⁵

In its judgment of 24 October, the Court ruled that these articles do not have the effect of modifying the application of legislative provisions whereby a Member State prevents certain debts, such as wagering debts and debts treated as such, from being recovered by legal action, always provided that application of such provisions is made without discrimination in fact or in law in relation to the treatment applied to similar debts contracted within the territory of the Member State concerned.

¹ BGBl I, 1971, page 893 *et seq.*

² Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.32.

³ OJ L 13 of 19.1.1970.

⁴ OJ C 263 of 7.11.1978.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.34.

Case 26/78 — (1) Institut national d'assurance maladie-invalidité, Brussels and (2) Union nationale des fédérations mutualistes neutres, Brussels, v Mr A. Viola, Havré

2.3.63. In a case relating to the overlapping of disablement allowances paid by Belgium with the invalidity pension paid by the Italian authorities, the Cour du travail, Mons, requested the Court of Justice on 2 March to give a preliminary ruling on whether supplements to the pension paid in respect of a dependent spouse, and a payment of a thirteenth month, both provided for under Italian legislation, should be regarded as forming an integral part of the invalidity pension for the purpose of applying the rules against the overlapping of benefits laid down in Regulations 3 and 4 relating to social security for migrant workers.¹

In its judgment of 5 October, the Court held that in applying the national rules against the overlapping of benefits it is for the national court to classify the supplements for a dependent spouse and the thirteenth month in accordance with the applicable national legislation taking account of the rules relating to the conflict of laws, whilst the Community provisions are not relevant. However, if the application of the relevant national legislation is less favourable than that of the system of aggregation and apportionment the latter system must be applied.²

Case 27/78 — Amministrazione delle finanze dello Stato v Ditta Rasham

2.3.64. In a case relating to the payment of duty on the importation into Italy in July 1968 of tape recorders originating in Japan and in free circulation in Belgium, the Corte suprema di cassazione asked on 3 March for a preliminary ruling on a number of questions. These related to whether the decision on acceleration (66/532/EEC of 26 July

1966)³ brought forward the end of the transitional period provided for in Article 8 of the EEC Treaty; if so, whether the fact this period had been brought forward meant that the period during which the Member States could take protective measures pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 115 was thereby shortened; and finally, if the latter question was answered in the negative, whether notification of such protective measures to the other Member States and to the Commission constituted a *sine qua non* for the validity of such measures.⁴

In its judgment of 3 October, the Court ruled that this decision did not bring forward the date of expiry of the transitional period. Although the duty to notify protective measures laid down in the second paragraph of Article 115 of the Treaty is absolute, compliance therewith cannot be a prior condition to the entry into force of the protective measure adopted.²

Case 102/78 — Syndicat général des producteurs de sucre et de rhum des Antilles françaises, Paris, v Council

2.3.65. On 28 April the sugar producers of Martinique and Guadeloupe and their general association brought a number of actions before the Court of Justice for the annulment of Regulation (EEC) No 298/78 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3331/74 on the allocation and alteration of the basic quotas for sugar.⁵

Since the association has withdrawn its action and submitted an application to intervene in the cases brought by its members,

¹ OJ No 30 of 16.12.1958; Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.23.

² OJ C 263 of 7.11.1978.

³ OJ 165 of 29.9.1966.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.24.

⁵ OJ L 45 of 16.2.1978; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.43.

the Court removed case 102/78 from the register by order of 11 October.

Case 172/78 — (1) Terninoss Acciai Inossidabili, S.p.A., Terni, (2) Nazionale Cogne, S.p.A., Turin v Commission

2.3.66. With Regulation No 1355/78, the Commission produced a provisional anti-dumping duty on ferrochromium originating from the Republic of South Africa and from Sweden.¹ Two Italian firms importing this product brought an action before the Court of Justice to annul the said regulation.

Since the applicants had withdrawn their actions, the Court removed this case from the register by order of 25 October.

Court of Auditors

2.3.67. On 16 October the Court of Auditors submitted to the Presidents of Parliament, the Council and the Commission, in accordance with Article 206a of the EEC Treaty, its observations on the functioning of the European Association for Cooperation.

On 26 October it delivered its Opinion, in accordance with Article 209 of the EEC Treaty, on the proposals amending the Council Decision of 3 August 1972² on the Community financing of certain special expenditure arising from the implementation of the 1971 Food Aid Convention and the Council Regulation of 3 August 1972³ on the Community financing of expenditure arising from the implementation of food aid conventions.

Economic and social committee

Inaugural session

2.3.68. Following the appointment by the Council at its meeting on 19 September⁴ of the members of the Economic and Social Committee for the sixth four-year term, the Committee held the inaugural session in Brussels on 17 and 18 October, with Mr Chabrol, the oldest member, in the chair.

Addressing the Committee in his capacity as President of the Council, Mr Schlecht, State Secretary at the German Ministry of Economic Affairs expressed the hope that more publicity would be given to the Committee's role and that its dialogue with the Community institutions would be intensified. Broaching the question of better working conditions for the Committee, the Council President raised the matter of replacement members, pointing out that the Council was receptive to any solution in keeping with the Treaties. It was therefore waiting to hear what the Committee had in mind to do.

Replying to Mr Tugendhat's address on behalf of the Commission, Mr Chabrol hoped that the Commission would instruct the Committee to tackle the problem of unemployment and asked the Commission to keep the Committee informed of what action it was taking on its Opinions.

The Committee elected its Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Bureau. It also set up nine sections. Mrs Fabrizia Baduel Glorioso (Italy - Workers) was elected Chairman. This is the first time that a woman will be heading an institution or organ of the Communities. Mrs Badeul Glorioso has been in charge of the International Department of the Italian Trade Union Confederation (CISL) since 1965 and has been a member of the Committee since 1970. She succeeds Mr Basil de Ferranti, who was Chairman since 1976. The two Vice-Chairmen elected were Mr Renaud

¹ OJ L 165 of 22.6.1978.

² OJ L 227 of 5.10.1972.

³ OJ L 180 of 8.8.1972.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.42.

(France – Employers), a former President of the Fédération nationale des transports routiers de France (French National Road Haulage Federation) and Mr Roseingrave (Ireland – Various Interests), National Director of Muintir Na Tire (Irish Community Development Movement).

The Bureau of the Committee is made up of the following members:

Mr Ammundsen (Denmark – Employers), Mr Bernaert (Belgium – Employers), Mr Berns (Luxembourg – Various Interests), Mr R.C. Butler (United Kingdom – Various Interests), Mr Chabrol (France – Various Interests), Mr Delourme (Belgium – Workers), Mr Friedrichs (Germany – Workers), Mr van Greunsvan (Netherlands – Workers), Mr Hennig (Germany – Various Interests), Mr Hilkens (Netherlands – Various Interests), Mr Hipp (Germany – Employers), Mr Jenkins (United Kingdom – Workers), Mr Laval (France – Workers), Mr Loughrey (Ireland – Employers), Mr Masprone (Italy – Employers), Mr Miller (United Kingdom – Employers), Mr Piga (Italy – Various Interests), Mr Nyrup Rasmussen (Denmark – Workers), Mr Staratzki (Germany – Employers), Mr Debunne (Belgium – Workers) and Mr Germozzi (Italy – Various Interests) were appointed Chairman of their respective Groups.

*Address by Mrs Baduel Glorioso,
Chairman of the Committee*

2.3.69. After reviewing the tasks facing the Community, notably with the election of Parliament now drawing closer, the Chairman declared that the busy years ahead ought to lead the Committee to think in terms of a more active and more incisive role.

Active: by continuing to debate and express its views and using its right of initiative;

Incisive: by delivering swiftly the opinions requested, by strengthening the links with Parliament, improving relations with the Council and the more traditional relations with the Commission, so as to ensure that due account was taken of the Committee's Opinions. Arrangements for questioning the Commission on specific mat-

ters could perhaps prompt the Community institutions to pay more heed to the Committee's Opinions, which must convey the greatest possible degree of compromise between the economic and social interest groups represented. On this point, the Chairman felt that substantial minority interests should be allowed to voice their contention in a dissenting view.

162nd plenary session

2.3.70. The Committee held its 162nd plenary session on 19 October, with Mrs Baduel Glorioso in the chair.

Opinions

Development of an Agricultural Advisory Service in Italy

2.3.71. The Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the development of an agricultural advisory service in Italy.¹ The Committee was very favourably impressed by the fact that the Commission had decided to accompany the measures for reforming the Community's Mediterranean areas in terms of structure and production by this special measure to develop technical assistance and advisory services.

The Committee felt that this proposed Regulation took on particular importance if it was regarded as a significant measure designed to trigger and foster a spontaneous development process.

But the Committee considered that it did not seem possible from the point of view of organization to deal with the outline plan and its constituent plans within a year; it would therefore seem advisable to have them spread over three-year periods at least.

¹ OJ C 169 of 14.7.1978.

Tax exemptions for travellers

2.3.72. The Committee unanimously adopted, without debate, a series of proposals relating to tax and tariff exemptions for travellers and small non-commercial consignments.¹

In the Opinion the Committee agrees with the proposed adjustments which are designed to take effect when the European unit of account is introduced. Basically, they involve the same or even a slight increase in present customs exemption levels. The Committee nevertheless regrets that intra-Community exemptions—which are among the most tangible signs of progress towards European unity—have stayed unchanged even though the level no longer corresponds to people's standard of living. It regrets that the proposal to raise intra-Community exemptions to 200 EUA is still awaiting the Council's attention and urges that this, as well as the proposals currently under discussion, be discussed as soon as possible. In the view of the Committee, all these subjects are facets of a single problem.

As far as tax exemptions are concerned, the Commission's proposed definition of personal luggage met with the approval of the Committee. It is not a particularly accurate definition but it is impossible and would even be dangerous for the traveller if the definition were too restrictive.

The Committee also approved the proposal to abolish charges for the presentation to customs of postal parcels, regretting, however, that the Commission could not propose that they be abolished in all cases.

Maintenance of standards on merchant ships

2.3.73. The Committee unanimously approved the Commission's proposal that the

Member States take the necessary steps to ensure that their maritime authorities, to the extent that they do not participate, make application to participate in the memorandum of understanding signed in The Hague on 2 March on the Maintenance of Standards on Merchant Ships.²

Community quota for carriage of goods by road

2.3.74. By 54 votes against 12, with 17 abstentions, the Committee adopted an Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation amending the Regulation on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.³

The Committee approved the proposed 20% increase in the Community quota for 1979 from 2 835 to 3 402 authorizations. It feels that the quota must be increased in stages to cater for transport requirements and to give operators more openings, though it should not be allowed to have a major impact on the transport market, where it covers only a small percentage of traffic.

