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## contents

#### SPECIAL FEATURES PART ONE 1. The Bonn Western Summit 7 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2. The Tokyo Round: July consultations and the Economic Summit 13 3. Renewal of the Lomé Convention - Opening of negotiations 15 4. Balancing the market in wine: The 1979-85 action programme - Proposals put to the Council by the Commission . . . . 18 ACTIVITIES PART TWO IN JULY AND **AUGUST 1978** 1. Building the Community 22 . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22 - Internal market and industrial affairs 23 - Customs union 27 29 34 36 40 40 42 - Fisheries 50 52 53 - Research and development, science and education . . . . 56 2. External relations . . . . . . . . . 61 61 61 - Multilateral trade negotiations 62 . . . . . . . . .

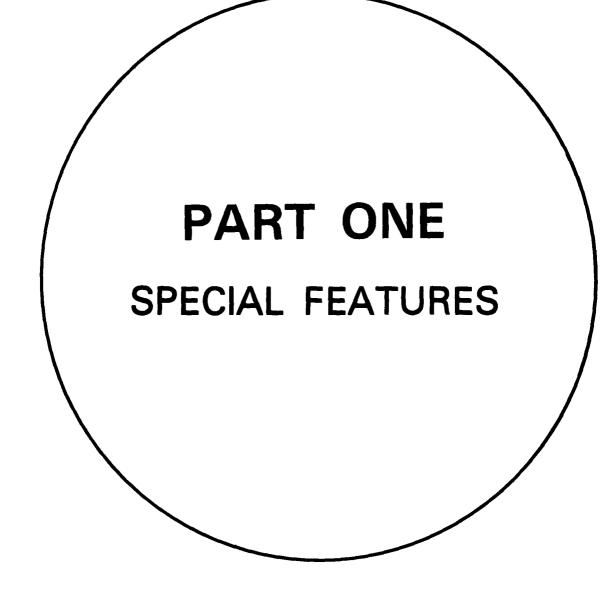
	- North-South dialogue: Development cooperation	63
	- International organizations	67
	- Commercial policy	69
	Mediterranean countries	74
	- ACP States and the OCT	75
	— Other countries	78
	- Diplomatic relations	79
3.	Institutional and political matters	80
	- Institutional developments - European policy	80
	- Institutions and organs of the Communities	81
	• Parliament	81
	• Council	91
	• Commission	95
	• Court of Justice	96
	Court of Auditors	103
	• Economic and Social Committee	103
	• ECSC Consultative Committee	108
	• European Investment Bank	109
	- Financing Community activities	115

# PART THREE DOCUMENTATION

1. Units of account			
3. Infringement procedures	<b>129</b>		
4. Eurobarometer			
5. Multilateral trade negoiations	45		
Publications of the European Communities			

## Supplements 1978

- 1/78 Enlargement of the Community General considerations
- 2/78 Enlargement of the Community Transitional period and institutional implications
- 3/78 Enlargement of the Community Economic and sectoral aspects
- 4/78 Approval of persons responsible for auditing of company accounts Proposal for an Eighth Directive
- 5/78 Opinion on Portuguese application for membership
- 6/78 Preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1979 — General introduction



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
- EUA = European unit of account
- USD = United States Dollar

## 1. The Bonn Western Summit

1.1.1. The Community was able to participate for the second time as a full member of the Western Economic Summit which took place on 16 and 17 July in Bonn. It was represented by the Federal Chancellor, Mr Helmut Schmidt, in his capacity as President of the European Council, and Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission.

This fourth summit has thus sealed the Community's right to participate, which was gained, not without difficulty, before the London Summit on 7 and 8 May 1977.<sup>1</sup> The first two Western Economic Summits—15 to 17 November 1975 at Rambouillet<sup>2</sup> and 27 and 28 June 1976 at Puerto Rico<sup>3</sup>—were attended only by the Heads of State and Government of the participating countries (six in 1975, seven the following year). In 1977 the Commission President was permitted to take part in only some of the discussions at the London Summit, whereas in Bonn he was present at all the working sessions. This pattern of development since Rambouillet has thus been confirmed.

Seven countries were represented as in 1976 and 1977—four Community States (Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom), Canada, the United States and Japan.

#### The declarations published

1.1.2. In accordance with the practice since 1975, a Joint Declaration was issued after the Bonn Economic Summit. In addition to this text—devoted notably to economic and monetary matters—the Summit adopted and issued a separate short Declaration on hijacking.

#### Declaration

1.1.3. The Joint Declaration issued at the close of the Bonn Summit—the complete

Bonn Summit

text of which is given below—closely resembles on a number of points the 'Conclusions of the Presidency' issued after the European Council in Bremen on 6 and 7 July 1978,<sup>4</sup> certain sentences of the text even being reproduced unchanged. The close link between the two meetings was also emphasized in a statement by the Commission.

'The Heads of State and Government of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America met in Bonn on 16 and 17 July 1978. The European Community was represented by the President of the European Council and by the President of the Commission of the European Communities for discussion of matters within the Community's competence.

1. We agreed on a comprehensive strategy covering growth, employment and inflation, international monetary policy, energy, trade and other issues of particular interest to developing countries. We must create more jobs and fight inflation, strengthen international trading, reduce payments imbalances, and achieve greater stability in exchange markets. We are dealing with long-term problems, which will only yield to sustained efforts. This strategy is a coherent whole, whose parts are interdependent. To this strategy, each of our countries can contribute; from it, each can benefit.

#### Growth, employment and inflation

2. We are concerned, above all, about worldwide unemployment because it has been at too high a level for many years, because it hits hardest at the most vulnerable sections of the population, because its economic cost is high and its human cost higher still. We will act, through measures to assure growth and developed needed skills, to increase employment.

In doing this, we will build on the progress that has already been made in the fight against inflation and will seek new successes in that fight. But we need an improvement in growth where that can be achieved without rekindling inflation in order to reduce extremes of

Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.6.1 to 1.6.14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 11-1975, Part Three ('Documentation').

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 6-1976, Part Three ('Documentation').

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2.

balance of payments surpluses and deficits. This will reduce destabilizing exchange rate movements. Improved growth will help to reduce protectionist pressures. We need it also to encourage the flow of private investment, on which economic progress depends; we will seek to reduce impediments to private investment, both domestically and internationally. Better growth is needed to ensure that the free world is able to develop to meet the expectations of its citizens and the aspirations of the developing countries.

3. A programme of different actions by countries that face different conditions is needed to assure steady non-inflationary growth.

In countries whose balance of payments situation and inflation rate does not impose special restrictions, this requires a faster rise in domestic demand.

In countries where rising prices and costs are creating strong pressures, this means taking new measures against inflation.

Canada reaffirmed its intention, within the limits permitted by the need to contain and reduce inflation, to achieve higher growth of employment and an increase in output of up to 5%.

As a contribution to avert the worldwide disturbances of economic equilibrium the German Delegation has indicated that by the end of August it will propose to the legislative bodies additional and quantitatively substantial measures up to 1% of GNP, designed to achieve a significant strengthening of demand and a higher rate of growth. The order of magnitude will take account of the absorptive capacity of the capital market and the need to avoid inflationary pressure.

The President of the French Republic has indicated that, while pursuing its policy of reduction of the rate of inflation, the French Government agrees, as a contribution to the common effort, to increase by an amount of about 0.5% of GNP the deficit of the budget of the State for the year 1978.

The Italian Prime Minister has indicated that the Government undertakes to raise the rate of economic growth in 1979 by 1.5 percentage points with respect to 1978. It plans to achieve this goal by cutting public current expenditure while stimulating investment, with the aim of increasing employment in a non-inflationary context.

The Prime Minister of Japan has referred to the fact that his Government is striving for the attainment of the real growth target for fiscal year 1978, which is about 1.5 percentage points higher than the performance of the previous year, mainly through the expansion of domestic demand. He has further expressed his determination to achieve the said target by taking appropriate measures as necessary. In August or September he will determine whether additional measures are needed.

The United Kingdom, having achieved a major reduction in the rate of inflation and improvement in the balance of payments has recently given a fiscal stimulus equivalent to rather over 1% of GNP. The Government intends to continue the fight against inflation so as to improve still further the prospects for growth and employment.

The President of the United States stated that reducing inflation is essential to maintaining a healthy US economy and has therefore become the top priority of US economic policy. He identified the major actions that have been taken and are being taken to counter inflation in the United States. The cuts originally proposed for fiscal year 1979 have now been reduced by USD 10 billion; government expenditure projections for 1978 and 1979 have been reduced; a very tight budget is being prepared for 1980; steps are being taken to reduce the direct contribution by government regulations or restrictions to rising costs and prices, and a voluntary programme has been undertaken to achieve deceleration of wages and prices.

The meeting took note with satisfaction that the common approach of the European Community already agreed at Bremen would reinforce the effectiveness of this programme.

#### Energy

4. In spite of some improvement, the present energy situation remains unsatisfactory. Much more needs to be done.

5. We are committed to reduce our dependence on imported oil.

6. We note that the European Community has already agreed at Bremen the following objectives for 1985: to reduce the Community's dependence on imported energy to 50% to limit net oil imports, and to reduce to 0.8 the ratio between the rate of increase in energy consumption and the rate of increase in gross domestic product.

7. Recognizing its particular responsibility in the energy field, the United States will reduce its dependence on

imported oil. The US will have in place by the end of the year a comprehensive policy framework within which this effort can be urgently carried forward. By year end, measures will be in effect that will result in oil import savings of approximately 2.5 million barrels per day by 1985. In order to achieve these goals, the US will establish a strategic oil reserve of 1000 million barrels; it will increase coal production by two-thirds; it will maintain the ratio between growth in gross national product and growth in energy demand at or below 0.8, and its oil consumption will grow more slowly than energy consumption. The volume of oil imported in 1978 and 1979 should be less than that imported in 1977. In order to discourage excessive consumption of oil and to encourage the movement toward coal, the US remains determined that the prices paid for oil in the US shall be raised to the world level by the end of 1980.

8. We hope that the oil exporting countries will continue to contribute to a stable world energy situation.

9. Looking to the longer term, our countries will review their national energy programmes with a view to speeding them up. General energy targets can serve as useful measures of the progress achieved.

10. Private and public investment to produce energy and to use it more efficiently within the industrial world should be increased. This can contribute significantly to economic growth.

11. The further development of nuclear energy is indispensable, and the slippage in the execution of nuclear power programmes must be reversed. To promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and reduce the risk of nuclear proliferation, the nuclear fuel cycle studies initiated at the London Summit should be pursued. The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada have expressed their firm intention to continue as reliable suppliers of nuclear fuel within the framework of effective safeguards. The President intends to use the full powers of his office to prevent any interruption of enriched uranium supply and to ensure that existing agreements will be respected. The Prime Minister intends that there shall be no interruption of Canadian uranium supply on the basis of effective safeguards.

12. Coal should play an increasingly important role in the long term.

13. Joint or coordinated energy research and development should be carried out to hasten the development of new, including renewable, energy sources and the more efficient use of existing sources.

14. In energy development, the environment and human safety of the population must be safeguarded with greatest care.

15. To help developing countries, we will intensify our national development assistance programmes in the energy field and we will develop a coordinated effort to bring into use renewable energy technologies and to elaborate the details within one year. We suggest that the OECD will provide the medium for cooperation with other countries.

16. We stress the need for improvement and coordination of assistance for developing countries in the energy field. We suggest that the World Bank explore ways in which its activities in this field can be made increasingly responsive to the needs of the developing countries, and to examine whether new approaches, particularly to financing hydrocarbon exploration, would be useful.

#### Trade

17. We reaffirm our determination to expand international trade, one of the driving forces for more sustained and balanced economic growth. Through our joint efforts we will maintain and strengthen the open international trading system.

We appreciate and support the progress as set forth in the Framework of Understanding on the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations made public in Geneva on 13 July 1978, even though within this Framework of Understanding some difficult and important issues remain unresolved.

The successful conclusion of these negotiations, the biggest yet held, would mean not just a major trade liberalization programme extending over the 1980s but the most important progress yet made in the GATT in relation to non-tariff measures. Thus the GATT rules would be brought more closely into line with the requirement of the next decade—particularly in relation to safeguards—in ways which would avoid any weakening of the world trading system and be of benefit to all trading countries, developed and developing alike. A substantially higher degree of equity and discipline in the international trading system would be achieved by the creation of new mechanisms in many fields for consultation and dispute settlement. Uniform application of

#### **Bonn Summit**

the GATT rules is vital and we shall move in that direction as soon as possible.

In all sides of the negotiations the Summit countries look forward to working even more closely with the developing countries. We seek to ensure for all participants a sound and balanced result, which adequately takes into account the needs of developing countries, for example, through special and differential treatment, and which brings about their greater participation in the benefits and obligations of the world trading system.

At last year's Downing Street Summit we rejected a protectionist course for world trade. We agreed to give a new impetus to the Tokyo Round: Our negotiators have fulfilled that commitment. Today we charge them, in cooperation with the other participants, to resolve the outstanding issues and to conclude successfully the detailed negotiations by 15 December 1978.

18. We note with satisfaction the renewal of the pledge to maintain an open-market-oriented economic system made by OECD Council of Ministers last month. Today's world economic problems cannot be solved by relapsing into open or concealed protectionism.

19. We welcome the statement on positive adjustment policy made by the OECD Ministers. There must be a readiness over time to accept and facilitate structural change. Measures to prevent such change perpetuate economic inefficiency, place the burden of structural change on trading partners and inhibit the integration of developing countries into the world economy.

We are determined in our industrial, social, structural, and regional policy initiatives to help sectors in difficulties, without interfering with international competition and trade flows.

20. We note the need for countries with large current account deficits to increase exports and for countries with large current account surpluses to facilitate increases in imports.

In this context, the United States is firmly committed to improve its export performance and is examining measures to this end.

The Prime Minister of Japan has stated that he wishes to work for the increase of imports through the expansion of domestic demand and various efforts to facilitate imports.

Furthermore, he has stated that in order to cope with the immediate situation of unusual surplus, the Government of Japan is taking a temporary and extraordinary step of calling for moderation in exports with the aim of keeping the total volume of Japan's exports for the fiscal year 1978 at or below the level of fiscal year 1977.

21. We underline our willingness to increase our cooperation in the field of foreign private investment flows among industrialized countries and between them and developing countries. We will intensify work for further agreement in the OECD and elsewhere.

22. In the context of expanding world economic activity, we recognize the requirement for better access to our countries' markets for the products of the developing countries. At the same time we look to increasing readiness on the part of the more advanced developing countries to open their markets to imports.

#### Relations with developing countries

23. Success in our efforts to strengthen our countries' economies will benefit the developing countries, and their economic progress will benefit us. This calls for joint action on the basis of shared responsibility.

24. In the years ahead the developing countries, particularly those most in need, can count on us for an increased flow of financial assistance and other resources for their development. They should also be able to count on other countries in a position to do the same. The Prime Minister of Japan has stated that he will strive to double Japan's official development assistance in three years. We deeply regret the failure of the Comecon countries to take their due share in the financial assistance to developing countries and invite them once more to do so.

25. The poorer developing countries require increased concessional aid. We support the soft loan funds of the World Bank and the three regional developing banks. We pledge our Governments to support replenishment of the International Development Association on a scale that would permit its lending to rise annually in real terms.

26. As regards the more advanced developing countries, we renew our pledge to support replenishment of the multilateral development banks' resources, on the scale needed to meet the growing needs for loans on commercial terms. We will encourage governmental and private co-financing of development projects with these banks. The cooperation of the developing countries in creating a good investment climate and adequate protection for foreign investment is required if foreign private investment is to play its effective role in generating economic growth and in stimulating the transfer of technology.

27. We agreed to pursue actively the negotiations on a Common Fund to a successful conclusion and to continue our efforts to conclude individual commodity agreements and to complete studies of various ways of stabilizing export earnings.

#### International monetary policy

28. The erratic fluctuations of the exchange markets in recent months have had a damaging effect on confidence, investment and growth throughout the world. Essentially, exchange rate stability can only be achieved by attacking the fundamental problems which have contributed to the present large balance-of-payments deficits and surpluses. Implementation of the policies described above in the framework of a concerted programme will help to bring about a better pattern of world payments balances and lead to greater stability in international exchange markets. This stability will in turn improve confidence and the environment for sustained economic growth.

29. Although exchange rates need to respond to changes in underlying economic and financial conditions among nations, our monetary authorities will continue to intervene to the extent necessary to counter disorderly conditions in the exchange markets. They will maintain extensive consultation to enhance these efforts' effectiveness. We will support surveillance by the International Monetary Fund, to promote effective functioning of the international monetary system.

30. The representatives of the European Community informed the meeting of the decision of the European Council at Bremen on 6 and 7 July to consider a scheme for closer monetary cooperation. The meeting welcomed the report and noted that the Community would keep the other participants informed.

#### Conclusion

31. It has been our combined purpose to attack the fundamental economic problems that our countries confront. The measures on which we have agreed are mutually reinforcing. Their total effect should thus be more than the sum of their parts. We will now seek parliamentary and public support for these measures.

We cannot hope to achieve our purposes alone. We shall work closely together with other countries and within the appropriate international institutions. Those among us whose countries are members of the European Community intend to make their efforts within this framework.

We have instructed our representatives to convene by the end of 1978 in order to review this Declaration.

We also intend to have a similar meeting among ourselves at an appropriate time next year.'

#### Declaration on hijacking

*1.1.4.* Reproduced below is the complete text of the 'Declaration on Hijacking' adopted and issued during the Bonn Summit by the Heads of State and Government.

'The Heads of State and Government, concerned about terrorism and the taking of hostages, declare that their governments will intensify their joint efforts to combat international terrorism. To this end, in cases where a country refuses extradition or prosecution of those who have hijacked an aircraft and/or do not return such aircraft, the Heads of State and Government are jointly resolved that their Governments shall take immediate action to cease all flights to that country. At the same time, their Governments will initiate action to halt all incoming flights from that country, or from any country by the airlines of the country concerned.

They urge other Governments to join them in this commitment.'

#### The results of the Summit: Community reactions

*1.1.5.* The Commission and its President, Mr Jenkins, commented on the results of the Bonn Western Summit, as did Mr Genscher, President of the Council.

#### Statement by the Commission Spokesman

# *1.1.6.* On 18 July the Commission Spokesman made the following statement on the proceedings and results of the Bonn Summit:

The Commission is very satisfied with the Bonn Summit Declaration and with the results of the Summit, at which the Community was fully represented by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission. The Summit succeeded in making real and substantial progress in several areas, particularly those in which the Community position had been set out at the European Council in Bremen.

Growth. The participating countries committed themselves to specific measures within the framework of a concerted programme, which will be reinforced by the common approach agreed at Bremen.

Energy: In the light of the Community objectives adopted at Bremen, the Bonn Summit secured a commitment from the industrialized countries to reduce their dependence on imported oil.

Multilateral trade negotiations: The meeting declared its appreciation and support for the progress achieved at Geneva.

Relations with developing countries: In the years ahead, the developing countries can count on assistance from the industrialized countries and in particular from Japan.'

#### Statements by Mr Jenkins

1.1.7. Speaking on various occasions on the subject of the Bonn Summit, Mr Jenkins gave his opinion that the results were a great deal better than could have been hoped, and that the final Declaration and its contents represented a significant advance and would make it easier to handle problems of economic, energy, trade and monetary policy as well as questions involving relations with the developing countries.

Mr Jenkins noted, in particular, that the Bonn Declaration went further than the Declarations issued at previous Summits, the participating countries having actually committed themselves firmly and specifically on several issues, going even beyond reasonable expectations. The discussions on the multilateral trade negotiations were of real importance. Great interest was shown in the decisions of the European Council at Bremen regarding a European monetary system.

The President of the Commission noted in substance that if the Summit had been an advance on the European Council at Bremen and not an anticlimax after it, this was precisely because the Nine. bringing to Bonn specific proposals and policy guidelines on several important issues, had enabled the other participating countries to make firm commitments. In short, the Bremen and Bonn meetings had been mutually complementary, which further enabled the Community as such to play a more significant part both in the discussions and in the results achieved.

1.1.8. Speaking to Parliament on 13 September at the Luxembourg part-session, Mr Jenkins repeated some of his earlier comments on the Bonn Summit and dwelt on the discussions on economic and monetary problems and on the significance and political repercussions of the results achieved.

He emphasized that there had been a clear recognition at Bonn of the complexity of world economic problems and the need for a constructive approach and common, interdependent action this sphere. Recalling the proposals made at the Bremen European Council—discussed at length in Bonn—on the creation of a European monetary system, Mr Jenkins hoped that such a system could become a reality. He believed that the members of the Community would be able to build on the foundations outlined in view of the characteristics of their approach.

The President of the Commission also considered that the issues discussed were basic to the shaping of the Community of the 1980s. The next six months would provide the Community with an opportunity for advance comparable to the major breakthroughs of its earlier history.

# Statement by the President of the Council

1.1.9. Mr Genscher, President of the Council, speaking to Parliament on 13 September, Bonn Summit

also stressed the importance of the results attained at the Bremen Council, followed by those of the Bonn Summit.

He said that the Bremen European Council had decided to take common action on economic policy with a view to achieving an appreciable increase in the rate of economic growth and thus cutting back unemployment in Europe, by combating inflation, promoting greater monetary stability, expanding international trade, making advances in the field of energy, reducing regional imbalances and stimulating demand.

It was envisaged that the 'inflation-free' countries should try to increase domestic demand and that the 'problem' countries should endeavour to counter inflation.

The main topic at the Bremen Council had been the creation of a European area of monetary stability.

Turning to the Bonn Summit, in which the Community had played its full part, a coordinated programme had been put forward for stabilizing and stimulating the world economy, based on continual, non-inflationary growth and the fight against unemployment. Participants had welcomed the interim arrangement reached at the GATT negotiations which should be concluded by 15 December, the developing countries taking full part.

Energy questions had been discussed at length: at Bremen the Member States had agreed to bring their dependence on imported energy down to 50% by 1985 and President Carter promised to cut back US oil imports and consumption.

The United States, Japan and Canada also reacted favourably to the European Council's conclusions on monetary policy.

2. The Tokyo Round: July consultations and the Economic Summit

## Interim statement in mid-Julv

1.2.1. Despite some still outstanding problems, the comprehensive GATT multilateral trade negotiations, which were formally opened at a ministerial conference in Tokyo in September 1973<sup>1</sup> and entered their substantive phase in January this year,<sup>2</sup> reached a new stage in July.

At the beginning of this year, after the main participants had presented their tariff offers, top-level unofficial meetings were held between Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, Mr Robert Strauss for the United States and Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba for Japan, and it was clearly the intention then that the main elements of the final package should be defined by the summer recess.<sup>3</sup>

The renewed high-level consultations in Geneva at the beginning of July led to the adoption of a 'statement', the importance of which should not be underestimated. It records the points on which there is agreement and those on which views still differ and is an accurate reflection of the situation. In setting out the problems still outstanding, the statement can be seen as an attempt to plan future work in such a way as to produce an outline comprehensive agreement.

The declaration issued after the Western Economic Summit held in Bonn on 16 and 17 July actually calls on the negotiators representing the countries which took part in the Summit 'in cooperation with the other participants, to conclude successfully the detailed negotiations by 15 December 1978', and contains an appraisal of the progress already achieved.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 9-1973, points 1101 to 1106.
 <sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.8.
 <sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 1.1.7.

Tokyo Round

#### Further consultations in Geneva

1.2.2. Unofficial high-level consultations were held—again in Geneva—from 3 to 14 July, with the aim of taking stock of the negotiations.

As in January, the United States and Japanese delegations were led by Mr Strauss and Mr Ushiba. Also taking part on this occasion, however, were New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Talboys. and the Australian minister responsible for trade negotiations, Mr Garland. On the Commission side Mr Gundelach and Mr Davignon joined Mr Haferkamp for some of the talks.

Considerable progress was made during these intensive talks but it soon became clear, despite the work accomplished by groups of experts in the preceding weeks, in late June and early July, that although significant and substantial progress had been made, there were major issues still outstanding. It was against this background that the delegations representing the countries applying (or stating that they would apply) the general tariff reduction formula prepared an interim statement on 13 July. It is known as the 'Statement of several delegations on the current status of the Tokyo Round'1 and lists the areas of agreement and the problems still to be resolved.

Drafted by most of the developed countries' delegations, the statement reflects the desire of some of them to make a relatively positive contribution in this major field at the Western Economic Summit in Bonn on 16 and 17 July.

#### Summary of the statement

*1.2.3.* The 'Statement by several delegations on the current status of the Tokyo Round' includes an introductory section set-

ting out briefly the aims in view and the purpose of the document; it also contains a detailed analysis of the points of agreement and disagreement in each of the areas covered, and possible approaches to resolving the remaining issues.

The main points regarding the various negotiating sectors may be summarized as follows:

(i) non-tariff measures: there was recognition that the work on the various codes (customs valuation, government procurement, technical regulations and standards, subsidies and countervailing duties, etc.) was fairly far advanced. There were still serious problems unresolved (e,g, those connected with the idea of indicative guidelines for internal subsidies, or regarding the possibility of unilateral action under Articles XVI and XXIII);

(ii) tariff reductions (industrial products): the delegations noted that there was still uncertainty over the offers in a number of major sectors, and that certain offers had been adjusted. A timetable for the tariff reductions had not yet been agreed;

(iii) agriculture: a general consensus of opinion was found to exist as regards the aim, which was to reach agreement on general principles and establish arrangements for various products (wheat, coarse grains, dairy products and meat). Intensive talks were held on certain products covered by specific requests, and were continuing with the aim of reaching mutually satisfactory solutions by the autumn;

(iv) Article XIX safeguard system: the possibility of selective application was acknowledged in principle. The circumstances and conditions under which a code might permit selective application had yet to be defined.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The full statement is published in Part Three of the Bulletin ('Documentation') point 3.5.1.

# 3. Renewal of the Lomé Convention

## Opening of negotiations

1.3.1. A ministerial-level conference in Brussels on 24 July marked the official opening of the negotiations which are to lead to the conclusion of a new ACP-EEC Convention, the 'successor' to the Lomé Convention, which is due to expire on 1 March 1980.

At this 'curtain raiser' to the talks, which will get under way in September and continue for some months, the Community's nine Member States faced representatives from fifty-three African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, seven newcomers having since joined the ACP group which signed the present Convention in 1975.

Those earlier negotiations opened formally five years ago in Brussels on 25 and 26 July 1973<sup>1</sup> and were concluded eighteen months later on 1 February 1975;<sup>2</sup> on 28 February<sup>3</sup> the Convention was signed in Lomé, by which name it has since been known, and after completion of the necessary ratification procedures, it came into force on 1 April 1976. The trade aspects, however, were applied from July 1975.

The ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé<sup>4</sup> represented a further step in the development of relations between the signatories of the Treaty of Rome and certain overseas countries, in the light of the profound changes which had taken place since 1957 in Europe's relationship with the Third World. This process of change is still continuing, and thus the new convention will not simply be an extension of 'Lomé I', but an improvement on it. The current ACP-EEC Convention stipulates that eighteen months before its expiry 'the Contracting Parties shall enter into negotiations in order to examine what provisions shall subsequently govern relations between the Community and its Member States and the ACP States'.

On 16 February,<sup>5</sup> in anticipation of these negotiations, the Commission sent the Council a memorandum recommending consolidation of the Lomé system, but with a number of improvements; on the ACP side, there is a desire to go further and break new ground.

### The Community's position

1.3.2. Three important speeches were made at the opening session of the negotiations, held in the ACP House in Brussels; by Mr Genscher, President-in-Office of the Council, and Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, on behalf of the Community; and by Mr Patterson, President of the Council of ACP Ministers, for the ACP side.

#### Mr Genscher, President of the Council

1.3.3. In setting out the Community's position, previously approved by the Council, Mr Genscher laid particular stress on the serious nature of the world economic recession. the scale of which could not have been foreseen at the time of the negotiations for the Lomé Convention, and on the Community's determination, recently reaffirmed at Bremen and Bonn, to continue and intensify its development aid activities at international level.

He also emphasized that in the last analysis the aim of cooperation was to 'serve people and help them secure their dignity and rights as human beings to freedom from hunger and hardship'.

Drawing attention to the Convention's exemplary force, and the satisfactory manner in

Bull. EC 7/8-1973, points 1101 to 1106. 2

Bull. EC 1-1975, points 1101 to 1105. 3

Bull. EC 2-1975, point 2324.

OJ L 25 of 30.1.1976. Bull. EC 2-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

which it was being implemented, Mr Genscher said that the Community's feeling was that the new Convention should broadly speaking be a comprehensive agreement, similar in spirit and basic principles to the Lomé model, with the negotiations aimed essentially at consolidating the benefits of Lomé in the light of the lessons learned from its implementation and the development of the international economic situation, including that of the Community, in the intervening years.

#### Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission

1.3.4. Mr Jenkins expressed the hope that the new Convention would mark a new step forward in relations between industrialized and developing countries. He stressed the significance and importance of the solidarity of the ACP States, which were negotiating as a single delegation.

Referring to the European Council talks at Bremen, Mr Jenkins stated that the Community wished to increase cooperation with the ACP countries in the field of energy. He promised that the Community would not be discouraged by the grave economic difficulties it was going through, and paid a warm tribute to the Commitment to development of Mr Cheysson, who will be leading the forthcoming negotiations.

#### The ACP position: a further step forward

#### Speech by Mr Patterson

1.3.5. Mr Patterson expressed his satisfaction at welcoming the Community delegation 'on ACP soil', and emphasized the sense of unity felt by the ACP Group despite the considerable increase in its numbers since the previous negotiations; the Group now included one third of the members of the United Nations and one half of the countries of the developing world.

While acknowledging that the Lomé Convention represented a significant step forward, although the example which it set had unfortunately not been followed by the rest of the world. Mr Patterson stressed the scale of the problems faced by the ACP countries in emerging from under-development. On the threshold of the 1980s, the needs of the ACP economies far surpassed those of Europe facing reconstruction after the last World War. It was vital for both sides to make a concerted approach to the massive task ahead. Unlike the Community, therefore, which envisage essentially a consolidation of the Lomé system, the ACP States considered that a further, equally significant step forward was needed, while maintaining bulk of the current Convention.

The main principles which would guide the ACP States during the negotiations were:

(i) the pressure of time should not deflect the parties from their fundamental aims;

(ii) the ACP States cannot tolerate the inclusion of any provisions which could be interpreted as allowing interference in the sovereign rights of a State;

(iii) the ACP States wish to maintain their relations with the rest of the developed world, and hoped that the new Convention will set an example for relations between the industrialized countries, and the developing world in search of a new international economic order.

Assessing the benefits of Lomé, Mr Patterson dwelt in particular on the following points:

#### **ACP-EEC** negotiations

*Trade:* the principle of non-reciprocity to be retained, less stringent origin rules, long-term contractual guarantees for particular commodities such as beef and veal, and trade promotion through all stages.

*Stabex:* widening of product coverage, lowering of qualifying criteria and threshold levels, stabilization of real earnings, repayments.

*Technical and financial cooperation:* an overall increase in the volume of aid to take fuller account of the needs of the ACP States and the resources and true interests of the Community itself, adoption of joint management procedures.

*Industrial cooperation:* intensified efforts to diversify and restructure the ACP States' economies, requiring some corresponding restructuring of the Community's industrial economy, development of resources and transfer of technology.

Among new areas of cooperation sought by the ACP States, Mr Patterson mentioned scientific and technological cooperation, the development of a merchant marine, agricultural cooperation (regarding which proposals referred to in Fiji would soon be submitted), and intra-ACP cooperation.

Referring to the Community's desiderata, Mr Patterson made the following comments:

(i) human rights were a matter of concern for both the ACP States and the Community Member States, all of whom had adhered to the United Nations Charter; the ACP States, however, did not feel that these questions had anything to do with an economic and trade cooperation agreement; neither, indeed, did they fall within the scope of the Treaty of Rome;

(ii) investments: The ACP States are not planning to grant special privileges to Community investors, and consider that this matter should be taken up before the bodies concerned with drawing up a code of conduct for transnational cooperations;

(iii) fisheries: the ACP States are willing to negotiate with the Community on a bilateral basis, in the context of the current talks on the law of the sea.

# 4. Balancing the market in wine: The 1979-85 action programme

# Proposals put to the Council by the Commission

1.4.1. The 1979-85 action programme which the Commission put before the Council on 7 August has as its objective the progressive establishment of balance on the market in wine.

This action programme—whose title is similar to that of the 1977-80 programme for the milk market, put before the Council in July 1976<sup>1</sup>—is the subject of a report and three initial formal proposals. At the beginning of September four draft instruments (including a proposal for a Directive) were forwarded to the Council to give legal form to the programme.

Analysis of the situation shows that there is a surplus of table wines, which represent 80% of total Community wine production and which are almost entirely produced in France and Italy. For these wines, unlike quality wines (quality wines p.s.r.), there is a common price and intervention system.

#### The reasons for the present imbalance

1.4.2. This surplus is caused by production increasing by 1% per year on average in the long term, while consumption remains practically stagnant. The Commission estimates that the surplus is at present between 6 and 10 million hl. If present trends continue, the surplus will go on growing, and in years when the harvest is good even more serious difficulties will arise. Moreover, the enlargement of the Community to include Greece, Spain and Portugal is likely to add to the difficulties of the Community market in wine. Whereas Community wine production represents 45% of world output at present, the figure would be some 60% after accession of the three applicant countries, which have a very large production potential.

There are many reasons for the imbalance on the market in wine. Whereas the areas planted have remained practically constant at around 2.7 million hectares, yields have continued to grow. Replanting with high-yield varieties and the planting of new vineyards in the plains are mainly responsible for this. Annual wine consumption per head varies between 5 litres in the United Kingdom and about 100 litres in France and in Italy, and has remained almost static overall (49 litres per head per year). Competition from other beverages and the influence of consumer habits are felt everywhere. In the non-producer countries, indirect taxation on wine is often extremely high and this constitutes an appreciable curb on consumption.

#### The proposed action programme

*1.4.3.* The action programme proposed by the Commission for the progressive establishment of balance on the market in wine exploits all types of measures which can be brought to bear on both production and consumption.

#### Outlets

1.4.4. The Commission proposes that the feasibility of publicity and promotion campaigns be studied. It repeats its December 1975 appeal to the Member States on the subject of excise duties which weigh heavily on wine. Part of the surplus could be absorbed by the production of concentrated must or rectified concentrated must (grape sugar) which could progressively replace sucrose for enrichment and for the production

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Supplement 10/76 — Bull. EC.

of certain wines. The Commission is making a proposal to that end. The Commission is also announcing its intention to set export refunds at a level which will allow a reasonable development of exports.

#### Production and quality

*1.4.5.* Vineyards should be concentrated progressively in areas suitable for wine-growing. The Commission is therefore proposing to lay down natural criteria (soil, climate, relief) whereby the vineyards covered by the action programme can be classified objectively. Under this classification the areas producing table wine would be divided into three categories:

Category I: hill areas;

Category II: areas in the plains climatically favourable to wine-growing;

Category III: other areas.

The measures the Commission is proposing for restructuring vineyards are geared to these three categories. Whereas first category vineyards would have priority for national and Community aid relating to modernization of farms and to investment in the processing and marketing of table wine, the measures proposed for the two other categories are designed to encourage wine growers to abandon growing temporarily or permanently and to change to another activity in agriculture or in another sector.

The introduction of a system of rules on prior authorization of planting and replanting provides for the freedom, in all categories of vineyards, to replant with specific varieties. Whereas new plantings will be forbidden second and third category areas, they will be permitted, in respect of specific varieties, for the first category as soon as the potential table wine output in each Member State has been reduced through the permanent abandonment of wine growing on land in other categories.

The total cost of the restructuring measures, for the period in which the programme will be in force (seven years), is estimated at 835 million EUA, of which 350 million EUA will be covered by the EAGGF, which represents an annual charge against the EAGGF of some 48 million EUA.

#### Market measures

*1.4.6.* Following the Council Resolution of 12 May 1978,<sup>1</sup> the Commission proposes:

(i) the inclusion in the basic Regulation on wine of a provision permitting the fixing of a minimum market price accompanied by distillation measures. The Council had already accepted the principle of this floor price in time of serious crisis, where the representative market price of one type of table wine remains at less than 85% of the guide price for three consecutive weeks. The establishment of a minimum price in a specific case will be the subject of a Council Decision at a later date;

(ii) an increase in the maximum additional rate of obligatory distillation from 6 to 8%. This provision will also apply in those regions of Italy which are at present exempt but, to ensure a fair spread of obligations (obligatory distillation of wines obtained from table grapes already applies in Italy), the maximum rate proposed for Italy is 5%;

(iii) the addition to the basic Regulation of an Article permitting the Council to take rapid decisions, where circumstances make it necessary, to grant aid for concentrated musts and rectified concentrated musts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.72.

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# 1. Building the Community

## Economic and monetary policy

#### From the European Council in Bremen to the Economic Summit in Bonn

2.1.1. Two major top-level meetings were held in July, both mainly concerned with economic and monetary problems: the Europear. Council held in Bremen on 6 and 7 July<sup>1</sup> and the Western Economic Summit held in Bonn on 16 and 17 July.<sup>2</sup>

At its meetings on Economic and Financial Affairs, held on 24 July, and on Foreign Affairs, held on 25 July, the Council of the European Communities considered how effect should be given to the conclusions of the Bremen and Bonn meetings, and the bodies competent for each of the areas concerned began their follow-up work on these meetings without delay in August.

#### Guidelines for the elaboration of the European monetary system

2.1.2. The Council meeting of 24 July on economic and financial matters thus concentrated on discussing the general approach to a European monetary system, following the European Council in Bremen.

The Council called upon the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks to examine, in cooperation with the Commission, the new European monetary system for the achievement of closer monetary cooperation between all the Member States. The two Community bodies are to formulate all the provisions necessary for the functioning of a durable and effective European monetary system; they are to report back to the Council for its meeting on 18 September 1978.

It should then be possible for decisions to be taken and commitments made with regard to this monetary system at the European Council meeting scheduled for 4 and 5 December 1978.

### **Economic situation**

#### Second quarterly examination of the economic situation in the Community

2.1.3. On 24 July<sup>3</sup> the Council approved a decision on the adjustment of the 1978 official budgets and the preparation of the 1979 official budgets in the framework of the coordinated Community approach. This decision fixes the individual contributions of the Member States to the common strategy to deal with the economic situation decided upon at the European Council meeting on 6 and 7 July.<sup>4</sup>

#### Application of the EUA to Community acts

2.1.4. On 24 July the Council also established a common approach on the proposal for a Regulation on the procedure for applying the EUA to legal acts adopted by the Institutions of the European Communities. This common approach was communicated to Parliament under the conciliation procedure.<sup>5</sup>

#### Financial assistance to the Italian Republic

2.1.5. On the same day, the Council approved a Decision and a Directive adapting the economic policy conditions for Community loans and medium-term financial assistance granted to the Italian Republic in past vears.

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

Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.9. 3

OJ L 220 of 11.8.1978.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2.

Point 2.3.95.

### Monetary Committee

2.1.6. The Monetary Committee held its 242nd meeting in Brussels on 18 and 19 July, with Mr van Ypersele de Strihou in the chair. Looking ahead to the annual meeting of the IMF, it examined certain international monetary problems. It also examined Italy's economic and monetary situation and adopted a report to the Council and the Commission on the adaptation of the economic policy conditions attached to the various loans granted to that country. Lastly it adopted its programme of work; this includes tasks to be carried out in connection with monetary affairs on the basis of instructions given at the European Council at Bremen.

The Committee alternates met in August to examine, in accordance with the instructions given by the Council on 24 July, the European monetary system outlined in Bremen for the creation of a closer monetary cooperation. Their report will serve as a basis for the report which the Committee intends to submit to the Council in September.

## Economic Policy Committee

2.1.7. The 64th meeting of the Economic Policy Committee, in its reduced 'budgets' composition, was held on 19 July with Miss Brown in the chair. It was entirely devoted to preparing and discussing the budgetary guidelines for 1979 (which the Council approved on 24 July on the occasion of its second examination of the economic situation in the Community).

The 65th meeting of the Committee was held in Brussels on 11 August with Mr Tietmeyer in the chair. In accordance with the approach outlined by the Council on 24 July, it was entirely devoted to study of the action needed to strengthen the economies of the less prosperous member countries in the context of the European monetary system.

# Internal market and industrial affairs

## Free movement of goods

# Removal of technical barriers to trade

### Motor vehicles

2.1.8. On 14 July<sup>1</sup> the Commission decided to amend, to adapt to technical progress, the Council Directive of 20 March  $1970^2$  on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by gases from positiveignition engines of motor vehicles.

This Council Directive laid down for the whole Community the permissible limits for carbon monixide and unburnt hydrocarbons. Through the procedure for adaptation to technical progress, the limits for these two pollutants were reduced the first time by Council Directive of 28 May 1974<sup>3</sup> and permissible limits for the nitrogen oxides had been introduced by Commission Directive of 30 November 1976.<sup>4</sup>

### Tractors

2.1.9. On 25 July<sup>5</sup> the Council adopted a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the driver's

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 76 of 6.4.1970.

- <sup>4</sup> OJ L 32 of 3.2.1977 and Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2114.
- <sup>5</sup> OJ L 255 of 18.9.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OJ L 223 of 14.8.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> OJ L 159 of 15.6.1974.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Internal market and industrial affairs

seat on wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors, which the Commission had presented as a proposal on 14 July 1977.<sup>1</sup>

2.1.10. On 4 August<sup>2</sup> the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Directive relating to the various lighting devices of agricultural or forestry tractors (end-outline marker lamps, parking lamps, direction indicator lamps, front- and rear position lamps, headlamps, etc.).

The proposal simply refers to the provisions adopted for the same lighting and light-signalling devices for motor vehicles, since the devices are of the same design whether mounted on tractors or motor vehicles.

#### **Dangerous substances**

2.1.11. On 7 July Parliament<sup>3</sup> gave its Opinion on the Commission proposal relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (solvents).4

#### Foodstuffs

2.1.12. On 20 July<sup>5</sup> the Commission proposed that the Council amend its Directive of 17 November 1975<sup>6</sup> on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to fruit juices and certain similar products. The amendment is to facilitate better utilization of certain products of naturally low acid strength.

#### Approximation of laws

#### Company law

2.1.13. On 25 July<sup>7</sup> the Council formally adopted the Fourth Directive on the annual accounts of limited companies, which it had approved on 27 June.<sup>8</sup>

#### Economic and commercial law

2.1.14. At its session on 12 and 13 July the Economic and Social Committee<sup>9</sup> gave its Opinion on a Commission proposal relating to liability for defective products.<sup>10</sup>

#### Free movement of persons and right of establishment

Professions

#### Dentists

2.1.15. On 25 July<sup>11</sup> the Council formally adopted the various instruments (two Directives and two Decisions) relating to the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative provision in respect of the activities of dental surgeons. It had approved these instruments on 26 and 27 June.<sup>12</sup>

2.1.16. At the 5 July sitting Parliament<sup>13</sup> passed a Resolution on achievement of the customs union and the internal market.

- OJ C 229 of 26.9.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.8.
- OJ C 200 of 22.8.1978.
- Point 2.3.19 and OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.
- 4 OJ C 25 of 31.1.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.10.
- OJ C 184 of 2.8.1978.
- OJ L 311 of 1.12.1975. OJ L 222 of 14.8.1978.
- Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.12.
- Point 2.3.72. 10
- OJ C 241 of 14.10.1976, Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2119 and Supplement 11/76 - Bull. EC.
- OJ L 233 of 24.8.1978. Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.14. 12
- 13 Point 2.3.10 and OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.

#### Industry: Sectoral measures and reorganization

Steel

2.1.17. At the 25 July meeting the Council reviewed the Community steel market situation following the application of the recent measures to strengthen the crisis plan.<sup>1</sup>

It then discussed in depth the approach to be taken to reorganizing the steel industry in conjunction with the general objectives for steel and the Community rules for State aid and intervention.

The Commission has imposed pen-2.1.18. alties on a number of firms which infringed the rules of the ECSC Treaty and implementing decisions. On 27 July<sup>2</sup> fines were imposed on the following: Stefana Fratelli Fu Girolamo SpA, Nave, Brescia; AFIM - Acciaierie-Ferriere-Industrie Metallurgiche di Fenotti e Zanola, Nave, Brescia; Acciaierie-Ferriere del Tanaro SpA, Milan; Industria Siderurgica Lucana, Potenza.

Then on 18 August<sup>3</sup> the Commission imposed penalties on five other firms: Sider Camuna SpA, Berzo Inferiore, Brescia; Acciaieria di Darfo SpA, Boario Terme, Brescia; Ferriere Ongari SpA, Marmirolo, Mantova; Acciaierie e Ferriere Stefano Antonio SpA, Brescia; Acciaierie Ferrero SpA, Turin.

2.1.19. At its 7 July sitting Parliament<sup>4</sup> passed a Resolution on the situation in the steel industry.

#### Shipbuilding

2.1.20. At its meeting on 25 July the Council continued its review of shipbuilding and reached agreement on the text of a Resolution, which it formally adopted on 19 September. The full text is as follows:

'The Council of the European Communities,

- convinced of the need to maintain within the Community a healthy and competitive shipbuilding industry whose scale of activity should be consistent with the size of the Community's maritime trade and respect its economic, social and strategic importance;

- whereas the level of demand for new vessels from Community shipyards in the early 1980s is likely to be considerably lower than the level reached in 1974 and 1975:

- whereas, while the efforts necessary to adjust the quality and quantity of production capacity are first and foremost the responsibility of the industry itself, it is for public authorities in the Community to provide guidance and stimulus;

1. is of the opinion that the necessary structural adjustments should be made which will lead to the maintenance within the Community of a healthy competitive industry on a scale of activity consistent with the size of the Community's maritime trade and respecting other essential interests of the Community and its Member States, in particular from a social and strategic point of view: such adjustments must take into account medium and long-term market prospects;

2. urges the industry to continue and suitably intensify its efforts to adapt and restructure production capacity and to diversify its activities:

urges the industry to increase its competitiveness by improving management, research and production facilities:

4.1. requests the public authorities responsible at local, national and Community level to support and even, if necessary, to guide the industry's efforts referred to above;

4.2. requests these public authorities to lay particular stress on the creation of new jobs in conjunction with those progressively lost in the shipbuilding industry and urges them to limit the social consequences for those

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 186 of 4.8.1978.

OJ C 206 of 30.8.1978. OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978. 3

workers affected by a reduction in the industry's activity;

4.3. requests the authorities of the Member States and the Community to take account of all these objectives in their industrial, regional, social and general economic policies and to make available adequate funds for this purpose in so far as budgetary requirements or other financial constraints permit;

5. considers that the Community must continue its efforts to obtain, through international cooperation, adequate solutions which will ensure that the inevitable reduction in world shipbuilding capacity may be achieved in the least damaging and most equitable way possible;

6.1. notes that the Commission will have medium and long-term market surveys carried out by suitable organizations and will report to the Council on the outcome of these surveys, at the same time giving its opinion on the necessary structural adaptation of production;

6.2. notes that the Commission will submit proposals for the accompanying social measures at the earliest opportunity;

6.3. notes that certain measures in the field of shipping policy could be of some importance for the shipbuilding industry; therefore requests the Commission to communicate its opinion as to whether and to what extent certain measures might be likely to improve demand for new ships from Community shipyards so that this aspect may be taken into consideration during the preparation of the shipping policies of the Community and of the Member States;

7. notes that the Commission will prepare half-yearly reports on the state of the shipbuilding industry and on the progress made with its reorganization and will submit appropriate proposals as soon as possible.'

2.1.21. At the 5 July sitting, Parliament<sup>1</sup> gave its Opinion on the Commission's Communication concerning reorganization of the shipbuilding industry in the Community.<sup>2</sup>

### Textiles

2.1.22. On 24 July the Commission sent a Communication to the Council on general

guidelines for a textiles and clothing industry policy.