2.3.75. The Committee unanimously approved the proposal for a Regulation providing for an aid for degerming maize. Since it was intended to overcome a specific economic problem, the Committee approved the level of aid proposed. Lastly, following presentation of the main lines of the draft Opinion on Community action for the arts, the Committee unanimously decided that considering the importance of this matter it should be held over to the next plenary session.

¹ OJ C 213 of 7.9.1978.

² OJ C 176 of 25.7.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 2.1.65 and 2.1.110.

³ OJ C 186 of 4.8.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.105.

ECSC Consultative Committee

Inaugural meeting

2.3.76. The ECSC Consultative Committee held its inaugural meeting for 1978/79 in Luxembourg on 20 October. Sir Derek Ezra, member of the coal producers' group, was elected Chairman.

Sir Derek (United Kingdom) has been Chairman of the National Coal Board since 1971, having been a member since 1947. He has been a member of the Committee since 1973.

The Committee elected the Bureau for 1978/79 as follows:

Chairman: Sir Derek Ezra (United Kingdom, coal producers),

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Raymond Ackermann (Luxembourg, coal users) Mr Rudolph Judith (Germany, steel workers),

Members: Mr Pierre Urbain (Belgium, coal producers) Mr Gérard Farren (Ireland, steel producers) Mr Sivio Bobbio (Italy, coal users) Mr Servatius Wijnands (Netherlands, steel users) Mr Louis Beramini (France, coal workers) Mr Steffen Møller (Denmark, steel workers).

The Chairmen of the Committee's subcommittees had their term of office renewed as follows:

Mr Reintges (Germany, coal producers): Subcommittee for General Objectives; Mr Terrel (France, coal user/dealer): Subcommittee for Markets and Prices; Mr Nickels (Germany, coal workers): Subcommittee for Labour Problems; Mr de la Vallée Poussin (Belgium, coal users): Subcommittee for Research Projects.

195th meeting

2.3.77. The Committee then held an extraordinary meeting during which it had a preliminary look at the revised outlook for the coal market. The Committee also began to study the general objectives for steel.

General objectives for steel

2.3.78. The Committee continued its discussion¹ on the general objectives for steel for 1980-85-90. In introducing the discussion the rapporteur stressed that all the figures put forward by the Commission, except the foreign trade figures (which were felt to be too pessimistic), seemed quite acceptable now that the Committee's preparatory work was over. As regards the objectives of Europe's steel policy, the rapporteur highlighted the factors which must, in the Committee's view, determine the reorganization of the iron and steel industry:

- (i) research into the best possible technical equipment;
- (ii) certain subsidies to be granted, according to a precise code;
- (iii) the problem of excess capacity in non-member countries;
- (iv) a close look at the optimum utilization of capacity.

Distinct differences of opinion emerged when a resolution was tabled on behalf of the steel producers questioning the principles behind the Commission's proposals. The steel producers object primarily to the fact that the general objectives assume a steady reduction, from 27% in 1980 to 20% in 1990, of the Community's share of the world market in steel. The steel producers consider that this tendency has already been reversed since 1977. They feel the general objectives should comprise a statement of the policies the Community would like to implement; European industry can and should win

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.46.

back some of its foreign markets, especially once reorganization has been accomplished. They feel, moreover, that the reorganization process—with all the sacrifices it entails for all those involved—can be justified only if the end result is improved competitiveness which will help defend home markets from excessive imports and maintain the Community's share in world markets.

Mr Davignon regretted that the resolution gave the impression that the Community had resigned itself to the decline of the European steel industry, when in fact it was doing its best to prevent it. After all, the reversal of the tide of imports goes hand in hand with the agreements with non-member countries successfully negotiated by the Commission. And, he said, while it is possible that improved competitiveness will help to develop the export trade it is by no means a certainty and such a hypothesis is in any case quite untenable if exports from non-member countries are simultaneously restricted.

Scrutiny of the draft resolution and the Committee's opinion were held over for a forthcoming meeting.

Prospects for the coal market for 1978

2.3.79. The Committee approved the Commission's view of the prospects for the coal market for 1978 as contained in the following proposals to the Council:

- (i) aid to intra-Community trade in coal for power stations;¹
- (ii) extension of the scheme of assistance for coking coal;²
- (iii) aid to investments in coal-fired thermal power stations.³

The Committee will hold a wide-ranging discussion of coal problems at its November meeting.

European Investment Bank

Loans

France

2.3.80. The European Investment Bank has granted a loan for the equivalent of FF 80 million (14 million EUA) to Union Laitière Normande for rationalizing and modernizing the collection of milk and production of dairy products and cheese, mainly in Brittany and Normandy. The funds have been made available for twelve years, with interest payable at 9.5%.

Union Laitière Normande comprises fourteen cooperatives and manages a range of collection facilities along with some twenty plants processing dairy products. It embraces 40 000 producers and, together with its subsidiaries, employs a workforce of 6 500. The EIB loan will be used to finance equipment at a number of units and farms with a view to stepping up competitiveness, researching into new products and adapting output to current market trends.

The schemes, costed at FF 163 million, will be implemented in regional development areas (Lower Normandy, Brittany and the Pays de la Loire) where agriculture is an important source of employment. The aim is not to increase production, but to widen the range of cheeses, fresh products and goods for export to distant countries, at the expense of traditional dairy products of which there are surpluses within the Community. The project also provides for investment in distribution facilities, measures to economize energy consumption and improve the environment, in line with the Community agricultural policy. In 1965 Union Laitière Normande borrowed FF 40 million from the EIB—fully repaid in 1977—to finance milk collection and processing facilities.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.74.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.75.

³ OJ C 22 of 29.1.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2283.

Ireland

2.3.81. A loan equivalent to IRL 20 million (30 million EUA) has been granted by the European Investment Bank for construction of a power station at Aghada, County Cork. Provided to the Electricity Supply Board (ESB) for twenty years at an interest rate of 9.2%, the loan brings to IRL 202 million the amount of finance provided by the Bank for development projects in Ireland since the country's accession to the Community on 1 January 1973.

The 270 MW Aghada power station, due to be commissioned in the autumn of 1980, is a key step in ESB's plan to raise its generating capacity over the next five years by about 25% to meet the expected increase in demand; the plant will be fuelled by natural gas from the Kinsale Head field, discovered in 1974 about 60 km off the Cork coast.

For the EIB the main interest in the project lies in the importance of improved electricity supplies for advancement of the Irish economy and the particular contribution which this plant will make to developing the Cork region, where considerable efforts are being made to spur on industrial expansion. In the same region the EIB has already provided loans worth IRL 20 million for improved water supplies, IRL 10 million for improvements to Cork harbour and works to promote the adjacent Ringaskiddy industrial zone and IRL 17.2 million for construction of an ammonia/urea production plant at Marino Point, near Cork, which will also use the Kinsale Head gas as feedstock.

Italy

2.3.82. The European Investment Bank has granted six loans in Italy totalling the equivalent of LIT 197 000 million (181.9 million EUA). Of this, LIT 154 000 million has been advanced to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno for projects designed to promote agricultural and industrial development in the south of the country, LIT 30 000 million to SIP—Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico—for improving telecommunications in Sardinia and

13 000 million to SAIPEM SpA, a member of the ENI group—Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, for increasing the company's capacity for laying oil and gas pipelines.

These operations bring EIB financing in Italy so far this year to LIT 689 000 million, compared with LIT 426 700 million for the whole of 1977.

The Mezzogiorno

2.3.83. The loans granted to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno carry a term of fifteen years with interest payable at 8.4% and are broken down as follows:

— LIT 53 000 million for agricultural development in the plain of Campidano, Cagliari, Sardinia. Key features of the operation are the construction of four dams with a total capacity of 84 million m³, an irrigation scheme covering 11 750 ha and drainage facilities serving 17 750 ha. This work should step up productivity from existing agricultural activities and facilitate the move towards more profitable crops in line with Community recommendations for improving the pattern of agriculture in the Mediterranean region. The project also includes improvements to water supplies to the industrial zone and town of Cagliari and 27 other communes;

— LIT 13 000 million for irrigation facilities covering 9 000 ha in Agro di Chilivani, an inland area of Sardinia; this scheme should prove particularly beneficial for forage crops, helping to improve stock farming (sheep and cattle) and, in the longer term, boosting farmers' incomes and creating further jobs;

— LIT 50 000 million for improving water supplies to industrial and urban areas in the provinces of Naples and Caserta (Campania) by tapping new resources, laying 135 km of pipes and installing pumping and storage facilities;

— LIT 38 000 million for developing and extending Avellino (Campania), Catania (Sicily) and Taranto (Apulia) industrial estates. Work, involving mainly road links, is designed to improve operating conditions for existing industries and to foster the setting-up of new undertakings.

EIB funds will cover around one third of the total cost of the projects, estimated at Lit 500 000 million.

Telecommunications

2.3.84. The LIT 30 000 million loan for improving telecommunications in Sardinia carries a term of fifteen years with interest payable at 8.4%. The funds have been channelled through IMI—Istituto Mobiliare Italiano—for on-lending to SIP—Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico. This is the EIB's second operation in support of this scheme which is being implemented over the period 1977-80; an initial loan, for LIT 45 000 million, was granted by the Bank last April. The work, costed at around LIT 150 000 million, will provide connections for 42 000 new subscribers, an increase of 25%, and substantially improve the trunk network.

Energy and technology

2.3.85. The loan for LIT 13 000 million granted to SAIPEM will have a term of seven years with interest payable at 9.3%. The project backed by the Bank involves acquiring specialized machinery and equipment for laying large diameter (more than 48") on-shore oil and gas pipelines. It will step up the capacity of this company of European standing engaged in advanced energy technology.

The facilities will be used initially for laying certain sections of the Algeria—Italy gasline in the Mezzogiorno where the company is expected to recruit around 1 500 persons to carry out the work. Hence the project will contribute towards implementation of a major energy infrastructure scheme to supply the Community. The cost to SAIPEM of equipment to be used for the Italian stretch of the gasline is estimated at LIT 26 000 million.

United Kingdom

2.3.86. A loan totalling the equivalent of UKL 36.9 million (55.33 million EUA) has been granted by the European Investment Bank to the British Railways Board for construction of 32 high-speed diesel trains, capable of running at 200 kph with existing track and signalling. The loan has been granted for fifteen years at 9.9%.

These trains will be introduced on the East Coast main line running from London to Aberdeen through York, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Dundee. Thanks to a high

power-to-weight ration and streamlining, the high-speed trains will make substantial cuts in journey times; on the longest haul—London to Aberdeen—the time should fall from over 9 hours to 7 hours 20 minutes. Each train will consist of two power cars and eight passenger coaches (total seating capacity 443 or 473, with catering facilities); it is planned to have them all in full operation during 1979.

The EIB loan covers 50% of the manufacturing and testing costs. In 1977 the British Railways Board was provided with a loan of UKL 7.2 million for the construction of special depots to service the trains; in 1976 UKL 11.6 million was lent for construction of a different form of high speed train—the Advanced Passenger Train—to run on the electrified West Coast main line between London and Glasgow.

In assisting these projects the EIB's main concern is the added support to regional development which will given by better North-South communications. However, there are other considerations: more competitive railways, attracting traffic back from the roads and air, represent an efficient use of energy resources and there is also the important aspect of helping the development of transport technology within the Community.

Niger

2.3.87. Under the terms of the Lomé Convention, the European Investment Bank has provided 2.4 million EUA (approx. 603 million CFAF) for the modernization of a textile mill at Niamey in Niger, the Bank's first operation in this country. The funds have been made available in two forms:

- an ordinary loan of 1.5 million EUA to Société Nouvelle Nigérienne du Textile (SONITEXTIL) for ten years; the interest rate is 5.2%, after deduction of a 3% subsidy drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund (EDF), as provided by the Convention;
- a conditional loan of 900 000 EUA granted for twenty years at 2% to the Republic of Niger to help to finance part of the State's shareholding in the company; conditional loans are provided from part of the EDF resources which, under the Lomé Convention, are set aside for various types of risk capital operations, management of which is entrusted to the EIB.

The textile mill was set up in 1969 and is the country's principal manufacturing industry, employing 830 people and supplying the domestic market. It has been undergoing certain problems and SONITEXTIL was created to take over and rationalize the mill. The shareholders are the State (49%) and four private companies—Compagnie française de l'Afrique occidentale, Compagnie Niger France, Riegel Textile Corporation (USA) and the Schaeffer group of France—each holding 12.75%; Schaeffer is responsible for carrying out the rationalization plan and the management.

The renovation of existing equipment and installation of new plant should be finished by the end of next year; a training programme will also help to ensure greater productivity. At a later stage it is planned to raise quality and output of the spinning and weaving operations. These loans, covering about 40% of the project cost, are decisive in relaunching the venture, which not only valorizes local cotton production but has an appreciable impact on Niger's balance of payments.

Kenya

2.3.88. Under the terms of the Lomé Convention, the European Investment Bank has provided a loan of 12 million EUA (approx. 119 million Kenyan shillings) to help to finance a dam (forming a 1 400 million m³ reservoir) and 40 MW hydroelectric power station on the upper reaches of the Tana river in central Kenya. The loan has been granted to the Government of Kenya for fifteen years at an interest rate of 5.40%, after deduction of a 3% subsidy drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund (EDF).

The loan will be passed on to the Tana River Development Authority, a public body established in 1974 to coordinate development of the Tana river basin and particularly the apportionment of water resources after completion of the project, scheduled for June 1981.

Apart from electricity produced in the new power station, the output of three existing hydroelectric stations, operating downstream, will be stepped up by regulating the river flow. The total gain in electricity generating ca-

capacity should be between 70 and 90 MW, which will bring about a valuable saving on energy imports. The works are also essential for carrying out major irrigation schemes designed to cover about 800 000 ha of the Upper and Lower Tana areas, boosting agricultural production to the extent that 25 000 families should obtain gainful employment, and for providing drinking water, mainly for Nairobi, where consumption is expected to almost quadruple between now and the turn of the century. Apart from the EIB loan and finance from the Kenya Government, support for the project is also being provided in the form of long-term concessionary loans granted by the European Community (from the resources of the EDF) and the German Government and a grant made by the United Kingdom Government.

The Seychelles

2.3.89. Under the terms of the Lomé Convention, the European Investment Bank is providing the equivalent of 5 million rupees (0.62 million EUA) to the Development Bank of Seychelles (DBS)—the EIB's first operation in this country—to help small and medium-scale ventures. This takes the form of a participation on behalf of the European Community in the share capital of DBS, financed from part of the European Development Fund resources which, under the Convention, are reserved for various kinds of risk capital operations, management of which is entrusted to the EIB.

The Development Bank of Seychelles, created in September 1977, is the country's only development finance institution. The majority shareholder is the State; the others, apart from the European Community, are the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France), Barclays Bank International Limited and Standard Bank Limited. The DBS finances small and medium-sized ventures in all productive sectors by way of shareholdings, loans and guarantees, and seeks to spread development to the outer islands.

Financing Community activities

Budget

General Budget

Letter of amendment to the Draft General Budget for 1979

2.3.90. On 6 October the Council adopted the letter of amendment to the Draft General Budget for 1979. It reduced the amounts proposed by the Commission¹ by 22 million EUA for the EAGGF Guarantee Section and by 30 070 000 EUA in total appropriations for commitments and by 24 104 000 EUA in total appropriations for payments for the EAGGF Guidance Section, stating that the progress achieved in work on the proposed measures did not yet justify the entry of these appropriations.

First reading of the 1979 Draft General Budget by Parliament

2.3.91. Parliament devoted its 23 to 25 October part-session to its first reading of the Draft Budget for 1979. With amendments for non-compulsory expenditure and proposed modifications for compulsory expenditure, it increased the Draft Budget by 2 272 061 427 EUA in total appropriations for commitments and by 846 923 147 EUA in total appropriations for payments.²

Parliament has largely reinstated the appropriations which the Commission had proposed in its preliminary draft and, in some cases, has even gone beyond these proposals. It also opened new budget headings in some

sectors which it felt should be covered by Community measures.

The social sector is thus restored to the level proposed by the Commission, involving an increase for measures to combat poverty, for aids to small and medium-sized undertakings and for measures to help women. Parliament has increased the appropriations requested by the Commission for the Regional Fund by 480 million EUA in appropriations for commitment and 163 million EUA in appropriations for payment. The research, energy, industry and transport sectors have been left somewhat reduced as Parliament has not restored the appropriations which the Commission requested for the utilization of coal in power stations, the development of data-processing, technological research in the aerospace industry and the measures to improve knowledge of the Japanese market. However, Parliament restored the amount of food aid proposed by the Commission and also increased the amount of skimmed-milk powder by 50 000 tonnes. Parliament also increased some appropriations for cooperation with the developing countries and created a special reserve of 150 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments and 20 million EUA in total appropriations for payments for measures connected with the enlargement of the Community.

Parliament also dealt with the monitoring of maritime waters, the supervision of shipping channels and the protection of the marine environment by opening new budget headings and allocating them 42 million EUA for commitments and 30 million EUA for payments.

Finally, Parliament once again displayed its concern for the Community's agricultural

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.54.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.94.

Table 3 — Proposed Community expenditure by sector at the various stages of the budgetary procedure

(in EUA)

Sector	Preliminary draft				Council draft - first reading ¹				Change				Parliament draft - first reading				Change			
	Total appropriations for commitments	%	Total appropriations for payments	%	Total appropriations for commitments	%	Total appropriations for payments	%	Amount (3/1)	% (3/1)	Amount (4/2)	% (4/2)	Total appropriations for commitments	%	Total appropriations for payments	%	Amount (7/3)	% (7/3)	Amount (8/4)	% (8/4)
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Commission																				
<i>Intervention appropriations</i>																				
• Agriculture	10 476 904 000	70.46	10 263 128 000	73.00	10 209 139 000	73.20	10 050 329 000	76.29	- 267 765 000	- 2.56	- 212 799 000	- 2.07	11 555 054 000	62.61	9 830 244 000	70.11	- 54 085 000	- 0.53	- 220 085 000	- 2.19
• Social	882 302 000	5.93	748 182 000	5.32	738 712 000	5.30	511 942 000	3.89	- 143 590 000	-16.27	- 236 240 000	-31.58	897 562 000	5.53	742 777 000	5.30	+ 158 850 000	+ 21.50	+ 230 835 000	+ 45.09
• Regional	620 000 000	4.17	390 000 000	2.77	620 000 000	4.45	320 000 000	2.43	-	-	- 70 000 000	-17.95	100 000 000	6.78	553 000 000	3.94	+ 480 000 000	+ 77.42	+ 233 000 000	+ 72.81
• Research, energy, industry and transports	576 762 375	3.88	520 265 330	3.70	258 583 375	1.85	283 358 330	2.15	- 318 179 000	-55.17	- 236 907 000	-45.89	346 501 375	2.14	329 076 330	2.35	+ 87 918 000	+ 34.00	+ 45 718 000	+ 16.13
• Development cooperation	705 233 900	4.74	564 933 900	4.02	594 635 900	4.26	482 615 900	3.66	- 110 598 000	-15.68	- 82 318 000	-14.57	984 878 180	12.23	996 274 900	7.11	+1 390 242 280	+233.80	+ 513 659 000	+106.43
• Miscellaneous	token entry	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—	ken entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—
	13 261 202 275	89.19	12 486 509 230	88.81	12 421 070 275	89.06	11 648 245 230	88.42	- 840 132 000	- 6.34	- 838 264 000	- 6.71	1483 995 555	89.30	12 451 372 230	88.80	+2 062 925 280	+ 16.61	+ 803 127 000	+ 6.89
<i>Administrative appropriations</i>																				
• Staff	417 926 300	2.81	417 926 300	2.97	409 193 400	2.93	409 193 400	3.11	- 8 732 900	- 2.09	- 8 732 900	- 2.09	414 197 900	2.55	414 197 900	2.95	+ 5 004 500	+ 1.22	+ 5 004 500	+ 1.22
• Administration	121 140 500	0.81	121 140 500	0.86	118 955 540	0.85	118 955 540	0.90	- 2 184 960	- 1.80	- 2 184 960	- 1.80	120 055 540	0.74	120 055 540	0.86	+ 1 100 000	+ 0.92	+ 1 100 000	+ 0.92
• Information	12 010 500	0.08	12 010 500	0.09	9 875 000	0.07	9 875 000	0.07	- 2 135 500	-17.78	- 2 135 500	-17.78	9 960 500	0.06	9 960 500	0.07	+ 85 500	+ 0.87	+ 85 500	+ 0.87
• Aid and subsidies	48 015 000	0.32	48 015 000	0.34	46 128 000	0.33	46 128 000	0.35	- 1 887 000	- 3.93	- 1 887 000	- 3.93	49 698 000	0.31	49 358 000	0.35	+ 3 570 000	+ 7.74	+ 3 230 000	+ 7.00
	599 092 300	4.08	599 092 300	4.32	584 151 940	4.18	584 151 940	4.43	- 14 940 360	- 2.49	- 14 940 360	- 2.49	593 911 940	3.66	593 571 940	4.23	+ 9 760 000	+ 1.67	+ 9 420 000	+ 1.61
<i>Reserve</i>																				
• Chapter 100	50 000 000	0.34	15 000 000	0.11	—	—	—	—	- 50 000 000	-100,-	- 15 000 000	-100,-	45 000 000	0.28	10 000 000	0.07	+ 45 000 000	—	+ 10 000 000	—
• Chapter 101	5 000 000	0.03	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	—	—	—	—	155 000 000	0.96	25 000 000	0.18	+ 150 000 000	—	+ 20 000 000	—
• Chapter 102	10 000 000	0.07	10 000 000	0.07	token entry	—	token entry	—	- 10 000 000	-100,-	- 10 000 000	-100,-	ken entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Repayment of 10% of own resources to Member States</i>																				
	691 850 000	4.65	691 850 000	4.92	691 850 000	4.96	691 850 000	5.25	—	—	—	—	691 850 000	4.27	691 850 000	4.93	—	—	—	—
Commission total	14 617 144 575	98.30	13 807 451 530	98.21	13 702 072 215	98.24	12 929 247 170	98.14	- 915 072 360	- 6.26	- 878 204 360	- 6.36	1969 757 495	98.46	13 771 794 170	98.22	+2 267 685 280	+ 16.55	+ 842 547 000	+ 6.52
Other institutions¹	252 062 310	1.70	252 062 310	1.79	245 705 005	1.76	245 705 005	1.86	- 6 357 305	- 2.52	- 6 357 305	- 2.52	250 081 152	1.54	250 081 152	1.78	+ 4 376 147	+ 1.78	+ 4 376 147	+ 1.78
Grand total	14 869 206 885	100.—	14 059 513 840	100.—	13 947 777 220	100.—	13 174 952 175	100.—	- 921 429 665	- 6.20	- 884 561 665	- 6.29	1219 838 647	100.—	14 021 875 322	100.—	+2 272 061 427	+ 16.29	+ 846 923 147	+ 6.43