This paper, based on the 'crisis industry' statement of the European Council meeting in December 1977, sketches some general guidelines for adapting the industry to the demands of international competition beyond 1982.

The Commission feels that it is essential for Europe to have a highly efficient textiles and clothing industry capable of competing internationally and providing a large number of jobs over a long period. This will partly depend on boosting companies' own industrial drive, which should be the prime mover of progress and adaptation in the industry and should be channelled to developing points of strength. This implies close coordination between the policies of the Member States and adherence to a framework of aids, established by the Commission, so that they do not distort the conditions of competition but do facilitate the necessary adaptations.

A strong competitive position, the only guarantee for maintaining jobs in the longer term, might in some instances require cuts in the present number of jobs. It will therefore be necessary to provide aid for converting undertakings, job creation, retraining the labour force and, if need be, other social measures.

The industry must also be fully integrated into the international trade system, in terms of both imports and exports, and our industrialized and developing trading partners must be brought to understand and accept our policy.

The Commission's paper does not enter into detail about what policy should be adopted, since the Commission considers that firms, manufacturers' associations, trade unions and national governments should first be consulted in order to identify the real problems and focus on the specific measures required.

It does, however, offer some immediate guidelines on the following subjects:

(i) Adapting industrial and commercial structures by means of competitive drive and by coordinating the textiles policies of the Member States;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.11 and OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.

 $<sup>^2\,</sup>$  Bull. EC 11-1977, points 1.3.6 to 1.3.8 and Supplement 7/77 — Bull. EC.

#### Internal market and industrial affairs

(ii) Improving the flow of economic and commercial information;

(iii) Technological development and creativity;

(iv) Public authority intervention;

(v) Export promotion and action on the international environment;

(vi) Cooperation with the Third World.

The Communication states in conclusion that it is the undertakings that will have to bear the brunt of the necessary effort to adapt the textiles and clothing industry to the conditions of internal competition. If they are to succeed they must be able to count on the guidance and support of the public authorities.

The Commission considers that, given the situation, this would be a particularly suitable time for holding a policy debate.

#### Trade, small businesses and tourism

#### Business cooperation

2.1.23. On 24 July the Commission sent to the Council the fifth report of the Business Cooperation Centre covering activities in 1977.

In future the Centre will be able to establish cooperation between Community firms and firms from non-member countries having structured links with the Community.

To boost the effectiveness and impact of its operations, the Centre will be concentrating its efforts on the following priority sectors:

- (i) Plastics processing,
- (ii) Furniture,
- (iii) Book publishing and graphics,
- (iv) Road transport.

### Customs union

#### Simplification of customs procedures

#### **Community transit**

2.1.24. On 25 July<sup>1</sup> the Council adopted a Regulation concerning the conclusion of the Customs Convention of the 14 November 1975 on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR carnets.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Common Customs Tariff**

#### Classification

2.1.25. On 18 July<sup>3</sup> the Commission adopted a Regulation on the classification of goods falling within subheading 21.07 G I a) 2 cc) of the Common Customs Tariff (a product called 'emping melindjo'); this measure is designed to ensure uniform application of the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff.

#### **Economic tariff matters**

#### Tariff quotas

2.1.26. Pursuant to an arrangement concluded between the Community and Switzerland on processing work in the textiles sector, and to satisfy the Community's obligation to Switzerland, the Council adopted on 25 July 1978<sup>4</sup> a Regulation on the opening,

- <sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2114.
- <sup>3</sup> OJ L 194 of 19.7.1978. <sup>4</sup> OJ L 225 of 16.8.1978.

<sup>&#</sup>x27; OJ L 252 of 14.9.1978.

#### Customs union

allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for processing work in respect of certain textile products under Community outward processing arrangements with Switzerland.

However, as the European unit of account will be used in acts adopted by the institutions of the European Communities from 1 January 1979, the quota period will have to be divided into two parts, the first from 1 September to 31 December 1978 and the second from 1 January to 31 August 1979.

This quota, initially opened for the period from 1 September 1978 to 31 December 1978, is divided into three categories of processing. The first tranche of 546 667 u.a. will be allocated to the original Member States of the Community, and the second tranche of 76 667 will constitute a common reserve. If need be, Member States which were not allocated an initial share of the quota may draw on the reserve according to their requirements.

2.1.27. On 25 July<sup>1</sup> too, the Council amended the Regulations of 21 November 1977<sup>2</sup> relating to Community tariff quotas for certain hand-made products and for certain hand-woven fabrics, pile and chenille with a view to extending their application to Guatemala from 1 September 1978.

2.1.28. Again on 25 July<sup>3</sup> the Council increased from 5 500 to 8 900 tonnes the volume of the Community tariff quota opened for  $1978^4$  for unwrought magnesium.

This increase of 3 400 tonnes will be allocated as follows: 300 tonnes for extra-pure unwrought magnesium, 600 tonnes for unwrought magnesium not in alloy and 2 500 tonnes for unwrought magnesium in alloy. A first tranche of 560 tonnes of the increase for unwrought magnesium not in alloy will be allocated among the Member States, the second tranche of 40 tonnes and the additional volumes of 300 and 2 500 tonnes will be allocated to the Community reserves constituted initially.

#### Community surveillance of imports

2.1.29. With a view to suspending the application of certain indicative ceilings not

reached by imports made over the last two years, the Council adopted on 18 July<sup>5</sup> a Regulation suspending the application of the ceilings established for the import of certain products originating in Israel.<sup>6</sup>

#### **Duty-free entry**

2.1.30. The Commission decided on 31 July<sup>7</sup> to extend once again<sup>8</sup> the duty-free arrangement for imports of goods for free distribution to the earthquake victims in the Friuli region.

# Origin and methods of administrative cooperation

2.1.31. On 27 July<sup>9</sup> the Commission adopted a Regulation concerning the determination of the origin of ball, roller or needle roller bearings. The purpose is to define all the operations (assembly, grinding, polishing of the outer and inner rings) which must be carried out in order that the bearings thus obtained may be given the status of originating products.

2.1.32. On 18 July<sup>5</sup> the Council adopted a Regulation derogating, for certain products coming from Malta, from the Protocol to the Agreement establishing an association between the European Economic Community and Malta concerning the definition of the

- <sup>3</sup> OJ L 205 of 29.7.1978.
- <sup>4</sup> OJ L 318 of 13.12.1977.
- <sup>5</sup> OJ L 196 of 21.7.1978.
  <sup>6</sup> OJ L 331 of 23.12.1977.
- <sup>o</sup> OJ L 331 of 23.12.197 <sup>7</sup> OJ L 213 of 3.8.1978.
- <sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.10.
- <sup>9</sup> OJ L 210 of 1.8.1978.

OJ L 225 of 16.8.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ L 307 of 30.11.1977 and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.31.

concept of originating products and methods of administrative cooperation.

This Regulation extends to 31 December 1978 certain derogations to the 'Origin' Protocol provided for in Article 10 of the Additional Protocol to the Agreement which was signed on 27 October 1977 and entered into force on 1 January 1978.<sup>1</sup> The derogations are those for intermediate frequency transformers, radios and tape-recorders.

2.1.33. On 18 July<sup>2</sup> the Council adopted a Regulation on the application of Decision 1/78 of the EEC-Turkey Association Council amending Decision No 5/72 on methods of administrative cooperation for implementation of Articles 2 and 3 of the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement. The purpose of this Decision is to replace the A.TR.1 and A.TR.3 movement certificates by new models aligned with a standardized lavout key based on the one recommended by the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

#### Customs procedures with economic impact

#### **Temporary** importation

2.1.34. On 5 July<sup>3</sup> the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Regulation on temporary importation arrangements.

The object is to harmonize procedures for the temporary importation into the Community of goods which are used without having been processed under inward processing arrangements. Temporary importation arrangements are at present covered by several international conventions, the interpretation and implementation of which sometimes gives rise to differences of opinion.

The draft submitted for the Council's consideration concerns the use of professional effects, educational, scientific and cultural material, instruments, apparatus and equipment intended for diagnostic and laboratory research, or medical and surgical treatment, goods for display or use at exhibitions and other objects and goods imported for the purpose of carrying out work.

The rules provide either for importation with total relief from payment of import duties or for the partial payment of these duties according to whether the protection of Community interests by means of tariffs is justified.

2.1.35. At its sitting on 5 July Parliament<sup>4</sup> passed a Resolution on the realization of the customs union and the internal market.

## Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Prohibited horizontal restrictive practices

#### **Prohibition of cooperation agreements** between two manufacturers

On 20 July<sup>5</sup> the Commission adopt-2.1.36. ed a decision under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty banning cooperation agreements between two Dutch manufacturers of straight nitrogenous fertilizers-Unie van Kunstmestfabrieken BV (UKF) and Nederlandse Stikstof Maatschappij NV (NSM).

Apart from Esso Chemie NV, these two firms are the only straight nitrogenous fertilizer manufacturers in the Netherlands. UKF is the largest and NSM one of the largest manufacturers in the Community. Between them they account for 80% of Dutch production and 16% of Community production of this type of fertilizer, while

- 2 OJ L 253 of 15.9.1978.
- 3 OJ C 172 of 19.7.1978.

OJ L 304 of 29.12.1977.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.10 and OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978. 5

OJ L 242 of 4.9.1978.

none of their EEC competitors accounts for more than  $8\%.^1$ 

Under the agreements, UKF and NSM have made Centraal Stikstof Verkoopkantoor BV (CSV), a sales agency with headquarters in The Hague, in which they are the only shareholders, responsible for selling their straight nitrogenous fertilizers in the Netherlands and for their export sales outside the Community. This has narrowed the range of competition Dutch consumers have to choose from, both in terms of the number of sellers, since 67% of all sales in the Netherlands are made by CSV (75% of the proceeds going to UKF and 25% to NSM under the agreements), and because of uniform prices, since the other sellers align their prices on CSV's standard price-list which is, apart from the German manufacturers, the highest in the EEC.

UKF and NSM are perfectly large enough to operate independently on the market, as does Esso Chemie in spite of its smaller size and range of production.

Since 1969, following Commission representations, CSV has no longer been handling exports to other Community countries. The Commission has, however, found that in practice the system requires permanent, virtually daily cooperation between the two member manufacturers, which leads them to coordinate their production, stocks and sales programmes, and thus inevitably has indirect but appreciable effects on their exports to the other Member States.

In 1968 and 1969 the Commission gave negative clearance to other Belgian,<sup>2</sup> French<sup>3</sup> and Italian<sup>4</sup> straight nitrogenous fertilizer sales agencies. In these Decisions the Commission declared that, on the information available to it at the time, it could see no risk of joint sales having repercussions on intra-Community trade, as long as they were confined to the agencies' respective national markets. In this case, since the cooperation between UKF and NSM is likely to affect trade between Member States, the Commission has had to ban it. This move was prompted by an overall survey of the nitrogenous fertilizer market in the EEC, which showed that the Dutch market was comparatively restricted and prices were the highest in the Community (except in Germany) and greatly exceeded world market prices. The sales agency actually constituted the means whereby the two manufacturers could pursue a policy of concerted action. The agreement did not qualify for exemption from the prohibition on restrictive practices since it did not lead either to genuine specialization (both manufacturers

maintaining a full range of products) or to a reduction in costs.

UKF and NSM have announced that following the Decision they will be terminating the joint selling arrangements for their straight nitrogenous fertilizers from 1 October 1978.

# Promotion of permissible forms of cooperation

# Authorization of a sales coordination agreement

2.1.37. On 28 July<sup>5</sup> the Commission authrized an agreement to coordinate sales of concrete reinforcing rounds and merchant bars by Italian steel companies. An office to coordinate and distribute orders will be set up in Milan under the name of UCRO (Uffico Coordinameto e Ripartizione Ordini). The Commission took this decision after receiving a request from some thirty steel firms.

Most of these are small and medium-sized specializing in the production of concrete reinforcing rounds and merchant bars, a market currently experiencing difficulties. They submitted for authorization an agreement covering the coordination of sales of these two steel products to other Community and non-member countries and the execution of administrative and statistical work for the parties.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These are: BASF, Ruhrstickstoff (a subsidiary of the State-owned VEBA) and Hoechst in Germany; CESA (a joint subsidiary of Rhône-Poulenc and PUK), SOPAG (Gardinier), EMC, COFAZ and CdF Chimie in France; Montedison and ANIC in Italy; ICI, Fisons and Albright & Wilson in the United Kingdom; and Carbochimique, SBA and UCB/Fison in Belgium.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cobelaz — Usine de synthèse and Cobelaz — Cokeries: Commission Decisions of 6 November 1968, OJ L 276 of 14.11.1968.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Comptoir français de l'azote: Commission Decision of 6 November 1968, OJ L 276 of 14.11.1968.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Seifa: Commission Decision of 30 June 1969, OJ L 173 of 15.7.1969.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> OJ L 238 of 30.8.1978.

It emerged from scrutiny in the light of Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty that the agreement's main aim was to seek new outlets for the parties in other Community and non-member countries through the joint office UCRO, which would also handle on behalf of its members the numerous administrative, statistical and customs documents required by the anti-crisis measures taken by the Commission. By facilitating the maintenance of traditional trade patterns between its members and purchasers in other Community countries, UCRO will help to improve members' production and distribution under the circumstances currently prevailing on this market.

Scrutiny showed that these operations will not interfere with the individual members' business activities and will in no way restrict the freedom of action of companies that are not party to the agreement. In particular, administrative and customs documents made out by these latter firms, such as the certificate of conformity required by Commission decision, will have the same validity as the documents drawn up by UCRO.

The members of UCRO account for a large proportion of Italian output of reinforcing rounds and merchant bars. However, these firms sell about 80% of their output on their domestic market, which is not covered by the agreement. In view of the structure of the markets concerned, in particular the very large number of suppliers, the especially keen competition and the measures taken by the Commission in relation to prices and output, the Commission takes the view that the agreement will not give the firms concerned the power to hinder effective competition in a substantial part of the relevant market.

The agreement which has been authorized will be valid only for the duration of the Commission's crisis measures.

#### Distribution

#### Prohibition of restrictive trade practices

2.1.38. On 20 July<sup>1</sup> the Commission adopted a decision finding that the system for distributing and selling manufactured tobacco products in Belgium operated by the Fédération belgo-luxembourgeoise des Industries du Tabac (Fedetab),<sup>2</sup> Brussels, and several of its members constitutes an infringement on the ban on restrictive agreements laid down in Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, and requiring that the system be discontinued immediately.

The case bagan when the Commission initiated proceedings in response to complaints lodged in 1974 and again in 1975 by SA GB-Inno-BM (a supermarket operator with headquarters in Brussels), SA Mestdagh Frères et Cie (a wholesale chain), Gosselies, and SA Eugène Huyghebaert (a food wholesaler), Mechelen.

The system was designed to impose fixed profit margins, both horizontally on all the manufacturers who were party to the agreement and vertically at all levels of distribution. It also sought to classify Belgian wholesalers and retailers into a number of different categories, allocate a fixed margin to each, limit the number of new businesses approved in certain wholesale categories, forbid wholesalers in certain categories to resell tobacco products to certain wholesalers in other categories, forcfirms to observe the resale prices laid down by the manufacturers, encourage manufacturers to agree to impose standardized terms of payment, and force retailers to stock a minimum range of brands. A number of the complainants had been victims of a concerted refusal to supply by all the Fedetab manufacturers.

After the Commission had sent Fedetab and its members a statement of objections, Fedetab replaced the system with a 'Recommendation for cigarette sales in Belgium', notified to the Commission on 1 December 1975. This Recommendation, which is still in operation, preserved the old system of dividing up Belgian wholesalers and retailers and allocating each category a fixed profit margin, imposing standard terms of payment of manufacturers' customers, and granting wholesalers and retailers an end-of-year rebate.

Fedetab's distribution system, both as it was before 1 December 1975 and as it is now, following the Recommendation, entails appreciable restrictions of compe-

OJ L 224 of 15.8.1978.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  Fedetab was set up in 1946 and counts among its members practically all the firms in the manufactured tobacco industry in Belgium and Luxembourg. Fedetab members manufacture or import 95% of the cigarettes and 75 to 80% of the cigars and cigarillos sold in Belgium. Practically all the manufactured tobacco imported into Belgium and Luxembourg come from other EEC Member States.

tition which do not qualify for exemption from the ban on restrictive practices. The classification of wholesalers and retailers virtually destroys competition at the distribution stage without producing any benefit for the consumer.

The importance of the decision of 20 July is twofold. First, the Commission confirms its opposition to the anticompetitive practice of imposing mandatory profit margins both horizontally on all the parties to the agreement and vertically at all levels of distribution; secondly, it demonstrates the Commission's resolve to preserve as much competition as possible in an industry where government control on the consumer price has considerably narrowed the potential for competition among wholesalers and retailers alike.

This decision has, however, no power to affect a number of restrictions on competition in the manufactured tobacco industry which still exist in Belgium. These include the obligation under Article 58 of the Belgian VAT Code to adhere to the price fixed by the manufacturer or importer when selling to the final consumer.

One of the complainants in this case, SA GB-Inno-BM, has in fact been taken to court several times by the Belgian Association of Tobacco Retailers for failure to comply with that Article. In the course of these proceedings, the Belgian Court of Cassation asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether such resale price maintenance was compatible with various Articles of the EEC Treaty, and in particular Article 30.

The Court of Justice<sup>1</sup> has replied with a number of guidelines to be followed by the Belgian Courts and by the Commission itself when called upon to consider the compatibility of Article 58 of the Belgian VAT Code with the Treaty.

#### Decision against export bans

2.1.39. On 28 July<sup>2</sup> the Commission adopted two decisions ruling that the export bans contained in the conditions of sale applied to UK purchasers of Scotch whisky by Arthur Bell and Sons Ltd and Wm Teacher and Sons Ltd were infringements of Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty.

Bell and Teacher distribute their Scotch in the United Kingdom through several thousand wholesalers, in other Community countries through sole distributors for each country. Bell's conditions of sale to UK customers, which had not been notified, contained a ban on exports outside Britain. After the Commission had instituted own-initiative proceedings in respect of the relevant provisions, Bell made amendments so that the export ban now applies only to non-Community countries.

In 1974, Wm Teacher introduced into its conditions of sale to UK customers (which had been notified to the Commission) an express prohibition on exports outside Britain and also a prohibition on resales under bond. The Commission decision requires Teacher to put an end to these direct and indirect bans on exports to other Community countries without delay, if it has not already done so.

These export bans are clear breaches of the EEC Treaty's rules on competition. They prevent UK customers of Bell and Teacher from competing in other Community countries, either now or at any future time.

In a previous decision taken on 20 December 1977, the Commission had objected to similar practices by the largest spirits producer in the United Kingdom, The Distillers Company Limited.<sup>3</sup> In these two new decisions, the Commission confirms that direct and indirect export bans are incompatible with the common market. This marks a further step in the Commission's campaign to ensure compliance with one of the fundamental principles of Community law: the free movement of products within the common market, in the consumer interest.

#### Mergers

#### Belgian steel industry

2.1.40. On 14 July the Commission adopted a decision under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, authorizing the Belgian firm SA Cockerill-Ougrée-providence et Espérance-Longdoz (Cockerill) to assume the administrative, technical and commercial management of another Belgian firm, SA Laminoire

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Judgment of 16 November 1977: Case 13/77 GB-INNO-BM/ATAB; Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.38. <sup>2</sup> OJ L 235 of 26.8.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Commission Decision of 20 December 1977 (The Distillers Company Limited), OJ L 50 of 22.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.47.

de Jemappes (Jemappes) a producer of finished rolled products in special steels.

Although Cockerill has only 13.9% of the shares in Jemappes, the remainder being held by the Belgian Government, it has, by contract with the Government, assumed management control of this company for a fiveyear period and has a majority of the votes on its Board of Directors. The Commission has accordingly concluded that Cockerill is in a position to control Jemappes within the meaning of the High Authority Decision of 6 May 1954<sup>1</sup> laying down in implementation of Article 66(1) of the ECSC Treaty a regulation on what constitutes control of an undertaking, so that the transaction will, for the duration of the management contract, involve a concentration between Cockerill and Jemappes within the meaning of Article 66. As a result of the transaction, Cockerill will account for 4.1% of Community production of finished rolled products in special steels and will rank eighth among Community producers.

The Commission has found that the proposed transaction satisfied the tests of Article 66(2) and has accordingly authorized it.

#### State aids

#### General schemes

#### Ireland

2.1.41. On 14 July the Commission decided to raise no objection to the Irish Government's introduction of an Employment Maintenance Scheme (EMS) in the clothing and footwear industries and in certain branches of the textile industry, which had been notified under Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty.

The scheme provides for firms facing the options of short-time working or redundancies to be paid IRL 5 per week per employee for one year from 3 April 1978. Firms in receipt of assistance will be required to cooperated with projects for reorganizing their industry and to submit their own restructuring projects; the projects will also be notified to the Commission.

In view both of the overall economic situation in Ireland, with its high rate of unemployment, and of the temporary nature of aid granted under this scheme, the Commission considered that it qualified for exemption under Article 92(3)(c) of the Treaty, which allows 'aid to facilitate the development of certain economic activities or of certain economic areas, where such aid does not adversely affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest'.

#### Corrigendum

#### Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.26

The last sentence in the second paragraph should read as follows: 'As in the past a premium varying between IRL 14 and IRL 20 per week according to age will be paid to employers over a twenty-four week period for each unemployed person recruited'.

#### Industry aids

#### Energy

#### Netherlands

2.1.42. On 11 July the Commission gave its approval to an Energy Conservation Scheme which the Dutch Government plans to introduce in 1978.

The scheme has been allocated a budget of HFL 75 million for one year; this will be used to encourage firms to invest in new equipment to allow a more effective use of energy. Assistance will be in the form of grants of up to 22% of the cost of such investment, excluding VAT. To qualify for assistance, projects must cost at least HFL 17 500 and can be operational no later than two-and-a-half years after they have been approved. The grants may not be combined with other types of assistance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OJ ECSC, 11.5.1954.

The Commission considered that this aid scheme followed much the same policy as its own proposals to the Council on energy saving and therefore qualified for exemption under Article 92(3)(b) of the EEC Treaty as 'aid to promote the execution of an important project of common European interest'.

#### Footwear

#### Belgium

2.1.43. On 28 July the Commission decided to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of a Belgian scheme of assistance in the form of Government subsidies payable from 1976 to 1978 to promote reorganization of the home footwear industry. Taking the view that it was unable to assess the effect on competition of this scheme and the subsidies granted under it, the Commission has reminded the Belgian Government that no further subsidies of this type may be granted while this procedure is in progress.

In its letter giving notice, the Commission stated that the restructuring plan which had been submitted was couched in such broad terms that it was difficult to see what quantitative and qualitative targets had been set for the industry.

The Commission also noted that no information had been provided on the terms for granting the subsidies, and that insufficient details were given on the procedure for assessing whether projects submitted by firms qualified for assistance. It felt that the scheme as operated at present might merely serve to keep firms in business without requiring them to carry out any reorganization.

The Commission has accordingly requested the Belgian Government to furnish a full report on aid granted in 1976 and 1977, stating the overall objectives for such aid if continued in 1978, and outlining the principles and detailed rules for granting any further aids which it is planning to introduce, together with the budget allocated for them.

#### Aids to small and medium-sized firms

#### Netherlands

2.1.43a. On 27 July the Commission decided to raise no objection to an aid scheme notified by the Dutch Government, which is designed to assist small and mediumsized firms to set up cooperative associations with a view to expanding their exports.

These associations would help such firms to solve the particular difficulties which they face on account of their size (negotiating orders, market research, drawing up their budgets, and all other activities involved in exporting).

A total of HFL 1 million will be granted from public funds. Assistance will be temporary and degressive; it must be applied for before 1 January 1979 and may only be granted during the first three years of an association's existence, up to a maximum of 75%, 50% and 25% of its operating costs in successive years. Moreover, there will be a limit of HFL 125 000 per year for any one association.

In view of the propaganda effect of this measure, its temporary nature, the limited funds allocated for it and its minimal effect on the sales of member firms of such associations, the Commission has decided to raise no objection to the introduction of the scheme.

# Financial institutions and taxation

#### Taxation

#### Indirect taxes

#### Tax exemptions

2.1.44. On 16 August<sup>1</sup> the Commission presented to the Council proposals for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OJ C 213 of 7.9.1978

amending two Directives relating to tax exemptions, adopted by the Council in 1969 and 1974, and a 1975 Commission proposal to the Council in the same field.

The aim is to adapt the exemptions, in terms of amounts, to the new situation to be created by the use, from 1 January 1979, of the European unit of account to express such exemptions, so that travellers suffer no reduction in the equivalent value in national currencies of the exemptions now in force or planned.

The two Directives affected by the Commission proposals are those of 28 May 1969<sup>1</sup> on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to exemption from turnover tax and excise duty on imports in international travel-amended previously on 12 June 1972<sup>2</sup>—and of 19 december 1974<sup>3</sup> on the tax reliefs to be allowed on the importation of goods in small consignments of a non-commercial character within the Community.

Similarly, the Commission has proposed the amendment of the proposal it transmitted to the Council on 31 December 1974<sup>4</sup>-which was designed to supplement the Directive of 19 December 1974-concerning small consignments of goods of a non-commercial nature from non-member countries.

### **Turnover** taxes

Mutual assistance by revenue departments of the Member States

2.1.44a. On 7 July<sup>5</sup> Parliament approved without debate the Commission proposal to the Council<sup>6</sup> extending the arrangements for mutual assistance by the competent authorities of the Member States, provided for, in respect of direct taxation, in the Council Directive of 19 December 1977,7 to value added tax as well.

### Direct taxes

### Company taxations and withholding taxes on dividends

2.1.44b. On 24 July<sup>8</sup> the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a directive on the application to collective investment institutions (CIIs) of the provisions of its proposal on the harmonization of systems of company taxation and of withholding taxes on dividends.

This latter proposal, submitted to the Council on 1 August 1975,<sup>9</sup> provides for the introduction of the partial imputation system-which alleviates the impact of economic double taxation of dividends by giving back part of the corporation tax to the shareholder in the form of a tax credit which is set off against his personal tax-as the common system of company taxation. One of the reasons which led the Commission to choose this system was the desire to eliminate various obstacles impeding investment in shares by the smaller saver. Many such savers prefer to invest through CIIs rather than acquire shares directly.

However, for technical reasons arising in the taxation field, dividends accruing to the ultimate beneficiary via a collective investment institution could not be included in the scope of the company taxation proposal. The new proposal fills this gap and also relieves econ-

OJ L 354 of 30.12.1974.

- OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.
- Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.35.
- OJ L 336 of 27.12.1977; Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.51 and 12-1977, point 2.1.69,
- OJ C 184 of 2.8.1978.
- 9

OJ L 133 of 4.6.1969.

OJ L 139 of 17.6.1972.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 18 of 25.1.1975 and Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2135.

OJ C 253 of 5.11.1975 and Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2140.

omic double taxation of dividends for savers investing through CIIs by enabling them to set against their personal tax liability withholding tax already levied on dividends received and redistributed by the investment institution. It therefore constitutes a vital supplement to the company taxation proposal, without which the latter could not fully attain its objectives.

# Employment and social policy

### Employment

2.1.45. The need for action to improve the employment situation was one of the dominant themes at the two important meetings held in July 1978: the European Council in Bremen and the Western Economic Summit in Bonn. It was debated in the European Parliament and discussed by the Commission; workshops were also organized to consider ways of improving the balance between supply and demand on the labour market.

### The Bremen European Council

2.1.46. In the 'Conclusions of the Presidency' of the Bremen European Council on 6 and 7 July<sup>1</sup>—for which the Commission had prepared a contribution dealing with social affairs<sup>2</sup> and other sectors—several paragraphs were devoted to unemployment. The Ministers of Social Affairs were called on to take measures under the European Social Fund to combat youth unemployment; the importance of holding another Tripartite Conference this autumn was stressed and the Bremen conclusions also underlined the contribution that structural policy could make to job creation.<sup>3</sup>

### Bonn Economic Summit

2.1.47. As on previous occasions the Western economic summit extended beyond the Community framework—as well as four Member States, the participants were the United States, Canada and Japan. At the close of the meeting on 16 and 17 July, a declaration was issued giving particular emphasis to an overall strategy covering growth, employment and inflation.<sup>4</sup>

### European Parliament

2.1.48. On 7 July<sup>5</sup> Parliament passed two Resolutions: one<sup>6</sup> on the Council's failure to agree on measures to promote youth employment', the other on the stage reached in the preparation of working papers by the Commission for the Community Tripartite Conference in 1978. The day before, Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission, had made a statement to Parliament on the results of the Council meeting on social affairs held at the end of June.<sup>6</sup>

### Commission

2.1.49. Unemployment continued to be the subject of discussion and decisions by the Commission. The social aspects of the reorganization of the shipbuilding industry in the Community were discussed in July, but indepth examination was deferred to September. The social aspects of the steel policy had already been examined by the Commission in June.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.41.

Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2. Point 1.1.3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Points 2.3.18 and OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.

Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.39.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.41.

Employment and social policy

In July the Commission approved the first 1978 batch of applications for assistance from the Social Fund to finance readaptation or reeducation of workers;<sup>1</sup> it decided to contribute towards the cost of readaptation of several thousand workers affected by closures of undertakings covered by the ECSC Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

2.1.50. On 3 and 4 July the Commission, in collaboration with the Italian Government, organized workshops in Rome on the theme: 'An active labour market policy and the role of the employment services'. They were part of an overall plan of action by the Commission to step up aid and cooperation between Member States in developing institutions to achieve the best balance between supply and demand on the labour market in accordance with the recommendations made by the Council at its meeting on 28 October 1977.

### **European Social Fund**

### Fund assistance: first batch for 1978

2.1.51. On 28 July the Commission approved the first 1978 batch of applications for assistance from the European Social Fund submitted under Articles 4 and 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971<sup>3</sup> concerning the reform of the Fund. The applications had been examined by the Fund Committee on 16 June<sup>4</sup> and represented the following amounts for 1978:

(i) retraining of workers who have left agriculture, textiles and clothing workers, migrant workers and young workers affected by employment difficulties (Article 4 of the Decision):

Operations	Amounts (million EUA)
Agriculture, textiles and clothing	24.7
Young workers	45.6
Migrant workers	13.0

(ii) retraining of unemployed or underemployed workers in the less developed regions of the Community, training of workers to meet needs created by technical and industrial progress, job retraining for workers in groups of undertakings in the process of structural reorganization and rehabilitation of handicapped persons (Article 5 of the Decision):

Operations	Amounts (million EUA)
Regional, technical progress,	
groups of undertakings	62.3
Handicapped persons	27.4

2.1.52. On 28 July too the Commission took a decision on Social Fund assistance towards two projects submitted by Italy. The Fund assistance will total some 481 000 EUA, with 396 000 EUA going on regional operations (Article 5) and 85 000 EUA on textiles operations (Article 4).

### **Operation of the Fund**

2.1.53. On 27 July<sup>5</sup> the Commission adopted a Decision on certain administrative and financial procedures for the operation of a European Social Fund following the revision of the rules concerning the operation and scope of the European Social Fund which came into force on 1 January 1978.<sup>6</sup>

These procedures mainly relate to the communication of the dates of Social Fund meetings at which applications for assistance are to be considered, the observance of certain time-limits for the examination of applications for assistance, the setting of the date for the completion of operations and the closing date for submission of applications for payment and the presentation by the Member States of a report on the results of operations. The Decision also repeals the Decision of 28 November

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.51.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.54.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> OJ L 28 of 4.2.1971.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.43.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> OJ L 238 of 30.8.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> OJ L 337 of 27.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.71.

1973<sup>1</sup> concerning the submission of applications for assistance from the European Social Fund.

The purpose of the rules for the reform of the Fund that came into force at the beginning of the year and which were supplemented by the Commission's July Decision was to make the Social Fund more effective and more responsive to the employment situation in the Member States.

### ECSC readaptation measures

2.1.54. Acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided in July to contribute towards the cost of readaptation of workers affected by the shutdown of a number of Community coal and steel undertakings.

In Germany four sums were made available:

(i) 457 500 EUA for 322 workers affected by the shutdown of the König Ludwig coking plant of Ruhrkohle AG;

(ii) 448 500 EUA for 474 workers affected by the shutdown of the Friedrich Thyssen coking plant of Bergbau AG Niederrhein of Ruhrkohle AG;

(iii) 1949 000 EUA for 2877 workers affected by the shutdown of the Hansa mine worked by Bergbau AG Westfalen for Ruhrkohle AG;

(iv) 93 750 EUA for 395 workers affected by the cutback of production at the Hagen-Haspe works of Klöcknerwerke AG.

In Belgium five sums were made available:

(i) 501 250 EUA for 380 workers affected by the shutdown of the Châtelineau 350 rolling mill of Société Métallurgique Hainaut-Sambre SA;

(ii) 256 000 EUA for 178 persons affected by the closure of the Willebroek coking plant of Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence et Espérance-Longdoz SA;

(iii) 993 250 EUA for 893 workers affected by the cessation of production and shutdown of No 19 colliery of Charbonnages de Monceau-Fontaine SA;

(iv) 223 750 EUA towards the readaptation of 140 workers affected by the shutdown of No 17 ferromanganese furnace of the Sadaci section of Sadagem SA, Ghent; (v) 74 750 EUA for 122 workers affected by the shutdown of the UCB and Coppée 32 batteries of the Ougrée coking plant of Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence et Espérance-Longdoz SA.

In addition, the Commission has decided, if necessary, to contribute towards lump-sum compensation for ironore miners in Belgium on the same terms as for coalminers.

In *France* 5 617 000 EUA was granted for the readaption of 6 340 workers affected by the shutdown of several plants in the Sacilor and Sollac industrial complex. In the case of Sacilor, the following were affected: Rombas – steelworks and finishing lines; Homécourt – universal mill, blast furnaces and finishing lines; Joeuf – finishing lines; Knutange – continuous wire mill, finishing mill, twisting plant; Hayange – sole plates and fish plates shop. A coking plant, steelworks (partial closure) and blast furnace will be closed at Sollac.

In the *United Kingdom* two sums have been made available:

(i) 2 116 000 EUA for 2 382 workers affected by the shutdown of the following British Steel Corporation plants: at the Hartlepool works—blast furnace, ore preparation, steel plant and slab mill; at the Shotton works (North Wales)—coating line and cold rolling and finishing line; at the East Moors works (Wales)—battery A of the coking ovens;

(ii) 504 000 EUA towards the readaptation of 457 workers following the shutdown of the blast furnace and coking ovens of the Ford Motor Company at Dagenham.

### Living and working conditions

### Housing

2.1.55. The Commission has approved loans for the following projects under the eighth scheme (first and second instalments) of financial aid to low-cost housing for workers in ECSC industries:

*France* – iron and steel industry: 366 dwellings in the North, East and Centre-Midi regions (FF 4 567 500);

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OJ L 355 of 2.12.1973.

Belgium — coal industry: 21 dwellings in Rempen (BFR 5 775 000);

Belgium — iron and steel industry: 49 dwellings in the Liége and other regions (BFR 13 475 000);

Germany — iron and steel industry: 229 dwellings in Duisbourg (DM 1 247 000);

United Kingdom — iron and steel industry: 19 dwellings in Sheffield and Cardiff (UKL 28 684);

*United Kingdom* — coal industry: 174 dwellings in the North East (UKL 374 137);

Luxembourg — iron and steel industry: 31 dwellings at Rumelange and Niedercorn (LFR 9 300 000);

Netherlands — iron and steel industry: 35 dwellings in and around Beverwijk (HFL 450 000).

2.1.56. Under the second instalment of the eighth scheme the Commission has decided to grant two loans totalling UKL 450 000 for the iron and steel industry in the United Kingdom to finance about 280 dwellings, of which 180 are in North Yorkshire and 100 in Kent. An other loan of UKL 500 000 has been granted to the coal industry in the United Kingdom to finance about 900 dwellings, of which 500 are in the North East, 280 in Nottinghamshire and 120 in other regions.

### Industrial relations

2.1.57. On 11 July the Commission forwarded to the Council<sup>1</sup> a proposal for Community-wide participation in the agreement concluded at The Hague on 2 March 1978 between the maritime authorities of eight North Sea countries (six Member States and two non-Community countries) on the maintenance of standards on board commercial vessels.<sup>2</sup>

2.1.58. At the meeting on 19 July the Commission had a general discussion on the social aspects of the reorganization measures for the Community shipbuilding industry. The paper, which the Commission agreed to discuss in depth before the end of the year, raises the problems of employment in new

merchant shipbuilding at the present time and the foreseeable problems arising from reorganization of the industry. It refers to certain aspects of employment that are peculiar to the industry: regional concentration, migrant workers, elderly workers, the different job categories and the impact of reorganization on related industries.

### Social protections

### European social budget

2.1.59. On 10 July the Commission presented the second European social budget to the Council. It was on 9 November 1972 that the Council instructed the Commission to prepare in successive stages a social budget based on the social accounts of the Community to obtain a better picture of Member States' social policies, in particular as regards social protection.<sup>3</sup>

The first social budget forwarded to the Council in December 1974 covered the years 1970 to 1975. In view of the scale of expenditure on social protection, the Commission then specified the objectives of the European social budget in general and laid down guidelines for the second social budget. These were adopted by the Council on 30 April 1976.<sup>3</sup>

The second social budget contains a condensed review of social expenditure, receipts and administrative structures for 1970-75-80 and highlights changes between 1975 and 1980. It also provides a comparison of expenditure in relation to gross domestic product and analyses the changes affecting the most important aspects of social benefits: health, old age, family, unemployment, together with a microeconomic analysis (benefits per inhabitant).

The information is contained in a set of data about the economic structures of Member States combined with an analysis of the changes in the various categories of ex-

OJ C 176 of 25.7.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Points 2.1.65 to 2.1.110.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 4-1976, point 2221.

Regional policy

Environment and consumer protection

penditure and receipts compared with gross domestic product. Lastly, the limits of the enterprise are summed up and proposals for possible solutions are made.

The summary, together with the national reports on which it was based, highlights the problems created by the continuous increase in social protection expenditure in a period of slow economic growth, with particular regard to the financial coverage of the expenditure.

### Health and safety

2.1.60. At its session on 12 and 13 July the Economic and Social Committee issued an opinion on the proposal which the Commission forwarded to the Council on 2 June  $1978^1$  to amend the Directive of 1 June  $1976^2$  laying down the revised basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation.

# **Regional policy**

### **Financing operations**

European Regional Development Fund

### **ERDF** Committee

2.1.61. At its twelfth meeting, held on 19 July, the European Regional Development Fund Committee adopted its opinions on a number of draft decisions to grant Fund assistance (second allocation for 1978).

On the basis of information given orally by Commission representatives, the Committee also discussed the results of on-the-spot checks and inquiries carried out in Member States concerning ERDF operations and considered future activities in this area.

2.1.62. At its plenary session on 12 and 13 July, the Economic and Social Committee<sup>3</sup> adopted an 'own-initiative' Opinion on communications in the Londonderry-Done-gal border area.

# Environment and consumer protection

### Environment

### Marine pollution

2.1.63. During July the Community institutions pursued the measures they had begun or decided upon already<sup>4</sup> with a view to combating the problems arising from the pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons, the seriousness of which had been highlighted by the *Amoco Cadiz* disaster.

2.1.64. As at its previous meeting—in Copenhagen on 7 and 8 April—the European Council at Bremen on 6 and 7 July gave its attention to this form of pollution.

The Conclusions of the Presidency go even further than in April, since, in addition to advocating the prevention and reduction of marine pollution, they stress the need to increase the safety of merchant shipping<sup>5</sup> in accordance with the recommendation adopted by the Foreign

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 147 of 22.6.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.49.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ L 187 of 12.7.1976 and Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2222.

Point 2.3.80.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.8, 5-1978, point

<sup>2.1.53</sup> and 6-1978, points 2.1.60 to 2.1.65.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2 (section II).

Environment and consumer protection

Ministers meeting in the Council in June and concerning, in particular, the ratification of certain international conventions.1

2.1.65. It was in this context that the Commission sent to the Council on 11 July<sup>2</sup> a proposal for a Decision designed to persuade two Member States (Ireland and Italy) to sign the memorandum of understanding-or administrative agreement— concluded on 2 March between the maritime authorities of eight North Sea countries, of which six are Member States, on the maintenance of standards on merchant ships.

In the Commission's view, the extension of this agreement to the whole Community would lead the maritime authorities in the Member States to supervise more uniformly the ships which used their ports; the different forms of inspecting the vessels, and hence their safety, would thus be made more effective, and certain minimum standards (in safety and health matters) - laid down in a number of international agreements-would be effectively applied.

2.1.66. It was with the same end in view that the Community took part in the London conference organized from 14 June to 8 July by the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) with a view to adopting a convention on the training of merchant seamen and the award of seamanship certificates which has been in preparation for four years.

Human error is reckoned to be responsible for 70% of accidents to merchant shipping. The convention was adopted by IMCO, but, especially as the views of Member States did not altogether coincide, the Community was not able to accede to it; the convention also contained no clause enabling the Community to become a contracting party.

### **Freshwater** pollution

2.1.67. On 18 July<sup>3</sup> the Council formally adopted the Directive on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life. It had given its approval on 30 Mav.4

2.1.68. The Commission also sent to the Council on 3 August<sup>5</sup> a proposal for a Directive on the methods of measurement and frequency of sampling and analysis of the parameters of the quality required of surface waters intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States.

The adoption of such a Directive, approving the methods and analytical procedures which would define the physicochemical and microbiological characteristics of fresh water, was provided for in the basic Directive adopted by the Council on 16 June 1975.<sup>6</sup>

### Air pollution

2.1.69. The Commission adopted on 14 July<sup>7</sup> a Directive adapting to technical progress the Council Directive of 6 February 1970<sup>8</sup> on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against the pollution of the air by exhaust gases from motorvehicles.<sup>9</sup>

### **Toxic chemicals**

2.1.70. In July the Commission organized two meetings of national experts in Brussels on the problems of determining the ecotoxicity of chemical substances; the meetings were part of the work on forecasting the impact of chemical substances on the environment and living organisms.

- ı. Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.4.10 and 6-1978, point -2.1.62.
- Point 2.1.110 and OJ C 176 of 25.7.1978. 1
- OJ L 222 of 14.8.1978. Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.54. OJ C 208 of 1.9.1978.
- OJ L 194 of 25.7.1975; Bull. EC 11-1974, point 1202 and 6-1975, point 2237.
- OJ L 223 of 14.8.1978.
- 8 OJ L 42 of 23.2.1970.
- Point 2.1.8.

#### Agriculture

The first meeting, on 5 and 6 July, was devoted to the study of the physicochemical properties which can be used to evaluate the environmental hazard from chemical products. A three-stage work programme was drawn up. The second meeting, on 6 and 7 July, dealt with the tests which could be devised for establishing the toxicity levels in living organisms in the terrestrial environment. The meeting agreed on the scope of a preliminary study on which organism should be tested and which procedures used. A first report will be produced for the end of the year.

### Consumers

### Consumer protection

Information on energy consumption

2.1.71. The Commission sent to the Council on 3 August<sup>1</sup> two proposals for Directives on the indication by labelling of the energy consumption of domestic appliances and its application to electric ovens.

The proposals come under the Community's energy conservation programme but they are also designed to encourage the consumer to choose household appliances which use less energy.

### Agriculture

#### Action programme for the wine sector 1979-85

2.1.72. An action programme to gradually restore balance on the Community wine market in the period 1979-85 was sent by the Commission to the Council on 7 August. Its aim is to overcome the imbalance caused by the surpluses on the Community market in table wines.<sup>2</sup>

### Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2.1.73. Following the Judgment of the Court of Justice in Case 108/77, which was given on 24 May<sup>3</sup> and concerns the application of the monetary coefficient-a corrective element needed for the proper operation of the system of monetary compensatory amounts in trade with non-member countries-the Commission supplemented the rules for applying monetary compensatory amounts by providing that this coefficient would also apply to refunds and levies in national currency arising from an invitation to tender.<sup>4</sup> When it defined the range of the new provision on 31 July,<sup>5</sup> the Commission also gave the date on which this coefficient would take effect in the various sectors.

On 11 August<sup>6</sup> the Commission adopted rules concerning the application of monetary compensatory amounts in respect of inward processing, and on a later date, rules for deferring the payment of these amounts.

2.1.74. On 31 July<sup>7</sup> the Commission fixed new monetary compensatory amounts for the cereals sector and certain non-Annex II products to take account of the new price of cereals and the new representative rates applicable in this sector from 1 August. Also with effect from 1 August, it introduced monetary compensatory amounts for certain flour-based preparations<sup>8</sup> which, for purely monetary reasons, had in recent months increasingly replaced normal flour in certain

Point 2.1.114 and OJ C 212 of 6.9.1978.

<sup>2</sup> Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.6.

OJ C 138 of 13.6.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.65.

OJ L 145 of 1.6.1978 and L 167 of 24.6.1978.

OJ L 210 of 1.8.1978 and L 217 of 8.8.1978.

OJ L 221 of 12.8.1978 and L 246 of 8.9.1978.

OJ L 209 of 1.8.1978. OJ L 202 of 26.7.1978.

forms of trade, and fixed the adjustment coefficients for monetary compensatory amounts fixed in advance in the cereals sector.<sup>1</sup>

2.1.75. Monetary compensatory amounts had ceased to apply to whey despatched without further processing on 5 September 1977. On 24 July<sup>2</sup> the Commission adopted a regulation extending this measure to whey incorporated in other milk products.

On 21 August<sup>3</sup> the Commission adopted a regulation reducing the monetary compensatory amounts applied to processed agricultural products not covered by Annex II to the Treaty by 10% with effect from 25 September. The method of calculation used in the past was that used for import levies, which is different from the system used to calculate export refunds. However, since monetary compensatory amounts apply to both imports and exports, it was agreed that the monetary compensatory amounts applicable to these goods would in the immediate future be calculated at a flat rate.

2.1.76. As the position of the currencies of certain Member States on the exchange markets had improved, the disparities by reference to which are calculated the monetary compensatory amounts for Member States with floating currencies had narrowed up to the beginning of August. As a result, the amounts applying to Ireland were abolished: with effect from 24 July<sup>4</sup> in respect of beef and pigmeat, milk and milk products, poultry products, sugar and isoglucose;

with effect from 1 August<sup>5</sup> in the other sectors.

The disparities for the other Member States with floating currencies were as follows on 28 August for the sectors in which the new representatives rates already applied: France -7.9 (pigmeat -4.0), Italy -12.2 and United Kingdom -25.7.

### Agriculture

### Common organization of the markets

2.1.77. In the *cereals and rice* sector, as in several other sectors, the Council and the Commission adopted regulations implementing the decisions on prices and related measures for 1978/79<sup>6</sup> adopted in May. Special mention should be made of the Commission Regulation of 4 July<sup>7</sup> laying down detailed rules as regards production refunds on starches, which had been restored by the Council on 22 May.<sup>8</sup>

On 7 July<sup>9</sup> the Council amended the import and export system for products processed from cereals and rice with respect to malt. As the market in this product is economically similar to the markets in basic cereals and flours, it appeared necessary to be able to fix the export refunds at least once a month and thus follow more closely the development of the world market.

Also on 7 July<sup>10</sup> the Commission laid down the procedure and conditions for taking delivery of cereals offered for intervention.