¹ Including the Letter of Amendment.

sector by increasing the budgetary allocations by the following amounts:

(i) as regards structures, by 120 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments and 40 million EUA in total appropriations for payments;

(ii) as regards the marketing and processing of agricultural products, by 60 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments and 20 million EUA in total appropriations for payments;

(iii) as regards the improvement of the infrastructure in certain underprivileged regions, by 45 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments and 15 million EUA in total appropriations for payments.

Table 3 indicates, for the various parts of the Budget, the quantitative steps in the discussion on the Budget as it looks after Parliament's first reading of the Draft Budget for 1979.

After a conciliation meeting with a Delegation from Parliament, on 20 November the Council will undertake the second reading of the Draft Budget, as amended and modified by Parliament. The Council will then take a final decision on compulsory expenditure. The final decision on non-compulsory expenditure will not be established until the second reading by Parliament at its part-session from 11 to 15 December.

ECSC Operational Budget

Fixing of ECSC levy rate — ECSC Operational Budget for 1979

2.3.92. On 25 October the Commission adopted the draft ECSC Operational Budget for 1979 based on an unchanged 0.29% levy rate. It also adopted a Communication to Parliament, which is to deliver its Opinion at

its December sittings. The ECSC Consultative Committee was also informed.

The Commission's estimate of total expenditure for 1979 is 180 million EUA, an increase over 1978 of 11% in real terms. The increase is due mainly to the Commission's declared intention to give greater financial support to a joint programme of redevelopment and conversion in the steel industry, including social measures (aid towards readaptation of workers) and the resulting interest-relief grants.

The draft budget is based on the assumption that the Council will approve the transfer to the budget of the customs duties on ECSC products (60 million EUA in 1979) which the Commission proposed on 8 November 1977¹ and which Parliament supported in a Resolution passed on 14 December 1977.² The Council has already approved the grant of a special contribution to balance the budget for the current financial year.

Following Parliament's Opinion and the Council's final decision on the customs duties, the Commission will finally adopt in December the rate of levy and the ECSC Operational Budget for 1979.

Financial Regulation

2.3.93. On 10 October Parliament passed a Resolution approving the proposal to amend the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the General Budget of the European Communities, which was put forward by the Commission in June.³

¹ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.88.

² OJ C 6 of 9.1.1978.

³ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.99; OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.94. The Commission raised the following loans in October:

(i) a LFR 600 million bond issue underwritten by a syndicate of Luxembourg banks. The bonds carry a coupon of 7.75%, payable annually, and run for ten years. The issue price was 99.25%. Application has been made for the bonds to be listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange;

(ii) a DM 150 million bond issue underwritten by a syndicate of German banks. The bonds carry a coupon of 6%, payable annually, and run for ten years. The bonds were offered to the public at par. Application has been made for the bonds to be listed on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich stock exchanges;

(iii) various private placings as follows:

(a) SFR 292.5 million at 2.25 and 3.625% for terms between two and six years;

(b) USD 18 million at 9.25% for a term of twelve years;

(c) DM 16.2 million at 5.5% for a term of six years;

(d) DM 9 million at 6.25% for a term of ten years;

(e) LFR 200 million at 8% for a term of six years.

Loans granted

Loans paid

2.3.95. Under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission paid out loans totalling 58.9 million EUA in October.

Industrial loans

Industrial and conversion loans totalling 57.5 million EUA were paid out to the following undertakings:

Coal industry

(i) Power station

Charbonnages de France (Houillères du Bassin de Lorraine), Paris (Carling Power Station)

(ii) Rationalization and modernization of collieries

National Coal Board, London (national plant pool)

Steel industry

(a) Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production

ARBED, Luxembourg (Esch-Belval, Differdange and Schifflange works)

(ii) Environment protection measures

Thyssen Edelstahlwerke AG, Düsseldorf (Krefeld works)

Conversion

France — Lorraine

• Société Lorraine de Développement et d'Expansion Lordex, Nancy (for various undertakings).

Low-cost housing

Loans for the construction or fitting-out of low-cost housing amounted to 1.4 million EUA.

Loan decisions

The Commission also took three decisions to grant loans under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty. The loans, totalling 29.3 million EUA, were granted to the following undertakings:

Coal industry

Rationalization and modernization of collieries

National Coal Board, London:

- (a) North Yorkshire (Sharlston colliery)
- (b) South Yorkshire (Manton, Barnburgh and Manvers, and Yorkshire Main collieries)
- (c) West Yorkshire (Bowers Row distribution centre)
- (d) Derbyshire (Oxcroft colliery)
- (e) Cheshire (Holditch colliery)
- (f) Nottinghamshire (Bilsthorpe, Ollerton, Gedling, and Mansfield collieries)
- (g) Staffordshire (Hayes distribution centre)
- (h) Greater Manchester (Parsonage colliery)

Steel industry

(i) Rationalization of steel section production

Acciaierie di Bolzano SpA, Bolzano

(ii) Production of fine and special steels
Ilssa Viola SpA, Pont St. Martin, Aosta.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. Units of account

Units of account

European unit of account

Changeover from the unit of account to the EUA

3.1.1. On account of the severe disturbances in international monetary relationships and the replacement of the system of fixed parities by floating exchange rates, the Community decided to introduce a new unit of account. Whereas the old unit of account (u.a.) was defined by reference to a given weight of fine gold, with fixed parities, the new 'basket' unit of account (EUA) reflects the day-to-day fluctuations between the various currencies on the foreign exchange markets.

A 'basket' unit of account is made up of different national currencies; the European unit of account is thus defined by reference to a sum of fixed amounts of Member States' currencies. When the EUA was introduced in 1975, these fixed amounts were obviously not chosen at random but took account, among other things, of the size of each Member State's economy.

The value of one EUA is the sum of the values of the following amounts: BFR 3.66, LFR 0.14, DM 0.828, HFL 0.286, UKL 0.0885, DKR 0.217, FF 1.15, LIT 109 and IRL 0.00759.

Depending on whether the rates of these different currencies are those recorded on the market in Brussels, Copenhagen or Paris, etc., the rate of the European unit of account is given in Belgian francs, Danish kroner or French francs, etc. The effect of this definition is that the value of the EUA in any national currency moves in line with changes in the weighted average of exchange rates in all the currencies in the basket; in other words, it reflects the aggregate movement in those currencies (Table 1).

The value of the EUA in the Member States' currencies is determined each day by the Commission on the basis of the official exchange rates notified by Member States' central banks; the value of the EUA is also calculated in a number of other currencies. Rates for the value of the EUA in the various national currencies are published

Table 1 — *Values in national currencies of one European Unit of Account*

National currency	2 October ¹	16 October ²	31 October ³
Belgian franc and Luxemburg franc	40.1725	39.8332	39.2444
German mark	2.54791	2.51616	2.49800
Dutch guilder	2.76087	2.74268	2.70490
Pound sterling	0.669415	0.680925	0.588753
Danish krone	7.05035	7.01410	6.90270
French franc	5.70290	5.75622	(not available)
Italian lira	1 084.42	1 102.80	1 140.87
Irish pound	0.669416	0.680926	0.568703
United States dollar	1.31778	1.34572	1.44427
Swiss franc	2.10647	2.06336	2.13720
Spanish peseta	94.8360	95.0106	97.5622
Swedish krona	5.80486	5.83722	5.93483
Norwegian krone	6.76021	6.69747	6.74882
Canadian dollar	1.56527	1.58825	1.58539
Portuguese escudo	59.7806	60.4449	62.2927
Austrian schilling	18.4574	18.4200	18.2702
Finish mark	5.31031	5.35033	5.48106
Japanese yen	248.608	249.621	255.198

¹ OJ C 233 of 3.10.1978

² OJ C 246 of 17.10.1978.

³ OJ C 259 of 1.11.1978.

daily.¹ In addition, anyone may contact the Commission to obtain this information.

Scope of application of the EUA

3.1.2. Since it was devised in 1975, the EUC has been phased into use in various areas of Community activity:

1975: ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);² balance sheet of the European Investment Bank (Decisions of the Board of Governors dated 18 March 1975 and 10 November 1977);

1976: ECSC operational budget (Commission Decision of 18 December 1975);³

1978: General budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977).⁴

The European unit of account is now used in all areas of Community activity, apart from the common agricultural policy, operations of the European Monetary Co-operation Fund (EMCF), and the customs field. It will be used for customs purposes from 1 January 1979 onwards.

The EUA has also been in use for some time in the fields of banking and commerce (Table 2).

Table 2 — *Annual interest¹ rates on bank deposits denominated in EUA*

	2 October 1978	16 October 1978	31 October 1978
1 month	7 $\frac{7}{8}$ - 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 months	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ - 9	8 $\frac{7}{8}$ - 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 months	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$ - 9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 9
12 months	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$ - 9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ - 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

¹ (Rates obtaining in Brussels).

'Green' rates

3.1.3. The old unit of account (u.a.) is still used in connection with the common agricultural policy. However, the conversion procedures applied have been substantially modified; conversion into national currencies

of common agricultural prices expressed in units of account (u.a.) has long ceased to be based on fixed parities determined by reference to a given weight of fine gold and is now determined by 'representative rates', which are used in the agricultural field only. Generally referred to as 'green' rates, representative rates are fixed by decision of the Council (Table 3). The difference between these rates and the rates obtaining on the exchanges is offset by monetary compensatory amounts.

The market rates for the snake currencies (Benelux, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany) are taken to be

Table 3 — *Conversion rates into national currencies for the unit of account used in connection with the common agricultural policy*

National currency	October 1978
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	49.3486
Danish krone	8.56656
German mark	3.41258 ¹ 3.40238 ⁶
French franc	6.45761 ² 6.00103 ³ 6.22514 ⁶
Irish pound	0.739700 ³ 0.786912 ⁶
Italian lira	1 096.00 ⁴ 1 030.00 ⁵ 1 154.00 ⁶
Dutch guilder	3.40270
Pound sterling	0.586638 ³ 0.634204 ⁶

¹ For pigmeat, olive oil, soya, wine and fish

² For pigmeat.

³ For olive oil, soya, wine and fish

⁴ For wine.

⁵ For olive oil, soya and fish.

⁶ For the other products

¹ In the Official Journal of the European Communities and in the press.

² OJ L 104 of 24.4.1975.

³ OJ L 327 of 19.12.1975.

⁴ OJ L 356 of 31.12.1977.

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

Units of account

their central rates, with the result that the compensatory amounts for these countries are not changed unless the central rates and the representative rates are adjusted. The monetary compensatory amounts for the other Member States are normally fixed each week on the basis of the average exchange rate of the relevant national currency against the currencies in the snake.

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 5-1978

Point 2.3.71

Order of the President of the Court of 22 May 1978 in Case 92/78 R: Simmenthal S.p.A. v. Commission of the European Communities.
OJ C 250, 21.10.1978.

Bull. EC 7/8-1978

Point 2.1.91

Award of aid from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (Regulation (EEG) No 355/77) 1978: second tranche — first allocation.
OJ C 254, 26.10.1978.

Point 2.3.49

Order of the President of the Court of 28 August 1978 in Case 166/78 R: Government of the Italian Republic v. Council of the European Communities.
OJ C 250, 21.10.1978.

Bull. EC 9-1978

Point 2.1.17

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2451/78 of 19 September 1978 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the

Republic of Austria for the purpose of adjusting certain tariff specifications.

Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2452/78 of 19 September 1978 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Finland for the purpose of adjusting certain tariff specifications.

Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Finland.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2453/78 of 19 September 1978 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Portuguese Republic for the purpose of adjusting certain tariff specifications.

Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Portuguese Republic.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2454/78 of 19 September 1978 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Norway for the purpose of adjusting certain tariff specifications.

Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Norway.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2455/78 of 19 September 1978 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Sweden for the purpose of adjusting certain tariff specifications.

Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Sweden.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2456/78 of 19 September 1978 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation for the purpose of adjusting certain tariff specifications.

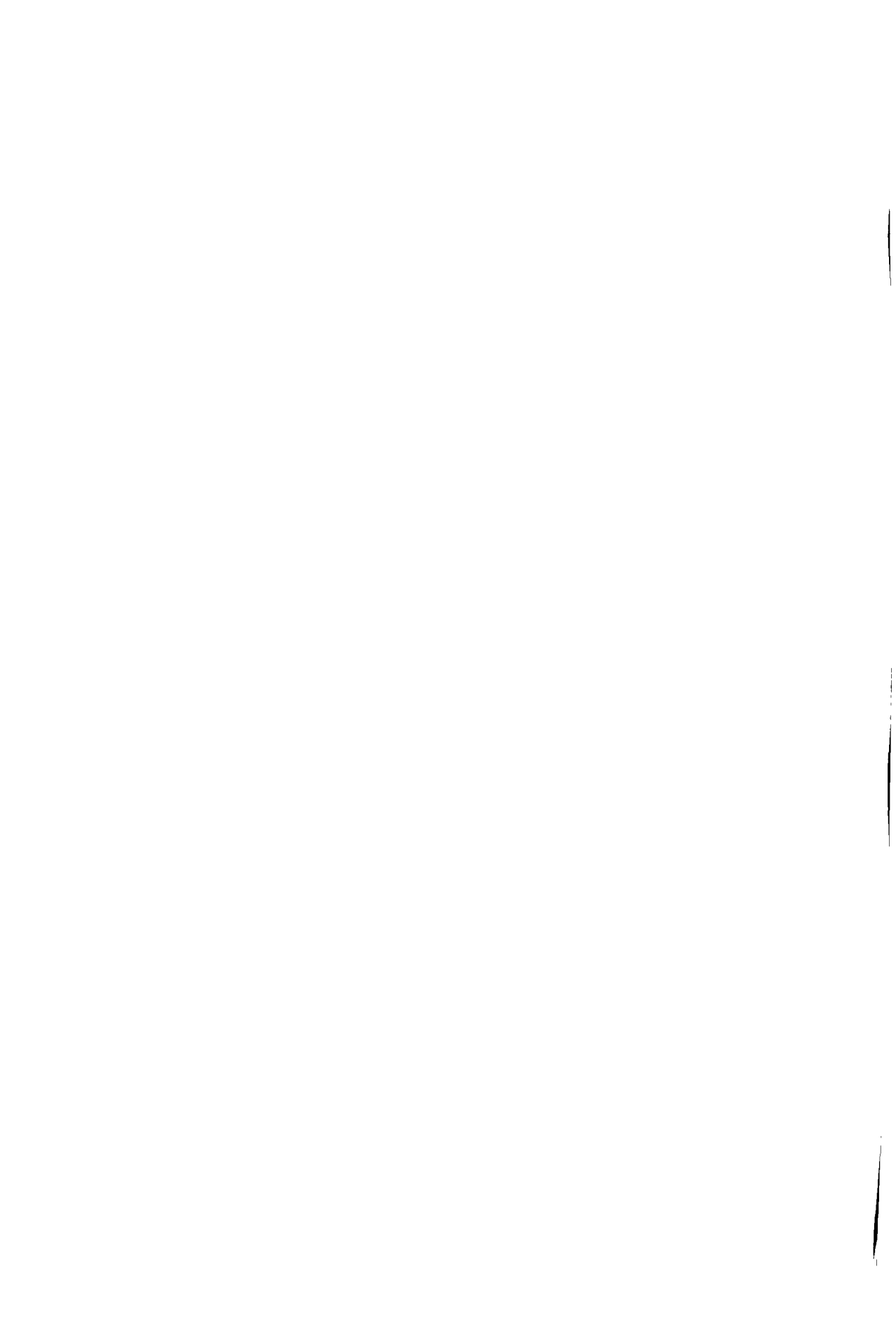
Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation.

OJ L 302 and 303, 28.10.1978.

Point 2.1.42

Proposal for a Council Decision introducing a Community system of information on accidents in which products are involved, outside the spheres of occupational activities and road traffic.

C 252, 24.10.1978.



**De europæiske Fællesskabers publikationer
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DA Dansk	Mult. Et enkelt bind med forskellige tekster på flere sprog	p. Side
DE Deutsch	Ein einziger Band mit verschiedenen Texten in mehreren Sprachen	Seite
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	HFL Nederlandse gulden	
	UKL Pound Sterling	
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1

RÅDET - RAT - COUNCIL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

BX-24-78-516-DE-C ISBN 92-824-0013-1
Fünfundzwanzigster Überblick über die Tätigkeit des Rates. Januar — Dezember 1977.
1978. 306 p.

BX-24-78-516-FR-C ISBN 92-824-0015-8
Vingt-cinquième aperçu des activités du Conseil. Janvier — décembre 1977.
1978. 308 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 200 DKR 34,80 DM 12,70 FF 27,60
LIT 5 300 HFL 13,80 UKL 3.30 USD 6.20

2

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

PE 54.757 (DA)
Nationale valglove om de direkte valg. Lovtekster vedtaget af forbundsrepublikken Tysklands og Det forenede Kongeriges parlamenter. 11. september 1978.
1978. 40 p. Gratis

PE 54.757 (DE)
Nationale Wahlgesetze für die Direktwahl. Vom Deutschen Bundestag und dem Britischen Parlament verabschiedete Gesetzestexte. 11. September 1978.
1978. 26 p. Gratis

PE 54.757 (EN)
National Electoral Laws on Direct Elections. Texts of laws adopted by the Parliaments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. 11 September 1978. 34 p. Gratis

PE 54.757 (FR)
Lois électorales des États membres sur les élections directes. Textes de lois adoptés par les Parlements de la République fédérale d'Allemagne et du Royaume-Uni. 11 septembre 1978.
1978. 38 p. Gratuit

PE 54.757 (IT)
Leggi elettorali nazionali per le elezioni dirette. Testi delle leggi approvate dai Parlamenti della Repubblica federale di Germania e del Regno Unito. 11

settembre 1978.
1978. 37 p.

Gratuito

PE 54.757 (NL)
Nationale kieswetten voor de rechtstreekse verkiezingen. Wetsteksten aangenomen door de Parlementen van de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland en het Verenigd Koninkrijk. 11 september 1978.
1978. 35 p. Gratis

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

3

**Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /
No publications / Pas de parution /
Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen**

4

RÅDET - RAT - COUNCIL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

Lomé-Konventionen AVS-EØF.
Tekster vedrørende industrielt samarbejde (Supplement 1. september 1977 til 31. august 1978).
Bruxelles. Begrænset oplag

AKP-EWG-Abkommen von Lomé.
Texte betreffend die industrielle Zusammenarbeit. (Ergänzung für den Zeitraum vom 1. September 1977 bis zum 31. August 1978).
Brüssel. Beschränkt verfügbar

ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé.
Texts relating to industrial cooperation (Supplement for the period 1 September 1977 to 31 August 1978).
Brussels. Limited distribution

Convention ACP-CEE de Lomé.
Textes relatifs à la coopération industrielle (Complément couvrant la période du 1^{er} septembre 1977 au 31 août 1978).
Bruxelles. diffusion restreinte

Convenzione ACP-CEE di Lomé.
Testi relativi alla cooperazione industriale (Complemento concernente il periodo 1° settembre 1977 / 31 agosto 1978).
Bruxelles. diffusione limitata

ACS—EEG—Overeenkomst van Lomé.