2.1.78. The Commission adjusted on 24 July and 18 August<sup>11</sup> the existing provisions concerning the production refund for *sugar* used in the chemical industry—since the Council had introduced a new system of payment linked to the production refund in respect of glucose syrup—and the offsetting of storage costs with regard in particular to

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 210 of 1.8.1978.
<sup>2</sup> OJ L 201 of 25.7.1978.
<sup>3</sup> OJ L 230 of 22.8.1978.
<sup>4</sup> OJ L 200 of 24.7.1978.
<sup>5</sup> OJ L 209 of 1.8.1978.
<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 5-1978, points 2.1.69 to 2.1.74 and OJ L 203
of 27.7.1978, L 204 of 28.7.1978, L 212 of 2.8.1978 and
L 215 of 4.8.1978.
<sup>7</sup> OJ L 185 of 7.7.1978.
<sup>8</sup> OJ L 142 of 30.5.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point
2.1.72.
° OJ L 188 of 11.7.1978.
<sup>10</sup> OJ L 186 of 8.7.1978.
<sup>11</sup> OJ L 201 of 25.7.1978 and L 231 of 23.8.1978.

### Agriculture

the extension of the system to syrups obtained directly from sugar in the solid state.

2.1.79. On 6 July,<sup>1</sup> the Commission amended the detailed rules for the buying-in of *plive oil*.

The right to offer olive oil for intervention was restricted to producers while the reduction for olive oil from olive residues was increased.

2.1.80. In the *oilseeds* sector, the Council adopted on 25 July<sup>2</sup> general rules in connection with special measures for castor seeds.

On 5 July<sup>3</sup> the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a regulation providing for aid for degerming maize, with the exception of degermination carried out by the starch industry. Maize germ oil is in great demand on the Community market and available supplies of maize germ are at present inadequate. To improve supplies, aid of 1.7 u.a. per 100 kg of maize germ was proposed for three years with effect from 1 January 1979.

2.1.81. The common organization of the market in *dried fodder*, approved by the Council in May when it adopted the decisions on agricultural prices,<sup>4</sup> entered into force on 1 July. During the price talks, dehydrated potatoes were included in the sector for the 1978/79 marketing year only. The main elements of the common organization are as follows:

(i) Flat-rate aid, uniform throughout the Community, fixed each year before 1 August for the marketing year beginning the following year with the aim of improving the supply of protein products in the Community;

(ii) A guide price for artificially heat-dried products, fixed at a level that is fair to the producers;

(iii) Supplementary aid granted for products obtained from fodder plants harvested in the Community<sup>5</sup> when the guide price for a marketing year is higher than the average world market price determined on the basis of the most favourable purchasing conditions on the world market and corrected if necessary for the standard quality of artificially heat-dried products. The aid is equal to a percentage to be determined of the difference between these two prices. The percentage is to be fixed by the Council at the same time as the guide price, using the same procedure. The amount of the supplementary aid is to be fixed periodically by the Commission.<sup>6</sup>

2.1.82. The special measures approved by the Council in May<sup>7</sup> for peas, broad beans and field beans used in animal feed and covered by contracts between producers and feedingstuffs manufacturers also entered into force on 1 July.

The regulation provides for the annual fixing of an activating price and a guaranteed minimum price. When the average world market price for soya cake with a protein content of 44% and a moisture content of 11% is lower than the activating price, aid is granted for peas, broad beans and field beans harvested in the Community which are used in the manufacture of animal feedingstuffs. This aid is equal to 45% of the difference between the two prices.<sup>8</sup> The minimum price mentioned in the contracts between manufacturers and producers is fixed at a level which, allowing for market fluctuations and the cost of transporting the products from producer to processor, enables producers to obtain a fair return. The Commission is to see that this system does not bring about distortions on the market in peas for human consumption and will examine the desirability of monetary measures for peas, broad beans and field beans and the advance fixing of aid.

- <sup>1</sup> OJ L 185 of 7.7.1978 and Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.62.
- <sup>2</sup> OJ L 212 of 2.8.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.113.
- <sup>3</sup> OJ C 172 of 19.7.1978.
- <sup>4</sup> OJ L 142 of 30.5.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, table to point 2.1.72.
- $^{5}$  With the exception of dehydrated potatoes: OJ L 171 of 28.6.1978 and L 179 of 1.7.1978.
- OJ L 210 of 1.8.1978.

 $<sup>^{7}</sup>$  OJ L 142 of 30.5.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, table to point 2.1.72.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> OJ L 171 of 28.6.1978, L 179 of 1.7.1978 and L 210 of 1.8.1978.

### Agriculture

Agriculture

2.1.83. On 25 July<sup>1</sup> the Council adopted two regulations on measures related to *fruit* and vegetables prices for 1978/79. The aid to encourage the marketing of products processed from lemons was made permanent and the sale of certain categories of blood oranges withdrawn from the market to the processing industry was abolished.

Parliament<sup>2</sup> had given an Opinion on these two proposals for regulations on 7 July.

The Commission also adopted<sup>3</sup> various regulations on fruit and vegetables, implementing provisions adopted by the Council on 30 May.<sup>4</sup> These concerned:

(i) the fixing of the minimum purchase price for oranges supplied to the processing industry and the amount of financial compensation payable after processing of the oranges;

(ii) communication by the Member States of the prices of certain varieties of peach where there is no price for pilot varieties;

(iii) adjustment of the conversion factor to be applied to the buying-in price when calculating the withdrawal price for table grapes;

(iv) definition of the quality standards for products which producers' organizations decide not to put on sale and the method of calculating the withdrawal price for these products.

2.1.84. On 25 July<sup>5</sup> the Council adopted three regulations relating to the market in wine. Following the adoption of the Regulation of 10 May<sup>6</sup> concerning the statistical surveys of the areas under vines, it amended its Regulation of 28 April 1970 laving down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine. The amendments concern the notification of new planting, replanting, grubbing and the abandonment of wine growing, and the communication to the Commission of the information required for preparing an annual report on the ratio between production and consumption. Other amendments involve amplification and clarification of the provisions governing certain oenological practices permitted in the Community. Parliament<sup>2</sup> had given its Opinion on this proposal for a regulation on 7 July.

The second regulation amended certain provisions of the Regulation of 20 July 1976 on the distillation of the by-products of wine making. This amendment, which enables alcohol prices differentiated according to origin to be fixed along with a standard price, is necessary to obviate the risk that the end purpose of the obligation to distil the by-products of wine-making will not be attained in certain regions of the Community.

The third regulation detemines, for the 1978/79 wine-growing year, the prices to be paid in connection with the compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making and the maximum amount of the contribution from the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

On 11 August<sup>7</sup> the Commission also adopted three Regulations concerning distillation operations during the 1978/79 wine-growing year.

2.1.85. On 13 July<sup>8</sup> the Commission laid down detailed rules on the checking of the minimum marketing requirements for *hops* imported from non-member countries without an attestation of equivalence.

2.1.86. The Council formally adopted on  $25 \text{ July}^1$  the regulations on *milk and milk* 

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 215 of 4.8.1978.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 221 of 12.8.1978.
<sup>8</sup> OJ L 191 of 14.7.1978.

<sup>&#</sup>x27; OJ L 204 of 28.7.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> OJ L 184 of 6.7.1978, L 192 of 15.7.1978 and L 205 of 29.7.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.84.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.76.

products approved in principle when the agricultural prices for 1978/79 were fixed.<sup>1</sup> It amended the regulation on the common organization of the market in this sector by adding Provolone to the list of cheeses for which private storage aid may be granted. The purpose is to stabilize the market in this cheese and achieve the objectives of Article 39 of the Treaty to a greater degree in the areas where it is produced.

The Council also adopted a regulation on the sale of butter at reduced prices to persons receiving social assistance. The situation on the Community market in butter justifies the resumption of this measure which has already been authorized in the past and has proved an effective means of increasing the consumption of butter. The Community contribution towards the financing of the scheme is limited to 50 u.a./100 kg of butter.

Parliament<sup>2</sup> had given its Opinion the proposals for these two regulations on 7 July.

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The Council also decided on the transfer of 100 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder to the Italian intervention agency by the intervention agencies of other Member States in order to help certain Member States to market their surpluses and to increase supplies in Italy. The skimmed-milk powder is intended for sale on the Italian market for use in feed for pigs and poultry in order to help stabilize prices.

Lastly, the Council regulation on the granting of aid for the consumption of butter in Italy will permit a solution to the special problems arising in the case of Italy from the resumption in the Community of the sale at reduced prices of butter for direct consumption.<sup>3</sup> The sale of such butter has been permitted in the other Member States since 8 August<sup>4</sup> provided that the butter to be disposed of comes from public intervention

stocks or has been stored under private storage contracts and is available in large quantities.

To take into account differing consumer habits in the various regions of the Community, the Member States may either apply the measure for a relatively long period and sell a large quantity of butter from public stocks with a small reduction in price, or else dispose of small quantities of butter from public or private storage at a greatly reduced price over a shorter period.

Continuing the measures agreed in the programme for the utilization of the proceeds from the coresponsibility levy,<sup>5</sup> the Commission adopted on 18 August<sup>6</sup> a Regulation concerning measures to develop the use and consumption of milk products of Community origin outside the Community through technical and/or commercial assistance.

2.1.87. In the light of the movement of the exchange rate for the Irish pound, the refund applying to exports of boned frozen beef from Ireland to the United States was fixed <sup>7</sup> 0 u.a. / 100 kg.The Commission at also adopted on 28 July a decision fixing the minimum selling prices for beef offered for sale by the intervention agencies pursuant to its Regulation of 22 December 1977.<sup>8</sup> which made the importation of frozen beef and veal intended for processing, with suspension of the levy, conditional on the purchase of frozen beef held by the intervention agencies. This means that 11 522 tonnes of frozen beef (expressed as meat on the bone) may be imported on special terms in the third quarter of 1978.

- Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.78.
- OJ L 230 of 22.8.1978.
- 8

Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.72.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.

Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.57.

OJ L 216 of 5.8.1978.

OJ L 221 of 12.8.1978. OJ L 329 of 28.12.1977 and Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.44 and OJ L 230 of 31.8.1978.

On 11 July the Commission submitted to the Council a supplementary estimate of young male bovine animals weighing 300 kg or less intended for fattening. As the drop in the number of cows has been greater than was forecast, the number of young male animals which may be imported into the Community in 1978 will be 250 000 instead of 200 000.

### Structural policy

2.1.88. On 25 July the Council formally adopted<sup>1</sup> a Regulation on a common measure to improve public amenities in certain rural areas, which it had approved in May. On 26 July<sup>2</sup> the Commission sent to the Council two proposals for directives following the declaration which it had made at the Council meeting on 8 to 12 May.<sup>3</sup> These three measures form part of the Mediterranean policy.

The first proposal concerns a flood protection programme in the Hérault valley; its aim is to introduce a common measure to protect this area from flooding by constructing dams and reservoirs, in order to facilitate the conversion of vineyards to other crops and thus increase agricultural incomes in the lower and middle areas of the Hérault valley. The second, concerning the programme for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation works in Corsica, aims to introduce a common measure for accelerating collective irrigation works based on reservoirs and main channels, in order to increase agricultural incomes in Corsica by improving the basic agricultural structures.

2.1.89. In July the Commission adopted three decisions<sup>4</sup> and delivered several opinions on the implementation of the reform of agricultural structures in Belgium, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom.

### European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

### **Guarantee Section**

2.1.90. On 2 August<sup>5</sup> the Commission adopted a Regulation laying down general rules for the financing of intervention by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

On 31 December 1977<sup>6</sup> it sent to the Council a proposal for a Regulation defining these rules in respect of buying-in, storage and disposal. The new rules contain two types of measure: a codified list of all intervention financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section, and various adjustments to the methods of financing public intervention. These include technical measures enabling the EAGGF to finance measures more rapidly than has hitherto been the case, and authorization for the Commission, subject to certain conditions, to value intervention stocks at 31 December at less than the buying-in price if the estimated price on leaving intervention is substantially lower than the buying-in price and provided that appropriations are available at the end of the financial year.

### **Guidance Section**

2.1.91. On 11 July<sup>7</sup> the Commission laid down detailed rules for the implementation of the decisions by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF to grant aid under the Council Regulation of 15 February  $1977^8$  for projects

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OJ L 204 of 28.7.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ C 197 of 18.8.1978 and OJ C 200 of 22.8.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.73.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> OJ L 227 of 18.8.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> OJ L 216 of 5.8.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.130 and OJ C 21 of 26.1.1978.

OJ L 197 of 22.7.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> OJ L 51 of 23.2.1977.

designed to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed. These defined the role of the department or agency responsible for forwarding supporting documents and of the intermediary authority for the payment of EAGGF aid, or portions of aid if payment is made in instalments, and the procedure for suspending, reducing or terminating aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section.

Pursuant to the same Council Regulation of 15 February 1977, and as announced in June this year,<sup>1</sup> an initial part of the second aid allocation for 1978 was prepared in respect of Italian projects which could not be submitted before 1 January. So as not to create financial difficulties for Italian applicants by forcing them to wait for the December decision on the granting of aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section, the Commission decided on 3 August to grant aid totalling LIT 16 112 093 968 (14 922 198 EUA) to fortynine Italian projects selected from those submitted before 28 February.

2.1.92. On 4 July Parliament<sup>2</sup> passed a Resolution on the sixth financial report on the EAGGF, year 1976.<sup>3</sup>

### Conditions of competition

2.1.93. Acting under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission made no comments under Article 93(3) in respect of the following measures:

(i) United Kingdom: extension for two years of the system of aid for slaughterhouses. The Commission has, however, asked for a report on the application of this scheme:

(ii) Northern Ireland: adjustment of a system in force since 1971 to encourage the rearing of pure-bred breeding sheep of meat breeds. The amendment consists of the adjustment of the former amount of aid to the current costs of purchasing rams, testing performance and keeping herdbooks;

(iii) North Rhine-Westphalia: aid to encourage investment in and research into non-polluting methods of farming:

(iv) Schleswig-Holstein: subsidies for investment permitting the saving of energy in heated cow sheds, incubators, drying plants, greenhouses or allowing the use of thermal energy for drying crop products;

(v) Baden-Württemberg: aid to farms damaged by floods in 1978;

(vi) Val d'Aosta: a draft regional law granting management credit at a reduced rate of interest for one year. (This credit, which is accompanied by a guarantee from the Interbank fund to individual farmers or groups of farmers, has been available in Italy since 1928 and was incorporated in agricultural plans I and II.) Aid in the same region for reafforestation and restructuring of communal forests:

(vii) Liguria: aid to create jobs for young people and control the flight from the land.

### Harmonization of legislation

2.1.94. In the veterinary field a number of decisions concerning imports from nonmember countries and the eradication of contagious livestock diseases in the Community were taken in July and August.

Pursuant to the Council Directive of 12 December 1972<sup>4</sup> on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of animals and fresh meat from third countries, the Commission adopted a number of instruments necessary for implementing the inspection system. It adopted three decisions concerning the conditions to be met and the health certificates required on the importation of fresh meat from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay,<sup>5</sup> and on 26 July<sup>6</sup> established a list of epizootic diseases

Т Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.93.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.7 and OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.

Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.81. 4

OJ L 302 of 31 12.1972. OJ L 236 of 26.8.1978.

OJ L 227 of 18.8.1978.

leading to the compulsory slaughter and destruction of livestock.

Imports of fresh meat into the Community from the whole of Botswana have been banned since October 1977, following outbreaks there of exotic foot-andmouth disease. On 25 July<sup>1</sup> the Council authorized Member States wishing to do so to import fresh meat from certain regions of Botswana. The decision set out the health conditions which had to be met. This problem is still under examination and the decision will be revised in the light of any development in the situation.

In accordance with the Council Directives of 17 May 1977 and 13 December 1977<sup>2</sup> introducing Community measures for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis, the Commission on 19 July<sup>3</sup> approved plans put forward for this purpose by Ireland, following the example of France in June and Denmark and the United Kingdom in May. Other plans have still to be submitted to the Commission or are already under examination.

On the basis of the Decision of 21 December 1976 on the financing by the Community of certain emergency measures in the field of animal health, the Commission decided on 14 July<sup>3</sup> to bear 50% of the expenditure incurred by Italy in compensating owners for the slaughter and destruction of pigs and disinfecting farms following the outbreak of African swine fever in Sardinia in March.

2.1.95. With regard to seeds and agricultural, horticultural and forestry propagating material, the Council adopted three Decisions in July<sup>4</sup> on the equivalence of seed produced in non-member countries and field inspections carried out there and a Directive amending the basic Directives on the marketing of seeds.

The Decisions prolong the duration of validity of the equivalence of seed potatoes produced in Austria, Switzerland and Poland and extend the equivalence of seeds to Cyprus and the German Democratic Republic and, in respect of New Zealand, to two other species of agricultural plants. The amendment to the marketing Directives concerns the Community rules on the sealing and labelling of packages of seeds and propagating material.

### Agricultural research

2.1.96. On 6 July<sup>5</sup> the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a decision setting up research programmes concerning in particular the socio-structural aspects of the common agricultural policy, the removal of barriers on the intra-Community agricultural markets, production efficiency and 'alternative products' (improvement of fodder production). The programmes are intended to last for five years from 1 January 1979.

### Forestry policy

2.1.97. The definition of the main guidelines of a Community forestry policy, which has been under study for several years, will soon be communicated by the Commission to the Council. At the beginning of July, as descriptive document entitled 'Forestry in the Member States of the European Community' was submitted to the competent Council bodies.

This document gives, for each country, basic data relating to the wooded area, the structure of forestry and the market in wood, exact information on the organization of forestry administration and an analysis of the aims and measures forestry policy at national level. This document was used as a basis for preparing the communication on forestry policy which is now in the final Commission stages.

2.1.98. Forestry has to some extent been neglected since the establishment of the EEC. The only provisions adopted in this field concern certain measures to har-

4 OJ L 223 of 14.8.1978 and L 236 of 26.8.1978.

OJ L 213 of 3.8.1978. OJ L 145 of 13.6.1977 and L 15 of 19.1.1978. OJ L 227 of 18.8.1978. 2

<sup>3</sup> 

OJ C 176 of 21.7.1978.

#### Agriculture

monize legislation: Council Directives of 23 January  $1968^1$  on the classification of rough wood, of 14 June  $1966^2$  and 30 March  $1971^3$  on forestry reproductive material, of 24 October  $1967^4$  on freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of activities of self-employed persons in forestry and logging, and of 21 December  $1976^5$  on the protection of plant health.

In addition to preparing various studies and statistics on forestry, the Commission submitted to the Council on 26 February  $1974^{6}$  a proposal for a directive (amended the following year ) concerning certain measures in forestry. The aim of this proposal—on which the Council has not yet reached a decision—is to encourage the afforestation of sub-marginal land but only if afforestation would prove beneficial to existing agricultural structures.

More recently, during the discussions on the problems of the Mediterranean regions, the Commission submitted to the Council on 2 May<sup>7</sup> a proposal for a common measure for forestry in certain dry Mediterranean zones of the Community. Opinions on this proposal were given by Parliament on 7 July<sup>8</sup> and by the Economic and Social Committee, meeting in plenary session, on 12 and 13 July.<sup>9</sup>

2.1.99. However, these measures are limited either in scope or in their geographic range, while the communication being prepared will tackle the fundamental problems of forestry in the Community and propose a better coordination of national forestry policies.

In the absence of any Community policy on these problems and in view of the increase in consumption of forestry products (twice as rapid as production), which weighs heavily on the balance of trade, and the inadequate use made of forestry in certain parts of the Community, the Economic and Social Committee<sup>10</sup> used its right of initiative at its plenary session of 12 and 13 July to issue an Opinion on 'the future of forestry in the European Economic Community', stressing the essential role of forestry and the need to introduce a number of measures in the short or medium term.

### Fisheries

# Conservation and management of resources

### Internal resources

2.1.100. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Annex VI to the Hague Resolution of 3 November 1976<sup>11</sup> the United Kingdom notified the Commission on 3 July of four national measures for the conservation of resources. It is planned to introduce the measures between July and November 1978. The purpose is to reduce certain bycatches, prohibit herring fishing off the west coast of Scotland, extend the area closed to fishing for Norway pout (the 'pout box') and enlarge the size of mesh authorized for crayfishing.

Following the UK decision to prohibit herring fishing off the west coast of Scotland, Ireland notified the Commission on 4 July of a similar unilateral measure with regard to the waters under its jurisdiction in that zone.

With a view to determining whether the UK provisions are justified for the conservation of resources and do not give rise to discrimination between Community fishermen, the Commission requested the United Kingdom to provide more detailed explanations in particular regarding the scientific criteria taken into consideration. At the Council meeting on fisheries on 24 and 25 July, Mr

- <sup>1</sup> OJ L 32 of 6.2.1968.
- <sup>2</sup> OJ 125 of 11.7.1966.
- <sup>3</sup> OJ L 87 of 17.4.1971.
- <sup>4</sup> OJ 263 of 30.10.1967.
- <sup>5</sup> OJ L 26 of 31.1.1977.
- <sup>6</sup> OJ C 44 of 19.4.1974 and Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2228.
- <sup>7</sup> OJ C117 of 20.5.1978 and Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.60.
- <sup>8</sup> OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.
- Point 2.3.78.
- <sup>10</sup> Point 2.3.77.
- <sup>11</sup> Bull. EC 10-1976, point 1501 to 1505.

#### **Fisheries**

Gundelach repeated the Commission's request and also urged that the United Kingdom and Ireland seek a Community solution. Several delegations to the Council felt that the UK measures were discriminatory.

### External aspects

2.1.101. Good results were achieved at the Council meeting on 24 and 25 July. The regulations proposed by the Commission allocating catch quotas to the Member States in the water off the Faroe Islands for the rest of 1978 and in Norwegian waters north of 62° from 1 August to 31 October 1978 were adopted.<sup>1</sup> In addition, three regulations laying down the quotas granted in return to Norway, the Faroe Islands and Sweden in Community waters for 1978 were accepted subject to any amendments that might be needed following revision of the scientific recommendations.

At the same meeting the Council agreed to the quotas for Canada in West Greenland waters in 1978 and on the extension until 30 September 1978 of the interim measures applicable to Spanish vessels fishing in Community waters.<sup>2</sup>

On the other hand, the regulations concluding framework agreements with the Faroe Islands, Sweden and Norway were not approved because the United Kingdom opposed them. The United Kingdom considered that the conclusion of such agreements continued to be closely linked to a prior agreement on the internal measures for the conservation of resources. The United Kingdom Delegation refused to accept voting in the Council by qualified majority on the grounds that the matter was of vital importance to that country.

2.1.102. On 6 July the Commission sent to the Council a supplementary memorandum on sea-fishing in preparation for the negotia**Fisheries** 

tions for the renewal of the Lomé Convention.3

### Markets and structures

### Structural policy

2.1.103. At its meeting on 24 and 25 July the Council reached agreement on two Commission proposals, one relating to financial participation by the Community in inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland and the other a common interim measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry.

The decision relating to the inspection and surveillance operations<sup>4</sup> provides for a Community contribution of 46 million EUA for Ireland and 10 million EUA for Denmark so that these two Member States may deploy the appropriate technical resources (coastal protection vessels, reconnaissance planes and helicopters) to ensure protection of the maritime water off the coasts of Ireland and Greenland.

The regulation on the restructuring of the inshore fishing industry<sup>3</sup> provides for a Community financial contribution to investment projects for the development of inshore fishing in regions where fishing possibilities allow and for the development of aquiculture in regions particularly suited to it, subject in each case to certain conditions of eligibility.

This interim measure applies to the peirod ending 31 December and a sum of 5 million EUA has been allocated to it.

OJ L 211 of 1.8.1978. 2

OJ L 203 of 27.7.1978.

Point 2.2.69. 3

OJ L 211 of 1.8.1978.

2.1.104. With regard to State aid, the Commission has decided not to oppose the entry into force of:

(i) two Danish measures concerning loans with interest rate subsidies for fishermen in difficulty as a result of catch limitations, and subsidies for the temporary withdrawal of fishing vessels;

(ii) two Dutch measures, one concerning subsidies for vessels permanently withdrawn from fishing, the other, premiums for temporary cessation of fishing;

(iii) German measures on the reorientation of fishing activities and the temporary or permanent reduction of production capacity;

(iv) aid from the Emilia Romagna region for measures to develop and upgrade fishing activity.

## Transport policy

### Inland transport

### Operation of the market

### Access to the market

2.1.105. On 25 July<sup>1</sup> the Commission sent to the Council proposal amending the Regulation of 16 December 1976<sup>2</sup> on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.

The object of the proposal is to increase the Community quota by 20% in 1979. The increase would be shared out among the Member States according to the usual formula: 50% across the board and 50% on the basis of the degree of utilization of the Community authorization.

### Transport rates and conditions

2.1.106. The Commission has approved<sup>3</sup> a recommendation on the general conditions of application of the reference tariffs provided for by the Council Regulation of 12 December 1977<sup>4</sup> on the fixing of rates for the carriage of goods by road between Member States. On 10 July the Commission sent this recommendation to the trade organizations concerned.

2.1.107. On 24 July<sup>5</sup> the Commission sent to the Council a proposal amending the Directive of 17 February 19756 on the establishment of common rules for certain types of combined road/rail carriage of goods between Member States. The proposal would retain permanently the common rules laid down in the 1975 Directive subject to certain amendments made in the light of experience over the experimental period.

### Harmonization of structures

#### Aids to the railways

2.1.108. The Advisory Committee on Aids for Transport, which is made up of Member States' representatives and whose purpose is to assist the Commission in applying the Council Regulation of 4 June 1970 on aids to transport by rail, road and inland waterway,<sup>7</sup> has given its opinion on a number of aids which Member States have already given or are planning to give to road and rail transport.

At the same time the Commission examines the inventories of the compensations due for the public service aspect of operations<sup>8</sup> and

- Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.111.
- OJ L 334 of 24.12.1977. OJ C 185 of 3.8.1978.
- OJ L 48 of 22.2.1975.
- OJ L 130 of 15.6.1970. OJ L 156 of 28.6.1969. 8

OJ C 186 of 4.8.1978.

OJ L 357 of 29.12.1976.

Transport policy

for the standardization of the accounts of railway undertakings<sup>1</sup> and the inventory of aids mentioned above.

### Infrastructure

### Infrastructure costs

2.1.109. On 2 August<sup>2</sup> the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Regulation amending the Regulation of 4 June  $1970^3$  introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway.

The amendment takes account of experience gained since the Regulation came into force and of the development in work on infrastructure charging. The result would be fewer statistics required from Member States in some cases, while the statistical value of the Regulation would be enhanced by some additional data.

### Sea and air transport

2.1.110. On 11 July<sup>4</sup> the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Decision on the memorandum of understanding of 2 March 1978 between some maritime authorities on the maintenance of standards on commercial vessels.

The object of this proposal is to persuade the Member States which are not party to the memorandum of understanding, which was concluded between the maritime authorities of eight North Sea countries (six Member States and two non-Community countries), to induce their maritime authorities to accede to this agreement. The proposal is one of a series drawn up by the Commission after the wreck of the *Amoco Cadiz*.<sup>5</sup>

2.1.111. At its 7 July sitting Parliament<sup>6</sup> voted a resolution on restrictions on competition in air transport.

Energy policy

# Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

# Energy discussed at the European Council and the Economic Summit

2.1.112. Energy issues were among the items dealt with by the European Council at Bremen on 6 and 7 July and the Economic Summit in Bonn on 16 and 17 July.

The 'Conclusions of the Presidency' as regards the objectives for 1985 issued at the end of the former meeting<sup>7</sup>—repeated word for word in the 'declaration' adopted by the Summit<sup>8</sup>—speak of reducing the Community's dependence on imported energy to 50%, limiting net oil imports by the Community and reducing to 0.8% the ratio between the rate of increase in energy consumption and the rate of increase in gross domestic production.

The objectives adopted — which represent an important step forward — should form the departure point for new Commission activities, particularly along the following lines:

(i) development of the Community's energy resources;

(ii) a substantial contribution by nuclear energy;

(iii) promotion of energy savings and the utilization of all alternative energy sources to replace imported oil;

- OJ L 156 of 28.6.1969.
- <sup>2</sup> OJ C 204 of 26.7.1978.
- <sup>3</sup> OJ L 130 of 15.6.1970. <sup>4</sup> OJ C 176 of 25.7.1978.
- <sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.63.
- <sup>6</sup> Point 2.3.15 and OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.
- <sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2 (section 5).
- <sup>8</sup> Point 1.1.3 ('Energy').

### Energy policy

(iv) the need for international cooperation in the energy sector and assistance for the developing countries to overcome their energy problems.

# Cooperation with developing countries on energy

2.1.113. The last of the points mentioned above was covered in a Communication which the Commission sent to the Council on 1 August with the purpose of laying down a framework for Community measures to help developing countries develop their energy potential and reach the highest possible degree of energy independence consistent with their priority of economic and social development.

The Communication specifies the frameworks in which such Community action can take place:

Firstly, there is the North-South Dialogue pursued in different United Nations bodies. The Community could use the various opportunities that arise here to make constructive proposals concerning energy cooperation with the developing countries, thus preparing the ground for reactivating energy cooperation at international level through coordination of its views with those of other industrialized countries. Second, a Community initiative could be taken within the special relationships already established between the Community and certain countries, particularly when the Lomé Convention is renewed. Third, there should be an examination of how energy cooperation could be introduced in the Euro-Arab Dialogue.

The instrument of Community action may consist of fostering the growth of foreign investment of Community origin in the partner countries. The implementation of a Community programme for energy cooperation has, however, financial implications going beyond the scope of the financial instruments at the Community's disposal (EDF and EIB funds); it should also have its own budgetary resources; as a guide, the Commission states in its Communication that an allocation of 10 million EUA would permit an early start to the cataloguing of existing and potential resources and of the necessary exploratory work. Measures could be coordinated at Com-

54

munity level by using already existing or planned mechanisms such as the existing structures of CREST (Committee for Scientific and Technical Research), which could be used for enlarging and intensifying scientific and technical cooperation with developing countries, and the usual Council procedures for the assessment of activities and instruments relevant to cooperation with developing countries.

The energy cooperation programme could consist of two parts, one concentrating on studies and inventories, the other on operational aspects.

#### Studies and inventories

(i) establishment of energy balance-sheets, by country and region.

(ii) establishment of an inventory of renewable and non-renewable resources (hydrocarbons, coal, bituminous schists, hydro-electric, geothermal, biomass cultivation, etc.);

(iii) analysis of the technical, economic, geographical, geological and other constraints against the mobilization of these renewable energy resources;

(iv) identification of various projects drawn up in national or international contexts, either by Community Member States or by the developing countries themselves, by the Community as such, by the IBRD, or by the regional banks.

#### Operational phase

This would be centred on the drawing up of five-year energy cooperation programmes (including their financial aspects) consisting essentially of:

(i) priority projects (on both large and small scales, national and regional) producing additional indigeneous power supply, or to promote its rational use;

(ii) establishment of research and development programmes to be carried out in and with the developing countries concerned;

(iii) provisions for industrial cooperation for the exploitation of new energy sources and production in the developing countries themselves of equipment to harness energy resources;

(iv) establishment of prospection programmes;

(v) technical and manpower training adapted to energy development needs.

The Commission intends to present more detailed proposals later in the light of the discussions which will take place in the Council and Parliament.

### Energy savings

Indication by labelling of the energy consumption of domestic appliances

2.1.114. In accordance with the recommendation on the rational utilization of energy, adopted by the Council on 4 March 1976,<sup>1</sup> the Commission presented to the Council on 3 August<sup>2</sup> two proposals for Directives concerning the indication by labelling of the energy consumption of domestic appliances. The aim is to encourage the consumer to choose domestic appliances which consume less energy. It is planned to establish a standard labelling system for appliances which consume large quantities of energy, while the Member States will be able to opt for a compulsory or a voluntary system.

The former is an outline Directive listing the general conditions for this labelling intended to draw the attention of potential purchasers to the energy consumption of domestic appliances on the market; the other, the first of the Directives implementing this system, relates to electric ovens. This proposal will be followed by similar Directives for the other appliances listed in the outline Directive: water-heating appliances, refrigeration and freezing appliances, washing machines, television sets, dishwashers, dryers, ironing machines and vacuum cleaners.

### **Energy Committee**

2.1.115. The Energy Committee, meeting on 13 July with Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, in the chair, discussed the Community's foreign relations as regards energy. The Committee stated in particular that it was advisable to add subjects like gas to the Euro-Arab Dialogue and underlined the important role which the JRC could be called upon to play in this dialogue. The Committee believes that the initiatives which the Community might be called upon to take in various other international organizations should be carefully prepared; in particular, a dialogue should be started with the Eastern bloc countries on energy questions.

The Committee took note of the timetable which the Commission has set for the implementation of the two Regulations approved by the Council meeting of Energy Ministers on 30 May<sup>3</sup> concerning projects to exploit alternative energy sources and demonstration projects in the field of energy-saving and formally adopted by it on 12 June.<sup>4</sup>

The Committee also examined whether it would be useful or possible to draw up a medium-term oil balance sheet for the Community and asked the Commission departments to continue their consideration of the subject. A report on the production costs and prices of crude oil and petroleum products was submitted to the Committee.

### Sectoral problems

### Coal

# Financial aid by the Member States to the coal industry

2.1.116. On 3 August the Commission sent to the Council, for consultation, a memorandum on the financial aid awarded by the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OJ L 140 of 28.5.1976; Bull. EC 3-1976, point 2285, and 5-1976, point 2282.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ C 212 of 6.9.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 5-1978, points 2.1.101 and 2.1.102.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> OJ L 158 of 16.6.1978, and Bull. EC 6-1978, points 2.1.116 and 2.1.117.

Energy policy

Research, development, science, education

Member States to the coal industry in 1978. The Commission cannot take a decision formally authorizing these aids until the Council has expressed its position.

The Commission created the basis for a Community system of intervention measures by the Member States on behalf of the coal industry on 25 February 1976.<sup>1</sup> The Member States are required to inform the Commission of the measures they plan; after examining these aids, the Commission may authorize them if they are compatible with the smooth operation of the coal market.

As regards the 1978 national aid measures of which it has been informed, the Commission has come to the conclusion that the general situation on the Community coal market this year suggest that the financial outturn of coal undertakings will deteriorate except in Britain. The rise in mining costs, the effects of changes in the exchange rates, etc., will lead to higher operating losses than last year; as a result, the Community coal industry will require more aids in 1978 than in 1977.

The Commission's examination of the aids planned by the Member States for 1978 led it to the conclusion that they are compatible with the smooth operation of the common market and may therefore be authorized.

The Commission stressed that the aids awarded by the Member States do not only help solve national energy supply problems and employment problems, but must also ensure stable coal production in order to further the security of the Community's energy supply.

# Intra-Community trade in coal for power stations

2.1.117. The Communication presented by the Commission to the Council on 23 February  $1978^2$  concerning the implementation of a Community aid system for intra-Community trade in coal for power stations was the subject of opinions given by Parliament<sup>3</sup> on 6 July and by the Economic and Social Committee<sup>4</sup> at its plenary session on 12 and 13 July.

### **Industrial loans**

2.1.118. The Commission announced in a press release that two loans of UKL 18 million and UKL 36 million have been granted to the National Coal Board under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty.

These loans will go towards the acquisition of underground equipment and powered supports. They will be paid in instalments as the Coal Board buys the equipment in question and the conditions for each instalment will depend on the market situation at the time.

### Nuclear energy

### Aid to uranium prospecting programmes

2.1.119. The Commission has allocated the 5 million EUA available in the Community budget for granting aids to uranium prospecting programmes on the territory of the Member States between 1978 and 1980.

Nine projects (selected from the eighteen applications received by the Commission) will receive this aid, compared with thirteen in 1977 (totalling 5 million u.a.) and seven in 1976 (one million u.a.). This aid is granted on the basis of Article 70 of the Euratom Treaty and a Commission Regulation of 23 July 1976.<sup>5</sup>

# Research and development, science and education

# Forecasting and assessment science and technology (FAST): Council Decision

2.1.120. On 25 July the Council adopted, in compliance with the Commission proposal

OJ L 63 of 11.3.1976,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, points 1.5.6 and 2.1.73.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.14 and OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.74.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> OJ L 221 of 14.8.1976.

Research, development, science, education

sent on 30 June 1977<sup>1</sup> the FAST (Forecasting and Assessment in the Field of Science and Technology) indirect-action research programme. This five-year programme is intended to help in defining the Community's long-term objectives and priorities in R & D, and in developing a consistent policy in science and technology.

The total appropriation for the programme is 4.4 million EUA; the programme will be implemented by a team of ten working in collaboration with the different specialized research groups in the Community. The Commission will be assisted by an Advisory Committee on Programme Management (ACPM).

Activities will be centred on the following three priority areas: long-term supplies of resources (e.g. energy, agricultural products and raw materials); long-term technical and structural changes (e.g. the effect of new technologies on employment and the environment, and structural changes in industry); long-term social changes (e.g. the future role of telecommunications, health care and demographic changes).

Each of these three major areas will involve the following tasks:

(i) analysis of existing research activities in the field of forecasting and assessment within the Community and elsewhere;

(ii) highlighting the prospects, problems and potential differences which might effect the long-term development of the Community and proposal of Community action aimed at solving these problems or settling these differences; special attention will also be given to the improvement of forecasting methods;

(iii) establishment, in conjunction with the Member States, of an *ad hoc* system of collaboration between the existing specialized research groups in the Community. and creation of a number of Community forecasting networks which will be as flexible and informal as possible, being structured in the light of the particular problem under investigation.

#### Research and development in the field of energy

2.1.121. On 10 August<sup>2</sup> the Commission sent to the Council a proposal concerning a second four-year (1979-83) indirect-action

research programme to follow on from the current four-year programme<sup>3</sup> on 1 July 1979. Like the latter, the new programme is subdivided to cover five strategic sectors: energy saving, production and use of hydrogen, solar energy, geothermal energy, systems analysis and strategy studies in the field of energy.

This proposal-drawn up in particular with the assistance of the Advisory Committees on Programme Management<sup>4</sup> responsible for the different sectors-takes account of results obtained in the implementation of the present four-year programme (July 1975-June 1979) and of research work in other parts of the world. Generally speaking, emphasis was placed on the development of prototypes and pilot projects, with the particular objects of guaranteeing the technical and economic viability of the demonstration and new applications projects which will shortly be the subject of a Commission proposal for financial support in accordance with the two regulations approved by the Council on 30 May 1978;5 these regulations concern demonstration projects in the field of energy conservation and applications of solar and geothermal energy. The appropriate ACPMs are instrumental in ensuring close cooperation between the activities in the direct-action programme implemented by the Joint Research Centre<sup>6</sup> and those in the indirect-action programme where these relate to the same sectors (as is the case with hydrogen and solar energy). The Commission proposes a maximum expenditure commitment of 125 million EUA for this programme and an increase in staff from the present 27 to 37. The allocation would break down as follows:

(i) energy conservation (25 million EUA) for use in the homes and service industry sectors, in industry, transport and the conversion and storage of energy;

(ii) production and use of hydrogen (15 million EUA): thermochemical and electrolytic production, transport, storage and use of hydrogen;

- <sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.3.1 and 1.3.4; OJ C 187 of 5.8.1977.
- <sup>2</sup> OJ C 228 of 26.9.1978.
- <sup>3</sup> OJ L 231 of 2.9.1975 and L 10 of 13.1.1977.
- <sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.105 and 4-1978, point 2.1.105.
- <sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 5-1978, points 2.1.101 and 2.1.102; OJ L 158 of 16.6.1978.
- <sup>6</sup> OJ L 200 of 8.8.1977.

(iii) solar energy (58 million EUA): applications to dwellings, thermo-mechanical solar power plants, photovoltaic conversion, conversion of the biomass, photochemical, photoelectrochemical and photobiological processes, wind energy and solar energy used in agriculture and industry;

(iv) geothermal energy (20 million EUA): integrated geological, geophysical and geochemical investigations in regions selected for their geothermal interest; substratum and surface problems arising from the exploitation of natural hydrothermal sources; investigations aimed at exploiting hot dry rocks;

(v) systems analysis and strategy studies on energy (7 million EUA): development of an instrument providing a greater understanding of the medium- and longterm relationship between the supply of and demand for energy, and contribution to the development of strategies for energy production and utilization.

# Reference materials and methods, and applied metrology

2.1.122. On 7 July<sup>1</sup> the Commission also transmitted to the Council a proposal for 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.

This four-year programme, which is a followup to the three-year (1976-78) programme<sup>2</sup> covering reference materials and methods (for which 2.7 million EUA had been allocated), being aimed at developing the projects which have been successfully conducted in these fields since 1973, also involves the initiation of a new project in applied metrology.

The first type of project, in which the Joint Research Centre is engaged in pursuance of the METRE activities under the 1977-80 direct-action programme,<sup>3</sup> helps to facilitate trade and the implementation of certain directives, concerning such fields as agriculture, the food industry and environmental protection. Certified reference materials with one or more sufficiently well-established properties are made available to the Community, thereby opening the way for standardizing the apparatus and verifying the measuring methods of all potential users. The number of certified reference materials currently available, i.e., twenty-six, will shortly increase to roughly a hundred.

The new project in the field of applied metrology has two main objectives: intercomparisons of standards for 'derived quantities' such as forces, pressures, electrical power; and improvement of the accuracy of certain measuring techniques or examination of measuring methods in new fields of interest to the Community. This activity should provide scientific back-up for the task of harmonizing Community legislation in the field of metrology and supply useful data for the preparation and adaptation to technical progress of directives.

An allocation of 11.3 million EUA is proposed for these projects.

### Medical research and public health

2.1.123. On 16 August the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a second multiannual concerted-action programme on medical research and public health.<sup>4</sup> This programme, scheduled to take effect on 1 January 1979, would add to the three projects in the programme adopted by the Council on 13 February 1978<sup>5</sup> the following five new projects designed to meet the medico-social and economic needs of the Community: analysis of the cause attempted suicide (1979-82); detection of a tendency to thrombosis (1979-82); study of impaired hearing and remedies (1979-81); criteria for perinatal monitoring (1979-82); standards for quantitative electrocardiography (1979-82).

Like the three earlier topics, these research subjects were chosen with the help of the Committee on Medical Research and Public Health,<sup>6</sup> a specialized subcommittee of the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OJ C 176 of 25.7.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ L 74 of 20.3.1976.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> OJ L 200 of 8.8.1977.

OJ C 213 of 7.9.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.75; OJ L 52 of 23.2.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.76 and 5-1978, point 2.1.112.

Research, development, science, education

As with the subjects chosen for the first series of concerted-action projects in medical research, the research will be carried out a national level with the Commission acting as project coordinator. At the appropriate time the Commission, which would be assisted by 'converted-action committees', would invite the ten non-member countries involved in European cooperation the field of scientific and technical research (COST) to participate in the Community programme.

The cost of research carried out by the Member States and coordinated within the framework of the programme is estimated at approximately 37 million EUA; an upper expenditure limit of 2.7 million EUA has been fixed for the coordination activities funded from the Community budget. The Commission considers that the programme will require a staff of four.

### European Cooperation in scientific and technical research (COST): results of Council Meeting

2.1.124. The results of the Council Meeting held on 18 July to examine the communication forwarded by the Commission on 9 April 1978<sup>1</sup> concerning European cooperation in the field of scientific and technical research (COST) were as follows:

(i) approval of the Commission's suggested four-category classification of the different types of COST projects;

(ii) approval of the management procedures suggested by the Commission for the first, third and fourth categories;

(iii) major modification to the management procedure suggested by the Commission for the second category (projects originally put forward in COST and then elaborated as Community projects with a view to cooperation within COST): instead of creating a board for each individual project composed of representatives of the Commission and of the non-member countries concerned, it is proposed that a Community-COST concerted-action committee be set up consisting of representatives of the Commission, as the coordinator of the Community project, the Member States as far as national responsibility is concerned, and the non-member States involved in the COST project; Research, development, science, education

(iv) a recommendation that the Commission should provide the secretarial services for the four categories of COST project, but should raise, through the budgetary procedure, the question of the financial consequences involved.

### Science, research and development

# Scientific and technical research committee

2.1.125. At a meeting held on 5 July CREST's *Energy Research and Development Subcommittee* continued the discussion which had commenced on 31 May 1978<sup>2</sup> of the proposal for a second multiannual (July 1978-June 1983) indirect-action energy research programme which the Commission forwarded to the Council on 10 August.<sup>3</sup>

The majority of the delegations in the Subcommittee approved the technical content of the proposed programme and the planned budget appropriation, although two reserved their positions. In view of the close links between the activities in this proposed programme and those arising from the implementation of the demonstration and new applications projects,<sup>4</sup> for which a detailed specification is currently being prepared, the Subcommittee will restrict its final comments to the nature of any such projects that may be proposed by the Commission.

### Scientific and Technical Committee

2.1.126. On 6 July the Euratom Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) held its first meeting with its new membership; after electing as Chairman Mr Goens, a consultant to the board of Belgium's Centre d'études nucléaires (CEN) and a director of the multinational undertaking Eurodif, the STC directed its attention to three main questions:

Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.110.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.113. <sup>3</sup> Boint 2.1.121

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.121.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.101; OJ L 158 of 16.6.1978.

fusion, codes of practice and standards for fast reactors, and the JRC's programme.

The Committee had an initial discussion on a draft multiannual indirect-action research programme (1979-83) in controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics,<sup>1</sup> which overlaps with the last two years of the current programme and incorporates construction of JET. After examining a Commission draft multiannual (1979-83) indirect-action programme relating to codes of practice and standards for fast reactors, the Committee delivered a favourable opinion to the Council concerning the programme's content. It was also informed of the progress of the preparatory work on the Joint Research Centre's next multiannual programme, covering the period 1980-84.

### Multiannual programmes

### JET Council

2.1.127. At a meeting on 12 July the JET Council<sup>2</sup> appointed most of the heads of technical divisions for the JET Joint Undertaking and adopted the project's definitive budget for 1978: this budget provides for a maximum commitment of 20 million EUA and a total staff of 180, of whom 80 are Commission employees. It also fixed the corresponding budgetary ceilings for the Joint Undertaking in 1979 (commitment of 68 million EUA and 275 staff, of whom 125 are Commission employees). In addition, the JET Council approved the admission of Switzerland to the Joint Undertaking, under the conditions laid down in the draft agreement for cooperation between Euratom and Switzerland.

### Advisory Committee on Programme Management (ACPM)

2.1.128. The Advisory Committee on Programme Management (ACPM) for the indirect-action research programme relating to primary raw materials adopted by the Council on 6 March 1978<sup>3</sup> held its inaugural meeting on 31 July. It carried out an initial, general examination of the two hundred or so offers received following the invitation to tender published by the Commission in the Official Journal<sup>4</sup> in May, and laid down the criteria for assessing these tenders.

### Education

### **Education** Committee

2.1.129. On 17 and 18 July the Education Committee continued the preparatory work for the November meeting of the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council. In particular, the Committee discussed in detail the two communications forwarded to the Council in June 1978<sup>5</sup> on study of the Community in schools and the teaching of foreign languages. The Committee also discussed the draft Commission proposal concerning the admission of students from other Member States to higher educational establishments, and a programme for the award of scholarships in this connection. Finally, the Committee took note of a report on consumer education in schools for pupils aged 10-14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.103. <sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6 1078, point 2.1.124

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.124.

Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.96.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> OJ C 110 of 11.5.1978. <sup>5</sup> Bull EC 6-1978 points

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

### Enlargement

### Accession negotiations: Greece

2.2.1. The seventeenth session of the accession negotiations at Deputy (Ambassador) level was held in Brussels on 27 July. Discussions continued in the field of the industrial customs union and agreement was reached on the method of eliminating the Greek systems of import deposits and cash payments.

The Community made statements on agriculture, economic and financial questions and secondary legislation and the Greek side presented memoranda on fishing, transport and agricultural trade with certain other nonmember countries.

2.2.2. During July the Commission adopted four sets of formal proposals in the fields of social affairs, institutional affairs, State aids and regional policy, and the duration of transitional measures. The Commission has now submitted eleven separate Communications to the Council for common positions since the beginning of this year.

2.2.3. The Commission and the Greek Delegation continued the examination of Community secondary legislation covering the fields of pigmeat, rice and beef in the agricultural sector.

### Portugal

2.2.4. Visiting Brussels on 24 July, Mr Jose Silva Lopes, the chairman of Portugal's Commission on European Integration, met Mr Natali and Mr Ortoli, Vice-Presidents of the Commission. Mr Silva Lopes's visit was part of the preparations for negotiations on Portugal's accession to the European Communities.

### Spain

2.2.5. A Spanish Delegation led by Mr Calvo Sotelo, the Minister responsible for relations with the Community, visited Brussels on 11 and 12 July for talks with the Commission in connection with the preparation of the Opinion on Spain's accession, which the Commission is to submit to the Council at the end of this year or the beginning of next.

The Commission is currently analysing all available information on the Spanish economy, from which it will draw the conclusions to be set out in its Opinion.

2.2.6. At its meeting on 12 and 13 July, the Economic and Social Committee<sup>1</sup> adopted its study on the Community's relations with Spain.

### Political cooperation

2.2.7. On 6 July<sup>2</sup> Parliament passed two Resolutions and instructed its President to forward them to the Member States' Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

The first of these Resolutions deals with 'the conviction of the physicist Yuri Orlov, cofounder of the 'Public Group to assist the fulfilment of the Helsinki Accords in the Soviet Union'. The Danish Government—Denmark occupying the Council chair at the

Point 2.3.81.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.23 and OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978.

time-had in May 1978 made a public statement on the matter on behalf of the Nine.<sup>1</sup>

The second Resolution bears on 'violations' of human rights in Argentina and on the procedures to be followed in the European Parliament to combat such violations throughout the world'.

### Multilateral trade negotiations

### The mid-July 'deadline'

2.2.8. Following the high-level unofficial consultations which took place in Geneva at the beginning of July between the main participants in the comprehensive multilateral trade negotiations (which opened officially in September 1973 with the GATT ministerial conference in Tokyo<sup>2</sup>), a joint statement<sup>3</sup>-known as the 'statement by several delegations on the current status of the Tokyo Round negotiations'-was issued on 13 July reviewing the progress achieved in a number of areas and setting out approaches which should make it possible to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory and balanced conclusion. The Bonn Western Economic Summit went a step further, setting 15 December as the date by which the negotiations should be concluded.4

### Non-tariff measures

### Customs matters

2.2.9. At meetings on 10 and 19 July the Subgroup on Customs Matters continued its examination of the new draft code on customs valuation,<sup>5</sup> drawn up after intensive negotiations between the various partners. A number of developed countries (the United

States, Japan, the Scandinavian countries and the EEC) supported the new versions of the main articles of the code, but Canada and Australia were unable to approve them.

The developing countries regretted that the new version still did not give them special, differentiated treatment. It was therefore agreed that negotiations would resume in September on the basis of the new version of the code and specific requests for special, differentiated treatment for the developing countries.

### Technical barriers to trade

2.2.10. The Subgroup held a short meeting on 21 July to review the negotiations on the draft code. It was agreed that the Subgroup would resume its discussion of items still to be settled at its next meeting, which is scheduled for 19 September.

### Subsidies and countervailing duties

2.2.11. The Subgroup on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties met on 13 July to examine a preliminary draft arrangement which has been submitted to the participants in the negotiations. It is to resume its discussions at its next meeting, due to take place on 14 September.

### Government procurement

2.2.12. The Subgroup met again on 19 July to continue negotiations on public contracts on the basis of a consolidated draft handed

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Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.2.6. Bull. EC 9-1973, points 1101 to 1106. Points 1.2.1. to 1.2.3. and 3.5.1. 3

<sup>4</sup> Points 1.1.3 (section 17). 5

Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.2.12.

out by delegations from some of the developed countries. The developing countries also announced that they would shortly be submitting a text on public contracts. The Subgroup agreed to resume discussions in September.

### Safeguards

2.2.13. The Group on Safeguards met on 6 and 7 July to continue its examination of a consolidated draft on safeguards, covering notably the nature of safeguard measures. It was agreed that the Group would meet again on 15 September.

### Framework

2.2.14. The Framework Group held a formal meeting in Geneva on 21 July but was unable to make any substantial progress on the five items in its work programme. The developing countries appear unable to accept the developed countries' proposals on the enabling clause, which would allow differentiated, more favourable treatment, or on the clause on the gradual return to the obligations under the General Agreement.

On the settlement of disputes, the Community maintained its general reservation as regards allowing each Contracting Party the right to choose the procedure to be used in the event of a dispute. The Group's next meeting was arranged for 21 September.

### Agriculture

2.2.15. The Meat Subgroup of the Group on Agriculture met on 5, 6 and 10 July. At the first meeting, the Subgroup continued its examination of the GATT Secretariat paper on the arrangement regarding beef.<sup>1</sup> In the

light of the comments made at the meeting, the Secretariat drew up a draft arrangement regarding beef, which was discussed at the meeting on 10 July.

2.2.16. Discussions intensified in the Dairy Products Subgroup during the first two weeks in July in an attempt to establish a clean draft text for an International Dairy Agreement by 15 July.<sup>1</sup> However, as it was not possible in the time available to resolve all the outstanding questions, the Subgroup will reconvene in early October to complete its examination of the draft text.

### North-South Dialogue: **Development cooperation**

### **Continuation of the North-South Dialogue**

2.2.17. During July and August, the desire for increased cooperation between industrialized and developing countries was expressed at both international and Community level.

The 'Conclusions of the Presidency' issued at the end of the European Council in Bremen on 6 and 7 July insisted in several places on this point, judging that 'progress in the North-South Dialogue is essential';<sup>2</sup> reference was made to the stabilization of developing countries' export earnings, the work of UNCTAD, the Tokyo Round, the renewal of the Lomé Convention and cooperation with developing countries in the field of energy.

The same concern about the same points was expressed in the declaration of the Bonn Western Summit on 16 and 17 July;<sup>3</sup> the Heads of State or Government gave firm commitments, here too, regarding the developing countries.

Bull. EC 6-1978, points 2.2.14 and 2.2.15. Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2. Point 1.1.3.

<sup>2</sup> 

The search for special, differentiated treatment for developing countries is well in evidence in the 'Statement of several delegations on the current status of the Tokyo Round' adopted in Geneva<sup>1</sup> on 13 July. At the formal opening in Brussels on 24 July of the negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention,<sup>2</sup> the partners expressed their desire to advance further along the path already laid out; this was particularly marked on the part of the developing countries.

With a view to forthcoming meetings of the Committee of the Whole and of the United Nations General Assembly, the Commission drew up guidelines for a new international development strategy and prepared several working papers. It presented a Communication to the Council in which it defined a Community course of action for cooperation with the developing countries on energy.<sup>3</sup>

Several meetings took place within UNCTAD in July and August or have just begun: the Trade and Development Board, the *ad hoc* Intergovernmental Group on the Integrated Programme, preparatory meetings on commodities and groups of experts (transfer of technology and restrictive business pratices); the Community was represented at all these meetings.<sup>4</sup>

The Community was also represented at the ministerial meeting held in New Delhi in August by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,<sup>4</sup> and at the second session of the Community ASEAN dialogue.<sup>5</sup>

Another important event a North-South symposium, bringing together representatives of many international organizations, was held by the Turkish Government in Istanbul in August.

# UNCTAD Integrated Programme commodities and world agreements

### Ad hoc Intergovernmental Group

2.2.18. The *ad hoc* Intergovernmental Group on the Integrated Programme for commodities met in Geneva from 10 to 14 July to undertake an overall examination of the progress achieved in this field and to draw up a report for the Trade and Development Board.

Discussions centred on two points: the question of whether, and if so when, the Conference on the Common Fund should resume, and the progress made on the various commodities and the continuation of the work beyond the end of the year.

After difficult negotiations, the Group agreed a resolution inviting the UNCTAD Secretary-General to set the date for the resumption of the Conference and the length of the session in the light of the results of the consultations he had already had and was due to have (a period between 13 and 30 November was provisionally earmarked). The resolution also recommended the Board to prolong the timetable for negotiations on commodities until the end of 1979.

### Preparatory meetings

### Copper

2.2.19. The Commission participated in the fourth preparatory meeting on copper in Geneva from 17 to 21 July. Although the primary aim of the meeting was to discuss the Draft Charter of an operationally autonomous standing intergovernmental copper body which had emerged with a reasonable measure of producer-consumer consensus after three full working sessions of a group of experts over the past few months,<sup>6</sup> the discussions ended in dead-lock because of the unexpected divergences of opinion between certain participants.

The Community, like other delegations, nevertheless expressed a willingness to continue the work for a satisfactory conclusion and tabled further proposals which, along with others, will be considered at a further preparatory meeting to be organized later this year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Points 1.2.3 and 3.5.1.

Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

Point 2.1.113.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Points 2.2.18 to 2.2.22 and 2.2.33 to 2.2.37.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Point 2.2.80.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.2.17.

### Tropical wood

2.2.20. The fourth preparatory meeting on tropical wood was held in Geneva from 31 July to 4 August to study the points raised at the previous meeting, in particular regarding the work programme adopted by that meeting, and the papers prepared by the UNCTAD Secretariat.

The discussions revealed that certain differences still exist between the position of the producer and consumer countries, particularly as regards price fluctuations and market access. However, a satisfactory text was drawn up setting out points which can be considered as a possibile basis for agreements on tropical wood: these points concern the reafforestation and management of forests, on-the-spot product processing, research and development and market fluctuations.

The text recommends that the UNCTAD Secretariat and the FAO should draw up a document showing how a plan covering these points of agreement could be implemented, and pointing out any possible implications. Lastly, it asked the *ad hoc* Intergovernmental Group to fix the date for the fifth preparatory meeting not later than the beginning of 1979.

### Natural rubber

2.2.21. The Community participated in a meeting of consumers of natural rubber held in Geneva from 3 to 7 July,<sup>1</sup> as part of the preparatory work for a negotiating conference on an international agreement on natural rubber, scheduled to be held from 13 November to 8 December.

The meeting provided an opportunity for a useful exchange of views among the major importing countries of this commodity, including in particular the EEC, USA, Japan and the USSR. At the end of the meeting the Community helped draft a set of proposed elements for the economic provisions of an agreement, which were endorsed by a number of major importing countries and communicated to the producing countries.

### Jute and jute products

2.2.22. The fifth preparatory meeting on jute and jute products was held in Geneva from 24 to 28 July. The main topics discussed, as at previous meetings, were measures which might improve the competitive position of jute products (principally research, development, market promotion and cost reduction) and possible ways of stabilizing the market.

On this second item—where differences of opinion still exist—the discussions were based on an UNCTAD Secretariat paper developing the Community's earlier suggestions for an international financial contribution to the efforts made by the jute producing and exporting countries to limit price fluctuations on the world market; no progress was made in the discussions and the matter is still open.

A plan was worked out for improving the competitive position of jute, on which there was already agreement in principle that international action be taken. The FAO and International Trade Centre Secretariats, which are working together on the matter, were requested to continue or begin work on drawing up research and development, cost reduction and market promotion programmes. These programmes and the relevant reports should be ready for examination at the next meeting, which is due to be convened early next year.

### Commodities and world agreements

### Cereals

2.2.23. The interim committee of the negotiating conference on cereals<sup>2</sup> met again in Geneva from 7 to 12 July. It decided to complete its work in October and to recommend that the UNCTAD Secretary-General reconvene the conference in November.

Bull. EC 6-1978, points 2.2.18.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.2.19.

### Tin

2.2.24. The tenth session of the International Tin Council under the Fifth International Tin Agreement was held in London from 11 to 14 July. Twenty-six countries were represented, including the nine Community States and the Community as such.

Following a detailed review of the market situation and the latest data submitted by the Economic and Price Review Panel, the Council agreed to revise the floor and ceiling prices and the sectors within the price range with immediate effect, as follows:

Malaysian dollars per pikul

floor price	1 350
lower sector	1 350-1 450
middle sector	1 450-1 600
upper sector	1 600-1 700
ceiling price	1 700

The Council noted, with appreciation, the decision of the Japanese Government to make an additional contribution to the buffer stock in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 of the Agreement. The Council received a report on the latest position of legislation pending in the US Congress relating to release of tin surplus to the United States strategic stockpile.

The next session of the International Tin Council is planned for October in London.

### Zinc

2.2.25. The International Lead and Zinc Study Group held a special session in Vienna from 4 to 6 July. Twenty-six member countries attended the session—among them the nine Community States—and seven observers, including the Community as such. This special session had been convened at the request of four Community countries and other members in order to fully assess the critical oversupply situation of the world zinc market, to analyse its causes and to study possible remedies.

On behalf of the Community a common statement was delivered, giving the Community's views on this world-

wide problem and its origins; it stated that protective measures would make things even worse and stressed the need to reduce the excessive zinc stocks and cut down the level of zinc production.

After discussion of these points, it was agreed that producers should continue to exercise caution in their production policies and production should be maintained at levels below consumption until world stocks were substantially reduced. The Study Group urged that, were appropriate, member governments bring these fundings to the attention of their industries, so that they could be taken into consideration.

The next session of the Study Group will be in Geneva from 27 November to 1 December.

### Generalized system of preferences

2.2.26. On 26 July the Commission held preliminary discussions on the 1979 generalized preferences scheme for developing countries. It was decided to return to the matter in September, in the light of guidelines given by the Bonn Summit<sup>1</sup> in favour of developing countries.

2.2.27. As part of its plan to improve understanding and utilization of the generalized system of preferences, the Commission organized an inter-regional seminar in Brussels from 12 to 20 July in collaboration with the UNCTAD-UNDP project on the GSP.

It was intended for representatives from government and private circles in twenty-one Asian and Latin-American countries benefiting from GSP, including some of the least developed or others belonging to regional integration areas. All the GSP schemes of the donor countries were presented, in most cases by experts sent from the respective capitals. Two case studies supplied by UNIDO and the International Trade Centre (ITC) were discussed: one on oleaginous products and the other on capital goods. The seminar was attended by many representatives of non-member countries' missions in Brussels.

Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.9.

### Food aid and emergency aid

### Emergency operations

2.2.28. The Council has decided to grant food aid to Somalia in the form of 13 500 tonnes of cereals and 500 tonnes of butteroil. This aid is intended to feed the nomadic tribes which are being resettled in the south of the country. The operation will cost an estimated 2 432 000 EUA.

2.2.29. On 4 July the Commission decided to grant emergency food aid for displaced persons in Laos through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). This operation involves 2 500 tonnes of cereals and 450 tonnes of butteroil and will cost an estimated 1 217 000 EUA.

2.2.30. On 5 July the Commission decided to grant emergency food aid, through the UNHCR, to refugees from Indochina in Thailand. The cost of this operation, involving 300 tonnes of butteroil, is put at around 370 000 EUA.

# Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.31. By 31 July the Commission had so far this year approved co-financing grants amounting to 4075 358 EUA in respect of 77 NGO projects, including, for the first time, two projects aimed at educating the public in the Community on development matters.

### International organizations

### **United Nations**

Economic and Social Council

### **Council Session**

2.2.32. The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held its second 1978 session from 5 July to 4 August in Geneva. France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom took part as members; Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Community were present as observers.

Although the Council's discussions on the world economic situation were of a high standard, revealing broad awareness of the current uncertainty and worry regarding the economic situation, and the need to find the means of promoting a recovery, the outcome of the session in practical terms was disappointing.

As regards its own activities, the Council failed to implement the General Assembly's resolution on the reshaping of the economic and social structures of the UN system largely because of differences of opinion within the Group of 77 on what should happen to the Council's subsidiary bodies. It also failed to take action on the preparation of the Third United Nations Development Decade.

The difficulty experienced by the Council in fulfilling the functions assigned to it by the United Nations Charter and in acting as the UN's central forum for economic and social affairs is closely tied up with the problems affecting the work of the Committee of the Whole set up in December 1977<sup>1</sup> by the General Assembly to monitor the implementation of decisions relating to the new international economic order. During the ECOSOC session, the Committee, which is due to meet in September, held an unofficial meeting on 20 July which, although failing to settle the question of its own decisionmaking process, revealed a unanimous will to continue working in accordance with the schedule.

Bull. EC 12-1977, points 2.2.7 and 2.2.36.

# Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

2.2.33. The trade ministers of the ESCAP member countries attended a conference in New Delhi from 16 to 23 August, following a preparatory meeting of senior civil servants. The object of the conference was to discuss and approve a plan of action to extend trade and trade cooperation in the region. The Commission represented the Community, and its delegate stressed the Community's resolve to maintain its liberal policy on international trade.

### UNCTAD

### **Trade and Development Board**

2.2.34. A session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board opened in Geneva on 28 August, to run until September 15. The session will be devoted mainly to preparing the agenda for the next UNCTAD Conference—the fifth—to be held in Manila in 1979.

### Ad hoc Intergovernmental Group on the Integrated Programme

2.2.35. The *ad hoc* Intergovernmental Group on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, approved by the Fourth UNC-TAD Conference held in Nairobi in May 1976, met in Geneva<sup>1</sup> from 10 to 14 June to review progress in this field (as regards both preparatory meetings and the Common Fund) and prepare a report for the Trade and Development Board.

### Transfer of technology

2.2.36. The Intergovernmental Group of Experts set up by UNCTAD to prepare a code of conduct on the transfer of technology held its sixth and final meeting in Geneva from 26 June to 7 July.

The Group was able to submit only an incomplete draft code since the various groups of countries held widely differing views on a number of key questions (content, legal status of the code, etc.), which therefore fall to be resolved by the United Nations Conference called by the General Assembly to negotiate the international code and take the decisions needed for its adoption. The Conference will take place in Geneva from 16 October to 10 November under the auspices of UNCTAD.

### **Restrictive business practices**

2.2.37. The special Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices (RBP), whose task is to prepare for negotiations on a multilaterally agreed code of equitable principles and rules for the control of practices harmful to international trade, particularly that of the developing countries, met in Geneva from 10 to 21 July.

Despite the relatively positive atmosphere of the meeting, the Group failed to overcome the basic differences between the views of the industrialized and the developing countries. In view of the number of points yet to be settled, the Group made no recommendations to the Trade and Development Board concerning the decision to be taken regarding arrangements for the negotiating conference as envisaged at Nairobi in 1976. As things stand it would be premature to call such a conference.

### International Atomic Energy Agency

# France-Euratom-IAEA safeguards agreement

2.2.38. On 19 July in Brussels, Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, acting on the

Point 2.2.18.

Commission's behalf, signed the Agreement negotiated between France, the European Atomic Energy Community and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the application in France of the safeguards on nuclear materials covered by the Agreement, with a view to ensuring that such materials are used for peaceful purposes. On 27 July the Agreement was signed by France's Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna and the Director-General of the IAEA.

Under the Agreement the IAEA safeguards will be applied in France, in close conjunction with Euratom controls, to nuclear materials which the French Government has made subject to the safeguards either by uniateral decision or by virtue of an international undertaking entered into by France or the Community (e.g. the Euratom-Canada Agreement).

# United Kingdom-Euratom-IAEA safeguards agreement

2.2.39. On 14 July the International Atomic Energy Agency was notified in writing by the Commission and the United Kingdom that the necessary procedures for the entry into force of the safeguards Agreement between the United Kingdom, the European Atomic Energy Community and the IAEA had been completed. The agreement, signed on 6 September 1976,<sup>1</sup> came into force on 14 August, one month after the date of notification.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

### **Council of Representatives**

2.2.40. At a meeting on 24 July the GATT Council again discussed Canada's withdrawal of tariff concessions under Article XXVIII(3) of the General Agreement, following the conversion into *ad valorem* duties of the Community's specific duties on lead and zinc.

None of the Council members expressed an opinion on the possible approaches contained in the report by the panel, particularly as regards calling on Canada to lower the level of its withdrawals, which the panel found excessive. The Council decided to reconsider the matter at its next meeting.

### Conference on the Law of the Sea

### **Resumption of seventh session**

2.2.41. The seventh session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, suspended on 19 May in Geneva after two months of negotiations,<sup>2</sup> resumed on 21 August in New York. It will continue until 15 September, and a number of points so far unresolved will be on the agenda, although it is unlikely that this session will see the end of the negotiations, which have been going on since 1973.

# Commercial policy

# Formulating and implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

### Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.42. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975 on unilateral import arrange-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 9-1976, point 2317.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.2.27.

ments in respect of State-trading countries,<sup>1</sup> the Commission has taken the following measures relaxing import restrictions:

*Italy-Hungary:* exceptional opening of an additional import quota for 'sisomicina' (antibiotic);<sup>2</sup>

Italy-Romania: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for tractors;  $^{3}$ 

*Italy-Czechoslovakia:* exceptional opening of an additional import quota for synthetic rubber;<sup>3</sup>

Benelux-China: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for gloves, including protective mittens and mitts for all trades;  $^3$ 

Benelux-Czechoslovakia: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for glassware;<sup>4</sup>

*Italy-Poland:* exceptional opening of an additional quota for ball bearings and parts thereof;<sup>4</sup>

Italy-German Democratic Republic: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for seamless tubes of iron or steel;<sup>4</sup>

*Italy-China:* exceptional opening of an additional import quota for men's flannel shirts;<sup>5</sup>

Benelux-German Democratic Republic: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for trousers.<sup>5</sup>

2.2.43. Also under the March 1975 Decision, the Council decided on 25 July<sup>6</sup> to open an additional quota for imports into Italy of woven fabrics of flax coming from Poland.

#### Investigation, surveillance and safeguard measures

Anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures

2.2.44. Apart from the anti-dumping measures adopted under the crisis plan for the steel industry,<sup>7</sup> in August the Commission initiated various anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures.

They concern rayon yarn originating in Greece,<sup>8</sup> polybutadiene-styrene originating in the German Democratic Republic and Romania,<sup>9</sup> vinyl acetate originating in the United States,<sup>10</sup> and filament lamps for lighting exceeding 28 volts originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland.<sup>11</sup>

The Commission decided, however, to determinate the anti-duming/anti-subsidy procedure concerning imports of kraft liner paper and board from the Soviet Union.<sup>12</sup>

### Safeguard measures

2.2.45. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975<sup>1</sup> on the import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries, the Commission decided in August that imports into the United Kingdom of certain iron and steel products from Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic would be subject, from 22 August, to the production of an import authorization issued by the competent authorities of the United Kingdom.<sup>13</sup>

### Trade agreements: tacit renewal or extension

2.2.46. On 25 July<sup>14</sup> the Council authorized the extension or tacit renewal of a number of trade agreements concluded by the Member States with other countries (third batch for 1978). These are agreements which have to be denounced between 1 August and 31 October 1978.

I.	OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.
2	OJ C 183 of 1.8.1978.
3	OJ C 193 of 11.8.1978.
4	OJ C 198 of 19.8.1978.
5	OJ C 218 of 14.9.1978.
6	OJ L 213 of 3.8.1978.
7	Point 2.2.51.
8	OJ C 197 of 18.8.1978.
9	OJ C 196 of 17.8.1978.
10	OJ C 200 of 22.8.1978.
п	OJ C 211 of 5.9.1978.
12	OJ C 174 of 21.7.1978.
13	OJ C 209 of 2.9.1978.
14	OJ L 225 of 16.8.1978.

#### Specific measures of commercial policy

Textiles

#### Negotiations

2.2.47. On 24 July a new agreement concerning trade in textiles between the Community and Bangladesh, was initialled. Since the level of imports of textiles from Bangladesh is not very high, the Agreement does not for the present fix any quantitative limits in advance and the provisions agreed upon are similar to those which had previously been negotiated with other countries with a comparable volume of trade, such as Indonesia or Haiti.

#### **Operation of the agreements**

2.2.48. On 21 August the Commission presented to the Council a proposal for a Regulation on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in nonmember countries. The object is to establish definitive rules up to 1982-for the purpose of applying the textile agreements initialled in December 1977 with a number of supplier countries—with regard to quantitative limits on exports from these countries to the Community.

2.2.49. In July and August the Commission adopted a number of measures on guantitative import restrictions, Community surveillance of imports, the introduction of safeguard measures and the opening of new or exceptional quotas.

On 19 July<sup>1</sup> the Commission adopted a Regulation concerning the adjustment-in accordance with the bilateral textiles agreement which has been initialled between the Community and Yugoslavia-of the Community's quantitative limits on imports of certain textile products (blouses and shirts) originating in Yugoslavia.

On 29 August<sup>2</sup> it adopted two other Regulations on Community surveillance of imports of certain textile products originating in Spain and Portugal; they specify certain official measures of administrative cooperation in trade in textiles between the Community and these two countries.

In July and August the Commission also adopted a number of safeguard measures. On 5 July<sup>3</sup> it adopted a Regulation making the imports of certain textile products originating in Greece subject to quantitative limits in the United Kingdom, France, and Italy. Owing in particular to the various forms of aid and refunds applied by Greece to textile exports, Community imports from that country are increasing significantly. The Commission, which, as regards its trade policy on textiles, must honour its commitments and ensure that the provisions adopted by the Council on 20 December 1977 are observed, therefore found itself obliged to take immediate action in order to prevent this increase from causing irreparable damage to Community producers. For similar reasons the same measure had to be extended to the three Benelux countries by Commission Regulation on 31 July.<sup>4</sup>

The Council later decided—on 11 August<sup>5</sup>—to maintain the quantitative restrictions introduced by the Commission on 5 July on imports into Italy, France and the United Kingdom of certain textile products originating in Greece; it took a similar decision on 29 August<sup>2</sup> in respect of textile products imported from Greece by the Benelux countries.

An arrangement was established with Greece on 18 July in order to regulate imports of textiles for 1978 and this arrangement provides for a double checking system for textile imports from Greece.

Following a request from the United Kingdom and in accordance with the bilateral textiles agreement which has been initialled between the Community and the Philippines, on 25 August<sup>6</sup> the Commission introduced

I	OJ	L 203	of	27.7.1978.

- OJ L 239 of 31.8.1978. 3 OJ L 185 of 7.7.1978.
- <sup>4</sup> OJ L 212 of 2.8.1978.
- 5

OJ L 224 of 15.8.1978. OJ L 238 of 30.8.1978. 6

regional quantitative restrictions on imports to the United Kingdom of trousers originating in the Philippines for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1978.

On 29 August<sup>1</sup> it amended the import arrangements for certain textile products originating in Taiwan; some of the Community quantitative quotas for 1978 needed to be increased.

On 8 August<sup>2</sup> the Commission adopted a Regulation establishing supplementary quotas for imports into the Community of certain textile products originating in certian non-member countries participating in the 1978 Berlin Trade Fair; the existing shares of Community quotas allocated to the Federal Republic of Germany might have been insufficient to meet the requirements of the trade fair.

#### Jute and hard fibres

2.2.50. The Agreement between the Community and Bangladesh<sup>3</sup> on trade in jute products, which was initialled on 23 July 1976,<sup>4</sup> was signed in Brussels on 11 July 1978, and enters formally into force with effect from 1 September 1978.

This Agreement, which has been applied de facto since 1976, runs until 31 December 1979, and gives Bangladesh the benefit of generalized tariff preferences for its exports of jute products to the Community. It also provides for voluntary restraint by Bangladesh on exports of certain jute products to the Community market, to take account of the largely regional problems besetting the Community jute industry. The limits agreed are significantly higher than those set under the similar agreement previously in force. The new Agreement also includes a substantial section dealing with cooperation between the parties to promote the consumption of jute products, which are faced with competition from synthetic substitutes; a joint committee on cooperation has been set up and will, as one of its tasks, foster contacts between representatives of trade, industry and research from the two sides.

# Steel products

2.2.51. The various aspects of the application of the steel industry crisis plan which was adopted in December 1977<sup>5</sup> and strengthened last June<sup>6</sup> were mentioned at the Council meeting on foreign affairs on 25 July. July and August also saw a number of decisions and other events concerning the external aspects of the plan.

#### Negotiation of arrangements with certain non-member countries

#### Agreements concluded

2.2.52. Negotiations on Trade in steel products were completed in July with the conclusion of arrangements with Australia and Poland. Their content is similar to that of arrangements already concluded with other non-member countries.

#### Negotiations in progress

2.2.53. Negotiations continued with South Korea for the conclusion of similar arrangements.<sup>7</sup>

#### Anti-dumping provisions

#### Anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures and duties

2.2.54. In July the Commission, acting under the crisis plan, made recommendations which:

(i) altered the amount of provisional or definitive duties imposed on certain iron and steel products<sup>8</sup> in order to

- 4
- Bull. EC 7/8-1976. point 2314.
- Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4. 6
- Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4. 7
- They were concluded on 18 September. OJ L 183 of 5.7.1978.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 244 of 6.9.1978.

OJ L 224 of 15.8.1978. OJ L 225 of 16.8.1978. 3

take account of revisions to the published base prices for these products;

(ii) imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on certain sheets and plates of iron and steel originating in Czechoslovakia, Japan, Poland and Spain,<sup>1</sup> on certain galvanized sheets and plates originating in Japan<sup>2</sup> and on certain angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel originating in Spain,<sup>3</sup>

(iii) suspended a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports or iron or steel coils for re-rolling originating in Australia.<sup>2</sup>

In addition, the Commission extended the provisional duty on imports of ferro-chromium originating in South Africa and in one Swedish firm to include imports from a second Swedish firm.<sup>4</sup>

As a result of arrangements reached by the Community with the exporting countries concerned, the Commission decided to terminate the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures concerning:

(i) imports of certain galvanized steel sheets and plates originating in Australia;<sup>5</sup>

(ii) certain sheets and plates of iron or steel originating in Australia and Hungry;<sup>5</sup>

(iii) iron or steel coils for re-rolling originating in Poland and Hungary;  $^{5}$ 

(iv) imports of wire rod originating in Australia, Poland and Hungary;  $^{5}$ 

(v) imports of U, I, or H angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded, originating in Hungary.<sup>5</sup>

#### Community import surveillance

2.2.55. The recommendations concerning Community surveillance of imports of steel products from non-member countries were issued by the Commission in July and August.

On 10 July<sup>6</sup> the list of products subject to Community surveillance was enlarged and the Commission's earlier recommendations concerning information to be supplied by importers were amended to cover some additional details. A further amendment on 16 August<sup>7</sup> concerns the additional information to be supplied by importers so that the future pattern of imports and the terms of the

transactions can be monitored more fully and more rapidly.

Following the conclusion of arrangements with Australia and Poland on 25 July<sup>8</sup> the Commission added these two countries to the list annexed to its recommendation of 9 March.<sup>9</sup>

#### Alignment prohibition

2.2.56. Another Commission decision was taken on 16 August as a result of the conclusion of arrangements with Australia and Poland.<sup>10</sup>

This includes these countries on the list annexed to its decision of 14 March<sup>9</sup>—prohibiting alignment on offers of iron and steel products originating in certain non-member countries—and specifies which products are covered by the arrangements.

#### **Other decisions**

2.2.57. The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council on 18 July, adopted a Decision on certain measures to be applied, in respect of State-trading countries, to trade in iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty, including pig iron, cast iron and high carbon ferro-manganese.

2.2.58. On 25 July<sup>11</sup> and 9 August<sup>12</sup> the Commission adopted three Decisions derogating from the ECSC High Authority rec-

I.	OJ L 195 of 20.7.1978.
2	OJ L 198 of 22.7.1978.
3	OJ L 203 of 27.7.1978.
4	OJ L 193 of 18.7.1978.
5	OJ C 184 of 2.8.1978.
6	OJ C 189 of 12.7.1978.
7	OJ L 231 of 23.8.1978.
8	OJ L 210 of 1.8.1978.
9	OJ L 73 of 15.3.1978.
10	OJ L 227 of 18.8.1978.
п	OJ L 237 of 29.8.1978.
12	OJ L 241 of 2.9.1978.

ommendation of 15 January 1964<sup>1</sup> concerning an increase in the protective duty on iron and steel products at the external frontiers of the Community. The first two concern the Maghreb and Mashreq countries, while the 9 August Decision relates to the six-monthly tariff measures.

# Mediterranean countries

#### **Overall Mediterranean approach**

2.2.59. During its session on 12 and 13 July the Economic and Social Committee<sup>2</sup> delivered its opinion on a Communication from the Commission to the Council containing guidelines concerning the development of the Mediterranean regions of the Community, together with certain measures relating to agriculture.3

#### Greece

2.2.60. The hundredth meeting of the EEC-Greece Association Committee was held in Brussels on 26 July.

Discussions mainly concerned a series of outstanding questions in the customs fields which have to be resolved rapidly since they are related to Greek accession.

2.2.61. The second EEC-Greece Financial Protocol, which was signed on 28 February 1977,<sup>4</sup> entered into force on 1 August 1978.<sup>5</sup>

### Turkey

2.2.62. On 5 July Parliament<sup>6</sup> passed a Resolution on the reactivation and updating of the EEC-Turkey Association and the present state and future prospects of relations

between Turkey and the European Community.

#### Malta

2.2.63. On 14 July the EEC-Malta Association Council decided on guidelines for cooperation between the European Economic Community and Malta on the basis of the Protocols signed in 1976.7

The purpose of this cooperation is to contribute towards the development of Malta by supplementing the country's own efforts, notably in the spheres of technical assistance and training, the development of production, tourism and scientific cooperation and also as regards infrastructure.

#### Spain

2.2.64. During its session on 12 and 13 July the Economic and Social Committee<sup>8</sup> adopted its study on the Community's relations with Spain.

#### Yugoslavia

2.2.65. In July the Commission transmitted to the relevant Council bodies a Communication on the guidelines for the negotiations which will be resumed in autumn with a view to concluding a new agreement with Yugoslavia.

In this Communication the Commission points out the need to find solutions which would increase trade stability and facilitate access to the Community market for

Point 2.3.21 and OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978. 7 Bull. EC 3-1976, point 2338.

OJ ECSC of 22.1.1964. 2

Point 2.3.78.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 50 of 28.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.2.31. OJ L 225 of 16.8.1978. 5

Point 2.3.81.

Yugoslav products, in view of the country's increasing trade deficit. The Commission will continue its work taking as a bais the provisions contained in the agreements already concluded with certain Mediterranean countries.

#### Israel

2.2.66. The EEC-Israel Joint Committee held its third session in Brussels on 13 July.

On this occasion both parties conducted a detailed examination of a number of difficulties affecting exports of Community products to Israel and of Israeli products to the Community; a group of experts will examine the technical aspects of this problem during September.

On the basis of the Declaration on this subject annexed to the Agreement, the Israeli delegation stressed the need for the Community to agree to its request that the reduction in customs duties on cirtrus fruits be increased to 80%. The Israeli delegation also asked that the procedure for reviewing the Agreement be initiated in accordance with Article 22 of the Agreement. Exploratory talks should be held on the matter in early autumn.

After adopting a recommendation on the promotion of cooperation in agriculture and fisheries,<sup>1</sup> the two parties noted that progress had been made in implementing scientific and industrial cooperation schemes, in line with the work of the working groups and the Joint Committee's recommendation on industrial cooperation.

2.2.67. On 18 July the Council approved, with respect to the Community, the EEC-Israel Joint Committee's draft recommendation on cooperation in agriculture and fisheries.

# ACP States and the OCT

Negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention

2.2.68. Ministerial negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention between the European Community and the African,

Caribbean and Pacific States<sup>2</sup> began on 24 July. These negotiations, which from September will be conducted by the Commission and the ACP ambassadors, should enable the new agreement to come into force on 1 March 1980, when the present Convention expires.

2.2.69. On 6 July the Commission transmitted to the Council a supplementary memorandum on sea-fishing in preparation for the negotiations. The memorandum concerns essentially the fishing activities of vessels flying the flags of the Member States of the Community in the waters of the ACP States, which activities will of necessity have an effect on the development of the fishing industry to the advantage of the ACP States themselves.

2.2.70. At its meeting on 12 and 13 July, the Economic and Social Committee<sup>3</sup> delivered its opinion on the 'implementation of the Lomé Convention—the road towards a new convention'.

### Lomé Convention

#### Accessions to the Convention

2.2.71. On 18 July the Council signified the agreement of the European Economic Community to the draft Decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers approving the accession to the ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé of the Solomon Islands.

In order that the Solomon Islands do not lose certain advantages, in particular financial, which they enjoy as an

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.67.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5. <sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.73.

OCT, the Council also agreed<sup>1</sup> the arrangements provided for by the Decision of 29 June 1976<sup>2</sup> on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community should apply provisionally to the Solomon Islands.

#### Export earnings

#### Stabex

2.2.72. On 14 July the Commission adopted a first instalment of 1977 transfers under the system for stabilizing export earnings set up under the Lomé Convention. These transfers, concerning four ACP States, involve six products and 15 874 802 EUA.

Recipient ACP State	Product	Amount of transfer in EUA
Benin	Cotton Palm oil	2 083 137 1 467 364
	Palm nut and kernel oil	1 211 826
Niger	Groundnuts Groundnut oil	2 412 379 7 383 280
Upper Volta Guinea-Bissau	Groundnuts Sawn wood	1 169 977 146 839

Total 15 874 802

The Commission also took a decision for 1976, transferring 848 489 EUA to compensate for a drop in earnings from gum arabic in the Republic of Mali.

It is also decided to grant two advances to the Republic of Senegal for 1978: the first (16 million EUA) is for groundnut oil, the second (3 million EUA) is for groundnut oilcake. This was the first use made of the provisions of the Convention enabling the ACP States to obtain advances to compensate for losses of earnings in the current year.

2.2.73. On 14 July the Commission took a series of transfer decisions for 1978 for an amount of 1463270 EUA concerning one overseas country and territory (OCT), and two former OCTs which are now independent.

Recipient OCT	Product	Amount of transfer in EUA
Belize	Sawn wood	202 714
Comoros	Ylang-ylang	170 596
	Copra	367 784
	Cloves	552 547
Jibuti	Raw hides, skins and leather	169 629
	Total	1 463 270

#### **European Development Fund**

#### New financing decisions

2.2.74. In July the Commission decided to finance the following projects on which favourable opinions have been given by the EDF Committee:

Third EDF (in
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Zaire — Penetungu-Lubutu road: 14 000 000

#### Fourth EDF

Zaire — retraining of teaching and technical staff attached to the National Vocation Training Institute (INPP) 770 000 Madagascar — training of extension workers and motivators for decentralized communities: 1 1 50 000 Surinam — multiannual training 1 500 000 programme: Cameroon - Djuttitsa tea-grow-2 840 000 ing project:

OJ L 203 of 27.7.1978. OJ L 176 of 1.7.1976.

<i>Kenya</i> — strengthening the health infrastructure of Machakos District:	2 300 000
Botswana — support for decen- tralized management of rural de- velopment:	1 810 000
Madagascar — development of health infrastructure:	2 590 000
<i>Chad</i> — improvement and extension of Moundou and Bongor lycées:	1 090 000
<i>Fiji</i> — Native Land Development Corporation project:	900 000
<i>Chad</i> — development of stock- farming: <i>Comoros</i> — promotion of poultry	3 200 000
farming:	300 000
<i>Cameroon</i> — rural development areas in North-east Bénoué:	4 203 000
<i>Burundi</i> — completion of the project to expand tea-growing and build a tea factory at Ijenda:	7 277 000
<i>Benin</i> — improvement of rural structures in Atakora province:	2 858 000
ACP States/OCT and OD — overall authorization for the com- mitment of 5 million EUA for the financing by accelerated procedure of the annual micro-	
project programme:	5 000 000
Kenya — Machakos district inte- grated development programme:	17 700 000
Cameroon — realignment of sec- tion of the Douala-Edea railway:	10 000 000
Samoa — construction of the Magiagi hydro-electric scheme:	2 353 000
<i>Fiji, Tonga, Samoa</i> — regional tele- communications network:	4 300 000
Sao Tome and Principe — supply of equipment:	300 000

<i>Seychelles</i> — meteorological sta- tion:	150 000
Caribbean — (Antigua) — North shore water distribution project:	430 000
Caribbean (Regional project) — Caribbean regional tourism study:	200 000
Sierra Leone — establishment of an Industrial Project Develop-	
ment Unit in the Mano River Union Secretariat:	900 000

#### **Exceptional aid**

2.2.75. On 14 July the Commission decided to grant exceptional aid of 1 600 000 EUA to help in the fight against foot and mouth disease in Botswana. The Community's aid will contribute to financing on-the-spot research work and the local manufacture of vaccines needed to stem the current outbreak.

2.2.76. On 1 and 2 August the Commission decided to grant exceptional aid of 20 000 EUA to Benin—for supplies of fishing nets to the disaster victims of the village of Aguegues—and of 15 000 and 260 000 EUA to Sudan—for the purchase of tea and supplies of fuel.

2.2.77. On 4 July Parliament<sup>1</sup> passed a Resolution on parliamentary control of financial operations of the EDF.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.8 and OJ C 182 of 31.1.1978.

# Other countries

### Industrialized countries

#### Japan

Visit of the Japanese Prime minister to the Commission

2.2.78. The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Takeo Fukuda, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Mr Sunao Sonoda, and the Finance Minister, Mr Tatsuo Murayama, paid an official visit to the Commission on 18 July.

The Prime Minister and the President of the Commission had an informal private talk, which was followed by a special meeting of the Commission attended by Mr Fukuda and his ministerial colleagues.

In the course of the exchange of views which took place, both sides stressed their desire to reinforce the relationship between Japan and the Community; as major participants in the world trading system, it was necessary that they should deepen the level of their mutual understanding so that further progress could be made towards attaining their common objectives.

Mr Jenkins explained the major developments taking place within the Community (direct elections to Parliament, the results of the European Council in Bremen, and prospect for the enlargement of the Community). On the Japanese side particular reference was made to developments in the world economic and trade situation. Mr Fukuda stressed the need to avoid a repetition of the disastrous experience of the early thirties and the contribution Japan was making towards the restimulation of world economic activity. He was confident that Japan would be able to achieve its target of a 7% rise in gross national product. Japan was preoccupied, however, by the present instability of the international monetary system. The Prime Minister welcomed the fact that the Community had now come out with ideas for a zone of monetary stability in Europe.

Among the other topics covered, the Commission stressed that considerable efforts needed to be made by Japan in order to help bring about an improvement in the international economic situation, in accordance with the declaration at the conclusion of the Bonn Summit. Attention was called to the differences which still remained on important issues between the Community and Japan in the Tokyo Round of trade negotiations, in particular the inadequacy of the Japanese tariff offer and the need for a safeguards mechanism which included the possibility of selective application. Mr Fukuda expressed the concern of his Government to secure the ending of the trade restrictions which had been instituted in earlier years and which particularly affected Japan.

As regards bilateral trade and payments issues, it was noted that some improvement had been shown in recent months' trade statistics. It would be necessary in the early autumn to examine bilaterally how far the expectations set out in the joint Community-Japan statement of 24 March 1978<sup>1</sup> had been realized in practice. The primary concern of the Community remained that of ensuring a major turn-round in the payments balance and better access to the Japanese market, especially for manufactured goods. Mr Fukuda drew attention to the favourable trend in Community exports to Japan so far this year. After their meeting Mr Fukuda and Mr Jenkins gave a joint press conference.

### ECSC-Japan Contact Group

2.2.79. The ECSC-Japan Contact Group met in Brussels on 24 and 25 July.

The main topics discussed were the general situation in the steel market and the outlook, the steps taken or planned under the Community crisis programme and the implementation of the steel arrangement with Japan, in particular the observation of price discipline.

### **Developing countries**

#### Asia

#### Asean

2.2.80. The second session of the dialogue between the Member States' Permanent Re-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1978, point 1.1.4.

presentatives and the Commission on the one hand, and the Ambassadors of the five ASEAN countries accredited to Brussels, on the other, was held in Brussels on 11 July.<sup>1</sup>

Work concentrated on preparing the ministerial meeting which is to be held on 20 November. The Ambassadors finalized the agenda for this meeting and had discussions on various questions of procedure and organization.

They stressed that the Ministers' decision to provide an institutional setting for their meetings illustrated their political will to cooperate properly.

### State-trading countries and CMEA

#### **CMEA**

2.2.81. In accordance with the joint communiqué issued after Mr Haferkamp's<sup>2</sup> visit to Moscow in May this year, a meeting of experts took place in Brussels from 25 to 28 Julv.

The delegation of experts from the CMEA Secretariat and the member countries of the CMEA was led by Mr A. Velkov, Deputy Secretary, and that of the Communities by the Director-General for External Relations at the Commission.

The experts had discussions on the scope and terms of a cooperation agreement. In preparation for future meetings, the two delegations reported to their respective authorities on these discussions.

2.2.82. During its session on 12 and 13 July, the Economic and Social Committee<sup>3</sup> adopted its study on relations between the Community and State-trading countries.

# **Diplomatic relations**

2.2.83. On 24 July<sup>4</sup> the President of the Council and the President of the Commission received His Excellency Mr Peter Ayodele Afolabi (Federal Republic of Nigeria), who presented his letters of credence in his capacity as head of his country's mission to the EEC. He succeeds Mr Gabriel Oyaletor Ijewere, who has been appointed to other duties.

On 25 July<sup>4</sup> the two Presidents received Their Excellencies Mr Nelson Thompson Mizere (Republic of Malawi) and Mr Callixte Hatungimana (Rwandese Republic), who presented their letters of credence as their countries' representatives, heads of mission, to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC). They succeed Mr Timon S. Mangwazu (Malawi) and Mr Callixte Habamenshi (Rwanda), who have been appointed to other duties.

Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.2.75. Bull. EC 5-1978, point 1.2.3.

<sup>2</sup> 3

Point 2.3.82.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 191 of 10.8.1978.

European policy

# 3. Institutional and political matters

# Institutional developments — European policy

#### Election of the European Parliament

2.3.1. At its sitting on 4 July,<sup>1</sup> Parliament endorsed the Council proposal that the first direct elections to the European Parliament should be held from 7 to 10 June 1979. On 25 July the Council took the formal decision setting the dates of the elections.<sup>2</sup>

#### Establishment of an Administrative Tribunal of the European Communities

2.3.2. At the meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Justice on 26 November 1974, the Council agreed to the principle of setting up a court of first instance to hear litigation between the institutions and their staff, and asked the Commission to submit proposals.<sup>3</sup> The Commission accordingly sent to the Council on 4 August a proposal to amend the Staff Regulations of Officials and Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Communities and to establish an Administrative Tribunal of the European Communities.

The main features of the proposed new Tribunal are as follows:

(i) The Tribunal is to have jurisdiction at both first and final instance as regards questions of fact and at first instance as to questions of law;

(ii) Before a case is taken to the Tribunal, the preliminary procedures must be complied with (complaint to the appointing authority);

(iii) Legal representation is optional, and the appellant may plead his case personally or may be assisted or represented by any person of his choice or by any trade union or staff association within the terms of the Staff Regulations, duly empowered so to act;

(iv) The Tribunal may at any time attempt a conciliation between the parties; (v) Decisions of the Tribunal are to be binding on the parties and are to be enforceable in manner provided in Article 192 of the EEC Treaty;

(vi) The rules of procedure are to be adopted by the Court on a proposal from the Tribunal, subject to approval by the Council;

(vii) An appeal may be brought before the Court of Justice to have a decision of the Tribunal set aside on grounds of a substantial formal defect, for violation of the Treaties, for violation of the Staff Regulations or for violation of any other material rule or principle of law;

(viii) Appeals, which must be filed within two months from notification of the Tribunal's decision, are to have no suspensory effect. But the Court of Justice may order a stay of execution;

(ix) If the Court sets aside a decision of the Tribunal, it may either remit the case to the Tribunal or give final judgment on the merits.

# Organization and operation of the Court of Justice

2.3.3. The Court of Justice has been obliged by its ever increasing workload to hold extensive discussions on the reorganization measures which it considers essential if it is to continue carrying out conscientiously and expeditiously the tasks assigned to it by the Treaties. In the memorandum which the Court has forwarded to the Council, it also made allowance for the effect of certain future events, notably the accession of Greece, Portugal and Spain, and the entry into force of certain conventions – in particular the Community Patent Convention — which will extend the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Court considered it preferable at this stage not to submit concrete proposals to the Council regarding the wording for the provisions in question, but to suggest in broad terms what action it would like to see taken.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.30.