Teksten betreffende de industriële samenwerking
(Aanvulling betreffende het tijdvak 1 september 1977 tot en met 31 augustus 1978). Brussel.
1978. 15 p. beperkte verspreiding
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

*) CC-AB-78-010-DA-C

Tyrkiet og Det europæiske Fællesskab.

Europa information: Forbindelser med tredjelande 9/78.
Juni 1978. Gratis

*) CC-AB-78-010DE-C

Die Türkei und die Europäische Gemeinschaft.

Europa information: Auswärtige Beziehungen 9/78.
Juni 1978. Gratis

*) CC-AB-78-010-EN-C

Turkey and the European Community.

Europe information: External Relations 9/78.
June 1978. Gratis

*) CC-AB-78-010-FR-C

La Turquie et la Communauté européenne.

Europe information: Relations extérieures 9/78.
Juin 1978. Gratuit

*) CC-AB-78-010-IT-C

La Turchia e la Comunità europea.

Europa informazione: Relazioni esterne 9/78.
Giugno 1978. Gratuito

*) CC-AB-78-010-NL-C

Turkije en de Europese Gemeenschap.

Europa informatie: Buitenlandse betrekkingen 9/78.
Juni 1978.
1978. 7 p.
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

5

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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*) CB-NU-78-012-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0502-2

Étude sur la construction électrique grand public et sa distribution en France. Vol. 2: Évolution de la concentration, des prix et des marges dans la distribution de produits de la construction électrique grand public. Par C. Pluton et J.J. Desjardins, CERME, Nice. Juillet 1978. Série évolution de la concentration et de la concurrence n° 12-1978. 1978. 222 p. (FR).
BFR 275 DKR 47,50 DM 17,50 FF 38,70
LIT 7 200 HFL 18,80 UKL 4.60 USD 8.40

*) CB-NU-78-013-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0503-0

Étude sur l'évolution de la concentration dans l'industrie du ciment en France. Par J.-P. Angelier, Université de Paris-Nord, Institut des sciences économiques. Centre de recherche en économie indus-

trielle. Juin 1978. Série Évolution de la concentration et de la concurrence n° 13-1978.

1978. 188 p. (FR)

BFR 180 DKR 31 DM 11,50 FF 25,30
LIT 4 750 HFL 12,30 UKL 3 USD 5.50

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*) CB-NF-78-006-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0548-0

Foreløbigt forslag til De europæiske Fællesskabers almindelige budget for regnskabsåret 1979. General indledning.
Supplement 6/78 — EF — Bull.
1978. 112 p.

*) CB-NF-78-006-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0549-9

Vorentwurf des Gesamthaushaltsplans der Europäischen Gemeinschaften für das Haushaltsjahr 1979. Allgemeine Einleitung.
Beilage 6/78 — Bull. EG.
1978. 102 p.

*) CB-NF-78-006-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0550-2

Preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1979. General introduction.
Supplement 6/78 — Bull. EC.
1978. 100 p.

*) CB-NF-78-006-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0551-0

Avant-projet de budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1979. Introduction générale.
Bull. des CE, suppl. 6/78.
1978. 100 p.

*) CB-NF-78-006-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0552-9

Progetto preliminare di bilancio generale delle Comunità europee per l'esercizio 1979. Introduzione generale.
Bollettino delle CE, suppl. 6/78.
1978. 112 p.

*) CB-NF-78-006-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0553-7

Voorontwerp van de algemene begroting van de Europese Gemeenschappen voor 1979. Algemene inleiding.
Bull. van de EG, suppl. 6/78.
1978. 100 p.
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
BFR 125 DKR 20 DM 8,50 FF 17,50
LIT 3 000 HFL 8,75 UKL 2 USD 3.50

*) CB-NI-77-B13-DE-C

Bericht der Sachverständigengruppe zur Untersuchung der Rolle der öffentlichen Finanzen bei der Europäischen Integration. Band II: Einzelbeträge und Arbeitsunterlagen.
Studien: Reihe Wirtschaft und Finanzen B13 — April 1977.
1978. 544 p.

*) CB-NI-77-B13-EN-C

Report of the study group on the role of public finance in European integration. Vol. II: Individual contributions and working papers.

Studies: Economic and Financial Series B13 — April 1977.

1978. 516 p.

*) CB-NI-77-B13-FR-C

Rapport du groupe de réflexion sur le rôle des finances publiques dans l'intégration européenne. Vol. II: Contributions individuelles et documents de travail.

Études: Série économie et finances B13 — avril 1977. 1978. 538 p. (DE.EN.FR)

BFR 450 DKR 76 DM 29 FF 61
LIT 10 700 HFL 31 UKL 7 USD 12.50

EUR 6003

A descriptive model of an Information Marketing Service applied on the structure of technological services in Denmark. By K. Lomdahl, Dansk Teknisk Oplysningstjeneste (DTO), Copenhagen. Information management. EUR 6003.

1978. 134 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

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*) CB-NN-76-028-FR-C

L'apprentissage en République fédérale d'Allemagne.

Par J. Münch, prof. à l'Université de Kaiserslautern.

Études: Série politique sociale n° 28 — Janvier 1978. 1978. 156 p. (DE.FR).

BFR 150 DKR 25,50 DM 9,70 FF 20,50
LIT 3 600 HFL 10,20 UKL 2.40 USD 4.20

*) CB-NN-76-029-EN-C

Apprenticeships in France. By B. Boubli.

Studies: Social Policy Series No 29 — January 1976. 1978. 72 p. (EN.FR).

BFR 110 DKR 18 DM 7 FF 15
LIT 2 650 HFL 7,50 UKL 1.80 USD 3

*) CB-NN-76-030-FR-C

L'apprentissage au Royaume-Uni. Par D. E. Wheatley, City and Guilds of London Institute.

Études: Série politique sociale n° 30 — Septembre 1976. 1978. 200 p. (EN.FR).

BFR 150 DKR 25,50 DM 9,70 FF 20,30
LIT 4 000 HFL 10,20 UKL 2.40 USD 4.20

CD-NQ-77-013-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0313-5

Protezione sanitaria nelle miniere. Relazione riassuntiva sulle ricerche del terzo programma 1971-1976. Dott. Ing. H. Breuer. Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. EUR 5931.

1978. 206 p.

CD-NQ-77-013-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0314-3

Hygiëne in de mijnen. Samenvattend rapport betreffende het onderzoek in het kader van het 3de programma 1971-1976. Dr. Ing. H. Breuer. Arbeidshygiëne en -veiligheid. EUR 5931.

1978. 208 p.

(DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 700 DKR 123,50 DM 45 FF 101,50
LIT 18 900 HFL 48,20 UKL 11.60 USD 22

CE-NA-77-008-DA-C

Erhvervsuddannelse. Informationsbulletin. Supplement FR Tyskland.

CE-NA-77-008-DE-C

Berufsbildung. Informationsbulletin. Beilage Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

CE-NA-77-008-EN-C

Vocational training. Information bulletin. Supplement FR of Germany.

CE-NA-77-008-FR-C

Formation professionnelle. Bulletin d'information. Supplément RF d'Allemagne.

CE-NA-77-008-IT-C

Formazione professionale. Bollettino d'informazione. Supplemento R.F. di Germania.

CE-NA-77-008-NL-C

Beroepsopleiding. Informatieblad. Supplement BR Duitsland.

1978. 40 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 70 DKR 11 DM 4,75 FF 8,50
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CD-NC-77-009-IT-C

Perdite nelle lamiere magnetiche. Proprietà d'impiego. A. Ferro, G. Montalenti, G.P. Soardo, Istituto Elettrotecnico nazionale G. Ferraris, Torino. Rapporto finale. Convenzione n. 6210-55/4/401.

Raccolta ricerche acciaio. EUR 5768.

1978. 87 p. (IT).

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NC-77-036-DE-C

Verbesserung von Anlagenelementen automatisierter Warmbreitbandstraßen. Walzguttemperaturen in Warmbreitbandfertigungstafeln. Grenzen hoher Walzgeschwindigkeiten und Möglichkeiten gezielter Walzgutkühlung. Walzwerke. Von H. W. Harms, Betriebsforschungsinstitut, Düsseldorf. Abschlußbericht. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-53/1/011. Forschungshefte „Stahl“. EUR 5713.

1978. 161 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-039-FR-C

Influence des facteurs métallurgiques sur différents critères d'évaluation de la fragilité des aciers. Propriétés d'emploi. Par P. Boullisset, Ph. Meynier, J. Dollet, Y. Meunier, Creusot-Loire, Paris. Rapport final. Convention N° 6210-46/3/303.

Recueil de recherches « Acier ». EUR 5871.

1978. 124 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-040-DE-C

Verfahren für die Korrekturberechnung bei der quantitativen Analyse mit der Mikrosonde. Metallphysik. Von A.R. Büchner, J.P. Stichen, Max-Planck-Institut, Düsseldorf. Abschlußbericht. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-49/1/101.

Forschungshefte „Stahl“. EUR 5870.

1978. 97 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-049-FR-C

L'aptitude des aciers au formage à froid — étréage des fils d'acier au carbone. Transformation. Par N. Lambert, T. Greday, Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Rapport final. Convention n° 6210-80/2/201. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». EUR 5872.

1978. 73 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-050-DE-C

Verbesserung von Anlagenelementen automatisierter Warmbreitbandstraßen — Auftreten von Sekundärzundereinwalzungen. Walzwerke. Von H. Rohloff, Betriebsforschungsinstitut, Düsseldorf. Abschlußbericht. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-53/1/011. Forschungshefte „Stahl“. EUR 5713.

1978. 70 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-051-DE-C

Die Auswirkung der Bedingungen beim Einschwingen des Ermüdungsanrisses. Gebrauchseigenschaften. Von W. Dahl, W. B. Kreitschmann, Institut für Eisenhüttenkunde, Aachen. Abschlußbericht. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-46/1/101.

Forschungshefte „Stahl“. EUR 5880.