Bull. EC 11-1974, point 1102.

It takes the view that the majority of the reforms envisaged would not require actual revision of the Treaties, but simply action by the Council in accordance with its powers under the fourth paragraph of Article 165, the third paragraph of Article 166 and Article 188 of the EEC Treaty and the corresponding provisions of the ECSC and EAEC Treaties. The desired changes could be achieved either by increasing the number of judges and advocates-general and amending certain provisions in the Treaties relating to the structure of the Court, or by means of changes in the rules of procedure, which would have to be drawn up by the Court and approved by the Council.

# Institutions and organs of the Communities

# Parliament

# Part-session in Luxembourg from 3 to 7 July

2.3.4. During Parliament's July sittings<sup>1</sup> the main topics of the dialogue between the Community institutions were the presentation of the preliminary draft general budget of the Communities for 1979 and the statement by the President of the Council on the work programme of the German Presidency for the current half-year. Approval of the Council's proposal that the first election to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage should be held between 7 and 10 June 1979 marked the end of a process which the House, like the other institutions, emphasized as being a signal political event for the future of the Community.

Parliament devoted several debates to problems connected with the development of the customs union and to the structural crisis besetting the shipbuilding industry. The examination of some Commission proposals occasioned another debate on fisheries policy. On the agricultural side, the House endorsed the Commission proposal concerning a five-year programme for a common measure for forestry in certain dry Mediterranean zones of the Community (Italy and France).<sup>2</sup> The House also approved, but strictly as a temporary measure, the Commission's proposal to authorize the United Kingdom to grant national aid to milk producers in Northern Ireland until the end of the 1978/79 milk year.

Energy policy matters debated were the implementation of a Community aid system for intra-Community trade in power station coal and progress made in the enrichment of uranium. The House unanimously reiterated its concern, already voiced on numerous occasions, over the competition rules in air transport. Several social policy matters were also discussed in the wake of the Council meeting on 29 June.<sup>3</sup> On the subject of environmental protection, Parliament passed a Resolution on the proposal relating to the packaging and labelling of solvents, while an oral question on the preservation of birds set off a very lively debate. Several technical re-

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.29.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This report was prepared from *Le point de la session* published by Parliament's Secretariat. The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 182 of 31.7.1978 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 232. 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

European Progressive Democrats, COM = Communistsand Allies; B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, <math>F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK == United Kingdom.

 $<sup>^2\,</sup>$  OJ C 117 of 20.5.1978 and Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.60.

ports relating to the budget were adopted: the Sixth Financial Report on the EAGGF; Parliamentary control of European Development Fund financial operations; carry-over of appropriations. Several debates were given over to external relations, including one on Community relations with Turkey and a question to the Council on progress made in ratifying the Financial Protocol with Portugal. Lastly, the House turned, once again, to the defence of human rights.

#### The elections

(4 July)

2.3.5. In approving the Council's proposal concerning the dates of the first election, Parliament's Resolution stressed that this 'fulfils a deep-felt desire of the peoples of the Member States to take an active part in the construction of Europe, and represents the achievement of the aim constantly pursued by the European Parliament for over twenty years to hold such direct elections'.

Presenting the report, Mr Patijn (S/NL) recalled that this proposal completed a process which had lasted three years and, what was still more important, initiated a henceforth automatic process: elections to the European Parliament every five years! But, if the election was an essential fact, he added, Community policy, meaning the very object of the vote, had to have substance.

One of the specific points made by members during the debate was the need for active participation by the electorate, which must be fostered by mobilizing all means of information to get the European citizens to go to the polls next June. In several speeches mention was made of the powers of the future Parliament: Mr Yeats (*EDP*/IRL) felt that the election must not be played down on the pretext that Parliament's powers were limited. They were indeed substantial in certain fields and legitimization by the people would give Parliament greater political weight. For the French Communists, Mr Porcu said that his party was determined to take a full part in the preparations for the election, which was a step, but only a timid step, towards the democratization of the Community. The Communists would take care

Parliament

to see that Parliament's powers were not surrepticiously extended at the expense of national sovereignty.

#### Budget

Presentation of preliminary draft of 1979 (3 July)

2.3.6. Presenting the preliminary draft of the budget proposed by the Commission,<sup>1</sup> Mr Tugendhat described it as 'modest' and stressed the need to consider the present difficult climate, which called for caution in the matter of public expenditure.

This budget, a selective one, concentrates on what are considered to be important projects and activities for the Community. EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure rises relatively little, while there are larger increases for agricultural structures, industrial policy and development aid, with very marked increases for social policy and energy policy. In contrast, no very substantial increase is proposed for the Regional Fund, even though the reduction of regional imbalances is one of the Commission's top priorities since there was a considerable increase in the 1978 budget. Compulsory expenditure totals 11 541 million u.a. (some three guarters of the total) for commitments, an increase of 11.4% compared with 1978, while 'non-compulsory' expenditure come out at 3 126 million u.a., an increase of 33.2%, where the maximum rate is 11.4%.

After a chapter-by-chapter review of the Commission's proposals, Mr Tugendhat stressed that 'the Commission is fully aware of, and determined to maintain, its role as the initiator in the Community, and its role as the originator of grand designs... but in the present circumstances the economic situation is not one that enables us in every case to be as ambitious as we like'.

After Mr Tugendhat's statement, the group spokesmen in general did not spare their criticism. They complained that the budget presented by the Commission did not properly perform its 'economic function', which according to Mr Bangemann (L/D), the general rapporteur, meant that in difficult times the public sector should take over from the private sector. While the comments

Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.97.

of Lord Bruce (UK) for the Socialist Group struck a predominantly hostile note, the spokesmen for the other groups-Mr Spinelli (COM/I), Mr Cointat (EDP/F), Mr Aigner (C-D/D) and Mr Shaw (C/UK)—were less categorical in their judgments and found that the Commission had made a great effort to present a balanced preliminary draft consonant with the economic situation in the Community. Mr Lange (S/D), Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, urged that Parliament be involved in the initial preparation of the budget. Answering some criticism of the European Council, which 'is in no way a budgetary authority', for the part it had played in respect of the Regional Fund endowment in particular, Mr Lange said that it was inevitable that the budgetary authority-Council and Parliament-should clash with the 'legislative' power-the Council. He felt that there was no cause to blame the European Council. which was simply the Council in another guise and which, as a Community institution, was bound to argue with Parliament.

Winding up the debate, Mr Tugendhat said that while he understood the reasons behind members' criticisms, 'politics being the art of the possible', it would have been pointless to make proposals which would have had no chance of being accepted. The presentation and discussion of the draft general budget established by the Council<sup>1</sup> have been put on the agenda for Parliament's September sittings.

# Sixth Financial Report on the EAGGF (4 July)

2.3.7. Parliament adopted a report presented by Mr Früh (C-D/D), which analysed the contents of the Commission's financial report on EAGGF operations in 1976. Having noted that implementation of the common was being agricultural policy seriously hampered by currency fluctuations, Parliament considered that 'one of the conditions for solving these problems would be the gradual, general extension of the EUA to the agricultural section of the budget'. In its Resolution the House felt that 'appropriate measures in the areas of market policy, structural policy and in the social and economic sectors must be taken to put an end to costly and persistent surpluses of certain agricultural products if the common agricultural policy is not to be jeopardized'.

Control of the EDF (4 July)

2.3.8. The European Development Fund, born of the fourth part of the Treaty of Rome concerning the association of the Community with overseas countries and territories, was created for the purpose of granting financial and technical assistance to those countries in order to support their economic development. It was initially embodied in the EEC-AASM<sup>2</sup> Association under the Yaoundé Convention and is now part of the Lomé Convention (EEC-ACP). Four Funds have so far been created and the fifth will take over when the Lomé Convention is renewed in 1980.

Presenting his report, Mr Bangemann (L/D), given the highly political nature of the tasks performed by the Commission in managing the EDF, stressed the importance of Parliamentary control; the House having to check that the resources employed were commensurate with the objectives set for development. Mr Bangemann hoped that the Community would adopt a clearcut position on the principle of including the fifth EDF in the budget, even before the negotiations opened for renewal of the Lomé Convention.

In his reply, Mr Tugendhat indicated that, having already proposed when the fourth EDF was set up that it should be financed by own resources, the Commission was formally committed to including the fifth EDF in the budget.

Parliament adopted the proposal for a Resolution contained in Mr Bangemann's report.

Point 2.3.94.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> AASM: Associated African States and Madagascar.

#### Work programme of the German Presidency (4 July)

2.3.9. In his capacity as the new President of the Council, Mr Genscher, the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, presented the work programme of the German Presidency for the second half of this year.

Turning first to external relations, a sphere in which the Community will have to make fresh progress in the months ahead in order to play its part with the United States and the other industrialized democracies in this now completely interdependent world, the President picked out the main subjects of political cooperation: the North-South Dialogue, especially within UNCTAD, the discussions for renewal of the Lomé Convention and conclusion of the GATT negotiations.

In the GATT negotiations, the object must be to reverse the trend towards protectionism and here the Community must be prepared to accept the structural changes entailed by the liberalization of markets.

Speaking of Africa, the President advocated an overall African policy which would give the Lomé Convention its essential political complement. One might well ask whether, after being freed from European colonization, Africa was not at present moving into a new dependence.

Mr Genscher also considered the question of enlargement. It was up to the Community, he said, to complete the main accession negotiations with Greece, open negotiations with Portugal and set the scene for starting negotiations with Spain. Enlargement would, however, demand more of the institutions. Mr Genscher was therefore in favour of using the possibility of majority voting within the Council so as to boost its decisionmaking capacity. He further recommended that the future Member States should participate in the political cooperation of the Nine on the foreign policy front.

On economic and monetary matters, the President indicated that the Council will have to consider the economic and monetary action programme for 1979, part of the five-year programme proposed by the Commission<sup>2</sup> to secure more harmonization in the economic development of the Member States and thus reopen the way towards economic and monetary union. Concerning structural change in the economy, Mr Genscher stressed that it was primarily for the economic agents to bring it about: 'Let us beware of the illusion that structural change can be planned and set off by government or supranational authorities'.

In conclusion he stated his conviction that a Parliament elected by universal suffrage would be a new power throughout the Community.

Speaking for the European Conservative Group, Mr Rippon (UK) put a question to the Council about preparing a common strategy for economic recovery. He called for a 'Marshall Plan' of economic development for the countries applying for Community membership and the least-developed regions of the Community.

Mr Genscher's statement was by and large well received. But during the debate most of the speakers pointed out that the President had laid the emphasis on external problems whereas at the moment it was the Community's internal difficulties which required immediate attention. The speakers set much hope on the outcome of the European Council in Bremen for economic recovery and progress towards economic and monetary union. Members noted, in particular, that the President had, mentioning the special responsibility of the Presidency, expressed the hope that more decisions might be taken by majority vote and that there be more transparency in Council decisions.

Replying to speakers, Mr Genscher told Mr Rippon that the Council felt it was too early to talk of an economic recovery programme, on the lines of the Marshall Plan. The Community's scope for action had its limits. Nevertheless the Council would carefully consider any Commission proposal for reducing regional disparities. Mr Genscher also stressed that the Presidency intended to make every effort to promote a policy of growth with stability and emphasized the need to adapt to structural change.

Speaking for the Commission, Mr Ortoli said that the Community must not be dazzled by its successes outside but should aim towards economic and monetary union, for which the Commission had proposed a fiveyear plan with three objectives: convergence of policies for better growth, achievement of the common market and the solution of structural problems (energy, growth sectors and the transition in crisis sectors).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC. 10-1977, point 1.2.1.

# Customs union (4 and 5 July)

2.3.10. Parliament discussed two oral ques-

tions put by Mr Nyborg (EPD/DK) on achievement of the customs union, with special reference to the free movement of goods.

In his reply, the Council President, Mr von Dohnanyi reaffirmed the resolve expressed at the European Council in Copenhagen last April that 'further progress should be made to eliminate obstacles to the free movement of goods within the Community'.<sup>1</sup> He then highlighted the important progress which had in fact been made: a hundred Directives had already been adopted relating to the elimination of technical barriers to trade.<sup>2</sup> Harmonization of customs regulations was well under way. Lastly, he denied the questioner's suggestion that because of administrative and technical obstructions, only a very few branches of industry were benefitting from the advantages of the common market.

Speaking for the Commission, Mr Davignon struck a less optimistic note, finding that for many Commission proposals, the decisions were a long time coming (as, for example, in the matter of tax exemption for small parcels), which confirmed the inadequacy of the procedures.

He therefore had the following suggestions to make:

(i) the Council's working groups assigned to deal with these matters should meet more frequently;

(ii) when views differed, the groups should refer the matter to the Permanent Representatives Committee and the Council so that the political decision could be taken (this point has just been accepted by the German Presidency in its preliminary talks with the Commission);

(iii) every six months a list of matters outstanding should be drawn up together with a report on progress made towards customs union.

At the end of the debate, the House adopted the proposal for a Resolution tabled by Mr Schwörer on behalf of the Christian Democrats urging the Council to make up for lost time in regard to the decisions on proposals which had been submitted to it several years ago relating to harmonization of national laws governing duties and taxes.

### Shipbuilding

(5 July)

2.3.11. Shipbuilding is going through a structural crisis with supply outstripping demand. The Commission has decided to work out a comprehensive strategy for the industry<sup>3</sup> which would have to be supported by national policies and Community incentives and assistance.

The report presented by Mr Prescott (S/UK) commended the Commission for having begun to study this problem and for setting priorities, even though the proposals were still too vague, particularly on the question of redundancies. It hoped that for each of the measures taken to help the industry, a careful and exhaustive study would first be made in order to consider all the possible options.

In the Resolution Parliament recognizes that Community shipvards must be reorganized with inevitably some reduction in capacity and that measures should be planned which could boost demand; the House stresses that cooperation should be at international level and urged that guidelines should be evolved in the form of more concrete proposals. The opinion also draws attention to the serious consequences of reorganization for the regions and from the social angle and suggests that 'consideration should be given to the possibility of concluding readaptation agreements for the workers in the shipbuilding industry, by analogy with the provisions of the ECSC Treaty'. The House stressed the need for a maritime policy to embrace the interdependent sectors of shipping, shipbuilding and repairing and trade policy. Lastly, it considered that if 'no international agreement is reached, the Community will have to review its whole shipbuilding policy, and also study the possibility of orders based on exercising Community preferences'.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.2.2 (Section 5 of 'Conclusions of the Presidency').

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, points 2.1.11 and 2.1.19; 11-1977, points 1.3.6 to 1.3.8; Supplement 7/77 — Bull. EC.

The debate revealed two basic approaches: one, liberal, which contended that there must be an end to national subsidies and that it was the responsibility of the shipvards to reduce capacity, and the other, advocating more dirigisme which argued for a common shipbuilding policy based on clearcut objectives and close concertation between the Community and the Member States. When it came to the vote, many amendments to the 26-point draft Resolution gave rise to some sometimes quite heated exchanges. Among these was the amendment tablec by the Socialist group to the effect that in the short term recourse must be had to subsidies for the shipbuilding industry and that a decision should therefore be taken to set up an intervention fund. Another amendment-urging the Commission to study the possibility of introducing a Community preference-was also approved.

In reply to the many speakers, Mr Davignon considered it essential to correct the inevitability of events; first reject the policy of retreat and then determine how to piece together the elements of the problem in order to define the action which Europe must take. Those were the principles which had guided the Commission's thinking.

To avoid any ambiguity, Mr Davignon explained that:

(i) the Commission's Communication was not a programme defining exactly how the shipbuilding industry was to be rescued, but simply a platform to serve as the basis for actual operations;

(ii) the figure of 2.4 million  $cgrt^{1}$  mentioned in the paper as the probable tonnage of ships to be built in Community yards in 1980 was simply a guide (it had been worked out by the industry itself) and was not a target for the Commission.

One of the main lines of the policy to be followed by the Community was to get back to 'some market common sense', meaning a situation in which ships were sold at the most competitive price and not, as was now happening, below cost price.

Lastly, Mr Davignon recognized that the social aspects of reorganizing the industry were not only important; they were fundamental. He pointed out, however, that there could be no effective policy of reorganization unless it was harnessed to a drive for economic recovery.

#### Energy

Uranium enrichment (5 July)

2.3.12. Lord Bessborough (C/UK) and other members asked the Commission about progress made by the two European companies, Eurodif (French process of enrichment by gaseous diffusion) and Urenco (British process by ultracentrifuging) in developing the two methods of enriching uranium, the aim being to achieve sufficiency for the Community in that field.

In his reply Mr Brunner gave the following details: the present target for 1985 in enrichment capacity was 85 GW<sup>2</sup> (as against the 160 GW figure put forward in 1975). Production was now running at about 24 GW, nearly half that of the United States. In 1985, the Community would still be some way behind the Americans. But the lowering of the targets implied that there was now no longer any cause for concern over the Community's degree of self-sufficiency. Although today 99% of enriched uranium (and 80% of natural uranium) was imported, by 1985 production would cover three quarters of requirements (9000 tonnes by the Urenco process, 11 000 tonnes by Eurodif). Furthermore supply contracts would have been concluded with non-member countries with the result that the market would become a buyer's market thus having a favourable effect on prices.

#### Radiation injuries at the Ispra Joint Research Establishment (5 July)

2.2.13. Following incidents alleged to have occurred at the Ispra Joint Research Establishment, as reported in an article published by *Der Spiegel*, Mrs Walz (C-D/D) and other members asked the Commission for some explanation.

Mr Brunner admitted that an Ispra employee had been slightly contaminated last April. The contamination had

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  cgrt = compensated gross registered tonnage.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Gigawatt (GW) = 1000 million watts.

been 10% below the maximum permissible limit and had disappeared in 48 hours. He therefore disputed the validity of the article in question. There had been no emanation of plutonium and no pollution of water. A sand/gravel filter had been slightly contaminated. The filter had been replaced, even though this was not absolutely necessary, which showed how much importance the Commission attached to safety.

# Intra-Community trade in coal (5 and 6 July)

2.3.14. Parliament approved the targets set by the Commission in its Communication on the introduction of a Community aid system for intra-Community trade in power station coal (120 million EUA for 1979-81 should enable power stations to but an extra 25 million tonnes of coal).<sup>1</sup>

The report presented by Mr Ibrügger (S/D) hoped that more details would be forthcoming concerning costs and control. Parliament considered it 'essential that production of coal, which is the Community's largest indigenous source of energy, should at least be maintained at its present level' and that 'financial aid to support intra-Community trade in power station coal may be one of the effective means of maintaining coal production capacity'. The House also adopted an amendment requesting the Commission to present a formal proposal within the next few months.

#### Air transport

(6 and 7 July)

2.3.15. On behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group, Mr Kofoed (DK) asked the Commission whether it thought that air fares in all their present diversity were comprehensible and reasonable for the individual consumer.

Mr Vredeling acknowledged that the present system could be improved, but said that the Commission was not yet in a position to give a definite opinion. He told the House that the Commission intended to promote application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty to air transport. In its Resolution, Parliament called on the Commission to present, by 1 January 1979, practical proposals for rules on competition in air transport.

### **Fisheries** policy

(6 and 7 July)

2.3.16. On the basis of four reports compiled by Mr Hughes (S/UK) and one by Mr Lemp (S/D), Parliament reviewed three fishery Agreements between the Community and Sweden, the Faroe Islands and Norway, together with a series of fishery measures planned by the Commission. Dealing with herring in certain zones, these measures are for conservation and management in respect of Canadian vessels in Greenland waters, the introduction of catch quotas for herring and the allocation of catches in the Norwegian zone as in the Faroe Islands zone.<sup>2</sup>

Following the breakdown of negotiations within the Council, the Commission is proposing that the eight Member States which have indicated, as the Commission hoped, that they will introduce fishing plans (only the United Kingdom is against this), should begin to apply them on an *ad hoc* basis.

The initial arrangement presented by the Commission derives from this approach and provides a fishing plan for herring from 1 July to 31 December 1978 off the west coast of Ireland and based on the revised quotas presented by the Commission in January 1978, namely 10 000 tonnes for Ireland, 4 000 tonnes for the Netherlands and 10 000 tonnes for Germany. The plan also spells out the number of vessels which will be authorized to fish for herring in that zone during that period and the maximum catches which each boat may take.

These measures were in the main welcomed by the rapporteur, who took the opportunity to restate the policy which Parliament would like to see applied for fisheries: (i) a policy of conservation of fish stocks based on the most comprehensive scientific data available;

(ii) management policies based on quotas and surveillanced of techniques and fishing gear in precisely demarcated zones;

Parliament

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>+</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978 point 1.5.6.

OJ L 211 of 27.7.1978.

(iii) the need to reduce to a minimum the economic social problems confronting the regions most dependent on the fishery industry as a result of the adaptation of Community fishing activity to the demands of conservation;

(iv) the need to monitor effectively and register catches of species under quota.

Lastly, the rapporteur welcomed the Commission's intention to introduce licences 'to facilitate the policing of the fish plan'.

The second proposal fixes the allocation of quotas for Canada in the waters west of Greenland, the Davis Straits and Baffin Bay being for certain stocks administered jointly by Canada and the Community. The rapporteur approved the main lines of the Regulation but held that no measures could be considered for granting quotas to Canadian vessels unless, at the same time, quotas were allocated for Community vessels fishing in Canadian waters.

Three other proposals concern allocation, between the Member States, of herring quotas for 1978 as a ratio of the main stocks in Community waters and of catches in Norwegian waters north of 62°N and in the waters of the Faroe Islands.

The history behind these proposals is one of general overfishing of North Sea herring to such an extent there is now an imminent danger of exhausting this species. The proposals also include a ban on herring fishing off the west of Scotland and in the Mourne and Manx reserves until 31 December 1978 with no change in the zero quota in the North Sea and in existing quotas for herring in the western Celtic Sea, the Irish Sea and off the west of Ireland. The rapporteur endorsed all these arrangements with certain reservations concerning the details.

In the light of Mr Hughes' report, the House also considered two fishing Agreements concluded by the Community with Sweden and with the Faroe Islands. Though it highlights the purely perfunctory nature of Parliament's being consulted on agreements which have already been in force since the date they were signed, the report recommends Parliament to approve them.

The last proposal contains an Agreement between the Community and Norway, the negotiations on reciprocal fishing rights now being complete. The report by Mr Lemp, for whom Mr Klinker (C-D/D) deputized in the debate, approved the draft Regulation but subject to cer-

Parliament

tain reservations, notably on the grounds of its vagueness and limited scope.

The debate on the reports presented by Mr Hughes and Mr Lemp enabled three Irish members, Mr Brosnan (EPD), Mr Kavanagh (S) and Mr McDonald (C-D) to voice their concern over the consequences for Irish fishermen of the Commission's proposals for herring; they felt that losses incurred should be offset by social measures at Community level. Certain statistics on fish reserves quoted by the experts were queried. Lord Kennet (S/UK) contended that if drastic measures were necessary now, it was because governments had all too long refused to follow the recommendations of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. He also emphasized that in view of the forthcoming second enlargement of the Community, fishery problems must be more carefully appraised than they were the first time.

At the end of the debate, Parliament adopted the proposals for Resolutions tabled by the rapporteurs. Answering various questions, Mr Vredeling said that the figures supplied by the biologists were at all events the best the Commission had and must not be made the butt of political speculation. Concerning the social measures to be considered, Mr Vredeling felt that the Social Fund should be able to intervene to help the fishermen involved. Lastly, with regard to the unilateral measures adopted by the United Kingdom, if the form in which they had been applied was inacceptable, it must be conceded, paradoxically, that they did follow the lines recommended by the Commission, which would seem to prove that, discounting any question of prestige, an agreement should be possible.

#### Social policy

(6 and 7 July)

2.3.17. Commenting on the results of the Council meeting of Social Affairs Ministers

on 29 June,<sup>1</sup> Mr Vredeling expressed disappointment over the Council's failure to adopt the Commission's proposal concerning action by the Social Fund to help unemployed young people.<sup>2</sup>

Eight Member States had approved the proposal, the ninth, France, had rejected it, one of the contentions being that it would be unproductive since the question did not fall within the Community's competence. Mr Vredeling's view was that it was more productive to spend money to get young people working than to compensate them when they had no jobs. As for Community competence, this had been reaffirmed at top level, at the European Councils in London and Copenhagen. The Vice-President hoped that the European Council in Bremen would tackle the problem.<sup>3</sup>

#### Unemployment among young people and the Tripartite Conference

2.3.18. Echoing this statement, Parliament adopted a Resolution moved by Mr Albers (S/NL) and other members in which it expresses 'its deep dismay at the Council's inability to reach a decision. It warns of the negative effect this inability to reach a decision will have on public opinion in view of the expectations which have been raised by the considerable publicity given to the proposed Community measures'.

Another report presented by Mr Albers dealt with preparations for the next Tripartite Conference with the two sides of industry scheduled for November 1978. It calls urgently for transmittal of all the preparatory material announced by the Commission and the summary document which Parliament wished to examine very carefully. It was recommended in the report that if this paper was still unavailable it would appear advisable to reconsider the original date for the Conference and give serious thought to postponing it until the spring of 1979. The House also called 'for the submission without delay of practical and flexible proposals, which take account of justified social interests, to enable the Member States to reduce unemployment and stimulate economic activity'.

#### Environment

Protection of persons exposed to contact with dangerous solvents (7 July)

2.3.19. Parliament adopted a report presented by Mr Lamberts (S/NL) on a Commission proposal which would amend the Directive of 4 June 1973 relative to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (solvents)<sup>4</sup> in order to widen and give added point to its application.

The Resolution adopted by Parliament approved the content of the proposal but called for some amendments to the text in order to secure a clearer definition of the term 'solvent' and to require, for the dangerous solvents, some directions for first aid in the event of accidents. The report recommended a notification procedure for the movement and use of dangerous substances, like the one applied in the United States.

# Conservation of birds (5 July)

2.3.20. The proposal for a Directive on the conservation of birds<sup>5</sup> has yet to be adopted by the Council. The question put to the Commission by Mr Jahn (C-D/D) asking it to clarify the situation gave rise to a very lively debate.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 25 of 31.1.1978. <sup>5</sup> OJ C 24 of 1.2.1977.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.39.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ C 100 of 25.4.1978 and Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.2.6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Section 3 of the 'Conclusions of the Presidency'; Bull. 6-1978, point 1.5.2.

Mr Lange stressed that, as the many letters he was receiving confirmed, the delay in adopting this proposed Directive was causing much public indignation. The proposal itself constituted a compromise reached after all the parties had been heard and only one Member State, France, was now blocking its adoption, ostensibly because it ran against the two million hunters in France.

Mr Natali could only endorse Mr Jahn's remarks, promising to do all he could to reconcile the conflicting attitudes. He indicated, however, that in view of the adjustments which the Member States would have to make, he could see no easy way to cut short the time required to bring the Directive into force, as Mr Jahn would like.

Speaking personally, Mr Lagorce (S/F) criticized the proposal, which, he claimed, had not been discussed with the hunters (an argument which Mr Jahn firmly refuted): 'the two and a half million hunters in France feel that the entire right to hunt is at risk, a right about which the workers particularly care since it was denied them before the French revolution'. Mr Lagorce, supported by Mr Soury (COM/F), claimed that pollution and the use of chemicals were far more to blame for the dwindling numbers of birds. On this point Mr Vredeling reminded the House that proposals for Directives on pesticides were now being discussed by the Council.

#### **External relations**

Relations with Turkey (4 and 5 July)

2.3.21. On behalf of the six political groups, Mr Hanson (S/L) and Mr Bertrand (C-D/B), Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, asked the Council and the Commission what they intended to do to revitalize and bring up-to-date the association links between the Community and Turkey.

The proposal for a Resolution tabled by Mr Hansen (S/L) and other members 'points out that the development of the Association in recent years has led to some disappointment among the Turkish people'. The Council and Commission were therefore requested, in close cooperation with the Turkish Government, immediately to instigate the reactivation of the Association, not only to help Turkey to overcome its present economic diffi-

culties but also to promote economic development in that country which will facilitate further future accession to the Community. Lastly, the proposed Resolution 'hopes that the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community meeting in political cooperation will examine the real possibilities of enabling Turkey to participate in their work'.

In his reply, the President of the Council, Mr von Dohnanyi, emphasized that the Community's attitude towards Turkey had not changed. The Community was therefore ready to examine with Turkey any possibilities which could bring about the closest possible alignment. He also pointed out that the negotiations with Greece should in no way compromise relations with Turkey.

The President also reminded the House of the procedure established by the Nine for keeping Turkey informed of developments. With regard to financial cooperation, financial aid of 47 million u.a. had been provided for under the Additional Protocol signed on 30 June 1973 (ratified by all the Member States but not by Turkey), while the third Financial Protocol signed on 12 May 1977 (now being ratified in the Community and not yet ratified by Turkey) provided for financial aid of 310 million u.a.

Speaking for the Commission, Mr Natali acknowledged that relations between Turkey and the Community had not in fact developed in the way they would have liked, for which he felt both sides were to blame. He pointed with satisfaction to the fact that Mr Ecevit, the Turkish Prime Minister had recently restated the intention to stand by the Association and strengthen Turkey's links with the West. Lastly, he assured the House that the Commission would leave no stone unturned to ensure that relations between the Community and Turkey bore fruit.

In the general debate which followed, all the Group spokesmen considered that relations between the Community and Turkey ought to be developed further, a feeling which was formally expressed in the Resolution passed at the end of the debate.

# Financial cooperation with Portugal (4 July)

2.3.22. Questioned by Mr Fellermaier (S/D) on what progress had been made in the rat-

ification by the Member States of the Financial Protocol signed with Portugal on 20 September 1976,<sup>1</sup> the Council President explained that five Member States (including France) had already notified the Council Secretariat that the Protocols had been ratified. while the procedures were well under way in the other Member States and should soon be completed.

Vice-President Natali said that the Commission regretted the delays in ratifying this Financial Protocol (and others too). But in future things would be different since the agreements were to be concluded by the Community alone. Mr Natali again reminded the House that in its Opinion on the accession of Portugal, the Commission had recommended that Portugal be afforded financial support up to the time of accession.

Mr von Dohnanyi, in turn, fully recognized that the question was more political than economic and hoped that the ratification procedure would be speeded up.

#### Human rights

(6 July)

2.3.23. The conviction of the Soviet physicist, Yuri Orlov, was the subject of a proposal for a Resolution tabled by Mr Bertrand (C-D/B) on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee. All the Groups endorsed it, even though, in the division on the Resolution, the Communist Group abstained when its proposed amendment condemning 'all attacks on freedom throughout the world, including the Community' was rejected.

The text of the Resolution expresses Parliament's solidarity with the Soviet physicist, Yuri Orlov, following his conviction for having defended the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and urges the Foreign Ministers of the Member States meeting in political cooperation to make every effort to ensure that the Soviet Union and all the signatories fulfil all the obligations in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

A second debate, this time on the defence of human rights and democratic freedom in Argentina, again raised the question of public hearings, of which Parliament occasionally makes use;<sup>2</sup> (a hearing had been arranged by the Socialist Group without authorization from Parliament's Bureau). Apart from the unanimous condemnation of violation of human rights in Argentina, the House was again divided on the problem of its own procedure for arranging such hearings.

The Resolution in the report presented by Mr Prescott (S/UK) and approved by the House stated that consideration would be given to 'the further use of public hearings in order to inform the citizens of the Community and the world about the breaches of fundamental human rights wherever they occur and particularly where citizens of the Member States of the European Community are involved'. Parliament also noted 'that a public hearing on human rights recommended by its Political Affairs Committee can be prevented only by a Resolution of Parliament itself'. The enlarged Bureau was requested to draw up procedures as soon as possible for financing public hearings which the committees responsible decide to hold.

# Council

2.3.24. Council proceedings in July centred on the European Council in Bremen and the Western Summit in Bonn; five meetings were also held dealing with the budget, agriculture and fisheries, economic and financial matters and foreign affairs. Lastly, the Council devoted a brief meeting to preparations for the Ministerial Conference opening the negotiations between the EEC and the ACP States for the renewal of the Lomé Convention.<sup>3</sup>

Bull. EC 9-1976, points 1301 to 1304. Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.5.

<sup>2</sup> 

<sup>3</sup> Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

Council

### European Council

(Bremen, 6 and 7 July)

2.3.25. President: Mr Schmidt, Federal Chancellor.

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Ortoli, Vice-President.

The main subjects discussed by the Heads of Government—as reflected in the 'conclusions of the Presidency of the European Council'1—were:

Economic and social situation

- Economic policy
- Monetary policy
- Measures to promote employment
- Tripartite Conference with both sides of industry
- Energy
- International trade
- Structural policy
- Mediterranean agriculture
- Relations with the developing countries

Safety at sea, prevention and reduction of pollution

Situation in Africa and the Middle East

#### 527th meeting - Budget

(Brussels, 18 July)

2.3.26. President: Mr Lahnstein, State Secretary, German Ministry of Finance.

Commission: Mr Tugendhat, Member

Establishment of the draft general budget for 1979: At the end of the procedural meeting between the Council and a delegation from Parliament, the Council established the draft General Budget of the European Communities for  $1979.^2$ 

529th meeting — Economic and Financial Affairs (Brussels, 24 July)

2.3.27. President: Mr Matthofer, German Finance Minister.

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

Guidelines for the elaboration of the European monetary system: The Council decided that the Monetary Committee should examine the arrangements outlined at the European Council in Bremen for establishing a European monetary system.<sup>1</sup>

Second quarterly review of the economic situation in the Community: The Council approved the decision on the adjustment of the 1978 official budgets and the preparation of the 1979 official budgets in the framework of the coordinated Community approach.<sup>3</sup>

Application of the EUA to Community acts: The Council established a common approach on the proposal for a Regulation on the procedure for applying the EUA to legal acts adopted by the institutions of the European Communities. It was decided to inform Parliament of this approach in accordance with the conciliation procedure.<sup>4</sup>

Financial assistance to Italy: The Council approved a Decision and a Directive amending the economic policy conditions for Community loans and medium-term financial assistance granted to the Italian Republic in past years.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.5.2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.94.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.1.

Council

#### 530th meeting — Fisheries (Brussels, 24 and 25 July)

2.3.28. President: Mr Ertl, German Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Restructuring the inshore fishing industry: The Council approved the Regulation on a common interim measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry.1

Inspection and surveillance: The Council agreed on the Decision on financial participation by the Community in respect of inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland.1

Ouotas in the waters of the Faroe Islands and Norway: The Council approved the Regulations allocating certain catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in the waters of the Faroe Islands and in the exclusive economic zone of Norway north of 62°.<sup>2</sup>

Relations with certain non-member countries: The Council agreed in principle on three Regulations laying down certain conservation and management measures for fishery resources applicable to vessels registered in the Faroe Islands and vessels flying the flag of Norway, Sweden, Canada and Spain.<sup>2</sup>

Unilateral measures by the United Kingdom: In connection with the unilateral measures adopted or proposed by the United Kingdom Government, the Commission was urged to continue its efforts to find Community solutions.3

531st meeting — Agriculture (Brussels, 25 July)

2.3.29. President: Mr Ertl, German Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Beef and veal from Botswana: The Council adopted a Decision allowing beef and yeal to be imported from certain regions of Botswana free from foot-and-mouth disease.4

Supplementary estimate of male bovine animals: After a discussion on the proposal for a supplementary estimate (for the period up to 31 December 1978) of young male bovine animals weighing 300 kg or less and intended for fattening, the Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue to consider the matter so that the Council could discuss it again at its next meeting scheduled for 25 and 26 September.

Common measure for forestry: The Council discussed in detail the proposal for a Regulation on a common measure for forestry in certain dry Mediterranean regions of the Community. It was finally agreed to instruct the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its review of the proposal so that the Council could discuss it in accordance with the undertakings given at its meeting from 8 to 12 May.<sup>5</sup>

Work schedule: The Council took note of the German Presidency's work schedule up to the end of the year. Special emphasis was laid on a number of priority questions deriving from the decisions taken by the Council at its May meeting<sup>6</sup> (structures in the Mediterranean regions, wine sector and milk products), on the drawing up to the common fisheries policy, on new market organizations (sheepmeat, potatoes and alcohol) and on the review of the socio-structural directives.

- Point 2.1.100. 4
- OJ L 213 of 3.8.1978. 5
- Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.73. Bull. EC 5-1978, points 2.1.69. to 2.1.74.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.103.

Point 2.1.101. 3

#### 532nd meeting — Foreign Affairs (Brussels, 25 July)

2.3.30. President: Mr Genscher, German Foreign Minister and Mr Dohnanyi, Minister of State, German Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

*Commission:* Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Ortoli, Mr Haferkamp, Vice-Presidents, Mr Cheysson, Mr Davignon, Mr Tugendhat, Members.

*Election to the European Parliament:* After receiving the Opinion which Parliament gave on 4 July,<sup>1</sup> the Council formally adopted the Decision fixing the period from 7 to 10 June 1979 for the first election of the representatives by direct universal suffrage. The Council welcomed the adoption of the decision and stressed its political importance.

*European Council:* The Council considered what action to take to follow up the meeting of the European Council in Bremen on 6 and 7 July.<sup>2</sup>

Negotiation of a new ACP-EEC Convention: The Council expressed its satisfaction with the climate in which the negotiations for a new ACP-EEC Convention<sup>3</sup> had opened at Ministerial level on 24 July and took note of the timetable agreed on for those negotiations. This schedules the beginning of the negotiations between the Commission and the representatives of the ACP States no later than mid-September, a meeting at Ministerial level towards December and a further meeting, which should be conclusive, towards May next year, to coincide with the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

*Relations with Yugoslavia:* The Council was informed by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, of the guidelines on which the Commission would base the new proposals to be submitted in September for the resumption of negotiations and the conclusion of a new Agreement with Yugoslavia. The Council directed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine these proposals as soon as work was resumed after the summer recess, so that the Council would be in a position to comment on them at its October meeting.<sup>4</sup>

*GATT multilateral trade negotiations:* The Council took note of an oral report from Mr Haferkamp on the progress of the negotiations following the Geneva Declaration of 13 July and the Western Summit in Bonn.<sup>5</sup>

Steel: With regard to the internal aspect of iron and steel problems, the Council first took stock of the situation the Community steel market following implementation of the recent measures to strengthen the crisis arrangements.<sup>6</sup> The Council then discussed in depth the guidelines to be adopted for restructuring of the steel industry in conjunction with the general steel objectives, and the Community rules for aids and interventions by the Member States. It agreed to resume the examination of all these questions at its next meeting and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to go ahead with the preparation for its discussions in the meantime. The Council also examined the question of the implementation from a budgetary point of view of its decision in principle of December 1977 to allocate 32 million EUA to the ECSC's operational budget for 1978; it requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to resolve the problems still outstanding in this connection.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3 and 3.5.1.

Point 2.3.5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.5.1. to 1.5.3 and 2.1.1.

Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Point 2.2.65.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.3.1. to 1.3.4, 2.1.17 and 2.1.18.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.87.

# Activities

Commission

2.3.31. The Commission held four meetings in July. The European Council in Bremen on 6 and 7 July and the Western Summit in Bonn on 16 and 17 July were at the centre of its discussions.1 A work programme and a detailed timetable were drawn up in order to implement the decisions of the Heads of Government. The Commission kept a close watch on the progress of the GATT multilateral negotiations, in particular in the light of the talks which Mr Haferkamp had throughout the early part of the month with the Heads of the US, Japanese and other delegations.<sup>2</sup> The visit of the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Fukuda, to the Commission provided an opportunity to draw attention to some of the Community's interests in the negotiations.

Apart from preparing the Council meetings held during July, the Commission adopted communications on the progressive stabilization of the wine market, negotiations with Greece, a policy for the textiles and clothing industry, cooperation on energy with the developing countries and energy research and development. Preliminary discussions were also held on guidelines for the forthcoming work on the 1979 scheme of generalized preferences.

*Wine:* The Commission examined in depth the state of the wine market and the measures to be taken both to improve structures in the wine-producing regions and to streamline the market organization rules. An action programme on wine covering the whole range of possible measures was adopted for 1979-85.<sup>3</sup>

Negotiations with Greece: The Commission adopted several proposals for mandates to negotiate with Greece, bringing to ten the number of areas covered (some of the most important) since the beginning of the year. The Commission thereby honoured the undertaking it had given, in particular during the visit of the Greek Prime Minister on 27 January, to help to speed up the accession negotiations.<sup>4</sup>

*Textiles and clothing industry:* The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on general guidelines for a policy for the textiles and clothing industry. The object is to help the industry adjust to the new conditions of international competition.<sup>5</sup>

Cooperation with the developing countries on energy: The Commission adopted a communication to the Council containing proposals for Community cooperation with the developing countries on energy.<sup>6</sup>

*Energy research and development:* The Commission sent the Council a proposal for a second (1979-83) energy research and development programme.<sup>7</sup>

#### Aid for a disaster area

2.3.32. Under the Community aid scheme for victims of natural disasters, the Commission decided on 19 July to allocate emergency aid of 0.5 million EUA to Germany following the floods in Baden-Württemberg, the Rhineland Palatinate and Bavaria. This aid was granted in response to a Resolution passed by Parliament during its June partsession.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

Point 2.1.84.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.2.1.

Point 2.1.22.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Point 2.1.113. 7 Point 2.1.121

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Point 2.1.121.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.5.

Court of Justice

#### Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.33. At two preliminary consultation meetings in July experts from the European Trade Union Confederation dealt with the problem of the environment in large towns and the effects of advertising on the consumer.

An information meeting on regional policy, attended by Mr Giolitti, the Commission Member concerned, brought together for the first time trade union experts from the various regions which receive aid from the European Regional Development Fund. Another information meeting, held with the European Federation of Agricultural Workers, dealt in particular with Mediterranean agriculture.

# Court of Justice<sup>1</sup>

#### New cases

Case 151/78 — Sukkerfabrikken Nykøbing Limiteret v Landbrugministeriet

2.3.34. In hearing a case concerning the allocation by the Danish Ministry of Agriculture of quantities of sugar beet to be supplied to a refinery between shareholders of the factory organized as a cooperative and other suppliers of sugar beet within the basic quota (A sugar) granted to the factory, the Højesteret asked the Court of Justice on 30 June for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Regulation (EEC) No 741/75 laying down special rules for the purchase of sugar beet.<sup>2</sup>

Case 152/78 — Commission v French Republic

2.3.35. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 6 July to establish that by subjecting advertising of alcoholic drinks to discriminatory rules and thus maintaining obstacles to intra-Community trade, France has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>3</sup>

Case 153/78 — Commission v Federal Republic of Germany

2.3.36. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 11 July to establish that, by restricting imports from other Member States of certain meat products manufactured from meat not coming from the country of manufacture of the final product, the Federal Republic of Germany has failed to comply with its obligations under Articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>3</sup>

Case 154/78 — SpA Ferriera Valsabbia, Odolo v Commission

2.3.37. By Decision of 30 May, the Commission imposed a fine on the Valsabbia undertaking for having supplied concrete reinforcing bars at prices undercutting those laid down by Decision No 962/77/ECSC,<sup>4</sup> thus infringing Articles 60 and 61 of the ECSC Treaty.

The undertaking in question brought an action before the Court of Justice on 14 July to annul the Decision of 30 May.<sup>3</sup>

Case 155/78 — A. Monti v Commission

2.3.38. On 17 July an action was brought before the Court of Justice to annul the

For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

OJ L 74 of 22.3.1975 and C 202 of 24.8.1978. OJ C 202 of 24.8.1978. OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977.

<sup>3</sup> 

Court of Justice

Commission's decision declaring the applicant physically unsuitable for employment as an official.<sup>1</sup>

Case 156/78 — F.H. Newth v Commission

2.3.39. A Commission official, who was recruited in Belgium to work at the Joint Research Centre at Ispra and whose employment was terminated in the interests of the service, brought an action before the Court of Justice on 19 July to annul the Commission's decision refusing to pay him the allowances to which he is entitled in Belgian francs.<sup>1</sup>

*Case 157/78* — Trawigo GmbH & Co. KG, Würselen v Hauptzollamt Aachen-Nord

2.3.40. The Finanzgericht (Finance Court) Düsseldorf asked the Court of Justice on 26 July for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No  $800/77^2$  in so far as a monetary compensatory amount is introduced in respect of certain confectionery products and not others whose composition is almost identical.<sup>1</sup>

*Case 158/78* — Handelsagentur P. Biegi GmbH, Frankfurt/Main v Hauptzollamt Bochum

2.3.41. In hearing an action on the payment of levies and monetary compensatory amounts on imports of pieces of turkey meat, the Finanzgericht (Finance Court) Münster asked the Court of Justice on 26 July for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 1669/77 on the classification of goods under Common Customs Tariff subheading 02.02 B I;<sup>3</sup> if it is valid, has this Regulation retroactive effect; if it is invalid or does not have retroactive effect, according to which criteria should this meat be classified for the purposes of imposing levies and monetary compensatory amounts.<sup>4</sup>

Case 159/78 — Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.42. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 26 July to establish that Italy, by laying down that the owner of goods may be represented for the purpose of carrying out customs formalities only by a customs agent and by restricting this profession to Italian nationals, has failed to fulfil its obligations under Articles 30, 34 and 52 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>4</sup>

*Case 160/78* — Intercontinentale Fleischhandelsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Grossgerau v Hauptzollamt München-West

2.3.43. In hearing a case concerning the levy and monetary compensatory amounts applied by the German authorities to imports of pieces of meat from Romania, the Finanz-gericht (Finance Court) München asked the Court of Justice on 27 July for a preliminary ruling on whether the term 'meat' in tariff subheading No 16.02 B III a) 1, 2 and 3, of the Common Customs Tariff of 1976 should be interpreted as meaning only pigmeat or whether it also means meat other than pigmeat.<sup>4</sup>

*Case 161/78* — P. Conradsen A/S, Frederikshavn v Ministeriet for Skatter og Afgifter (Ministry of Inland Revenue)

2.3.44. In hearing a case concerning the calculation of the duty on the contributions

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OJ C 202 of 24.8.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ L 97 of 21.4.1977.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> OJ L 186 of 26.7.1977.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> OJ C 205 of 29.8.1978.

of members at the time of formation of a limited company, the Østre Landsret asked the Court of Justice on 28 July for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 5 of Directive No 69/335/EEC concerning indirect taxes on the raising of capital.<sup>1</sup>

Case 162/78 --- (1) KG in Firma H.O. Wagner GmbH Agarhandel, Bad Homburg; (2) KG in Firma Schlüter & Maack GmbH & Co., Hamburg v Commission

2.3.45. As the main action, which had given rise to the reference for a preliminary ruling 108/77 (Judgment of 24 May),<sup>2</sup> was still pending before the national court, and the Court of Justice had ruled in favour of the applicant (non-application to the export refund in the sugar sector, determined individually for each exporter in national currency on the basis of an invitation to tender, of the monetary coefficient provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1380/75),<sup>3</sup> the latter, together with another sugar exporter, brought an action before the Court of Justice on 28 July to annual Regulation (EEC) No 1837/78 defining the scope of Article 4(5) of Regulation (EEC) No 1380/75 laying down detailed rules for the application of monetary compensatory amounts<sup>4</sup> in so far as it has a retroactive effect on refunds granted before its entry into force 5

Case 163/78 — Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.46. On 28 July, the Commission brought an action, pursuant to Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, asking the Court of Justice to find that Italy had failed to apply within Directive prescribed period No the 75/324/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers.6

Case 164/78 — F. Woehrling v Commission

2.3.47. An official of the Commission brought an action against the latter on 31 July to annul its implied decision rejection the applicant's request for the doubling of the maximum amount of the education allowance for his child.5

Case 165/78 — IMCO — J. Michaelis GmbH. Stuttgart v Oberfinanzdirektion Berlin

2.3.48. In hearing a case concerning the tariff classification by the German authorities of parts for ball point pens, the Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 31 July to give a preliminary ruling on the second sentence of Rule 2(a) of the general rules for the interpretation of the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff.7

Case 166/78 — Italian Republic v Council

2.3.49. Italy brought an action before the Court of Justice on 31 July to annul Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1125/78 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals<sup>8</sup> and Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1127/78 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2742/75 on production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors,<sup>8</sup> which introduce a premium for the manufacture of potato starch and which, it is alleged, discriminate abainst cereal starch manufacturers who do not qualify for this premium.<sup>9</sup>

- Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.65. 2 3
- OJ L 139 of 30.5.1975. 4
- OJ L 210 of 1.8.1978. 5
- OJ C 205 of 29.8.1978. OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975 and C 205 of 29.8.1978. OJ L 289 of 14.11.1977 and C 214 of 8.9.1978. 7
- OJ L 142 of 30.5.1978. 8
- 9 OJ C 214 of 8.9.1978.

OJ L 249 of 3.10.1969 and C 205 of 29.8.1978.

Case 167/78 — Moulins et Huileries de Pont-à-Mousson, Pont-à-Mousson, v Council

2.3.50. A French firm brought an action against the Council on 1 August for compensation for the damage which it claims to have suffered because the Council, in order to comply with the judgment of the Court of 19 October 1977 in Joined Cases 124/76 and 20/77,<sup>1</sup> restored a production refund for maize meal used in brewing from the date of the judgment and not from the date on which it had abolished it.2

Case 168/78 — Commission v French Republic

2.3.51. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 7 August to establish that France, by applying a system of differential taxation in relation to potable spirits, has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

Case 169/78 - Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.52. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 7 August to establish that Italy, by setting the price of tax labels to be affixed to bottles of potable spirits at different levels according to whether they are produced from cereals and sugar cane or wine and marc, has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

Case 170/78 — Commission v United Kingdom

2.3.53. On 7 August the Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, to establish that the United Kingdom, by failing to repeal or amend its provisions on excise duties on still wines, has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

Case 171/78 — Commission v Kingdom of Denmark

2.3.54. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice to establish that Denmark, by failing to introduce uniform taxes on beverages containing alcohol, has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

Case 172/78 — (1) Terninoss Acciai Inos-sidabili SpA, Terni; (2) Nazionale Cogne SpA, Turin v Commission

2.3.55. By Regulation (EEC) No 1355/78 the Commission introduced a provisional anti-dumping duty on ferro-chromium originating in the Republic of South Africa and Sweden.<sup>3</sup> Two Italian firms importing this product brought an action before the Court of Justice on 14 August to annul the said regulation.<sup>2</sup>

Case 173/78 — A. Villano, Lumezzane Pieve/Brescia v Nordwestliche Eisen- und Stahl-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hannover

Case 174/78 — P. Barion, Matterello di Trento v Tiefbau-Berufsgenossenschaft, Munich

2.3.56. In two cases in which a German social security institution had ceased payments of a disability pension to an Italian worker who had sustained an accident at work in Germany because his disability had become

Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.60.
 OJ C 214 of 8.9.1978.
 OJ L 165 of 22.6.1978.

insufficient and where the worker had then been the victim of a second accident at work in Italy, the worker had requested that he should once again be granted a pension for the accident which had occurred in Germany. This request was refused. In hearing these cases, the Bundessozialgericht (Federal Social Court) asked the Court of Justice on 14 August ruling on whether Article 30(1) of Regulation No 3<sup>1</sup> and Article 61(5) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 should be interpreted as meaning that the competent German institution has to take into consideration an accident at work which occurred subsequently in Italy as if it had occurred under the legislation which the institution applies.<sup>3</sup>

Case 175/78 — Regina v V.A. Saunders

2.3.57. The Crown Court in Bristol asked the Court of Justice on 16 August for a preliminary ruling on whether an order made in criminal proceedings prohibiting the convicted person, who is a United Kingdom national, from residing in England and Wales for a period of 3 years is compatible with Article 48 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>3</sup>

Case 176/78 — M. Schaap, Amsterdam v Bestuur van de Bedrijfsvereniging voor Bank en Verzekeringswezen, Groothandel en Vrije Beroepen

2.3.58. In hearing a case which has already given rise to a reference for a preliminary ruling (Case 98/77) concerning the rules on the aggregation of disability pensions, in which the Court gave judgment on 14 March,<sup>4</sup> the Centrale Raad van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven made a further reference to the Court of Justice on 17 August for an interpretation of its judgment and for a ruling on the scope of Article 46 of Regulation (EEC) No 574/72<sup>5</sup> laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 (social security).6

Case 177/78 — Pigs and Bacon Commission v McCarren and Company Limited

2.3.59. In hearing a case concerning the imposition by the Pigs and Bacon Commission (an official body responsible for promoting exports of Irish bacon and pork), of a levy on pig carcasses intended for the production of bacon, the revenue from which is intended for the payment of a premium to producers who export a certain variety of bacon through this body, the High Court in Dublin asked the Court of Justice on 21 August for a preliminary ruling on whether this system is compatible with Community law.7

Case 178/78 — J. Szemerey v Commission

2.3.60. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 24 August to annul the Commission's decision rejecting his application for admission to a competition.7

Case 179/78 — Procureur de la République, Montpellier v (1) M. Rivoira, Verzuolo; (2) G. P. Rivoira, Verzuolo; (3) G.A. Rivoira, Verzuolo; (4) Snc G. Rivoira & Figli, Verzuolo

2.3.61. In hearing a criminal case concerning imports into France of Spanish grapes put into free circulation in Italy, while there was a quota for Spanish grapes imported directly into France, the tribunal de grande instance de Montpellier asked the Court of Justice on 25 August for a ruling on whether France could prohibit imports via

Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.47. 4

OJ 30 of 16.12.1958. 2

OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971. OJ C 214 of 8.9.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 74 pf 27.3.1972.

OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971. OJ C 223 of 20.9.1978.

Court of Justice

Italy without having requested and obtained prior authorization from the Commission on the basis of Article 115 of the EEC Treaty and whether the fact that the grapes had been declared as Italian constitutes an infringement of French customs law. The same facts have already given rise to reference for a preliminary ruling 52/77 (Cayrol v Rivoira), in which the Court gave its judgment on 30 November 1977.1

#### Judgments

Case 107/77 — B. von Wüllerstorff und Urbair v Commission

2.3.62. Following Case  $7/77^2$  in which the applicant brought an action to annul the decision of the Selection Board for an internal competition refusing him admission as a candidate for such competition, the applicant instituted fresh proceedings on 31 August 1977, identical to the original proceedings with the sole difference that the subsequent proceedings were preceded by a complaint pursuant to Article 90 of the Staff Regulations.<sup>3</sup>

Since the first case had been rejected as unfounded,<sup>4</sup> the applicant had withdrawn his action and the Court by Order of 29 June<sup>5</sup> ordered the second case to be removed from the register.

Case 114/77 — C. Jacquemart v (1) Commission; (2) Council

2.3.63. A former Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 22 September 1977 concerning the method used to calculate the severance grant to which he was entitled on resignation.<sup>6</sup> In its judgment of 13 July, the Court ruled in favour of the applicant.5

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

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

2.3.64. The Federal Administrative Court referred two requests to the Court of Justice on 16 November 1977 for preliminary rulings on whether Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems on importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat from third countries<sup>7</sup> also applies to imports of, firstly, game and, secondly, prepared meat and on that account requires or authorizes Member States to carry out health inspections on such imports and to impose inspection charges.

Should the reply be in the negative, the Federal Administrative Court also raised an ancillary question in the first case, namely whether increasing national charges by the amount of the general increase in costs since the entry into force of the Common Customs Tariff in 1968 is compatible with Community law.8

In its judgment of 5 July 1978, the Court of Justice ruled that Article 12(1)(7)(8) and Articles 23, 24 and 26 of the Directive in question cannot be applied by analogy.<sup>9</sup>

- Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.45; OJ C 223 of 20.9.1978.
- ,
- Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.28. Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.28. Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.70. Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.41. OJ C 195 of 15.8.1978. 3
- 5
- 6
- Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.37.
- OJ L 302 of 31.12.1972.
- Bull. EC 11.1977, point 2.3.30. OJ C 177 of 26.7.1978. 8

# *Case 5/78* — Milchfutter GmbH & Co, KG, Diepholz, v Hauptzollamt Gronau

2.3.65. The Finanzgericht (Finance Court) in Müster asked the Court of Justice on 5 January for a preliminary ruling on whether, for the tariff classification of compound feedingstuffs and thus for the calculation of monetary compensatory amounts, the criterion to be applied is the actual milk product content of the theoretical content calculated on the bais of Regulation (EEC) Nos 823/68<sup>1</sup> and 1216/68.<sup>2</sup>

In its judgment of 4 July 1978, the Court ruled that the method calculating the 'milk product' content which results from the application of Article 11(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 823/68 determining the groups of products and the special provisions for calculating levies on milk and milk products is decisive with regard to the amount of the monetary compensatory amounts which must be charged on compound feedingstuffs coming under subheadings 23.07 BI (a)3 or 23.07 B. I (a)4 of the Common Customs Tariff which were imported from the Netherlands into the Federal Republic of Germany during the period from January to March 1975. The Court also ruled that within the context of the system of monetary compensatory amounts, the classification for customs purposes made by the exporting Member State of the European Communities was not, at the time of the dispute, binding on the importing Member State.<sup>3</sup>

Case 6/78 — Union française de céréales, Paris v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

2.3.66. The Finanzgericht (Finance Court) in Hamburg asked the Court of Justice on 11 January for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 5(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 269/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of 'accession'

compensatory amounts.<sup>4</sup> This Court wishes to know whether this amount is payable where a product, in respect of which the customs formalities have been completed, has been destroyed in transit in a case of *force majeure* (in the case in question, the loss of a ship) after having left the geographical territory of the Member State in which those customs formalities were accomplished, and if so, to what extent.<sup>5</sup>

In its judgment of 11 July, the Court of Justice ruled that this provision must be interpreted as meaning that in the event of goods exported from an old Member State to a new Member State perishing in the course of transport as a result of *force majeure* the exporter is entitled to the same compensatory amounts as would have been due if the goods had arrived at their destination and if the import formalities had been completed there.<sup>6</sup>

*Case 8/78* — Firma Milac GmbH, Grossund Aussenhandel, Darmstadt v Hauptzollamt Freiburg

2.3.67. Following a reference for a preliminary ruling concerning the correction of monetary compensatory amounts for skimmed-milk powder and not for whole milk,<sup>7</sup> on which the Court delivered its judgment on 23 November 1976, the Finanzgericht in Baden-Württemberg took up the matter again by asking the Court of Justice on 25 January whether, in judging the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 725/74,<sup>8</sup> it had examined its compatibility with the second paragraph of Article 40(3 of the EEC Treaty. If

- <sup>6</sup> OJ C 195 of 15.8.1978.
- <sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2452. <sup>8</sup> OJ L 89 of 1.4.1974.

OJ L 151 of 30.6.1968.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ L 198 of 10.8.1968 and Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.3.41.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> OJ C 177 of 26.7.1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> OJ L 30 of 1.2.1973. <sup>5</sup> Bull EC 1 1978 point

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.3.42.

not, the German court wished to know whether the latter provision is directly applicable.1

In its judgment of 13 July, 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 725/74, having regard to the provisions of Article 40(3) of the EEC Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

Case 9/78 — Directeur régional de la sécurité sociale de Nancy v (1) P. Gillard, Membre-sur-Semois; (2) Caisse régionale d'assurance maladie du nord-est, Nancy

2.3.68. The Cour d'appel (Court of appeal) in Nancy asked the Court of Justice on 27 January for a number of preliminary rulings on the interpretation of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71<sup>3</sup> on social security for migrant workers concerning the question of whether old-age benefits granted by a Member State to its former servicemen and prisoners of war because of their ordeals and services rendered to the country must also be granted to Community nationals who fulfil these conditions only in respect of their own Member State.<sup>4</sup>

In its judgment of 6 July, the Court ruled that Article 4(4) of the said Regulation must be interpreted as meaning that the Regulation does not apply to social benefits for former prisoners of war such as 'the benefit' provided under the French Law of 21 November 1973, Article L 332(2) of the Code de la sécurité sociale (Social Security Code).<sup>2</sup>

*Case 123/78* — Commission v Kingdom of Belgium

2.3.69. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 26 May for a declaration that Belgium, in failing to adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Directive 74/324/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers<sup>5</sup> has failed to fulfil its obligations under that Directive.6

Since Belgium has meanwhile complied with the provisions of the Directive in question. the Commission withdrew its action and the Court removed the case from the register by Order of 7 August.<sup>7</sup>

# **Court of Auditors**

2.3.70. In accordance with Article 78f of the ECSC Treaty, Article 206a of the EEC Treaty, Article 180a of the Euratom Treaty and Article 83 of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977, the Court of Auditors on 14 July 1978 notified all the institutions of the observations which it proposed to include in its annual report for financial year 1977, due to be adopted by 30 November 1978.

# **Economic and Social Committee**

# 161st plenary session

2.3.71. The 161st plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 12 and 13 July with the Committee's Chairman, Mr Basil de Ferranti, presiding. Mr de Ferranti, whose term of office was ending, took the opportunity to say goodbye to the members. Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission with special re-

Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.3.44. OJ C 195 of 15.8.1978. OJ L 149 of 5.7.71. Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.3.45. OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

<sup>2</sup> 

<sup>3</sup> 4

<sup>5</sup> 6

Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.56. OJ C 205 of 25.8.1978. 7

sponsibility for the internal market and industrial affairs attended for the discussion on the Opinion relating to the proposal concerning liability for defective products.

#### Opinions

#### **Product** liability

2.3.72. Though carried by a large majority (67 votes for, 3 against and 11 abstentions), the Committee's Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning liability for defective products<sup>1</sup> did not secure a consensus on a number of points. These included the risks connected with scientific and technological development, the definition of defectiveness, the notion of damage and the principle, level and apportionment of the maximum damages payable.

In its general comments the Committee considers that any directive on product liability should:

(i) enable effective and more rapid remedies;

(ii) apportion in an optimum manner the financial burden of the damage caused by defective products;

(iii) eliminate or at least reduce the number of defective products coming onto the market;

(iv) not give rise to distortions of competition between firms.

The Committee considers that the producers of defective products should bear the cost of compensating victims; producers are better able to organize a more extensive spreading of the burden by insuring against the product liability risk and passing the cost of the premium on in their selling prices. Accordingly, despite the objections that were put forward, the Committee agrees that liability for defective products should be imposed irrespective of fault. Economic and Social Committee

#### Lomé — A new Convention

2.3.73. In a unamimously adopted Opinion (six members abstaining), the Committee reviewed the chapters in the Convention. On the eve of the official opening of the negotiations for the renewal of the Convention, the Committee thus showed its growing interest in the Community's development policy.

Looking to the future, the Committee is in favour of present policy being consolidated. It still thinks that the Lomé Convention can and must be an important contributory factor in founding a new international order that will enable the developing countries to achieve full economic sovereignty. The Committee does, however, suggest that a number of changes be made to the different chapters. It would like a consultation procedure for cases when difficulties occur in certain sectors and over certain sensitive products. Such a procedure must involve economic and social interest groups (the Commission too has recently made such a proposal). As regards Stabex,<sup>2</sup> the Committee would like the range of products covered by the scheme to be extended and thinks that the sums transferred should, as a matter of priority, go to the sectors and peoples concerned and to diversification projects intended to alleviate the difficulties in these sectors.

Industrial cooperation should be developed. The Committee thinks that the prime aim should be to create a diversified industrial base that will contribute to the development of the ACP countries through: 5

(i) the manufacture of goods for local and regional markets;

- (ii) the improvement of ACP export capability;
- (iii) the creation of as many jobs as possible.

The Committee also calls for the setting-up of maintenance firms to ensure that existing equipment functions properly and, more generally, for greater priority to be assigned to promoting smaller businesses.

The Committee feels that the new Convention should include a chapter on encouraging and guaranteeing investments, and notes that the existence of investment codes in several ACP countries shows the importance

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OJ C 241 of 14.10.1976; Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2119 and Supplement 11/76 — Bull. EC.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Stabex: system for stabilizing export earnings.

which ACP interests attach to this. Concrete steps should be taken to ease relations between investors and host governments. The Committee makes a number of remarks on vocational training and transfer of technology.

Financial cooperation must be geared to:

(i) supporting regional infrastructure projects (such as water supplies), and

(ii) diversifying agriculture and developing industries based on the processing of local raw materials.

Agricultural cooperation should be aimed at making the ACP countries self-sufficient in food.

On the institutional side, the Committee stresses the need for a greater consultation of economic and social interest groups when implementing the Lomé Convention. Finally, the Committee stresses the importance of working out adequate provisions concerning freedom of movement for ACP workers in the Community, vocational training for such workers and respect for human rights.

#### Trade in coal

2.3.74. By 59 votes for, 6 against and 3 abstentions, the Committee approved the Commission's programme for introducing a Community aid system for intra-Community trade in power station  $coal.^1$ 

In its Opinion, the Committee underlines the importance it attaches, for both economic and social reasons, to measures designed to enable coal production targets to be achieved. At the same time, it regrets that the proposed measures are piecemeal and that no other measures favouring a common energy policy have so far been proposed. An overall Community energy policy must still be sought and implemented.

Since the amount of the proposed aid is no way comparable to that already being granted nationally, the Committee wonders whether it will be possible to increase intra-Community trade in power-station coal to the level envisaged by the Commission. While noting that the issue of financial aid must normally be approached with caution, the Committee considers that the proposed grant arrangements would seem to be an appropriate way of encouraging trade in steam coal between the Member States. The Committee calls for clarification of the precise relationship of the proposal to existing national support measures.

# Research and development: recycling plutonium

2.3.75. By a large majority, the Committee approved the one year extension to the research and training programmes for recycling plutonium.<sup>2</sup>

Nuclear power stations will produce considerable quantities of plutonium in the coming years. But it will not be possible to burn all of this in plutonium-fuelled fastbreeder reactors for a very long time to come. The inclusion of plutonium in the fuel mix for the present generation of power stations (light-water reactors) would result in significant savings of scarce uranium. It would also remove that amount of plutonium from the environment. The Community's research work is progressing satisfactorily and is providing useful results. However, a number of tests will not have been fully analysed by 31 December 1978, requiring extension of the programme by one year. Once this is completed, it is hoped that the Commission will present a carefully planned follow-up programme to cover several years.

#### Ionizing radiation

2.3.76. In an Opinion adopted by 37 votes for, 1 against and 5 abstentions, the Committee very reluctantly accepted the Commission's proposal for a Directive<sup>3</sup> to amend the Directive of 1 June 1976 laying down the revised basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation.<sup>4</sup>

This would extend until 12 July 1980 the time allowed for Member States to apply the basic safety standards. The Committee's Opinion expresses displeasure at the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 1.5.6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ L 349 of 28.12.1974.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> OJ C 147 of 22.6.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.49.

 $<sup>^4\,</sup>$  OJ L 187 of 12.7.1976 and Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2.2.22.

fact that not all Member States have yet done so. It stresses the importance of progressively updating Community standards in the field of radiological protection in line with the latest developments in international research. The Commission issued its original proposals six years ago. They were finally adopted in a Directive on 1 June 1976. The Member States were given until 12 July 1978 to comply. The Committee considers that the Member States have thus had sufficient time to prepare and implement the necessary changes in their legislation. The Directive of 1 June 1976 already incorporates several recommendations made by the Economic and Social Committee in 1973. In 1977 the Committee published a study on a Community Nuclear Safety Code calling for minimum safety rules to cover all nuclear activities.

#### Future of forestry

2.3.77. With one abstention, the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion on the future of forestry in the European Community. It drew attention to the problems and the regrettable consequences of the lack of a real joint forestry policy for the Community as a whole.

The Committee considers that the legal problems due to forests not being included among the products listed in Annex II to the Treaty are not an insurmountable obstacle to the framing and implementation of a common forestry policy. The Committee feels that forestry should be regarded as a basic valuable resource and an intrinsic part of agriculture.

The Committee recognizes the difficulties that will be experienced in certain regions when trying to persuade farmers to either engage in forestry themselves or make their land available for afforestation by others. It will therefore be necessary to ensure that those concerned have a reasonable income during the initial years of the growth cycle.

Among the other measures needed to develop forestry in the Community the Committee particularly emphasizes:

(i) the need to strengthen substantially the laws governing the protection of forests and trees;

(ii) the need to provide information for owners of private forests, so they can make better use of their properties;

(iii) the need to promote forestry research and publish research findings.

Until such time as a common forestry policy as defined in the Opinion is implemented, the Commission should, as an immediate first step, let the Member States know, say through a Recommendation, what guidelines should be followed when framing national forestry policies.

#### Mediterranean agriculture

2.3.78. With only four votes against and two abstentions, the Committee heavily endorsed the Commission's proposed guidelines for developing the Mediterranean regions, with certain measures relating to agriculture and a common measure for forestry in certain dry Mediterranean zones of the Community.<sup>1</sup>

The Committee deplores the Commission's failure to spell out its intentions with regard to Mediterranean agricultural policy. This has prevented the Committee from discussing the implications of enlargement. It is at one with the Commission on the importance of agriculture in the Mediterranean area. It endorses the Commission's general line on improvement of production, processing and marketing structures. Nevertheless, the specific reasons why Mediterranean agriculture has failed to benefit from socio-structural measures should have been analysed with a view to specific schemes mobilizing Community, national, regional and local resources.

As regards pricing and markets policy, the Committee feels that the principles for Mediterranean products should be identical to those applied when market organizations were being set up for the northern Community regions. In this context, the Community must face up to the full practical implications for its commitments to greater income security for farmers. Any constraints imposed on Mediterranean agriculture by agreements with non-member countries are designed to secure mediumterm benefits for the Community as a whole. The Community as a whole must therefore bear the consequences of decisions to achieve development parity within and outside its borders.

The Committee deplores the Commission's failure to make an exhaustive evaluation of agricultural products

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OJ C 117 of 20.5.1978; Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.60.

in the Mediterranean with a view to market organization improvements. Finally, the Committee, which sets considerable store by the implementation of an effective Community forestry policy, broadly endorses the Commission's proposals on the afforestation of dry areas.

## Aid for milk producers in Northern Ireland

2.3.79. The Committee unanimously adopted a favourable Opinion on the proposal for a Decision authorizing the United Kingdom to grant a national subsidy to milk producers in Northern Ireland. The Committee stressed, however, that this was an exceptional authorization for a limited period, that it applied solely to milk produced in Northern Ireland and that it must not constitute a precedent for the Community.

## Study on cross-border communications in Londonderry-Donegal area

2.3.80. In an own-initiative Opinion adopted unanimously with one abstention, the Committee set out its views on the question of granting Community aid to the Londonderry-Donegal area, which straddles the frontier between Ireland and Northern Ireland. Convinced that this was one of the most disadvantaged regions of the Community, the Committee decided that it fulfilled all the criteria for Community aid.

If it is to be effective, Regional Fund aid must be used in close conjunction with other Community aid and must be strictly concentrated on major improvements to the area's communications: this is a very good example of how the Regional Fund's non-quota section can be used.

The Committee recommends that:

(i) the two Governments take action as a matter of urgency to implement the proposals contained in the cross-border study but within the reduced time-scale of five years; (ii) in particular, the projects to which both Governments assign priorities, immediately be submitted for financing within the existing arrangements of the European Regional Development Fund;

(iii) when the non-quota section of the Regional Fund comes into operation, special regard be paid to its use in the study area; it is therefore recommended that the cross-border region be made the object of a specific Community regional development measure under Article 13 of the revised Fund Regulation so that funds can be provided immediately to contribute to the financing of those projects recommended in the cross-border study for which sufficient finance has not yet been forthcoming from other sources.

In response to a strong demand in the area, the Committee recommends that the Commission consider opening an Information Office in Northern Ireland as a matter of urgency.

The Committee recognizes that the bulk of new jobs in the area must be found in the industrial sector. However, the Committee wishes to emphasize the need to exploit the natural resources of the area and are concerned that the possibilities for job, preservation and jobcreation in agriculture, forestry, tourism and fisheries are not neglected.

#### Community relations with Spain

2.3.81. Following the fact-finding visit to Madrid early in June by its External Relations Study Group, the Committee unanimously adopted a preliminary Study as being the point of departure for exchanges of information and contacts between the various economic and social interest groups in the Community and Spain.

The Study admits that Spain still lags behind the Community, but it points to the remarkable progress which Spain is making towards economic recovery and contacts with other countries. In considering the prospects for Spanish membership of the Community in the near future, the Committee attaches particular importance to the question of employment. After a period of twenty years of considerable economic growth, unemployment has become a crucial problem in both the Community and Spain. If the economic stagnation continues there could, in the Committee's view, be difficulties over the free movement of workers and the situation will be made even worse by the fact that the working population of Spain is increasing rapidly. In its Study the Committee also deals with the 1970 Trade Agreement and the adjustments to be made to it. The Committee holds the view that adjustments are necessary in order to remove certain imblances which stand in the way of Community exports to Spain. The Committee also calls for changes to be made in the very near future to the institutional framework of the Trade Agreement to make it compatible with the ultimate accession of Spain to the Community.

#### Relations with State-trading countries

2.3.82. In this unanimously adopted Study the Committee examines certain problems arising from the Community's relations with State-trading countries, in particular China and Comecon (CMEA).<sup>1</sup>

In relations with the State-trading countries which belong to Comecon, problems arise because of the different powers of the respective authorities. The USSR has always been reluctant to recognize the Commission's supranational status, and even its right to negotiate on behalf of the Member States. In turn, the Commission cannot sign agreements with a mutual-aid organization such as Comecon.

The Community recently signed a trade agreement with China<sup>2</sup> and is considering similar agreements with Eastern European countries. However, a common policy on trade with these countries is still a long way off. This leads to a rather confused situation where each Member State is free to sign cooperation and trade agreements with State-trading countries. Such agreements are, of course, subject to a Community consultation procedure. But clauses providing for payment in kind may nevertheless pose problems. The position regarding restrictions on imports into the Community is equally confused. The quotas laid down in bilateral agreements were officially abolished in 1975, but they are still being applied.

The Community must therefore work out a common trade and investment policy towards the State-trading countries. This should permit negotiation of a degree of reciprocity. The right of establishment is another key aspect. Comecon and Chinese export firms can set up in the Community, but Western firms have to work through foreign trade offices in the socialist countries. The same problem faces the investor, who has no direct access to marketing channels. The difficulty of obtaining reciprocal concessions obviously prevents the Community from applying the most-favoured-nation clause as it stands.

The differences in economic systems also create 'misunderstandings' about prices. Stricly speaking, State-trading countries cannot be accused of dumping since prices are fixed in their national plans. Nevertheless, these prices may distort the terms of competition in the Community and put jobs in jeopardy.

Though simply an introductory study but worth developing into a more searching analysis, the paper also mentions trade between the two Germanies which is a potential source of difficulties even though the rules are not being seriously infringed at the moment.

In conclusion, the Committee hopes that the liberalization of trade will give consumers in State-trading countries a wider choice.

#### ECSC Consultative Committee

#### 192nd meeting

2.3.83. The ECSC Consultative Committee held a special meeting in Luxembourg on 13 July; the meeting was chaired by Mr Raymond Ackermann, the Committee Chairman, and attended by Mr Vredeling, Vice-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> CMEA: Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, usually known as Comecon.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup> Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.5.1. to 1.5.5 and 2.2.68.

President and Mr Vouel, Member of the Commission. The purpose of the meeting was to allow the Committee to give its opinion on the draft Commission Decision introducing Community rules for aid and intervention to assist the steel industry<sup>1</sup> and to hold an initial discussion on the social aspects of the steel policy.<sup>2</sup>

#### State aids for the steel industry

2.3.84. Mr Vouel emphasized that the Commission's planned measures formed an important part of the scheme which it proposed to introduce to achieve a more rapid rationalization of the Community's steel industry. The proposed new rules designed to effect the basic restructuring would depend entirely for their success on intervention by the authorities and greater discipline with regard to aid to the steel industry. It would not however be possible to be really specific about such intervention until the general objectives for steel and the resulting restructuring programmes were known. Mr Vouel stated that it was nevertheless essential to act now to clarify the situation and to keep all involved fully informed of developments.

The Committee was not able to comment on all aspects of the Commission's plan, but Mr Vouel obtained an acknowledgement of the need to grant aid for restructuring the steel industry and of the need for non-discriminatory discipline in the granting of such aid. Following a vote, it was decided that a detailed opinion on the Commission's plan would be submitted to the Committee at the first meeting in the autumn.

The Committee did not have time to formulate its opinion on the social aspects of the steel policy. This matter will be the first item on the agenda for the next meeting.

#### European Investment Bank

#### Loans raised

2.3.85. A contract relating to a USD 100 million bond issue has been signed by the European Investment Bank with an international syndicate headed by the Nikko Securities Co. Ltd, Tokyo, and Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London.

Carrying a coupon of 9% payable annually, the twelve-year bonds are offered for subscription at 99.25%, giving a yield of 9.10% (based on final maturity of the bonds). The issue is redeemable at par at term. However, a purchase fund will provide for repurchase of bonds at prices below par at any time during the first seven years of the issue's lifetime. In addition, from 1985 onwards the Bank has the option of redeeming in advance, at a declining premium, all bonds in circulation. Applications has been made to list the issue on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

To enable a substantial portion of this issue to be placed with Japanese investors, the European Investment Bank has deposited with the Securities Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Finance a securities registration statement covering USD 80 million of the bonds which are underwritten by Japanese securities companies headed by Nikko Securities Co. Ltd, Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd, Nomura Securities Co. Ltd, and Yamaichi Securities Co. Limited. These bonds will be sold exclusively in Japan after the registration statement has become effective. The remaining USD 20 million bonds are underwritten by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited and will be placed outside Japan and the United States. The proceeds from the scale of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.3.4 and 2.1.41.

bonds will be used by the European Investment Bank to help to finance its ordinary lending operations.

#### Loans granted

#### France

2.3.86. The European Investment Bank has granted a loan for the equivalent of FF 460.9 million (82.3 million EUA) as a contribution towards financing improvements to the tele-communications system in the Pays de la Loire.

The loan, for a term of fifteen years and at an interest rate of 9.5%, has been granted to the Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications in Paris. which will make the proceeds available to the Administration des Postes et Télécommunications (PTT). The works for which the EIB is providing finance will cost an estimated FF 1 234 million and will enable more than 100 000 new subscribers to be connected to the telephone system in the five departments of the Pays de la Loire; the number of trunk and international circuits, and also the number of telex subscribers, will be increased.

With this fresh loan the total amount of finance provided by the EIB for modernizing and extending telecommunications in France is raised to almost FF 2 500 million, of which FF 55.5 million was lent in 1971 for works in the Pays de la Loire. The EIB is thus for the second time supporting a programme now several years old aimed at developing adequate, modern telecommunications essential for ending the restricting isolation which has handicapped the rural areas of this region, and facilitating the industrialization of the five departments concerned (Loire-Atlantique, Vendée, Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne and Sarthe).

#### France-Italy

2.3.87. The European Investment Bank has granted Société Française du Tunnel Routier du Fréjus (SFTRF) a loan for the equivalent of FF 59.7 million (10.6 million EUA) towards financing this tunnel which is to link up France and Italy. The loan is for fifteen years and the rate of interest is 9.80%.

The Fréjus tunnel, which will be almost 13 km long, will connect up the Arc Valley, near Modane, Savoie, with the Valley of Rochemolles, near Bardonecchia, Turin, and its total capacity for trafic in both directions combined will be 7 300 vehicles a day. A start was made at the end of 1974 and to date 10 km of the tunnel has been bored and, if progress continues to plan, it will be opened to traffic in 1980. Not only will the tunnel be accessible to traffic at all seasons of the year but it will offer a shorter, faster route across the Alps than the existing road over the Monte Cenis pass. Moreover it will have the additional advantage of relieving pressure at the Mont Blanc tunnel by attracting some of the very heavy traffic which at present uses that route.

The Fréjus tunnel is the fruit of close cooperation between France and Italy, and it will be operated under a concession granted to two part-public, part-private limited companies, SFTRF and Societa Italiana per il Traforo Autostradale del Frejus (SITAF), which were set up to supervise and manage the tunnel jointly on a fifty-fifty basis. The EIB has already contributed to financing this tunnel with loans of FF 59.7 million and LIT 7 600 million granted to SFTRF and SITAF respectively; the present loan, the third, represents a further EIB contribution towards improving communications between two member countries (in particular between the economic centres of Piedmont-Lombardy in Italy and the Rhône-Alpes region in France) and to developing the Community's network of major highways.

European Investment Bank

Italy

2.3.88. A global loan worth LIT 15 000 million (14.1 million EUA) has been granted by the European Investment Bank for farm modernization in different parts of the Italian Mezzogiorno.

The loan has been provided for ten years to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno which will onlend the funds for small and medium-scale investments mainly concerning the raising and fattening of cattle and sheep. The schemes come within a much wider 'Special Project' being carried out by the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno to remodel livestock farming, which should create and safeguard employment, particularly in inland areas, and permit better use of natural pastures and irrigated land. The EIB money will go mainly towards modernization of equipment and buildings, although part will be used to buy good quality breeding animals.

This is the first EIB global loan for agriculture in the Mezzogiorno although for many years the Bank has provided finance to other intermediary institutions in this way to help to finance industrial development of the South.

2.3.89. The European Investment Bank has granted eight loans totalling the equivalent of LIT 198 000 million (185.8 million EUA) for investment projects in Italy; these concern electricity generation and transmission (LIT 103 500 million), the construction of two gas pipelines and two storage reservoirs and development of a gas field in the Adriatic (LIT 35 000 million), improvements to the telephone system in the Mezzogiorno (LIT 55 000 million) and technical modifications to steelworks to reduce energy consumption (LIT 4 500 million). Of the total, LIT 132 500 million goes to investment in the Mezzogiorno.

Energy supplies: natural gas

A loan for the equivalent of LIT 11 000 million (10.35 million EUA) for twelve years at a rate of interest of 8.10% will go towards financing the construction of two gas pipelines with a total length of around 210 km in Lombardy, which will link up with pipelines carrying natural gas imported from the USSR and the Netherlands; they will also be connected to various storage reservoirs so as to be used to regulate supplies and cope with fluctuations in demand, particularly when Algerian gas arrives in Italy in the eighties. In 1976 the EIB lent LIT 28 000 million for similar projects designed to ensure regular and reliable energy supplies.

A second loan, for the equivalent of LIT 10 000 million (9.4 million EUA), granted for twelve years at 8.10%, will go towards works aimed at transforming two natural gas fields which are rapidly being depleted into storage reservoirs, one at Ripalta, Lombardy, and the other at Cortemaggiore, Emilia-Romagna. These reservoirs will enable supplies of gas to be adapted to the considerable variations in demand in a high-consumption area. In 1976 the Bank provided financing of LIT 6 000 million for converting a depleted gas field into a storage reservoir at Sergnano, Lombardy. A third loan, for the equivalent of LIT 14000 million (13.2 million EUA), granted for twelve years at a rate of 8.10% will contribute to developing a natural gas field, named 'Fratello', situated off the Adriatic coast, near Pescara.

By providing this finance to companies of the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi— ENI—group, namely SNAM for the gas pipelines and AGIP in the case of the two other loans, the EIB is associating itself with investment projects aimed at developing the Community's energy resources and diversifying both the nature and the source of its energy imports.

#### Electricity

Still in the energy sector, the EIB has financed projects undertaken by Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica—ENEL—concerned with electricity generation and distribution.

The equivalent of LIT 40 000 million (37.6 million EUA) has been lent for fifteen years at 8.15%, to help finance a section of the Alto Lazio nuclear power station now under construction at Montalto di Castro on the Tyrrhenian coast. This power station will comprise two generating units. each equipped with a boiling-water reactor and having a net output of 982 MW; construction will be phased over the period up to 1984. The power station will help to make Italy less dependent on imports of oil for generating electricity and is thus fully in line with the Community's energy policy.

Two other loans, for the equivalent of LIT 36 500 million and LIT 27 000 million (34.3 and 25.4 million EUA respectively), both for fifteen years at 8.15%, will go towards improving the electricity transmission and distribution systems in Campania and Apulia. These investment projects, which include the installation of 2 500 km of high and low tension transmission lines, will help to meet the anticipated increase in electricity consumption in the two regions of the Mezzogiorno concerned, while at the same time helping to create the conditions necessary for tourism and industrial development.

#### Energy saving

A loan for the equivalent of LIT 4 500 million (4.2 million EUA), for eight years at 7.45% was granted to Acciaierie e Ferrière Lombarde Falck SpA to help finance the reorganization of electrical services at the company's steelworks at Arcore and Sesto San Giovanni, near Milan; the purpose is to improve operating conditions and reduce electricity consumption by 5%.

#### Telecommunications

Lastly, in keeping with its task of promoting regional development, the EIB has granted a loan for the equivalent of LIT 55 000 million (51.8 million EUA) to Istituto Mobiliare Italiano-IMI; the proceeds of this loan, which is for fifteen years at 8.15%, will be on-lent to Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico to help finance improvement of the telephone service in the Abruzzi, Molise and Lower Latium (Frosinone and Latina provinces). About 60 000 new subscribers will be connected and works will be carried out to automate the trunk network, which will create favourable conditions for economic development in these areas of the Mezzogiorno. The EIB had previously granted two loans for a combined total of LIT 25 000 million towards financing other projects concerned with improving the telephone system in the Abruzzi and Molise.

These eight loans raise the amount of financing provided by the EIB in Italy in the first seven months of 1978 to LIT 492 000 million; by way of comparison, the Bank's operations in Italy in 1977 amounted to LIT 426 700 million, or 30.4% of its total financing within the Community.

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#### United Kingdom

2.3.90. The European Investment Bank has granted three loans totalling the equivalent of UKL 20.6 million (30.8 million EUA) to the National Water Council (NWC) towards financing water supply and drainage schemes in North East and South West England. Each loan has been made available for fifteen years at a rate of interest of 10.15%.

Of the total advanced, UKL 10 million will assist installation of sewerage, sewage treatment and sewage disposal works undertaken on Tyneside, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Northumbrian Water Authority. This scheme is essential for the provision of new effluent treatment facilities needed for industrial expansion along both banks of the Tyne, an area of high unemployment caused by the decline of such traditional activities as shipbuilding and heavy engineering. As the new works should reduce present river pollution by about two thirds, the effect on environment in central Newcastle will be substantial.

A further loan for UKL 6.6 million, will be on-lent to the Northumbrian Water Authority for the Kielder scheme which involves the construction of a dam and reservoir with a 200 million m<sup>3</sup> capacity on the river North Tyne, to be used via a system of tunnels and pipelines to regulate the flow of the rivers Tyne, Wear and Tees. Abstraction points along these rivers are the main source of water supply for the region's industry as well as providing for most of the population of 2.7 million. It is expected that Kielder water will meet industrial and domestic demand until the end of the century. This is the EIB's fifth loan in support of the Kielder dam, a major structure which has now attracted UKL 43.9 million in all from the Bank.

At the same time, an amount of UKL 4 million is being on-lent to the South West Water Authority to increase and reinforce water supply in the Plymouth area, notably by the extension of an existing water treatment works and water transmission systems based on the Tavy river. These installations are essential to industrial diversification and growth in this region. These loans bring to UKL 213 million the total amount of financing provided by the European Investment Bank towards water supply and drainage schemes in the United Kingdom, in recognition of their vital, basic contribution to assisting the economic development of the assisted regions.

2.3.91. A loan equivalent to UKL 10.75 million (16.1 million EUA) has been granted by the European Investment Bank to help cover half the estimated cost of extending Sumburgh airport in the Shetland Islands, the main transit point for air communications with the North Sea oil and gas rigs. The loan has been provided to the United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) for ten years at an interest rate of 8.9%.

The CAA's extension plans, drawn up after consultation with the oil companies, provide for a new helicopter landing strip, space for parking up to 20 helicopters at any time, a parking area for 24 medium-size other aircraft, new taxiways to the runway and a larger terminal building.

In providing this loan the EIB has in mind mainly the importance of the North Sea oil and gas industry to the Community's efforts to reduce its costly dependence on outside energy supplies. The expansion of the airport will, however, directly provide extra jobs, assist tourism and, in general terms, contribute to the economic development of the Shetlands, one of the most remote parts of the European Community.

With this latest loan the amount lent by the European Investment Bank for industrial and infrastructure investment in the United Kingdom, since the country's accession to the European Community on 1 January 1973, reaches UKL 1 006 million. Of this amount, UKL 340.75 million has gone to projects in Scotland or directly benefiting Scotland, not including UKL 56 million for oil/gas field installations in the British sector of the North Sea.

#### Ireland

2.3.92. Three loans for a total equivalent of IRL 30 million (44.8 million EUA) have been granted by the European Investment Bank to the Government of Ireland to help to meet the cost of port development, road improvement and water supply schemes. Most of the finance goes to the Cork region where expansion of the harbour areas is a key factor in development of the South West of Ireland.

A loan of IRL 10 million (20 years at 9.3%) will cover about half the cost of works being carried out by the Cork Harbour Commissioners to deepen access channels and to promote development of the adjacent Ringaskiddy industrial zone by the construction of a new dock and storage facilities and a deep deep-water berth. A roll-on/roll-off car ferry terminal will also be built.

A further loan of IRL 10 million (15 years, 8.15%) goes to improve water supplies in the Cork harbour area; these works, which are being carried out by Cork County Council, are costed at about IRL 42.5 million, towards which the Bank has already provided IRL 10 million through a loan granted in June last year.

The third loan, also for IRL 10 million (twenty years, 9.3%) is going to meet about half the cost of seven major development schemes to the national road network.

The works include improvements to the main Dublin-Cork road by construction of a new bridge over the River Liffey in Dublin and by building a by-pass around Naas Co. Kildare; the other schemes concern the Dublin-Galway, Dublin-Enniskillen (Northern Ireland), Longford-Castlebar, Letterkenny-Strabane (Northern Ireland) main roads and a by-pass around Tallaght new town, Co. Dublin. In December last year, the EIB lent IRL 13.1 million to help to finance improvement

works to about forty national roads throughout the country.

With these latest three loans, the finance provided by the European Investment Bank for projects in Ireland since the country's accession to the European Community in 1973 reaches a total of IRL 182 million.

#### Fiji

2.3.93. The European Investment Bank has granted a loan of 12.5 million EUA (approximately USD 10.08 million) for a power supply scheme in Fiji.

It has been made available to the Fiji Electricity Authority—FEA, a public body responsible for electricity generation and distribution, for fifteen years at an interest rate of 5.15%, allowing for a 3% interest subsidy drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund.

This is the EIB's first lending operation in the Pacific under the Lomé Convention, signed between the European Community and fifty-three African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

The loan will help to finance a hydroelectric scheme on Viti Levu island costed at around 73 million EUA and involving a 68 million m<sup>3</sup> dam, a power station with two 19 MW turbines and a 145 km high voltage line to interconnect the island's distribution grids.

This will help to meet rising demand on the island (accounting for three-quarters of Fiji's population and most of its industrial activities and tourism) and enable substantial savings to be made replacing oil imports by local sources of energy. The plant should be commissioned by the end of 1981 and it has been designed to permit future expansion of generating capacity by drawing on hydro potential in nearby catchment areas and installing two more 19 MW turbines.

The Fiji Government, the World Bank, the Australian Government—through its bilateral aid programme—and the Commonwealth Development Corporation of the United Kingdom are also providing finance for the project, as well as the Asian Development Bank (for the high voltage line).

## Financing Community activities

#### Budget

#### General Budget

#### Draft 1979 Budget

2.3.94. At its 18 July meeting<sup>1</sup> the Council established the Draft Community Budget for the 1979 financial year. Before meeting a Parliament delegation, the Council examined a number of general questions brought up during the preparatory work on the Preliminary Draft Budget.

An in-depth discussion was held with the delegation, which was made up of Mr Spénale (Vice-President of Parliament), Mr Lange (Chairman of the Committee on Budgets), Mr Aigner (Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Budgets), Mr Bangemann and Mr Ripamonti (rapporteurs on the 1979 Draft Budget) and Mr Cointat, Mr Shaw, Lord Bruce and Mr Spinelli (members of the Committee on Budgets). The delegation acquainted the Parliament's Council with the initial thoughts on the Preliminary Draft: in Parliament's view, the new atmosphere created by the meeting at Bonn and Bremen should have an effect on the 1979 General Budget.

The Council then examined some forty questions still outstanding after the prepara-

tory work of the Permanent Representative: Committee and established the Draft Gener al Budget of the Communities for 1979.<sup>2</sup>

The Draft Budget stands at 13 020 millior EUA (5.32% up on 1978) in total appropria tions for payments and 13 797 million EUA (8.62% up on 1978) in total appropriations for commitments. It must be stressed that where as the compulsory and non-compulsory penditure making up the total appropriations for commitments have risen by similar pc centages, the non-compulsory expendition out of the total appropriations for payment is down by 9.6% while the compulsory e penditure is up by 8.5%.

The Council made the following cuts in increases in the total appropriations for comitments proposed by the Commission:

non-compulsory expenditure: from 779 lion EUA to 182 million EUA, a reductic 597 million EUA;

compulsory expenditure: from 1 185 mil EUA to 912 million EUA, a reduction of million EUA.

The main cuts made by the Council at the following sectors:

staff: only 148 of the 475 new posts required were agreed to;

the new measures and the expansion of rent ones proposed in the energy and trial sectors were not agreed to, thou substitution of a token entry for the a riation requested in some cases showed the Council took a sympathetic view of so, of the measures. In the energy sector the total appropriations for commitments were 80 million EUA in 1978, but they amounted to only 57 million in the 1979 draft. For industry the figures are 3.5 million EUA in 1979 compared with 39.7 million in 1978.

Bull. EC 7/8-1978

Point 2.3.26.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Table, page 116.