1978. 60 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-053-DE-C

Untersuchung des Einflusses von Anlagenausrüstung und Erzeugungsprogramm auf die Leistung von Kaltwalztandemstraßen. Walzwerke. Von M. Bauer, R. Ewers, Betriebsforschungsinstitut, Düsseldorf. Abschlußbericht. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-65-1/012.

Forschungshefte „Stahl“. EUR 5993.

1978. 94 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NB-78-052-EN-C

Corrosion and self-protection of carbon steel in hot saline solutions. Physical metallurgy. By T. Songa, G. Careri, G. Casarini, F. Giannini, Istituto Ricerche Breda SpA Milano e Bari. Final Report. Contract No 6210-KB-4/402.

Steel Research Reports. EUR 5864.

1978. 76 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-055-IT-C

Miglioramento delle caratteristiche di imbutibilità di lamiera sottili laminate a caldo. Proprietà d'impiego. Centro sperimentale metallurgico, Roma. Rapporto finale. Convenzione n. 6210-RC/4/401.

Raccolta ricerche « Acciaio ». EUR 5976.

1978. 85 p. (IT).

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-056-FR-C

Déformabilité et tenue à la fatigue d'aciers de construction. Propriétés d'emploi d'aciers. Par L. Caolion, P. Rabbe, L. Dunand-Roux, M. Amzallag, Creusot-Loire. Rapport final. Convention N° 6210-45/6/602.

Recueil de recherches « Acier ». EUR 5975.

1978. 118 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-057-FR-C

Automatisation des fours de réchauffage à voûte radiante. Partie I. Par B. Eylglunent, J. Lefebvre, B. Letemps, IRSID, St-Germain-en-Laye. Rapport final. Convention n° 6210-73/3/031.

Recueil de recherches « Acier ». EUR 5992.

1978. 130 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-058-FR-C

Fatigue à programme des assemblages soudés. Par Mme D. Benoit, H.-P. Lieurade, M. Truchon, IRSID, St-Germain-en-Laye. Rapport final. Convention n° 6210-KD/3/302. EUR 5989.

1978. 77 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-059-FR-C

Application industrielle du procédé de soudage ultrasonique à chaud au contrôle optimum du cisailage des brames en acier effervescent. Par J. Pinard, H. Pleogaert, IRSID, St-Germain-en-Laye. Rapport final. Convention n° 6210-GA/3/303.

Recueil de recherches « Acier ». EUR 5987.

1978. 74 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-060-DE-C

Studie über die in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft verarbeiteten Hochofenkoxe. Roheisenerzeugung und Direktreduktion. Von Dr.-Ing. H.-H. Lackmann, Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute, Dipl.-Math. H.-D. Pluem, Dr.-Ing. H.-K. Wapler, Betriebsforschungsinstitut, Düsseldorf. Abschlußbericht.

Forschungshefte „Stahl“. EUR 5968.

CD-NC-78-060-EN-C

Study on the blast-furnace coke grades used in the European Community. Manufacture of pig-iron and direct reduction. By Dr.-Ing. H.-H. Lackmann, Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute, Dipl.-Math. H.-D. Pluem, Dr.-Ing. H.-K. Wapler, Betriebsforschungsinstitut, Düsseldorf. Final Report.

Steel Research Reports. EUR 5968.

CD-NC-78-060-FR-C

Étude sur les cokes enfournés aux hauts fourneaux de la Communauté européenne. Fonte et réduction directe. Par Dr.-Ing. Lackmann, Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute, Dipl.-Math. H.-D. Pluem, Dr.-Ing. H.-K. Wapler, Betriebsforschungsinstitut, Düsseldorf. Rapport final.

Recueil de recherches « Acier ». EUR 5968.

1978. 126 p. (DE,EN,FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-061-DE-C

ISBN 92-825-0519-7

Einfluß der chemischen Zusammensetzung und des Gefügestandes auf Zähigkeitsverhalten und Langzeiteigenschaften von Chrom-Molybdän-Vanadin-Stählen mit 1% CR. Gebrauchseigenschaften.

Von B. Huchtemann, Thyssen Edelstahlwerke AG. Abschlußbericht. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-55/1/610. Forschungshefte „Stahl“. EUR 6057.

1978. 38 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

EUR 5859

Correlation between admissible operating temperature in a welded structure and the transition temperature in small samples. Properties of steel in use. By F. Bonomo, M. Bramante, M. Spedaletti, Centro sperimentale metallurgico, Roma. Final Report. Research Contract No 6210-46/4/041.

Technical Steel Research. EUR 5859.

1978. 54 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

9

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-NB-78-054-EN-C

Study of mine climate. Final Report. Contract No 6220-AD/8/801. National Coal Board, London.

Coal Research Reports. EUR 5985.

1978. 84 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-057-EN-C

A study of the relationship between the properties of the constituents of coke-oven blends and the size and strength of the coke product. Final Report. Contract No 6220-EB/8/801. National Coal Board, London.

Coal Research Reports. EUR 5986.

1978. 36 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-058-FR-C

Rationalisation de méthodes de transport de personnel, de produits, de matériels. Rapport final. Convention n° 6220-AE/3/301. CERCHAR. Paris.

Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». EUR 5921.

1978. 40 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-059-FR-C

Mise en œuvre des méthodes de lutte contre le grisou. Rapport final. Contrat n° 6220-AD/3/302. CERCHAR, Paris.

Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». EUR 5958.

1978. 74 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
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CD-NB-78-060-FR-C

Optimisation du traitement des eaux résiduaires de cokerie en fonction de la qualité exigée pour le rejet. Rapport final. Contrat n° 6220-EB/3/302. Laboratoire du Centre d'étude et recherches des Charbonnages de France.

Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». EUR 5978.

1978. 225 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 270	DKR 48	DM 17,40	FF 40,80
LIT 7 500	HFL 18,60	UKL 4.50	USD 8.70

CD-NB-78-062-DE-C

Automatisierung eines Walzenschrämladers. Abschlussbericht. Vertrag Nr. 6220-64/1/101. Bergbau-Forschung GmbH, Essen.

Forschungshefte „Kohle“. EUR 5962.

1978. 35 p. (DE).

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BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
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CD-NC-78-037-EN-C

Development of a method of measuring coke texture. Final Report. Contract No 6220-EB/8/802. BCRA, Chesterfield.

Coal Research Reports. EUR 5819.

1978. 46 p (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-038-EN-C

The charging or preheated coal. Final Report. Contract No 6220-EB/8/803. BCRA, Chesterfield.

Coal Research Reports. EUR 5820.

1978. 60 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-ND-78-005-EN-C

ISBN 92-825-0467-0

Photovoltaic conversion of concentrated solar radiation. By K. Krebs, E. Gianoli. Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment, Italy. Energy. EUR 5723. 1978. 176 p (EN)

BFR 775	DKR 137	DM 50	FF 112
LIT 21 000	HFL 53	UKL 13	USD 24.50

EUR 5529

Pollution chimique due aux industries de l'énergie. Par SAPEC, France.

Environnement et qualité de la vie. EUR 5529.

1978. 134 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

EUR 6039

Report on a collaborative investigation aimed at ascertaining the long term preservability of coal samples. By A. Colombo. Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment, Italy, A. Scholz, Ruhrkohle, Essen. BCR information. EUR 6039.

1978. 14 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

10

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

11

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-24-78-742-6A-C

ISBN 92-825-0470-0

Produktion af grønsager og frugt 1966-1977. Juni 1978.

Erzeugung von Gemüse und Obst 1966-1977. Juni 1978.

Production of vegetables and fruit 1966-1977. June 1978.

Production de légumes et de fruits 1966-1977. Juin 1978.

Produzione di ortaggi e di frutta 1966-1977. Giugno 1978.

Produktie van groenten en fruit 1966-1977. Juni 1978.

1978. 98 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

BFR 300	DKR 51,75	DM 19,10	FF 42,20
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LIT 7 900	HFL 20,50	UKL 5	USD 9.15
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*) 8858

The milk and beef markets in the EC. Regional approach to the search for equilibrium. April 1976. Information on Agriculture No 10.

1978. 368 p. (DE.EN)

BFR 350	DKR 55	DM 23,50	FF 42
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LIT 6 350	HFL 24,20	UKL 4.25	USD 10.10
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*) CB-NA-78-045-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0382-8
Produktion, Verbrauch und Handelsaustausch von Getreide und Fleisch in Osteuropa. Teil I: Textband. April 1978.
 Mitteilungen über Landwirtschaft Nr. 45.
 1978. 212 p. (DE.EN).
 BFR 175 DKR 31 DM 11,30 FF 25,50
 LIT 4 700 HFL 12 UKL 3 USD 5.50

*) CB-NA-78-046-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0384-4
Produktion, Verbrauch und Handelsaustausch von Getreide und Fleisch in Osteuropa. Teil II: Tabellenband. April 1978.
 Mitteilungen über Landwirtschaft Nr. 46.
 1978. 94 p. (DE.EN)
 BFR 110 DKR 19,40 DM 7 FF 16
 LIT 3 000 HFL 7,60 UKL 1.80 USD 3.50

12

**Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /
 No publications / Pas de parution /
 Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen**

13

RÅDET - RAT - COUNCIL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

Lomé-konventionen AVS-EØF.
Tekster vedrørende industrielt samarbejde (Supplement 1. september 1977 til 31. august 1978).
 Bruxelles. Begrænset oplag

AKP-EWG-Abkommen von Lomé.
Texte betreffend die industrielle Zusammenarbeit (Ergänzung für den Zeitraum vom 1. September 1977 bis zum 31. August 1978).
 Brüssel. beschränkt verfügbar

ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé.
Texts relating to industrial cooperation (Supplement for the period 1 September 1977 to 31 August 1978).
 Brussels. Limited distribution

Convention ACP-CEE de Lomé.
Textes relatifs à la coopération industrielle (Complément couvrant la période du 1^{er} septembre 1977 au 31 août 1978).
 Bruxelles. diffusion restreinte

Convenzione ACP-CEE di Lomé.
Testi relativi alla cooperazione industriale (Complemento concernente il periodo 1° settembre 1977 / 31 agosto 1978).
 Bruxelles. diffusione limitata

ACS-EEG-Overeenkomst van Lomé.
Teksten betreffende de industriële samenwerking (Aanvulling betreffende het tijdvak 1 september 1977 tot en met 31 augustus 1978). Brussel.
 1978. 15 p. beperkte verspreiding
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

14

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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CD-ND-78-005-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0467-0
Photovoltaic conversion of concentrated solar radiation. By K. Krebs, E. Gianoli. Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment. Italy. Energy. EUR 5723.
 1978. 176 p. (EN)
 BFR 775 DKR 137 DM 50 FF 112
 LIT 21 000 HFL 53 UKL 13 USD 24.50

CD-NE-78-011-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0468-9
Comparative analysis of a hypothetical loss of flow accident in a LMFBR using different computer models for a common Benchmark problem. By P. Royl, KFK Germany.
 Nuclear science and technology. EUR 5946.
 1978. 196 p. (EN).
 BFR 620 DKR 109 DM 40 FF 90
 LIT 16 700 HFL 43 UKL 10.30 USD 19.50

CD-NE-78-015-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0473-5
Users report of HIP-TEDDI. A two dimensional, four group code for the calculation of the neutron fluence in experiment positions and operating data of the material testing reactor HFR at Petten. By A. Tas and G.A. Teunissen (ECN).
 Nuclear science and technology. EUR 6001.
 1978. 110 p. (EN).
 BFR 480 DKR 85 DM 31 FF 70
 LIT 13 000 HFL 33 UKL 8 USD 15

CD-NE-78-016-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0453-0
First technical Meeting on the nuclear Transmutation of Actinides. Meeting sponsored by the OECD Nuclear Agency and organized by the Commission of the European Community. Ispra 16 to 18.4.1977.
 Nuclear science and technology.