#### arison between the 1978 and 1979 Budget-by sector-during the budgetary procedure

						Preliminary	Draft 1979			Cha	nges	
Sector	Total appropriations for commitments	%	Total appropriations for payments	96	Total appropriations for commitments	%	Total appropriations for payments	%	Amount (3/1)	% (3/1)	Amount (472)	% (4/2)
	1		2	·····	3		4		5		6	· · · · · · · ·
opriations						1						
, industry, transport operation	9 181 958 700 592 653 000 581 000 000 318 269 795 558 742 000 Token entry	72.28 4.67 4.57 2.51 4.40	9 131 958 700 559 107 000 525 000 000 295 336 303 380 942 000 Token entry	73.87 4.52 4.25 2.39 3.08	10 277 634 000 882 302 000 620 000 000 576 762 375 705 233 900 Token entry	70.07 6.02 4.23 3.93 4.81	10 069 824 000 748 182 000 390 000 000 516 265 330 564 933 900 Token entry	72.66 5.40 2.81 3.73 4.08	+ 1 095 675 300 + 289 649 000 + 39 000 000 + 258 492 580 + 146 491 900	+ 11.93 + 48.87 + 6.71 + 81.22 + 26.22	+ 937 865 300 + 189 075 000 - 135 000 000 + 220 929 027 + 183 991 900 	+ 10.27 + 33.82 - 25.71 + 74.81 + 48.30
	11 232 623 495	88.43	10 892 344 003	88.11	13 061 932 275	89.06	12 289 205 230	88.67	+ 1 829 308 780	+16.29	+1 396 861 227	+ 12.82
opropriations												
	387 433 000 105 594 200	3.05 0.83	387 433 000 105 594 200	3.13 0.85	417 926 300 121 140 500	2.85 0.83	417 926 300 121 140 500	3.02 0.87	+ 30 493 300 + 15 546 300	+ 7.87 +14.72	+ 30 493 300 + 15 546 300	+ 7.87 +14.72
	13 018 000	0.10	13 018 000	0.11	12 010 500	0.08	12 010 500	0.09	- 1 007 500	- 7.70	- 1 007 500	- 7.70
ies	44 808 100	0.35	44 808 100	0.36	48 015 000	0.33	48 015 000	0.35	+ 3 206 900	+ 7.16	+ 3 206 900	+ 7.16
	550 853 300	4.34	550 853 300	4.46	599 092 300	4.08	599 092 300	4.32	+ 48 239 000	+ 8.76	+ 48 239 000	+ • 8.76
	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	50 000 000 5 000 000 10 000 000	0.34 0.03 0.07	15 000 000 5 000 000 10 000 000	0.11 0.04 0.07	+ 50 000 000 + 10 000 000	 	+ 15 000 000 + 10 000 000	
% of own iber States	689 600 000	5.43	689 600 000	5.58	688 960 000	4.70	688 960 000	4.97	- 640 000	- 0.09	- 640 000	- 0.09
Commission Total	12 478 076 795	98.23	12 137 797 303	98.18	14 414 984 575	98.28	13 607 257 530	98.18	+ 1 936 907 780	+ 15.52	+1 469 460 227	+12.11
15	224 857 289	1.77	224 857 289	1.82	252 062 310	1.72	252 062 310	1.82	+ 27 205 021	12.10	+ 27 205 021	+ 12.10
Grand total	12 702 934 084	100.—	12 362 654 592	100.—	14 667 046 885	100.—	13 859 319 840	100.—	+ 1 964 112 801	+15.46	+1 496 665 248	+12.11
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4		<u>لــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							

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Council draft — first reading				Changes									
al iations nitments			%	Amount (7/1)	% (7/1)	Amount (8/2)	% (8/2)						
,		8		9		10							
939 000	72.92	9 903 129 000	76.06	+ 879 980 300	+ 9.58	+ 771 170 300	+ 8.44						
712 000	5.35	511 942 000	3.93	+ 146 059 000	+24.64	- 47 165 000	- 8.44						
000 000	4.49	320 000 000	2.46	+ 39 000 000	+ 6.71	- 205 000 000	- 39.05						
583 375	1.87	279 358 330	2.15	- 59 686 420	- 18.75	- 15 977 973	+ 5.41						
635 900	4.31	482 615 900	3.71	+ 35 893 900	+ 6.42	+ 101 673 900	+ 26.69						
entry	—	Token entry		_		<u></u>							
870 275	88.96	11 497 045 230	88.30	+1 041 246 780	+ 9.27	+ 604 701 227	+ 5.51						
193 400	2.97	409 193 400	3.14	+ 21 760 400	+ 5.62	+ 21 760 400	+ 5.62						
955 540	0.86	118 955 540	0.91	+ 13 361 340	+ 12.65	+ 13 361 340	+12.65						
875 000	0.07	9 875 000	0.08	- 3 143 000	-24.14	- 3 143 000	- 24.14						
128 000	0.33	46 128 000	0.35	+ 1 319 900	+ 2.95	+ 1 319 900	+ 2.95						
151 940	4.23	584 151 940	4.49	+ 33 298 640	+ 6.04	+ 33 298 640	+ 6.04						
_			_	_	_	_							
000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	_	_	_	—						
entry	—	Token entry		—	—								
¥60 000	4.99	688 960 000	5.29	- 640 000	- 0.09	- 640 000	- 0.09						
<b>982 2</b> 15	98.22	12 775 157 170	98.11	+1 673 905 420	+ 8.61	+ 637 359 867	+ 5.25						
705 005	1.78	245 705 005	1.89	+ 20 847 716	+ 9.27	+ 20 847 716	+ 9.27						
687 220	100.—	13 020 862 175	100.—	+1 094 753 136	+ 8.62	+ 658 207 583	+ 5.32						

(in EUA)

Social sector: although the Council made some cuts (144 million EUA), it accepted most of the proposals made by the Commission, the total appropriations for commitments being up from 592 million EUA in 1978 to 738 million in 1979;

*Regio.al Fund:* the Council set the total appropriations for commitments at 620 million EUA, while it reduced the total appropriations for payments from 390 million EUA to 320 million;

*Development cooperation:* the Council reduced the Commission's proposals by 110 million EUA, the reductions deriving essentially from the decision not to step up either cereal food air or financial assistance to nonassociated developing countries.

As regards own resources, the Council's decisions include a reduction of the VAT rate from 0.74% to 0.66%.

#### European unit of account

2.3.95. During its 24 July meeting<sup>1</sup> on economic and financial affairs, the Council agreed on a common approach to the proposal for a Regulation to apply the European unit of account to the legal acts of the Community institutions.<sup>2</sup> Arrangements have been made for the document to be sent to Parliament.

The text worked out by the Council differs substantially from the original Commission proposal. This proposal, which had been endorsed by Parliament, provided for the Communities' financial rights and obligations to be denominated in EUA. The Council's common approach accepts the principle of denominating items in EUA, but rules out its effective application to financial operations. The Commission expressed its dissatisfaction with this development. It hopes that the conciliation procedure, which must now be engaged, will provide a solution which is more satisfactory from the Community point of view and more compatible with recent monetary developments.

#### **Financial operations**

#### ECSC

#### Loans raised

2.3.96. The Commission raised the following loans in July and August on behalf of the ECSC:

(i) four private issues totalling USD 75 million carrying an interest rate of 9.50% for a term of fifteen years;

(ii) two private issues totalling DM 102.4 million carrying a maximum rate of 6.50% for a term of fifteen years;

(iii) a private issue of SFR 100 million carrying a rate of 3.75% for a term of four years;

(iv) a private issue of LFR 250 million at 7.75% for a term of ten years;

(v) a private issue of HFL 14 million at 7.625% for a term of fifteen years;

(vi) two private placings totalling FF 100 million at 10.50% and 10.95% for terms of up to twelve years.

#### Euratom

2.3.97. The Commission raised the following loan in July on behalf of Euratom:

a SFR 80 million bond issue underwritten by a syndicate of Swiss banks. The bonds carry a coupon of 4.25%, payable annually and run for fifteen years. The bonds were offered to the public at par. Application has been made for the bonds to be listed on the Zurich, Basle, Geneva, Lausanne and Berne stock exchanges.

Point 2.3.27.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> OJ C 271 of 17.11.1976.

The proceeds from this first bond issue on the Swiss capital market have been earmarked for financing investments by undertakings which qualify for Euratom loans.

#### Loans granted

#### Loans paid

2.3.98. Under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission paid out loans totalling 275.3 million EUA in July and August.

This amount was divided between the following three types of loan:

#### Industrial loans

Industrial loans amounting to 212 million EUA were made to eight undertakings to finance the following programmes:

#### Coal industry

Rationalization and modernization of collieries. National Coal Board, London:

(a) Derbyshire (Shirebrook colliery);

(b) Midlands (Kingswood open-cast mine, Rawdon and Donisthorpe collieries);

(c) Yorkshire (Silverwood, Allerton Bywater and Treeton collieries);

- (d) Barnsley (South Kirby colliery);
- (e) Nottinghamshire (Ollerton colliery);
- (f) Western (Maryport);
- (g) Wales (Treforgan colliery);
- (h) all NCB collieries.

#### Power station

Charbonnage de France (Houillères du Bassin de Lorraine), Paris (Carling power station).

#### Steel industry

Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production:

(a) Arbed, Luxembourg (Esch-Belval, Differdange and Schifflange works);

(b) Dalmine SpA, Milan (Dalmine works);

(c) Hoogovens-IJmuiden BV, IJmuiden (IJmuiden works);

(d) Société des Aciéries et Laminoirs de Lorraine (Sacilor) SA, Hayange (works in the Thionville region);

Extension of a coastal steel works :

Det Danske Stalvalsevaerk AS, Frederiks-vaerk.

Modernization of wire rod production:

Société des Aciéries et Laminoirs de Lorraine (Sacilor) SA, Hayange (Gandrange-Rombas works).

#### Low-cost housing

Loans for the construction or fitting-out of low-cost housing amounted to 3.3 million EUA.

#### Conversion

Conversion loans amounting to 60 million EUA were paid out under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty during the same period to the following undertakings:

#### France-Lorraine:

(a) Société Anonyme de Véhicules Industriels et d'Equipements Mécaniques Saviem, Suresnes (Batilly works in the Meurthe-et-Moselle department);

(b) Société Mécanique Automobile de l'Est, Metz, on behalf of Peugeot-Citroën, Paris (Ennery and Metz works). Italy-Liguria: Italsider SpA, Genoa (Genoa-Campi works). Germany-North Rhine-Westphalia: Ruhrkohle AG, Essen (Monopol Colliery).

#### Loan decisions

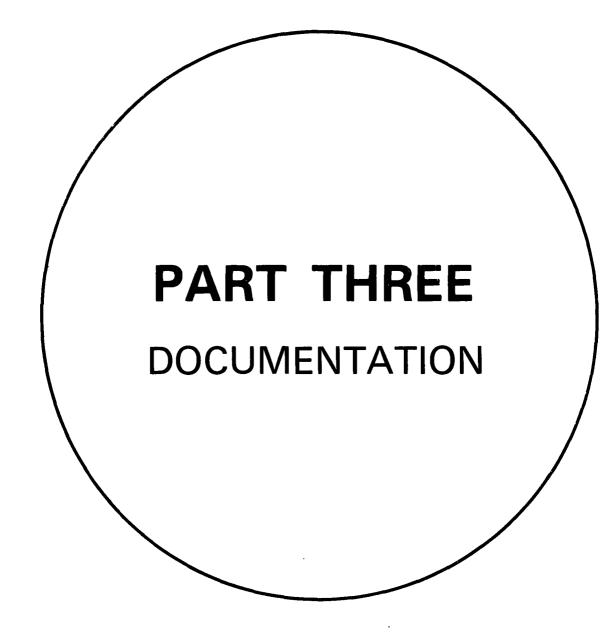
The Commission also took one decision to grant a loan under Article 54 of the ESCS Treaty to the following undertaking:

#### Steel industry

Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production

Ferriere Lombarde Falck SpA, Milan (Sesto S. Giovanni, Concordia and Vobarno works).

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#### 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 EUC in the various national currencies are published

National currency	1 August 1978	16 August 1978 <sup>2</sup>	31 August 1978
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.8767	40.4774	40.4522
German mark	2.59325	2.56639	2.56624
Dutch guilder	2.79826	2.79059	2.78515
Pound sterling	0.659221	0.666816	0.664970
Danish krone	7.05512	7.13232	7.11317
French franc	5.55043	5.58821	5.62462
Italian lira	1 071.58	1 085.00	1 078.68
Irish pound	0.659246	0.666839	0.664970
United States dollar	1.27461	1.31848	1.29230
Swiss franc	2.17916	2.10000	2.11709
Spanish peseta	97.4415	97.7008	95.1258
Swedish krona	5.73386	5.75454	5.72978
Norwegian krone	6.79580	6.79379	6.75329
Canadian dollar	1.44645	1.50278	1.48721
Portuguese escudo	57.4515	58.1572	58.3726
Austrian schilling	18.6780	18.5040	18.4967
Finish mark	5.28977	5.31200	5.28926
Japanese yen	250.255	242.962	245.284

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 196 of 17 8 1978 <sup>3</sup> OJ C 208 of 1.9 1978

OJ C 208 of 1.9 1978.

OJ C 184 of 2.8.1978

daily.<sup>1</sup> 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 EUA has been phased into use in various areas of Community activity:

1975: ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);<sup>2</sup> 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);<sup>3</sup>

1978: General budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977).<sup>4</sup>

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 Cooperation 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	interest	rates	on	bank
			deposits	denomin	ated in	EL	IA 🛛

	2 August 1978	16 August 1978	31 Augus 1978
1 month	6 <sup>3</sup> /8-7 <sup>3</sup> /8	6 <sup>7</sup> /8-7 <sup>7</sup> /8	63/8-73/8
3 months	67/8-77/8	7 <sup>1</sup> /2-8 <sup>1</sup> /2	7 -8
6 months	71/2-81/2	71/2-81/2	73/8-83/8
12 months	73/4-83/4	73/4-83/4	7 <sup>1</sup> /2-8 <sup>1</sup> /2

Bull. EC 7/8-1978

#### '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

<sup>1</sup> In the Official Journal of the European Communities and in the press

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 104 of 24 4 1975

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 327 of 19 12 1975 <sup>4</sup> OJ L 356 of 31 12 1977

#### Table 3 — Conversion rates into national currencies for the unit of account used in connection with the common agricultural policy.

National currency	July 1978	August 1978
Belgian franc and		
Luxembourg franc	49.3486	49.3486
Danish krone	8.56656	8.56656
German mark	3.41258 <sup>7</sup> 3.40238 <sup>1</sup>	3.41258 <sup>1</sup> 3.40238 <sup>6</sup>
French franc	6.45761 <sup>3</sup> 6.22514 <sup>2</sup> 6.00103 <sup>7</sup>	6.45761 <sup>2</sup> 6.00103 <sup>3</sup> 6.22514 <sup>6</sup>
Irish pound	0.786912 <sup>4</sup> 0.739700 <sup>7</sup>	0.739700 <sup>3</sup> 0.786912 <sup>6</sup>
Italian lira	1 154.00 <sup>5</sup> 1 096.00 <sup>6</sup> 1 030.00 <sup>7</sup>	1 096.00 <sup>4</sup> 1 030.00 <sup>5</sup> 1 154.00 <sup>6</sup>
Dutch guilder	3.40270	3.40270
Pound sterling	0.634204 <sup>5</sup> 0.586638 <sup>7</sup>	0.586638 <sup>3</sup> 0.634204 <sup>6</sup>
	1	

July

<sup>1</sup> For beef, milk products and sugar.

<sup>2</sup> For beef, milk products, hops and sugar.

<sup>3</sup> For pigmeat.

<sup>4</sup> For beef, pigmeat, milk products, hops and sugar.

<sup>5</sup> For beef, pigmeat, milk products, hops, tomato concentrates and sugar.

6 For wine.

For the other products.

August

For rice, pigmeat, olive oil, soya, sunflower, wine and fish.

<sup>2</sup> For pigmeat.

For rice, olive oil, soya, sunflower, wine and fish.

4 For wine.

<sup>5</sup> For rice, olive oil, soya, sunflower and fish
<sup>6</sup> For the other products.

Units of account

# 2. Additional references in the Official Journal

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 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 3-1978

#### Point 2.3.69

Opinion on the amended proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and laying down additional provisions for certain products containing ethyl alcohol.

OJ C 181 of 31.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.70

Opinion on the proposals for:

— a Council Regulation defining for 1978 measures for conservation and management of fishery resources by the establishment of quotas

- a Council Regulation laying down technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources

- a Council Regulation laying down certain measures of control for fishing activities

— a Council Decision on financial participation by the Community in respect of the inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland

- a Council Regulation laying down special aid measures for herring fisheries in the North Sea and the Celtic Sea.

OJ C 181 of 31.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.71

Opinion on the communication of the Commission to the Council and to the European Parliament on the state of the customs union of the European Economic Community.

OJ C 181 of 31.7.1978.

Point 2.3.72

Opinion on education and vocational training for young workers.

OJ C 181 of 31.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.7.

Opinion on the proposals for:

- a Council Directive amending Council Directive 72/159/EEC of 17 April 1972 on the modernization of farms

- a Council Directive amending Council Directive 75/268/EEC of 28 April 1975 on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas

- a Council Directive amending Council Directive 72/160/EEC of 17 April 1972 concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purpose of structural improvement

— a Council Directive on the programme to accelerate drainage operations in the less-favoured areas of the West of Ireland.

OJ C 181 of 31.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.74

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 76/135/EEC on reciprocal recognition of navigability licences for inland waterway vessels. OJ C 181 of 31.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.75

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision concerning the Community's acceptance of resolution No 212 (revised) of the Economic Commission for Europe and relating to the facilitation of health and quality inspection in the international carriage of goods by rail as regards traffic between the Community and third countries signatories to the resolution.

OJ C 181 of 31.7.1978.

#### Bull. EC 4-1978

#### Point 2.1.86.

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the activities of certain State-trading countries in cargo liner shipping. OJ C 198 of 19.8.1978.

#### Bull. EC 5-1978

#### Point 2.1.6.

Commission Directive of 19 May 1978 adapting to technical progress Council Directive 74/60/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the interior fittings of motor vehicles (interior parts of the passenger compartment other than the interior rearview mirrors, layout of controls, the roof or opening roof, the backrest and rear part of the seats).

OJ L 206 of 29.7.1978.

#### Point 2.2.13

Council Decision of 12 May 1978 concerning the signing and the deposit of a declaration of provisional application of the Protocols for the fourth extension of the Wheat Trading Convention and the Food Aid Convention constituting the International Wheat Agreement, 1971.

OJ L 236 of 26.8.1978.

#### Bull. EC 6-1978

#### Point 2.1.7

Council Directive of 19 June 1978 adapting to technical progress Directive 73/362/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to material measures of length.

OJ L 206 of 29.7.1978.

#### Point 2.1.9

Council Directive of 26 June 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (pesticides).

OJ L 206 of 29.7.1978.

#### Point 2.1.54

Council Directive of 29 June 1978 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States on the protection of the health of workers exposed to vinyl chloride monomer. OJ L 197 of 22.7.1978.

#### Point 2.1.72

Commission Decision of 28 June 1978 setting up a Scientific Advisory Committee to examine the toxicity and ecotoxicity of chemical compounds. OJ L 198 of 22.7.1978.

#### Point 2.1.90

Council Directive of 19 June 1978 on the programme to accelerate the restructuring and conversion of vineyards in certain Mediterranean regions in France.

Council Directive of 19 June 1978 on a programme to accelerate drainage operations in the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland.

OJ L 206 of 29.7.1978.

#### Point 2.1.112

Commission opinion of 23 June 1978 addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom concerning the provisions relating to certain measures in the field of working conditions in road transport.

OJ L 198 of 22.7.1978.

#### Point 2.1.113

Commission opinion of 30 June 1978 concerning the exemptions from the Community Regulations on social matters relating to road transport proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Commission Decision of 30 June 1978 authorizing the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to grant exemptions for national road transport operations from the Community Regulations on social matters relating to road transport.

OJ L 203 of 27.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.39

Case 132/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Tribunal d'instance, Lille, by judgment of that court of 25 May 1978 in the case of Denkavit Loire S.à.r.l. v French State (Customs Authorities).

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.40

Case 133/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Bundesgerichtshof by order of that court of 22 May 1978

in the case of Henry Gourdain, advocate, Paris, v Franz Nadler, businessman, Wetzlar. OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.41

Case 134/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Hessisches Finanzgericht by order of that court of 17 May 1978 in the case of Firma E. Danhuber, Sole Proprietor Helmut Danhuber, Munich, v Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung (formerly Einfuhrund Vorratsstelle für Schlachtvieh, Fleish und Fleischerzeugnisse), Frankfurt-am-Main.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.42

Case 135/78: Action brought on 14 June 1978 by Eurosteel Products Limited against the Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.43

Case 136/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Cour d'appel, Colmar, by judgment of that court of 18 April 1978 in the case of Ministère public and Vincent Auer v Ordre national des vétérinaires de France and Syndicat national des vétérinaires.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.44

Case 137/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven, The Hague, by order of that court of 9 June 1978 in the case of (1) Henningsen Food Inc. of Nebraska (United States of America), a company incorporated under the law of Nebraska, (2) Van den Burg Eiprodukten B.V. Waalwijk, and (3) Henningsen Van den Burg, a general partnership of Waalwijk, v The Produktschap voor Pluimvee en Eieren, Zeist.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.45

Case 138/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Finanzgericht Hamburg by order of that court of 2 June 1978 in the case of Hans-Markus Stölting, farmer, Tankenrader Berg, v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas (Export Refund).

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.46

Case 139/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Sozialgericht Hildesheim by order of that court of 8 June 1978 in the case of Giovanni Coccioli v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Nuremberg.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.47

Case 140/78: Action brought on 14 June 1978 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Italian Republic.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.48

Case 141/78: Action brought by the French Republic against the United Kingdom on 14 June 1978. OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.49

Case 142/78: Action brought on 19 June 1978 by Marcelle Exner, née Berghmans, against the Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.50

Case 143/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Bundesgerichtshof by order of that court of 22 May 1978 in the case of Jacques de Cavel v Luise de Cavel. OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.51

Case 144/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Landessozialgericht Baden-Württemberg (Second Senate) by order of that court of 19 May 1978 in the case of Renzo Tinelli v Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.52

Case 145/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Raad van State, Afdeling Rechtsspraak, The Hague, by order of that court of 7 June 1978 in the case of A.P. Augustijn, Moerstraten, v The Staatssecretaris van Verkeer en Waterstaat.

OJ C 179, 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.53

Case 146/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Raad van State, Afdeling Rechtspraak, The Hague, by order of that court of 13 June 1978 in the case of A.J. Wattenberg, Nijmegen, v The Staatssecretaris van Verkeer en Waterstaat.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.54

Case 147/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Oberverwaltungsgericht für das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen by order of that court of 29 March 1978 in the case of Köln-Bonner Eisenbahnen KG v (1) The Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the Federal Minister for Transport, and (2) The Land Nordrhein-Westfalen, represented by the Minister for Economic Affairs, Small Firms and Traders and Transport of the Land Nordrhein-Westfalen.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.55

Case 148/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Pretura, Milan, Vth Criminal Chamber, by order of that court of 8 May 1978 in the proceedings instituted against Tullio Ratti.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.56

Case 149/78: Action brought on 22 June 1978 by S.p.A. Metallurgica Luciano Rumi against the Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.57

Case 150/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Hessisches Finanzgericht by order of that court of 6 June 1978 in the case of Firma Kurt A. Becher, Bremen, v Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung (formerly Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel), Frankfurt-am-Main.

OJ C 179 of 28.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.58.

Judgment of the Court of 20 June 1978 in Case 28/77: Tepea B.V. (formerly Theal B.V.), The Hague, v Commission of the European Communities. OJ C 166 of 12.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.59

Judgment of the Court of 28 June 1978 in Case 70/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Pretore di Alessandria): Simmenthal S.p.A. v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato.

OJ C 177 of 26.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.61

Judgment of the Court of 29 June 1978 in Case 77/77: 1. Benzine en Petroleum Handelsmaatschappij BV, Amsterdam, 2. British Petroleum Raffinaderij Nederland NV, Rozenburg, 3. British Petroleum Maatschappij Nederland BV, Amsterdam v Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 174 of 21.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.66

Judgment of the Court of 13 June 1978 in Case 139/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Finanzgericht Münster): Denkavit Futtermittel GmbH v Finanzamt Warendorf.

OJ C 161 of 7.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.67

Judgment of the Court of 29 June 1978 in Case 142/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by Københavns Byret): Statens Kontrol med Ædle Metaller v Preben Larsen and Flemming Kjerulff v Statens Kontrol med Ædle Metaller.

OJ C 174 of 21.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.69.

Judgment of the Court of 13 June 1978 in Case 146/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, Commercial Court): British Beef Company Limited v The Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce.

OJ C 161 of 7.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.71

Judgment of the Court of 15 June 1978 in Case 149/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Cour de Cassation of Belgium): Gabrielle Defrenne v Société Anonyme Belge de Navigation Aérienne Sabena. OJ C 166 of 12.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.72

Judgment of the Court of 21 June 1978 in Case 150/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the French Cour de Cassation): Société Bertrand v Paul Ott K.G. OJ C 174 of 21.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.73

Judgment of the Court of 29 June 1978 in Case 154/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunal de Première Instance de Neufchâteau): Procureur du Roi v P. Dechmann.

OJ C 174 of 21.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.74

Judgment of the Court of 28 June 1978 in Case 1/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the National Insurance Commissioner): Patrick Christopher Kenny v Insurance Officer.

OJ C 177 of 26.7.1978.

#### Point 2.3.99

Proposal for a Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the General Budget of the European Communities.

OJ C 160 of 6.7.1978.

## 3. Infringement procedures

#### **Reasoned opinions**

*3.3.1.* In July and August the Commission addressed thirteen reasoned opinions to the Member States; three concerned the free movement of goods, three concerned agricultural policy, six concerned failure to apply directives and one concerned failure to apply certain provisions of the Community Staff Regulations.

#### Free movement of goods

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty consisting of an obligation for manufacturers of motor vehicles and components in other Member States to have an accredited representative at the Ministry of Supply and Housing to handle reception or type approval (France).

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty consisting of an obligation for manufacturers of motor vehicles and of motors for mopeds in other Member States to confer powers on a person residing in Italy to issue the conformity certificate require for type approval (Italy).

Infringement of Article 12 of the EEC Treaty and of the Council Regulation of 28 June 1968 on the Common Customs Tariff,<sup>1</sup> consisting of a charge levied on certain types of duplicating and reproducing equipment (France).

#### Agricultural policy

Infringement of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty consisting of the levying of a special charge on domestic and imported sugar, the proceeds being used exclusively to finance aid for domestic production (Italy).

Infringement of the Council Regulation of 19 December 1974 on the common organization of the market in sugar,<sup>2</sup> consisting of the grant to Italian sugar manufacturers of unauthorized storage aids (Italy).

Infringement of Articles 3(1), 13(1) and 30(1) of the Council Regulation of 8 August 1974 laying down general rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts,<sup>3</sup> consisting of regulations imposing additional requirements as to additives in foodstuffs and their labelling (Denmark).

#### **Application** of directives

Failure to apply the Council Directive of 20 May 1978<sup>4</sup> relating to agricultural tractors (Italy).

Failure to apply the Council Directive of 24 June 1975 relating to continuous totalizing weighing machines<sup>5</sup> (Italy).

Failure to apply the Council Directive of 19 November 1973 relating the certification and marking of wire ropes, chains and hooks<sup>6</sup> and the Council Directive of 13 April 1976 adjusting that Directive to technical progress<sup>7</sup> (Ireland and Italy).

Incomplete application of the Council Directive of 19 February 1973 relating to low tension electrical equipment<sup>8</sup> (Germany).

Failure to apply the Council Directive of 17 December 1973 relating to measuring instruments<sup>9</sup> (United Kingdom).

#### Other matters

Refusal to apply Article 11(2) of Annex VIII to the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Communities, relating to the transfer of pension rights (Netherlands).

#### **Proceedings before the Court of Justice**

*3.3.2.* In July and August the Commission brought the following cases before the Court of Justice in accordence with Article 169 of the EEC Treaty:

Case 152/78: application of discriminatory regulations on the advertising of alcoholic beverages (France);

Case 153/78: application of regulations prohibiting the use of certain products made from meat not manufactured in the country where the final product was manufactured (Germany);

Case 159/78: obligation to work through a customs agent of Italian nationality when carrying out certain customs formalities (Italy);

Regulation (EEC) 950/68: OJ L 172 of 22.7.1968

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Regulation (EEC) 3330/74<sup>.</sup> OJ L 350 of 31.12 1974.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Regulation (EEC) 2133/74: OJ L 227 of 17.8 1974.

<sup>4</sup> Directives 75/321/EEC, 75/322/EEC, 75/323/EEC: OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Directive 75/410/EEC: OJ L 183 of 14.7.1975.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Directive 73/361/EEC: OJ L 335 of 5.12.1973

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Directive 76/434/EEC: OJ L 122 of 8 5.1976.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Directive 73/23/EEC. OJ L 77 of 26.3 1973.
 <sup>9</sup> Directive 75/33/EEC: OJ L 14 of 20.1.1975.

#### Infringement procedures

Case 163/78: failure to apply the Council Directive of 20 May 1975 relating to aerosol dispensers<sup>1</sup> (Italy);

Cases 168 to 171/78: application of differing rates of taxation on spirits and still wines (Denmark, France, Italy and the United Kingdom).

#### Public opinion in the Community in spring 1978

3.4.1. The questions contained in the six-monthly Eurobarometer opinion poll conducted for the Commission in May in the nine Community countries<sup>1</sup> were focussed, within the usual framework of the survey, on four main themes: the level of satisfaction with particular aspects of daily life, public information on the European Community, attitude to the Community and a comparison of views on the prospect of direct elections to the European Parliament in June 1979.

#### The public's views

#### The life we lead

3.4.2. The answer to this question conveys a vague general feeling-on the part of the individual and the group to which he belongs-which is an amalgam of an awareness (conscious or unconscious) of a large number of factors and comparisons (explicit or implicit) between specific realities (family, health, work, leisure, income and so on) and corresponding aspirations.

The commentaries published following previous opinion polls are still valid:<sup>2</sup>little change in any Community country between one poll and the next; significant and persistent variations in the average level of satisfaction recorded in the nine countries (the 'smaller' countries continue to be the most satisfied, France and Italy are still the least satisfied); and lastly a fairly consistent spread of satisfaction between the social groups within each country.<sup>3</sup> The consistency and stability of the results for individual countries can be attributed to the

Graph 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An identical set of questions was put to 9118 people representing a cross-section of the population aged 15 and over in each of the nine countries. Eight national institutes, all members of the European Omnibus Survey, were responsible for conducting the poll.

The findings are analysed in greater detail in the Commission publication entitled Eurobarometer — Public Opinion in the European Community No 9, July 1978

All Eurobarometer data are stored at the Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences, Place Montesquieu 1, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve They can be consulted by member institutes of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), by member institutes of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (Michigan) and by anyone interested in social science research.

Eurobarometer No 8, January 1978; Bull EC 1-1978, points 3.4.1 to 3.4.5.

Directive 75/324/EEC: OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

fact that the feeling being measured is the result of the constant adjustment of individual aspirations to reality. There are therefore two possible reasons for a contact's level of satisfaction remaining constant: he may feel that his position has in fact improved or his aspirations may simply have fallen.

Even though we are unable to define what exactly 'satisfaction with life' is, it seems worthwhile to retain it as an indicator, paying particular attention to short- and medium-term trends, as far as they can be judged at present. Graph 1 shows the medium-term trend since the autumn of 1973. The general impression is one of stability: the satisfaction index, which fell in most countries during the years 1975-77, has returned to its 1973 level almost everywhere. As for the short-term trend, the only significant variation is a slight reduction in the level of satisfaction in Belgium.

#### The way democracy works

3.4.3. The answer to this question provides a pointer to another very important aspect of the feeling of satisfaction, not unconnected with satisfaction with life, but reflecting a specific dimension of life in society. Here again answers show that opinion has remained fairly constant, though less so than in the case of satisfaction with life, since attitudes are more influenced by current socio-political and socio-economic circumstances, either directly or indirectly. There are therefore considerable differences between the nine countries: in Luxembourg, Germany, Ireland and Denmark, the level of satisfaction is noticeably higher than elsewhere; satisfaction is noticeably lower in France and even more so in Italy.

Graph 2 shows the trend since the autumn of 1973,<sup>1</sup> as far as is possible with the data available. In some countries the level of social and political satisfaction has risen sharply since 1973: this is particularly true of Germany, Denmark, Treland and the United Kingdom, although in Germany the level is beginning to decline slightly. In Italy, where it fell sharply between 1973 and 1976, the level is now starting to rise.

A comparison of replies obtained in the spring of 1978 with those elicited six months earlier shows that Italy is the only country in which there is a significant change; there was a 5% drop in the number of respondents who were 'not at all satisfied', while the number who were 'fairly satisfied' rose by 6%. This trend was fairly wide-spread throughout the population but seemed more

pronounced amongst the inhabitants of villages or large towns than those of small towns.

#### Basic attitudes to society

3.4.4. Data collected since 1970 (for the Six) or since the end of 1976 (for the Nine) shows that support for the revolutionary option, after reaching a peak of 13% or 14% in certain countries (France and Italy), has fallen appreciably, doubtless as a reaction to terrorism. In no country does it exceed 8% of respondents. Similarly the 'defence against subversive forces' option continues to gain ground in most countries: this option was chosen by one in three on average, but by one in two in Germany. Nevertheless support for the 'reformist' option—what we might term the 'happy medium'—remains constant at 55%.<sup>2</sup>

Earlier analyses, not reproduced here, revealed that basic attitudes towards society are closely correlated with the individual's value system, age and political leanings.

## Topical issue: Reaction to the idea of a European judicial area

3.4.5. The European Council in Copenhagen on 7 and 8 April 1978 expressed concern at the upsurge of terrorism and asked the relevant Ministers to submit 'their conclusions on the proposals before them for a European judicial area' as soon as possible.

The following question was designed to gauge public reaction to the idea:

'It has been suggested that people sought after for crimes committed in one member country of the European Community who have taken refuge in another member country should be automatically handed back to the country who want to put them on trial. Are you for or against this idea?'

The vast majority of the European public was in favour: the only opposition worth mentioning was in Denmark and France (14%).<sup>3</sup>

Graph 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Table 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Table 2.

#### Information on the European Community

#### Willingness to seek information

3.4.6. For the Community as a whole the overall distribution of replies is virtually the same as it was three years ago: half of those interviewed disagreed with the first statement ...: 'I have no time for this and cannot be interested in everything at once'. This means that even if they do not actively seek information, at least they are not prejudiced against doing so.<sup>1</sup>

An analysis of national results reveals some significant changes:

— The only country in which opinion has shifted in favour of seeking information is the Netherlands (from 42% to 55%: +13 points).

- In the three new Member States, the proportion in favour fell:

• from 67% to 60% in the United Kingdom (-7 points),

- from 66% to 58% in Ireland (-8 points),
- from 68% to 48% in Denmark (-20 points).

But in 1975 these three countries were very new members and the United Kingdom was about to hold a referendum on whether to stay in. The obvious conclusion therefore is that, unless there is some particularly important issue at stake about half the population takes no interest whatsoever in European affairs. The British, the Irish and the Dutch now stand out as the most receptive to European news; the Belgians are still bottom of the table, as they were in 1975.

A more detailed analysis of the results shows that interest in European affairs has declined most amongst the least educated.

#### Views on the media

3.4.7. In both the 1975 and 1978 polls, more than four people in ten felt that newspapers, radio and television did not give enough coverage to European questions, and five in ten feit that they did not deal with them seriously enough.

The answers to these two questions must be examined separately, since the first expresses a view which may be affected by current events (for example the British referendum in 1975), while the second represents an as-

sessment, however confused, of the quality of European news and the mass media which provide it.

Not enough information — the United Kingdom and Italy are the only countries in which a clear majority of respondents feel that insufficient information is provided. The same picture emerged in these two countries in 1975.

Information to superficial — the critical viewpoint received most support in France and Italy. Criticism was fairly widespread in the United Kingdom and in Ireland too but less so than in 1975.

As might be expected, there is a strong correlation between answers to both questions and leadership rating.<sup>2</sup>

#### Attitudes to the European Community

Membership of the Community: A good thing or a bad thing?

3.4.8. Support for the European Community remains fairly stable, at least in the six founder members, where 60% of interviewees felt that the 'Common Market' was 'a good thing'; 6% thought otherwise and 34% did not know. However, enthusiasm has waned slightly since 1973 except in the Netherlands and Luxembourg.<sup>3</sup>

With the opening of the direct elections campaign just a few months away, the results merit close scrutiny. Analyses of later questions show that there is a strong correlation between determination to vote and attitude towards the Community. In this connection it is worth noting, yet again, that although ignorance and scepticism are still fairly widespread amongst the general public, opinion leaders (i.e. those who are well informed, discuss politics frequently, and are generally more committed than the average) are most in favour of the Community (or the 'Common Market' as it is often called). This is true for all countries except Denmark.

Table 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Eurobarometer No 6; Bull. EC 1-1977, Part 3, Chap 2, Annex, Tables 4 and 5.

## The future of the Community: For or against 'an actual European Government'?

3.4.9. About eight in ten of those interviewed found no difficulty in answering this question.<sup>1</sup> As might be expected, opinion was sharply divided here: in the six founder members a majority was in favour of a European Government as well as a European Parliament; in the three new members a majority opted for national governments having the final say.<sup>2</sup>

## Election of the European Parliament in June 1979

For or against the principle of direct elections<sup>3</sup>

3.4.10. Despite the expected consensus effect (the decision has been taken and nothing crucial is at stake for the time being) and the imminence of the election campaign (it is already being discussed by the political parties and in the press) public support, although still pretty widespread, has not increased since previous polls. In fact the reverse is true in several countries, where a slight rise in the number of 'don't knows' reflects a measure of public ambivalence towards an event which is now regarded as inevitable and a bit of a bore.<sup>4</sup>

#### Significance of the election: Is it an important event?

3.4.11. We have just seen that there is no consolidation of support for the election, despite the fact that it is getting closer. The answers to this question explain why: on average only one European in two views the election as an event with important consequences. And, with the sole exception of Luxembourg, there has been no improvement over the last six months, not even—and this is particularly significant—among opinion leaders.<sup>5</sup>

Will there be a stronger feeling of 'European citizenship'?

3.4.12. The answers to this question bear out the previous findings: just under half of those interviewed (46%) stated that the election would give them a stronger feeling of 'European citizenship'. The Irish were the only exception to the general rule with a score of 66%.<sup>6</sup>

What attitude are members of the European Parliament expected to adopt towards Europe?

3.4.13. This question, like the earlier one on attitudes to 'an actual European Government', divided the European public into two camps: 43% were for the 'supranational' approach, 43% were against it, and 14% 'didn't know'. The Dutch were on their own in having a majority in favour of the first option; there was a clear margin against it in Ireland, the United Kingdom and Denmark.<sup>7</sup>

#### Determination to vote in June 1979

3.4.14. This question, which has been asked in every poll since the Spring of 1977, is a very valuable indicator. It shows clearly that over the last twelve months the inclination to vote has shown very little sign of increasing except in the Netherlands, France and Luxembourg. On average one interviewee in two (51%) would 'certainly' turn out to vote. Enthusiasm was most marked in the Netherlands (69%), Italy (64%) and France (60%) but decidely lacking in Belgium (36%)—fortunately voting is compulsory here—and Germany (34%).<sup>8</sup>

All that remains now is to establish what factors are likely to influence determination to vote. There are two possible approaches here: one based on theory, the other on observation.

1. Theoretically, the voting pattern will be conditioned in the first place by voting habits in the different countries (voting is compulsory in Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy and Germany have a tradition of large polls, and so on) and in the second place by features peculiar to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Only seven in ten in Belgium

Table 6.

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  This question is still interesting, although its importance as an indicator has waned now that the decision to hold elections has been taken.  $^4$  Graph 4 and Table 7.

Table 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Table 9.

<sup>7</sup> Table 10.

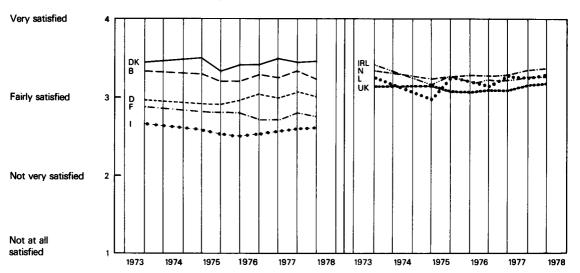
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Table 11.

this first European election, in other words awareness of what is at stake, of the whys and wherefores.

An opinion poll to be conducted next October will set out to test this theory.

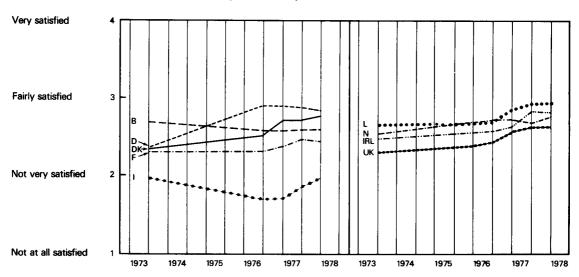
2. A multiple classification analysis of the answers given to the question on voting intentions shows that, for the Community as a whole, the most reliable of eleven indicators <sup>1</sup> is attitudes of Community membership. Then come nationality—as was to be expected from the overall results—allegiance to a political party, leadership rating, preference for a given political party and satisfaction with the way democracy works. (The last two are barely statistically significant.)

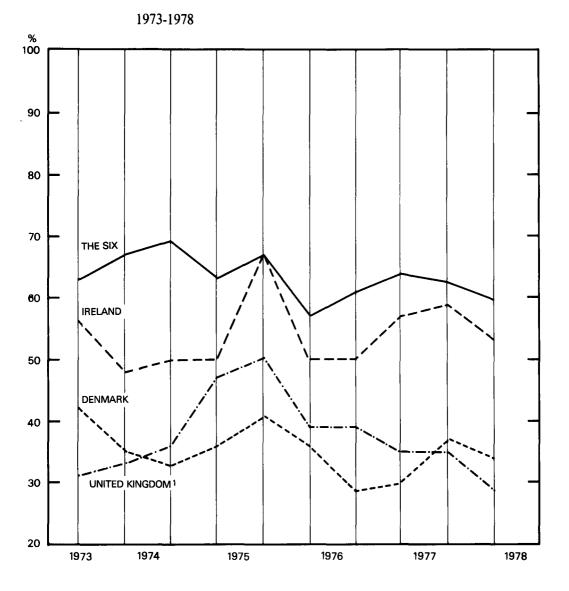
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Nationality, sex, age, level of education, profession, income, leadership, rating, political preference, allegiance to a political party, satisfaction with way democracy works, attitude to the European Community.



Graph 1 - Satisfaction with the life we lead

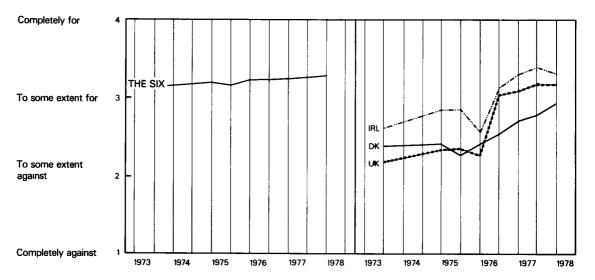
Graph 2 — Satisfaction with the way democracy works





Graph 3 — Common market is 'a good thing'

<sup>1</sup> GREAT BRITAIN 1973-1974



#### Graph 4 — Index of attitude toward the election of the European Parliament

	В %	D %	F %	1 %	L %	N %	EC The Six <sup>1</sup> %	DK %	IRL %	UК %	EC The Nine <sup>1</sup> %
'The entire way our society is or- ganized must be radically changed by revolutionary action'			-								
February-March 1970 Spring 1978	3 4	2 1	5 8	7 8	1 3	6 5	5 5	3	6	6	5
'Our society must be gradually improved by reforms' <sup>2</sup>											
February-March 1970 Spring 1978	69 63	70 41	78 66	73 58	65 59	75 56	73 55	51	59	54	55
'Our present society must be val- iantly defended against all subver- sive forces'											
February-March 1970 Spring 1978	14 21	20 50	12 20	11 31	27 30	15 35	15 34	42	24	31	33
Don't know											
February-March 1970 Spring 1978	14 12	8 8	5 6	9 3	7 8	4 4	7 6	4	11	9	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 1 — Basic attitude to society by country change between 1970 and 1978

Weighted average.
 1970: 'by intelligent reforms'.

		B %	DK %	D %	F %	IRL %	1 %	L %	N %	UK %	EC 1 %
Completely for Somewhat for Somewhat against Completely against Don't know		67 18 4 4 7	66 13 8 6 7	60 28 3 2 7	56 24 6 8 6	61 21 6 3 9	75 17 4 1 3	77 13 6 1 3	70 17 5 4 4	78 13 3 2 4	67 21 4 3 5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Index <sup>2</sup>	3.58	3.50	3.58	3.35	3.52	3.71	3.70	3.54	3.74	3.60

Table 2 — Reaction to the idea of a European judicial area

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average. <sup>2</sup> Completely for = 4; completely against = 1.

Table 3 — Willingness to seek information about the European Commun.	Table	3 —	Willingness	to	seek	information	about	the	European	Communi
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	B %	DK %	D %	F %	IRL %	1 %	L %	N %	UK %	EC <sup>1</sup> %
'I have no time for this and cannot be in terested in everything at once'	-									
I. Spring 1975 Agree Disagree Don't know	48 38 14	23 68 9	41 52 7	50 46 4	26 66 8	47 45 8	40 46 14	33 42 25	24 67 9	40 52 8
Tota	il 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. Spring 1978										
Agree Disagree Don't know	49 38 13	38 48 14	34 50 16	46 48 6	30 58 12	48 40 12	42 45 13	31 55 14	29 60 11	39 49 12
Tota	1 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Weighted average.

	В %	DK %	D %	F %	IRL %	1 %	L %	N %	UK %	EC' %
'The newspapers, radio and television do not say enough about European questions'										
1. Spring 1975										
Agree Disagree Don't know	21 44 35	20 61 19	34 51 15	38 48 14	49 43 8	46 36 18	30 42 28	23 47 30	58 36 6	41 44 15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. Spring 1978					}					
Agree Disagree Don't know	30 44 26	39 42 19	36 41 23	41 43 16	49 41 10	51 27 22	44 38 18	34 47 19	57 30 13	45 36 19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
'The newspapers, radio and television do not deal seriously enough with European ques- tions'						-				
1. Spring 1975										
Agree Disagree Don't know	30 29 41	24 48 28	35 44 21	58 26 16	59 34 7	56 21 23	42 26 32	32 30 38	63 26 11	50 31 19
Total	100	100	10,0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. Spring 1978										
Agree Disagree Don't know	40 30 30	37 33 30	39 33 28	58 23 19	49 37 14	58 16 26	52 22 26	42 32 26	54 30 16	50 27 23
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

#### Table 4 — Two views of the media

Weighted average

## Table 5 — Views of the media by leadership rating (Community as a whole)

	Non-	leaders	Leaders		
	()	()	(+)	(++)	
Consider that there is not enough information available on European questions		44%	49%	56%	
Consider that information available on European questions is too superficial	40	47	56	64	

#### Table 6 — Two views of the future of the European Community (For every 100 replies)

	В %	DK %	D %	F %	IRL %	1 %	L %	N %	UK %	EC' %
A directly-elected parliament plus an actu- al government which would have the final say in some important areas	36	16	40	45	18	57	42	41	28	41
Individual governments of member coun- tries would have the final say	35	65	40	34	68	29	47	49	56	41
Don't know	29	19	20	21	14	14	11	10	16	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Weighted average

	В	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	N	UK 1	EC <sup>2</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
'For'										
Autumn 1973 Autumn 1975 Autumn 1976 Autumn 1977 Spring 1978	52 53 69 63 64	36 32 42 54 54	69 73 76 73 74	51 69 69 70 67	45 56 63 74 71	64 78 77 79 77	67 75 77 76 82	62 59 74 77 80	33 41 57 69 65	54 64 69 72 71
'Against'										
Autumn 1973 Autumn 1975 Autumn 1976 Autumn 1977 Spring 1978	14 9 9 12 14	43 43 37 29 22	12 11 10 11 7	18 13 13 14 12	31 23 14 11 10	12 8 9 7	12 7 9 14 11	16 11 11 10 9	49 42 22 18 17	23 18 14 13 11
<i>'Don't know'</i> Autumn 1973 Autumn 1975 Autumn 1976 Autumn 1977 Spring 1978	34 38 22 25 22	21 25 21 17 24	19 16 14 16 19	31 18 18 16 21	24 21 23 15 19	24 14 15 12 16	21 18 14 10 7	22 30 15 13 11	18 17 21 13 18	23 18 17 15 18

Table 7 — For or against the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage

<sup>1</sup> Great Britain only in 1973.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted average.

Table 8		Importance	of	European	elections 1
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	B %	DK %	D %	F %	IRL %	1 %	L %	N %	UK %	EC² %
'It is an event with important consequences which is certain to make Europe more po- litically unified' Spring 1978	46	42	44	46	47	58	54	48	44	48
'It is an unimportant event because national governments will not be bound by votes in the European Parliament' <sup>2</sup>										
Spring 1978	24	30	34	30	31	21	31	36	34	30
Don't know Spring 1978	30	28	22	24	22	21	15	16	22	22

<sup>1</sup> Eurobarometer No. 8; Bull. EC 1-1978, Part 3, Chap. 4, Table 18.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted average.