Première réunion technique sur la transmutation nucléaire des actinides. Réunion tenue sous l'égide de l'agence de l'énergie nucléaire de l'OCDE et organisée par la Commission des Communautés européennes. Ispra 16-18.4.1977.
 Science et techniques nucléaires. EUR 5898 EN/FR.
 1978. 452 p. (EN/FR).
 BFR 1 160 DKR 205 DM 74,50 FF 168
 LIT 31 250 HFL 80 UKL 19.30 USD 36.50

CD-NE-78-081-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0381-X
Recommendations to designers aimed at minimizing radiation dose incurred in operation, maintenance, inspection and repair of light water reactors.
 Nuclear science and technology. EUR 6005.
 1978. 16 p. (EN).

BFR 125 DKR 22 DM 8 FF 18
 LIT 3 400 HFL 8,60 UKL 2 USD 4

CD-NE-78-083-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0471-9
An evaluation of economical consequences resulting from the application of directive proposal Com (75) 681. The use of low sulphur fuel oils with the aim of decreasing sulphurous emissions'. By R.J. Ellis, Oegstgeest, the Netherlands.

Environment and quality of life. EUR 6011.
 1978. 86 p. (EN).

BFR 280 DKR 50 DM 18 FF 41
 LIT 7 550 HFL 20 UKL 5 USD 9

CD-NO-78-015-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0519-7
World TiO₂ industry projects and their environmental impact. By Chimie Développement international, Paris.

Environment and quality of life. EUR 6024.
 1978. 242 p. (EN).

BFR 730 DKR 126 DM 46,50 FF 102,60
 LIT 19 200 HFL 50 UKL 12,20 USD 22,40

CD-NO-78-019-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0517-0
L'aménagement intégré du littoral dans la Communauté européenne. Par J. Dumimy, Institut européen de recherche pour l'aménagement du littoral, Rennes et Centro studi ed applicazioni in tecnologia avanzate, Bari.

Environnement et qualité de la vie. EUR 6105.
 1978. 110 p. (FR).

BFR 360 DKR 62 DM 23 FF 50,60
 LIT 9 450 HFL 24,60 UKL 6 USD 11

CD-NO-77-030-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0257-0
Study of the contamination of continental fauna by organochlorine pesticides and PCBs. By M. Hascoet, E. de Lavaur, B. Jomard. Institut national de recherches agronomiques, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Versailles.

Environment and quality of life. EUR 5888.
 1978. 218 p. (EN).

BFR 630 DKR 110 DM 40,50 FF 91,50
 LIT 17 000 HFL 43,50 UKL 10,50 USD 20

CD-NO-77-032-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0255-4
Bathymetric map of Lake Lugano. By H. Nordmeyer, L. Lanzetta and B. Nicollin. Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment, Italy.

Environment and quality of life. EUR 5634.
 1978. 24 p. (EN).

BFR 280 DKR 49,50 DM 18 FF 41
 LIT 6 700 HFL 19,50 UKL 5 USD 9

CD-NO-78-035-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0455-7
Third International Symposium on Ceramics. Bologna 6 to 9 October 1976. Proceedings of the session on

lead and cadmium. Release from ceramic glazes. Environment and quality of life. EUR 5956.
 1978. 74 p. (EN).

BFR 285 DKR 50 DM 18 FF 41
 LIT 7 700 HFL 20 UKL 5 USD 9

CD-NO-78-036-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0476-X
Les problèmes d'environnement propres aux centres des villes. Par Mens en Ruimte, v.z.w., Bruxelles. Environnement et qualité de la vie. EUR 5939.
 1978. 110 p. (FR).

BFR 400 DKR 71 DM 26 FF 58
 LIT 10 800 HFL 28 UKL 7 USD 13

CD-NQ-77-013-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0313(5)
Protezione sanitaria nelle miniere. Relazione riassuntiva sulle ricerche del terzo programma 1971-1976. Dott. Ing. H. Breuer. Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. EUR 5931.
 1978. 206 p.

CD-NQ-77-013-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0314-3
Hygiëne in de mijnen. Samenvattend rapport betreffende het onderzoek in het kader van het 3de programma 1971-1976. Dr. Ing. H. Breuer. Arbeidshygiëne en -veiligheid. EUR 5931.
 1978. 208 p.

(DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).
 BFR 700 DKR 123,50 DM 45 FF 101,50
 LIT 18 900 HFL 48,20 UKL 11,60 USD 22

CD-NC-78-053-DE-C
Untersuchung des Einflusses von Anlagenausrüstung und Erzeugungprogramm auf die Leistung von Kaltwalztandemstraßen. Walzwerke. Von M. Bauer, R. Ewers, Betriebsforschungsinstitut, Düsseldorf. Abschlußbericht. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-65-1/012. Forschungshefte „Stahl“. EUR 5993.
 1978. 94 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5,80

CD-NB-78-057-EN-C
A study of the relationship between the properties of the constituents of coke-oven blends and the size and strength of the coke product. Final Report. Contract No 6220-EB/8/801. National Coal Board, London. Coal Research Reports. EUR 5986.
 1978. 36 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1,50 USD 2,90

CD-NB-78-058-FR-C
Rationalisation de méthodes de transport de personnel, de produits, de matériels. Rapport final. Convention n° 6220-AE/3/301. CERCHAR, Paris. Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». EUR 5921.
 1978. 40 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1,50 USD 2,90

CD-NB-78-059-FR-C

Mise en œuvre des méthodes de lutte contre le grisou. Rapport final. Contrat n° 6220-AD/3/302. CERCHAR. Paris.

Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». EUR 5958.
1978. 74 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-060-FR-C

Optimisation du traitement des eaux résiduaires de cokerie en fonction de la qualité exigée pour le rejet. Rapport final. Contrat n° 6220-EB/3/302. Laboratoire du Centre d'étude et recherches des Charbonnages de France.

Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». EUR 5978.
1978. 225 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 270	DKR 48	DM 17,40	FF 40,80
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CD-NB-78-062-DE-C

Automatisierung eines Walzenschrämladers. Abschlußbericht. Vertrag Nr. 6220-64/1/101. Bergbau-Forschung GmbH, Essen.

Forschungshefte „Kohle“. EUR 5962.
1978. 35 p. (DE).

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CD-NC-78-037-EN-C

Development of a method of measuring coke texture. Final Report. Contract No 6220-EB/8/802. BCRA, Chesterfield.

Coal Research Reports. EUR 5819.
1978. 46 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
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CD-NC-78-038-EN-C

The charging of preheated coal. Final Report. Contract No 6220-EB/8/803. BCRA, Chesterfield.

Coal Research Reports. EUR 5820.
1978. 60 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-77-009-IT-C

Perdite nelle lamiere magnetiche. Proprietà d'impiego. A. Ferro, G. Montalenti, G.P. Soardo, Istituto Elettrotecnico nazionale G. Ferraris, Torino. Rapporto finale. Convenzione n. 6210-55/4/401.

Raccolta ricerche acciaio. EUR 5768.
1978. 87 p. (IT).

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-77-036-DE-C

Verbesserung von Anlagenelementen automatisierter Warmbreitbandstraßen. Walzguttemperaturen in Warmbreitbandfertigungstafeln. Grenzen hoher Walzgeschwindigkeit und Möglichkeiten gezielter Walzgekühlung. Walzwerke. Von H. W. Harms, Betriebsforschungsinstitut, Düsseldorf. Abschlußbericht. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-53/1/011.

Forschungshefte „Stahl“. EUR 5713.
1978. 161 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-039-FR-C

Influence des facteurs métallurgiques sur différents caractères d'évaluation de la fragilité des aciers. Propriétés d'emploi. Par P. Boulisset, Ph. Meynier, J. Dollet, Y. Meunier, Creusot-Loire, Paris. Rapport final. Convention n° 6210-46/3/303.

Recueil de recherches « Acier ». EUR 5871.
1978. 124 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-040-DE-C

Verfahren für die Korrekturberechnung bei der quantitativen Analyse mit der Mikrosonde. Metallphysik. Von A. R. Büchner, J. P. Stichen, Max-Planck-Institut, Düsseldorf. Abschlußbericht. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-49/1/101.

Forschungshefte „Stahl“. EUR 5870.
1978. 97 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-049-FR-C

L'aptitude des aciers au formage à froid — étirage des fils d'acier au carbone. Transformation. Par N. Lambert, T. Greday, Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Rapport final. Convention n° 6210-80/2/201.

Recueil de recherches « Acier ». EUR 5872.
1978. 73 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-050-DE-C

Verbesserung von Anlagenelementen automatisierter Warmbreitbandstraßen — Auftreten von Sekundärzundereinwalzungen. Walzwerke. Von H. Rohloff, Betriebsforschungsinstitut, Düsseldorf. Abschlußbericht. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-53/1/011.

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Trykt udgivelse: Abonnement fra marts 1978 til marts 1979.

Gedruckte Ausgabe: Abonnement von März 1978 bis März 1979.

Printed paper edition: Subscription from March 1978 to March 1979.

Édition sur papier: Abonnement de mars 1978 à mars 1979.

Edizione stampata: Abbonamento da marzo 1978 a marzo 1979.

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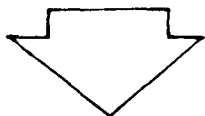
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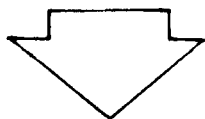
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