		B %	DK %	D %	F %	IRL %	1 %	L %	N %	UK %	EC <sup>1</sup> %
Yes, stronger No, not stronger Don't know		33 44 23	32 48 20	42 36 22	46 36 18	<b>66</b> 17 17	53 20 27	50 36 14	33 48 19	50 36 14	46 34 20
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9 — Will there be a stronger feeling of 'European citizenship'?

### Weighted average.

### Table 10 — Attitude expected of European MPs: Promotion of Community or national interests

	<b>B</b> %	DK %	D %	F %	IRL %	1 %	L %	N %	UK %	EC <sup>1</sup> %
'Support things that are good for Europe as a whole, even if they are not always good for (your country) at the time' Spring 1977 Autumn 1977	39 39	32 36	41 49	48 48	39 35	46 54	49 48	62 65	41 42	44 48
Spring 1978 <i>Support the interests of (your country) all</i> <i>the time,</i> whether or not they are good for Europe as a whole'	37	34	44	45	30	44	46	60	35	43
Spring 1977 Autumn 1977 Spring 1978	45 41 43	46 52 50	40 36 33	41 40 41	56 58 65	47 39 43	45 43 48	29 27 31	53 52 57	45 41 43
Don't know	10				5	_				1.1
Spring 1977 Autumn 1977 Spring 1978	16 20 20	22 12 16	19 15 29	11 12 14	5 7 5	7	6 9 6	9 8 9	6 6 8	11 11 14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Weighted average.

			r	r	1	r					<b></b>
		B %	DK %	D %	F %	IRL %	1 %	L %	N %	UK %	EC ( <sup>1</sup> ) %
Will certainly go and vote Spring 1978		36	48	34	60	49	64	52	69	45	51
<i>Will probably go and vote</i> Spring 1978		24	20	38	19	28	22	27	16	27	26
Will probably not vote Spring 1978		8	7	10	3	6	4	8	3	12	7
Will certainly not vote Spring 1978		19	10	5	6	6	4	7	6	8	6
Depends Spring 1978		7	7	2	4	6	2	4	5	4	3
Don't know Spring 1978		6	8	11	8	5	4	2	1	4	7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

### Table 11 — Determination to vote in direct elections $^{1}$

Eurobarometer No 8; Bull. EC 1-1978, Part 3, Chap 4, Table 19. Weighted average 1

2

# 5. Multilateral trade negotiations

# Statement made on 13 July 1978

3.5.1. Below is the full text of a statement made at the multilateral trade negotiations at Geneva on 13 July:  $^{1}$ 

### Statement by several delegations on current status of Tokyo round negotiations

### 'Framework of understanding on the Tokyo Round

The delegations of some major trading nations have reached a framework of understanding on the major elements of a comprehensive package for the Tokyo Round. This framework contains the necessary elements, as may be elaborated in further negotiation between these and other participants, to ensure a successful conclusion of the negotiations in accordance with the objectives of the Tokyo Declaration of September 1973.

These delegations recognize that a successful final outcome of the negotiations requires the participation of all delegations and they express their hope that all their partners will consider the framework described in this memorandum as a reasonable basis for completing a mutual agreement in the weeks ahead which will bring these negotiations to a successful conclusion. They agree for their part to ensure that the final results will lead to a strengthened and open international trading system based on increased international cooperation which should provide substantial benefits for the world trading community in particular for developing countries.

### The significance of the final package

The framework established for the Tokyo Round results seeks to provide the broadest scope yet attempted for extending understandings in the area of international trade and for managing issues affecting trade relations. The distinguishing features of this round are likely to be:

- a major trade liberalization programme extending over the 1980s,

- a movement bringing the GATT rules more closely into line with the requirements of the next decade,

— a substantially higher degree of fairness and discipline in the international trading system, to be achieved by the creation *inter alia* of new mechanisms for consultation and settlement of disputes in many fields,

--- additional benefits for developing countries as well as measures of special and differential treatment for them *inter alia* in the tariff field and in several NTM codes.

It is with these aims in view that delegations have agreed on the following elements which, taken together, should lead to a successful conclusion of the negotiations based on an overall reciprocal balance.

### I. Non-tariff measures

### Customs valuation

The delegations recognize that the draft code, which has been carefully elaborated in the course of negotiations, represents a solid basis for instituting a harmonized international system for customs valuation which will provide a uniform and fair system of valuation in conformity with the provisions of the GATT. With appropriate technical assistance the code should be acceptable to developing countries and constitute one appropriate form of contribution by them to the success of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

(The delegation of Canada has not taken part in these negotiations.)

### Government procurement

The proposed draft text provides a basis for a code which will constitute a major step in opening government procurement to international competition by means of agreed non-discriminatory and transparent procedures under international supervision. Provisions in the draft, in particular regarding review, adjustment and possible extension of scope, should ensure balanced operation and development of this agreement in the mutual interest of participants. The delegations consider that their indicative offer lists represent a basis for continuing negotiation towards developing an agreement on a mutually advantageous basis before the end of the year. The confirm their support for specific provisions for special and differential treatment, and accept that developing country adherents will not offer full coverage

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See also point 1 2.3

at this time, but that their coverage will be expanded as their economic development needs allow. Additional benefits will be provided to the least developed countries. A final agreement will require an acceptable reciprocal participation by other developed and developing partners wishing to participate in this agreement.

### Code on standards and technical regulations

The delegations agree that the draft "standards" code is in near final form and undertake to work with their partners to finalize the code in the early autumn. Important elements of the code have been agreed. These include provisions to help avoid trade distortions arising in the field of "standards" and to promote international "standards". They further agree to seek a balanced level of commitment and advantages for all adherents to the code in regard to the development of product standards and in regard to related certification requirements. This code will provide for appropriate provisions and technical assistance for developing countries.

### Subsidies and countervailing duties

The delegations affirm that the present draft outline constitues a substantial basis for developing an agreement in this area. This agreement should contain procedures for notification and consultation prior to the imposition of countervailing duties and should elaborate the provisions of GATT Article VI relating *inter alia* to material injury so as to provide greater uniformity and certainty in their implementation, in a reasonable way, by all signatories.

The final agreement should provide improved notification and consultation procedures concerning subsidies. With regard to the effects of subsidies on the trade and production of other countries, the final agreement should elaborate the provisions of Article XVI<sup>1</sup> so as to strengthen the prohibition on the use of export subsidies on industrial products and clarify the provisions of Article XVI:3. With regard to other subsidies, the final agreement should recognize that such subsidies are intended to promote important objectives of national policy but may have adverse effects, which signatories should seek to avoid, on the trade and production interests of other signatories. The issue of indicative guidetines is still unresolved. The final agreement should elaborate the concept of serious prejudice as used in Article XVI and provide the possibility for countermeasures within a framework of international rules and obligations, in the event there is serious prejudice to the interests of another signatory. The issue of whether these countermeasures might be authorized or unilateral is still unresolved.

In resolving the outstanding issues in negotiation, further attention will be given to the interests of developing countries whose development needs should be taken into account in relation to subsidies.

### Other non-tariff measures

### Trade in counterfeited goods

Taking into account the provisions of Article IX as well as other relevant international agreements for the protection of trademarks, copyrights, etc., the delegations will seek actively international agreement designed to strengthen rules and procedures to counter cases of trade in counterfeited goods.

### Licensing

There are texts covering (1) automatic licensing and (2) restrictive licensing. The delegations agree that these texts contain the basis for an agreement. The primary objectives of these texts are to ensure that licensing systems are employed by all countries only when necessary, are not designed to distort trade, are transparent and are administered in a fair and equitable manner. Adherence to the final texts would represent one substantial contribution by developing countries to the Tokyo Round.

### Rules of origin

This has been the subject of a bilateral understanding developed between the United States and the European Communities.

Other consultations are under way.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> With regard to agriculture refer to point III.

### Non-tariff measures not dealt with multilaterally

The delegations note that non-tariff measures not dealt with multilaterally are the subject of continuous and intensive bilateral negotiations.

### II. Industrial tariffs

The negotiations on industrial tariffs have not been completed but certain important elements of a comprehensive tariff package have been agreed. The delegations are working towards results which would represent a substantial degree of liberalization compared with the Kennedy Round. While generally following the Swiss formula designed to achieve a substantive harmonized reduction of tariffs, the delegations are proceeding to reciprocal adjustments in their initial offers involving both improvements as well as exceptions. They recognize that at this stage the detailed final results of the tariff negotiations cannot be decided and that the final results will vary between them and between different individual partners. The delegations acknowledge that there are still uncertainties with regard to certain offers in important sectors which require clarification and further negotiations. Reciprocal balance with other developed countries participating in formula reductions will also need to be reached. A high level of binding of duties by all participants is an important objective. The delegations confirm that their final offers will contain measures of special and differential treatment for developing countries; at the same time they expect adequate contributions from developing countries commensurate with their state of development.

The issue of the staging of tariff reductions remains to be resolved in the final phase of the negotiations.

### Aircraft

Agreement was reached on the objective of negotiating maximum freedom of world trade in commercial aircraft, parts and related equipment, including elimination of duties and to the fullest extent possible, the reduction or elimination of trade restricting or distorting effects of other measures.

The delegations note that in the framework of the

### Steel

a multilateral resolution on steel, under which a Steel Committee would be set up. The adoption of such a resolution at the appropriate moment should facilitate negotiations in the MTN on steel products.

### III. Agriculture

The delegations have continued intensive discussions of agriculture issues. There is mutual recognition that a positive result in agriculture is critical to the successful completion of negotiations in the Tokyo Round. Definitive agreements are still to be worked out satisfactorily. Building on the degree of consensus that has evolved up to this point in the field of agriculture as well as in the MTN as a whole, it is their view that there is a sound basis to proceed to the final development of a significant package during the weeks ahead.

Four areas of the negotiations merit special attention:

### General understanding on agriculture

The delegations believe that the establishment of some fundamental understandings on the conduct of agricultural trade could provide a framework for avoiding continuing political and commercial confrontations in this highly sensitive sector in the future. Such understandings should build on a group of principles to be worked out that would lead to an improved level of international cooperation among participants in their efforts to secure adequate farm incomes, stabilization of food prices, and expansion of trade in agricultural products.

This aim could be achieved in the GATT through a systematic series of consultations, exchanges of information and the establishment of a consultative committee for reviewing and implementing the understandings and possibly coordinating the work of subsidiary bodies.

### **Subsidies**

The delegations have recommitted themselves to ensure accordance with the provisions of GATT Article XVI:3. The signatories thereby agree not to grant directly or indirectly any export subsidy on any agricultural product in a manner which results in the signatory granting such subsidy having more than an equitable share of world export trade in such product, account being taken of the shares of the signatories in trade in the product concerned during a previous representative period, and any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting trade in such product.

To clarify the meaning of this article to avoid misunderstandings, and thereby to reduce conflicts between agricultural exporters and importers, the delegations have committed themselves to reach a common understanding in order to avoid distortions of trade in traditional markets through the use of subsidies and to develop appropriate definitions for markets and representative periods for reference in case disputes arise.

### Specific requests and offers

In relation to specific agricultural and fishery products of interest to participants, the delegations have had and are continuing intensive discussions in great detail concerning obstacles to trade, the removal of which would further the expansion of world trade on a fair and equitable basis.

Although these detailed discussions continue, a sufficient number of possible actions have been reviewed to suggest that mutually advantageous improvements, including the abolition of certain non-tariff measures, can be negotiated in concrete terms early this autumn. The elaboration of the final MTN package is subject to completion of satisfactory settlements in this area of negotiations.

### Commodity arrangements

Negotiations are continuing for commodity arrangements in the four areas of wheat, coarse grains, dairy products and meat. In grains it is noted that the differences have been narrowed to only a few key issues which are expected to be resolved well before year end. Work has been essentially completed on the framework for the dairy and meat accords. The protocols or possible annexes concerning individual products that would finalize the latter two arrangements as well as understandings with respect to access for specific related products are under negotiation.

These arrangements in commodity areas in combination with the understandings and rules emerging from the MTN provide a new framework for continuing consultation and cooperation on agricultural issues in order to avoid confrontations.

### Timing for completion

The delegations have committed themselves to complete the remaining tasks for bringing this package into form early in the autumn so that this can be included as an essential and significant element in the Tokyo-Round results.

### IV. Trading system

### Safeguards

Recognizing the need to strengthen the effective control of safeguard actions, the delegations agree on the need for a new code, based on the proposed Draft Integrated Text. Building on the provisions of Article XIX, this code will reflect a balanced approach between exporting and importing interests and will assure that all safeguard actions are appropriately brought within the scope of the new code. It should provide greater precision for criteria and conditions for safeguard action and for notification and consultation procedures.

The question of how and under what circumstances and conditions a selective application of safeguard measures would be provided for in the code, is still a subject of intensive negotiations.

Under the code there should be a new body to supervise the operation of the agreement, review particular actions and matters affecting the operation of the code, assist in resolving disputes and effectively deter abusive and unjustified recourse of safeguard action. Where possible, by means of flexible application of safeguard action, the interests of the developing countries should be taken into account in relation to particular products and particular markets.

### Issues relating to the future trading system

In accordance with the reference in the Tokyo Declaration to the need to improve the international framework for the conduct of world trade, a series of texts have been developed for full multilateral consideration. The results which are emerging in this area, which is of particular importance to developing countries, will contribute to strengthening the legal framework of the GATT and to enabling the GATT to develop its role as the world organization responsible for the expansion of international trade and for harmonious trade relations.

### Multilateral trade negotiations

The provision of an enabling clause providing a basis for special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries—particularly the least developed countries—as well as for their increasing acceptance of responsibilities under the trading system as their development proceeds, will be of particular importance.

Extensive work has been carried out on Dispute Settlement/Management procedures and possible improvements. Rules and disciplines on trade measures taken for balance-of-payments purposes for both developed and developing countries, and possible improvements to such rules have been discussed in depth. In addition, elaborations and/or better definitions of measures relating to export controls have been considered. There exists in all these areas a basis in the form of detailed draft texts on which, in the judgment of the delegations, a mutually acceptable solution could be successfully negotiated.

As a result of these negotiations, and as a contribution to reinforcing the future trading system, the delegations have determined to move towards uniform application of GATT rules.

### Consultative framework

As previously indicated consultative provisions have been included as an integral part of the draft agreement on non-tariff measures and the delegations decided to explore the development of a general framework for improved international cooperation and consultation on agricultural trade. To further improve international cooperation in the field of trade, the delegations agree that the GATT should be strengthened as a forum for continuing high-level international consultations with regard to trade policy and with regard to specific issues. This improved consultative framework would be designed to ensure the early discussion of trade issues with a view to promoting their solution.

### Annex

### Steel Committee

The delegations note that setting up of a Steel Committee under the auspices of the OECD should help to develop common perspectives regarding emerging problems or concerns in the steel sector and establish, where appropriate, multilateral objectives or guidelines for government policies. The Committee would provide a continuing forum for bringing into consultation interested parties. The setting up of it would contribute to a new international climate of understanding, under which current problems could be more easily solved.

The Committee's objectives would be:

- Ensure that trade in steel will remain as unrestricted and free of distortion as possible. Restrictive actions should be avoided and where necessary strictly limited in scope and time and in conformity with GATT Rules.

- Encourage reduction of barriers to trade.

- Enable governments to act promptly to cope with crisis situations in close consultation with interested trading partners and in conformity with agreed principles.

— Facilitate needed structural adaptations that will diminish pressures for trade actions and promote rational allocation of productive resources with the aim of achieving fully competitive enterprises.

- Ensure that measures affecting the steel industry are consistent to the extent possible, with general economic policies and take into account implications for related industries, including steel consuming industries.

- Avoid encouraging economically unjustified investments while recognizing legitimate development needs.

- Facilitate multilateral cooperation consistent with the need to maintain competition, to anticipate and to the extent possible prevent problems.'

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### 5

### Indhold – Inhalt – Contents Sommaire – Sommario – Inhoud

### Tidsskrifter / Zeitschriften / Periodicals / Périodiques / Periodici / Tijdschriften

Enke	tudgivelser / Einzelveröffentlichungen / Non-periodical / Isolés / Non periodici / Eer	nmalig 7	
1	Generelt / Allgemeines / General / Généralités / Generalità / Algemeen	7	24
2	Politiske og institutionelle aspekter / Politische und institutionelle Aspekte / Political and institutional aspects / Aspects politiques et institutionnels / Aspetti politici e istituzionali / Politieke en institutionele aspecten	7	25
3	Fællesskabsret / Gemeinschaftsrecht / Community law / Droit communautaire / Diritto comunitario / Communautair recht	8	25
4	Forbindelser med tredjelande / Udenrigshandel / Auswärtige Beziehungen / Außenhandel / External relations / Foreign trade / Relations extérieures / Commerce extérieur / Relazioni esterne / Commercio estero / Buitenlandse betrekkingen / Buitenlandse handel	9	26
5	Konkurrence og det interne marked / Wettbewerb und Binnenmarkt / Competition and internal market / Concurrence et marché intérieur / Concorrenza e mercato interno / Concurrentie en binnenlandse markt	10	26
6	Økonomiske, monetære og finansielle spørgsmål / Wirtschaft, Währung und Finanzen / Economic, monetary and financial affairs / Économie, monnaie et finances / Economia, moneta e finanza / Economie, geldwezen en financiën	11	26
7	Sociale spørgsmål / Soziale Angelegenheiten / Social affairs / Affaires sociales / Affari sociali / Sociale zaken	12	27
8	Industri / Industrie / Industry / Industrie / Industria / Industrie	15	28
9	Energi / Energie / Energy / Énergie / Energia / Energie	15	29
10	Transport / Verkehr / Transport / Transports / Trasporti / Vervoer	17	30
11	Landbrugspolitik / Landwirtschaft / Agriculture / Politique agricole / Agricoltura / Landbouw	17	30
12	Regionalpolitik / Regionalpolitik / Regional policy / Politique régionale / Politica regionale / Regionale politiek	17	33
13	Udvikling og samarbejde / Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit / Development and coopera- tion / Développement et coopération / Sviluppo e cooperazione / Ontwikkeling en samen- werking	18	33
14	Videnskab og teknologi / Wissenschaft und Technologie / Science and technology / Science et technologie / Scienza e tecnologia / Wetenschap en technologie	18	33
15	Miljø og livskvalitet / Umwelt und Lebensqualität / Environment and quality of life / Environnement et qualité de la vie / Ambiente e qualità della vita / Milieu en kwaliteit van het leven	21	33
16	Undervisning / Bildungswesen / Education / Éducation / Istruzione / Opvoeding	21	33
17	Statistik / Statistiken / Statistics / Statistiques / Statistiche / Statistiek	21	34
18	Presse og information / Presse und Information / Press and information / Presse et informa- tion / Stampa e informazione / Pers en Voorlichting	23	38
19	Diverse / Verschiedenes / Miscellaneous / Divers / Vari / Diversen	23	40

### Enkeltudgivelser – Einzelveröffentlichungen Non-periodicals – Isolés – Non periodici – Eenmalig

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\*) CB-NF-78-002-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0395-X Erweiterung der Gemeinschaft. Übergangszeit und institutionelle Folgen. Bull. der EG. Beilage 2/78. 1978. 20 p.

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Gehalts- und Lohnstruktur im Groß- und Einzelhandel, im Bank- und Versicherungsgewerbe in 1974. 8 – BR Deutschland. Sonderreihe. Juni 1978.

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\*) CE-NA-77-007-DA-C Erhvervsuddannelse. Informationsbulletin. Supplement Belgien.

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\*) CE-NA-77-007-EN-C Vocational training. Information bulletin. Supplement Belgium.

\*) CE-NA-77-007-FR-C Formation professionnelle. Bulletin d'information. Supplément Belgique.

\*) CE-NA-77-007-IT-C Formazione professionale. Bollettino d'informazione. Supplemento Belgio.  CE-NA-77-007-NL-C Beroepsopleiding. Informatieblad. Supplement België. 1978. 20 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) **BFR** 70 DKR 11 DM 4.75 FF 8.50 LIT 1 300 HFL 4.80 UKL 0.85 USD 2 Abonnement på ni supplementer - Abonnement von 9 Beilagen - Subscription for 9 suppl. - Souscription pour 9 suppléments - Abbonamento per 9 supplement - Abonnement voor 9 suppl. DKR 55 DM 23,50 FF 42 BFR 350 LIT 6350 HFL 24,20 UKL 4.25 **USD 10** \*) 7350 (DA) Vandrende arbejdstageres sociale sikring. Pensionister. Veiledning nr. 4 – 1976. Gratis \*) 7350 (DE) Die soziale Sicherheit der Wanderarbeitnehmer. Rentner, Merkheft Nr. 4 - 1976. Gratis \*) 7350 (EN) Social security for migrant workers. Pensioners. Guide No 4 - 1976. Gratis \*) 7350 (FR) La sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants. Pensionnés. Guide Nº 4 - 1976. Gratuit \*) 7350 (IT) La sicurezza sociale dei lavoratori migranti. Pensionati. Guida n. 4 - 1976. Gratuito \*) 7350 (NL) De sociale zekerheid van migrerende werknemers. Gepensioneerden. Handleiding nr. 4 - 1976. 1978.6 p. Gratis (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) \*) 7044 (DA) Vandrende arbejdstageres sociale sikring. Danmark. Vejledning nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis \*) 7044 (DE) Die soziale Sicherheit der Wanderarbeitnehmer. Dänemark, Merkheft Nr. 1 - 1976. Gratis \*) 7044 (EN) Social security for migrant workers. Denmark. Guide No 1 - 1976. Gratis \*) 7044 (FR) La sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants. Danemark. Guide nº 1 - 1976. Gratuit \*) 7044 (IT) La sicurezza sociale dei lavoratori migranti. Danimarca. Guida n. 1 - 1976. Gratuito

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De sociale zekerheid van migrerende werknemers. Denemarken. Handleiding nr. 1 – 1976. 1978. 64 p. Gratis (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

\*) 7044 (DA) Vandrende arbejdstageres sociale sikring. FR Tyskland. Vejledning nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (DE) Die soziale Sicherheit der Wanderarbeitnehmer. BR Deutschland. Merkheft Nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (EN) Social security for migrant workers. FR Germany. Guide No 1 - 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (FR) La sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants. RF d'Allemagne. Guide nº 1 — 1976. Gratuit

\*) 7044 (IT) La sicurezza sociale dei lavoratori migranti. RF di Germania. Guida n. 1 — 1976. Gratuito

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De sociale zekerheid van migrerende werknemers.
BR Duitsland. Handleiding nr. 1 – 1976.
1978. 64 p. Gratis (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

\*) 7044 (DA) Vandrende arbejdstageres sociale sikring. Italien. Vejledning nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (DE) Die soziale Sicherheit der Wanderarbeitnehmer. Italien. Merkheft Nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (EN) Social security for migrant workers. Italy. Guide No 1 – 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (FR) La sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants. Italie. Guide n° 1 – 1976. Gratuit

\*) 7044 (IT) La sicurezza sociale dei lavoratori migranti. Italia. Guida n. 1 – 1976. Gratuito

\*) 7044 (NL) **De sociale zekerheid van migrerende werknemers. Italië.** Handleiding nr. 1 – 1976. 1978. 55 p. Gratis (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) \*) 7044 (DA)
Vandrende arbejdstageres sociale sikring. Irland.
Vejledning nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis
\*) 7044 (DE)
Die soziale Sicherheit der Wanderarbeitnehmer.
Irland. Merkheft Nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis
\*) 7044 (EN)
Social security for migrant workers. Ireland. Guide No 1 – 1976. Gratis
\*) 7044 (FR)

La sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants. Irlande. Guide nº 1 – 1976. Gratuit

\*) 7044 (IT) La sicurezza sociale dei lavoratori migranti. Irlanda. Guida n. 1 — 1976. Gratuito

\*) 7044 (NL) **De sociale zekerheid van migrerende werknemers. Ierland.** Handleiding nr. 1 – 1976. 1978. 64 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

\*) 7044 (DA) Vandrende arbejdstageres sociale sikring. Luxembourg. Vejledning nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (DE) Die soziale Sicherheit der Wanderarbeitnehmer. Luxemburg. Merkheft Nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (EN) Social security for migrant workers. Luxembourg. Guide No 1 - 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (FR) La sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants. Luxembourg, Guide n° 1 – 1976. Gratuit

\*) 7044 (IT) La sicurezza sociale dei lavoratori migranti. Lussemburgo. Guida n. 1 – 1976. Gratuito

\*) 7044 (NL) **De sociale zekerheid van migrerende werknemers. Luxemburg.** Handleiding nr. 1 – 1976 1978. 52 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

\*) 7044 (DA) Vandrende arbejdstageres sociale sikring. Nederlandene. Vejledning nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (DE) Die soziale Sicherheit der Wanderarbeitnehmer. Niederlande. Merkheft Nr. 1 – 1976. Gratis \*) 7044 (EN) Social security for migrant workers. Netherlands. Guide No 1 - 1976. Gratis

\*) 7044 (FR) La sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants. Pays-Bas. Guide nº 1 — 1976. Gratuit

\*) 7044 (IT) La sicurezza sociale dei lavoratori migranti. Paesi Bassi. Guida n. 1 – 1976. Gratuito

\*) 7044 (NL) **De sociale zekerheid van migrerende werknemers. Nederland.** Handleiding nr. 1 – 1976. 1978. 52 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

\*) CB-NS-77-003-EN-C
Non-production activities in UK manufacturing industry.
Studies. Regional Policy Series No 3. November 1977.
1978. 178 p. (EN)
BFR 100 DKR 17,60 DM 6,45 FF 14,50
LIT 2 750 HFL 7 UKL 1.60 USD 3.10

OS/28/78 (FR) **CRONOS — OCDE. Principaux indicateurs écono**miques. Comptes nationaux trimestriels. Production industrielle. Juin 1978. 1978. 6 p. (FR) Gratuit

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-24-78-702-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0304-6 Operation of Nuclear Power Stations during 1977. June 1978. Exploitation des centrales nucléaires au cours de 1977. Juin 1978. 1978. 136 p. (EN/FR). BFR 300 DKR 53 DM 19,25 FF 43 LIT 8 100 HFL 21 UKL 5.10 USD 9.30

CA-24-78-524-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0200-7 Nutzenergiebilanzen 1975. März 1978. 1978. 106 p. 
 CA-24-78-524-EN-C
 ISBN 92-825-0201-5

 Useful Energy Balance-sheets
 1975.

 March 1978.
 1978.

 CA-24-78-524-FR-C
 ISBN 92-825-0202-3

 Bilans en énergie utile 1975.
 Mars 1978.

 1978.
 102 p. (DE.EN.FR)

 BFR 300
 DKR 52,50
 DM 19,50
 FF 43,50

 LIT 8 000
 HFL 20,75
 UKL 4.70
 USD 9.20

\*) CC-AA-78-001-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0306-2 EF og energien. Europæisk dokumentation: periodisk 1978/1. Januar 1978. 1978. 44 p.

\*) CC-AA-78-001-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0307-0 Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und die Energiefrage. Europäische Dokumentation: Zeitschrift 1978/1. Januar 1978. 1978. 46 p.

\*) CC-AA-78-001-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0308-9 **The European Community and the energy prob- Iem.** European documentation: periodical 1978/1. January 1978. 1978. 42 p.

\*) CC-AA-78-001-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0309-7 La Communauté européenne et le problème de l'énergie. Documentation européenne: périodique 1978/1. Janvier 1978. 1978. 43 p.

\*) CC-AA-78-001-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0310-0 La Comunità europea e il problema dell'energia. Documentazione europea: periodico 1978/1. Gennaio 1978. 1978. 42 p.

\*) CC-AA-78-001-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0311-9 De Europese Gemeenschap en het energievraagstuk. Europese Documentatie: tijdschrift 1978/1. Januari 1978. 1978. 42 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) BFR 20 DKR 3.10 DM 1,40 FF 2,50 LIT 340 HFL 1,40 UKL 0.25 USD 0.00

CD-NB-78-052-4A-CISBN 92-825-301-1Round table meeting.Chemical and physical valo-rization of coal.Liège, 9 and 10 November 1976.Technical coal research.EUR 5954.1978.284 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT).BFR 675DKR 119DM 43,50FF 98LITLIT18200HFL 46,50UKL 11.20USD 21.20

### CD-NB-77-025-FR-C

Mécanisation du creusement des voies de chantiers et traçages en veine. Par H. van Duyse, INIEX, Liège. Convention n° 6220-39/2/001. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5796. 1978. 34 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche: **DKR 16** FF 13.60 **BFR 90** DM 5.80 LIT 2 500 HFL 6.20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90 CD-NB-77-025-FR-C Amélioration des équipements de taille et de leur utilisation. CERCHAR, Paris. Convention nº 6220-65/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5740. 1978. 146 p. (FR) Seulement disponible en microfiche: BFR 180 DKR 32 FF 27.20 DM 11.60 LIT 5000 HFL 12.40 UKL 3 USD 5.80 CD-NB-77-026-FR-C Transmission des ondes radio au fond. CERCHAR, Paris. Convention nº 6220-45/3/033. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5741. 1978. 76 p. (FR). Seulement disponible en microfiche: DKR 16 FF 13.60 **BFR 90** DM 5.80 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90 CD-NB-77-033-DE-C Vollmechanisierung des Abbaustreckenvortriebs. Berbau-Forschung GmbH, Essen-Kray. Vertrag Nr. 6220-61/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung "Kohle". 1977. EUR 5797. 1978. 44 p. (DE) Nur in Mikroform erhältlich: **BFR 90** FF 13.60 DKR 16 DM 5.80 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90 CD-NB-77-034-EN-C The development of mechanical equipment to assist in the reduction of effort employed in backripping. National Coal Board, London. Research Project 6220-63/8/801. Final Report. Technical coal research. 1977. EUR 5798. 1978. 31 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-77-049-FR-C Perfectionnement des techniques conventionnelles de creusement des galeries au rocher. Par H. van Duyse. INIEX, Liège. Convention nº 6220-47/2/042. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5799. 1978. 12 p. (FR) Seulement disponible en microfiche: BFR 90 FF 13,60 DKR 16 DM 5,80 LIT 2 500 HFL 6.20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90 CD-NB-77-051-FR-C Utilisation de la radio dans les chantiers souterrains. Par R. de Kevser, P. Delogne, L. Dervck, H. Hellin, R. Liégeois. INIEX, Liège. Convention nº 6220-AE/2/201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5846. 1978, 38 p. (FR) Seulement disponible en microfiche: **BFR 90** DKR 16 FF 13.60 DM 5,80 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

#### EUR 5580

Propagation des ondes radioélectriques dans les milieux souterrains. Par R. Liègeois, conseiller de l'INIEX. Convention nº 6220-51/2/001. Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5580. 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

## 10

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-23-77-582-6A-C

Arealanvendelse og høstudbytte 1974-1976. Januar 1978. Bodennutzung und Erzeugung 1974-1976. Januar 1978. Land use and production 1974-1976. Junuary 1978. Utilisation des terres et production 1974-1976. Janvier 1978. Utilizzazione delle terre e produzione 1974-1976. Gennaio 1978. Bodemgebruik en produktie 1974-1976. Januari 1978. 1978. 122 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) **BFR 400** DKR 70 DM 25.80 FF 58 LIT 10 600 HFL 27,70 UKL 6.30 USD 12.25 CA-24-77-180-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0053-5 Regnskaber: Landbrug, skovbrug, enhedsværdier, December 1977.

Gesamtrechnungen: Landwirtschaft, Forstwirtschaft, Durchschnittserlöse. Dezember 1977. Economic accounts: Agriculture, forestry, unit values. December 1977. Comptes économiques: Agriculture, sylviculture, valeurs unitaires. Décembre 1977. Conti economici: Agricoltura, silvicoltura, valori unitari. Dicembre 1977. Rekeningen: Landbouw. bosbouw, eenheidswaarden. December 1977.

1978, 182 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT)

**BFR 500** DKR 87,30 DM 32,25

FF 72.50 LIT 13 200 HFL 34,60 UKL 7.85 USD 15.30 CA-24-78-782-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0386-0 EF-Indeks over producentpriser på landbrugsprodukter 1970-1977. Maj 1978. EG-Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte 1970-1977. Mai 1978. EC-Index of Producer prices of Agricultural Products 1970-1977. May 1978. Indice CE des prix à la production des produits aaricoles 1970-1977. Mai 1978. Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli 1970-1977. Maggio 1978. EG-Index van producentenprijzen van landbouwprodukten 1970-1977. Mei 1978. 1978. 62 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT) BFR 200 DKR 35,10 DM 12,90 FF 28.70 LIT 5 400 HFL 13,70 UKL 3.40 USD 6.20 \*) CB-NA-78-042-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0241-4

Water content of frozen or deep-frozen poultry -Examination of methods of determination: turkeys. Information on Agriculture No 42. February 1978. 1978. 113 p.

\*) CB-NA-78-042-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0241-2 Teneur en eau de volailles congelées ou surgelées - Examen de méthodes de dosage: dindes. Information sur l'Agriculture nº 42. Février 1978. 1978. 114 p. (EN.FR). **BFR 150** DKR 26.50 DM 9.70 FF 22 LIT 4 000 HFL 10,30 UKL 2.50 USD 4.70

### \*) X/149/78 (FR)

L'Europe verte et le problème des montants compensatoires monétaires. Nouvelles de la politique agricole commune. Nº 3, mars 1978. 1978. 30 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratuit

#### \*) X/226/78 (FR)

La pomme de terre. Situation du secteur dans l'attente de l'organisation européenne du marché. Nouvelles de la politique agricole commune. Nº 2, février 1978. 1978. 26 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

Gratuit

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 CB-NS-77-003-EN-C Non-production activities in UK manufacturing. industry. Studies. Regional Policy Series No 3. November 1977. 1978. 178 p. (EN) DKR 17,60 DM 6,45 **BFR 100** FF 14,50 LIT 2750 HFL 7 UKL 1.60 USD 3.10

# 13

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\*) CC-AB-78-004-DA-C Bananer: væsentlige aspekter af verdensmarkedet og Fællesskabets markeder. Europa information: Udvikling 4/78. Juni 1978.

\*) CC-AB-78-004-DE-C

Bananen: wichtigste Fakten des Welt- und des Gemeinschaftsmarktes. Europa information: Entwicklung 4/78. April 1978. Gratis

\*) CC-AB-78-004-EN-C Bananas: Essential elements of the world and Community markets. Europe information: Development 4/78. April 1978. Gratis

\*) CC-AB-78-004-FR-C

Bananes: éléments essentiels du marché mondial et du marché communautaire. Europe information: développement 4/78. Avril 1978 Gratuit

\*) CC-AB-78-004-IT-C

Banane: aspetti essenziali del mercato mondiale e di quello comunitario. Europa informazione: sviluppo 4/78. Aprile 1978. Gratuito

\*) CC-AB-78-004-NL-C

Bananen: een wezenlijk bestanddeel van de wereldmarkt en de markten van de Gemeenschap. Europa informatie: Ontwikkeling 4/78. April 1978. 1978. 10 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

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CD-NB-78-052-4A-CISBN 92-825-301-1Round table meeting. Chemical and physical valo-<br/>rization of coal. Liège, 9 and 10 November 1978.Technical coal research. EUR 5954.1978. 284 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT).BFR 675DKR 119DM 43,50FF 98LIT 18 200HFL 46,50UKL 11.20USD 21.20

CD-NE-78-080-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0329-1 **Programme of research and development on plu tonium recycling in light water reactors.** Indirect nuclear action. Second annual progress report. Nuclear science and technology. 1978. EUR 6002.

DKR 47,60 DM 17,40 FF 39 BFR 270 LIT 3 900 HFL 18,60 UKL 4.50 USD 8.50 CD-NO-77-034-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0261-9 Environmental education in the age group 9-14 years in the European Communities. An account of trends within the Member States, and within international organizations based in Europe. By A. Trant. Curriculum Development Unit, Trinity College, Dublin. Environment and quality of life. 1978. EUR 5930. 1978. 122 p. (EN). DKR 79,20 DM 27 BFR 450 FF 64,80 LIT 11500 HFL 29 UKL 7 **USD 14** CD-NP-77-017-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0295-3 **Results of environmental radioactivity measurements** 

1978. 70 p. (EN)

in the Member States of the European Community for air – deposition – water – milk 1975-1976. Radiological protection no 14. 1978. EUR 5944. 1978. 328 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL). BFR 1 150 DKR 203 DM 74 FF 167 LIT 31 000 HFL 79 UKL 19 USD 36

CD-NQ-77-009-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0107-8 Entwicklung der Arbeitssicherheit bei "Cockerill-Lüttich" von 1956 bis 1974. Analyse und Überlegungen. Von L. Dor, Personaldirektor der Fa. "SA Cockerill", Lüttich. Arbeitshygiene und -sicherheit. 1977. EUR 5927. 1978. 60 p.

CD-NQ-77-009-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0108-6 Trends in industrial safety at 'Cbkill-Liège' 1956-1974. Analysis and conclusions. By L. Dor, PersonnepKector, S.A. Cockerill, Liège. Industrial health and safety. 1977. EUR 5927. 1978. 60 p.

CD-NQ-77-009-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0109-4 Évolution de la sécurité du travail à « Cockerill-Liège » de 1956 à 1974. Analyse et réflexion. De L. Dor, directeur à la SA Cockerill, Liège. Hygiène et sécurité du travail. 1977. EUR 5927. 1978. 62 p.

CDNQ-77-009-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0110-8 Evoluzione della sicurezza del lavoro presso la SA Cockerill-Liegi dal 1956 al 1974. Analisi e riflessioni. L. Dor, Direttore del personale presso la SA Cockerill-Liegi. Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. 1977. EUR 5927. 1978. 64 p.

CD-NQ-77-009-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0111-6 Ontwikkeling van de arbeidsveiligheid bij "Cockerill-Luik" van 1956 tot 1974. Analyse en Overwegingen. Door L. Dor, Directeur Personeelszaken bij de NV Cockerill, Luik, Arbeidsveiligheid en arbeidshygiëne. 1977. EUR 5927. 1978. 62 p. (DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) BFR 260 DM 16,80 FF 35 **DKR 44** LIT 6 200 HFL 17,70 UKL 4.10 USD 7.20

CD-NQ-77-013-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0243-0 Gesundheitsschutz im Bergbau. Synthese-Bericht über die Forschungen des 3. Programms 1971-1976. Von Dr.-Ing. Hans Breuer, Berbauforschung GmbH, Essen. Arbeitshygiene und -sicherheit. 1978. EUR 5931. 1978. 206 p.

CD-NQ-77-013-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0244-9 Health in mines. Synthesis report on research in the third programme 1971-1976. By Dr.-Ing. Hans Breuer, Berbauforschung GmbH, Essen. Industrial health and safety. 1978. EUR 5931. 1978. 214 p.

CD-NQ-77-013-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0245-7 Hygiène dans les mines. Rapport de synthèse sur les recherches du 3° programme 1971-1976. Par Dr.-Ing. Hans Breuer, Bergbauforschung GmbH, Essen. Hygiène et sécurité du travail. 1978. EUR 5931. 1978. 206 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-NQ-77-015-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0091-8 Hochofenabstich. Arbeitshygiene und -sicherheit. 1977. EUR 5896. 1978. 80 p.

CD-NQ-77-015-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0092-6 Blast-furnace tapping. Industrial health and safety. 1977. EUR 5896. 1978. 76 p.

CD-NQ-77-015-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0093-4 La coulée de la fonte au haut fourneau. Hygiène et sécurité du travail. 1977. EUR 5896. 1978. 84 p.

CD-NQ-77-015-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0094-2 La colata della ghisa all'altoforno. Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. 1977. EUR 5896. 1978. 84 p.

CD-NQ-77-015-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0095-0 **Ruwijzeraftap bij de hoogoven.** Arbeidsveiligheid en arbeidshygiëne. 1977. EUR 5896. 1978. 80 p. (DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) BFR 300 DKR 51 DM 19,50 FF 41 LIT 7 200 HFL 20,40 UKL 4.80 USD 8.30

CD-NA-77-015-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0216-3 Laserinduzierter Gasdurchbruch. Von G. Brumme. Kernforschungsstelle Gemeinsame Forschungsanstalt Karlsruhe, Deutschland. Grundlagenforschung: Physik und Chemie, 1977, EUR 5909, 1978. 80 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-NA-77-017-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0182-5 Modification of the microstructure of IN 100 by simulated coating heat treatments. By K. Schuster and E. Bullock. Joint Research Centre, Petten Establishment, Netherlands. Physical sciences. 1978. EUR 5887. 1978. 42 p. (EN) Only available as microfiche:

only available	2 03 11101010101	0.	
BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-77-025-FR-C

Mécanisation du creusement des voies de chantiers et traçages en veine. Par H. van Duyse, INIEX, Liège. Convention n° 6220-39/2/001. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5796. 1978. 34 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

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Amélioration des équipements de taille et de leur<br/>utilisation. CERCHAR, Paris. Convention n° 6220-<br/>65/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches<br/>« Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5740.<br/>1978. 146 p. (FR)<br/>Seulement disponible en microfiche:<br/>BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20<br/>LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

### CD-NB-77-026-FR-C

Transmission des ondes radio au fond. CERCHAR,<br/>Paris. Convention n° 6220-45/3/033. Rapport final.<br/>Recuil de recherches « Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5741.<br/>1978. 76 p. (FR).<br/>Seulement disponible en microfiche:<br/>BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60<br/>LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

#### CD-NB-77-033-DE-C

Vollmechanisierung des Abbaustreckenvortriebs. Bergbau-Forschung GmbH, Essen-Kray. Vertrag Nr. 6220-61/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung "Kohle". 1977. EUR 5797. 1978. 44 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

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### 7

Timelønninger – Arbejdstid Stundenverdienste – Arbeitszeit Hourly earnings – Hours of work Gains horaires – Durée du travail Retribuzioni orarie – Durata del lavoro Uurverdiensten – Arbeidsduur

ISSN 0378-3596

21

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) (halvårlig / halbjährlich / half/yearly / semestriel / semestrale / halfjaarlijks) Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento BFR 600 DKR 98,50 DM 38 FF 80,50 LIT 14 300 HFL 41 UKL 9.60 USD 16.50 Erhvervsuddannelse Berufsbildung Vocational Training Formation professionnelle Formazione professionale Beroepsopleiding ISSN 0378-5084 ISSN 0378-5106 ISSN 0378-5068 ISSN 0378-5092 ISSN 0378-5076 ISSN 0378-4959

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> Strålebeskyttelsesabstracts Strahlenschutz-Referateblatt Abstract Bulletin on Radiological Protection Bulletin signalétique en radioprotection Bollettino segnaletico radioprotezione Bulletin bescherming radioactiviteit

(Mult.)

(uregelmæssig / unregelmäßig / irregular / irrégulier / irregolare / onregelmatig)

## 8

Råjern og stål – Basispriser og jern- og stålproducenter Roheisen und Stahlerzeugnisse – Grundpreise und Stahlunternehmen Pig Iron and Steel – Basic Prices and Iron and Steel Undertakings Fontes et aciers – Prix de base et entreprises sidérurgiques Ghise ed acciai – Prezzi base e imprese siderurgiche Ruwijzer en staalprodukten – Basisprijzen en ijzer- en staalondernemingen

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) (månedlig / monatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks) Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento BFR 6 000 DKR 984 DM 381 FF 806 LIT 143 000 HFL 408 UKL 96 USD 166

> Kvartalsbulletin for industriproduktionen Vierteljährliches Bulletin der industriellen Produktion Quarterly bulletin of industrial production Bulletin trimestriel de la production industrielle Bollettino trimestrale della produzione industriale Kwartaalbulletin van de industriële produktie

ISSN 0378-3529

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) (kvartalsvis / vierteljährlich / quarterly / trimestriel / trimestrale / driemaandelijks) Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento BFR 900 DKR 147,50 DM 57 FF 121 LIT 21450 HFL 61,50 UKL 14.40 USD 25

	Vierteljahresheft Eisen und Stahl Quarterly iron and steel bulletin Bulletin trimestriel sidérurgie Bollettino trimestrale siderurgia	ISSN 0378-7672
Abonnement / Su	eljährlich / quarterly / trimestriel / trimestrale / driemaandelijks) oscription / Abbonamento	
	KR 147,50 DM 57 FF 121 EL 61,50 UKL 14.40 USD 25	
	Månedsbulletin jern og stål Monatsbericht Eisen und Stahl Monthly bulletin iron and steel Bulletin mensuel sidérurgie	ISSN 0378-7559
	Bollettino mensile siderurgia Maandelijks bulletin ijzer en staal	
Abonnement / Su BFR 400 D	tlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks) oscription / Abbonamento KR 65,50 DM 25,50 FF 54 FL 27,50 UKL 6.40 USD 11	
	Industriens konjunkturindikatorer Konjunkturindikatoren für die Industrie Industrial short-term trends Indicateurs conjoncturels de l'industrie Indicatori congiunturali dell'industria Conjunctuurindicatoren van de industrie	ISSN 0378-8008 ISSN 0378-7877 ISSN 0378-7427
Abonnement / Su BFR 500 D	tlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks) bscription / Abbonamento KR 82 DM 32 FF 67 FL 34 UKL 8 USD 13.80	
	9	
	Mânedsbulletin — Kul Monatsbulletin — Kohle Monthly bulletin — Coal A Bulletin mensuel — Charbon Bollettino mensile — Carbone Maandelijks bulletin — Kolen	ISSN 0378-357X
Abonnement / Su BFR 300 D	tlich / monthły / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks) bscription / Abbonamento KR 49 DM 19 FF 40,50 FL 20,50 UKL 4.80 USD 8.50	
	Månedsbulletin – Kulbrinter Monatsbulletin – Kohlenwasserstoffe Monthly bulletin – Hydrocarbons Bulletin mensuel – Hydrocarbures Bollettino mensile – Idrocarburi Maandelijks bulletin – Koolwaterstoffen	ISSN 0378-3731
(DE/EN/FR) (månedlig / mona	tlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)	

(manedlig / monatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)Abonnement / Subscription / AbbonamentoBFR 600DKR 98,50DM 38FF 80,50LIT 14 300HFL 41UKL 9.60USD 16.50

29

Mânedsbulletin — Elektricitet Monatsbulletin — Elektrizität Monthly bulletin — Electrical energy Bulletin mensuel — Énergie électrique Bollettino mensile — Energia elettrica Maandelijks bulletin — Elektriciteit					с	ISSN 0378-3561
	Subscription / DKR 49	•	mensile / maandeli FF 40,50 USD 8.50	jks)		
BFR 1100 LIT 26200	DKR 180,50 HFL 75	DM 70 UKL 17.60	FF 147,50 USD 30.50	} A + B + 0	2	

Månedsoversigt over transport Monatsübersichten des Verkehrs Monthly tables of transport Tableaux mensuels des transports Tabelle mensili dei trasporti Maandgegevens van het vervoer

ISSN 0378-3502

`	ividanuş	Jegevens van ne	
(DA/DE/EN/FR/	/IT/NL)		
(månedlig / monatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)			
		Abbonamento	
BFŔ 1250	DKR 205	DM 79,50	FF 168
LIT 29 800	HFL 85	UKL 20	USD 34.50

UKL 40

# 11

LIT 59 500

HFL 170

Vegetabilsk produktion Pflanzliche Erzeugung Crop production Production végétale Produzione vegetale Plantaardige produktie	A	ISSN 0378-3588
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)		
(uregelmæssig / unregelmäßig / irregular / irrégulier / irregolare / onregelmatig)		
Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento		
BFR 2 500 DKR 410 DM 158,50 FF 336		
LIT 59 500 HFL 170 UKL 40 USD 69		
Mânedlig statistik for kød Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch Monthly statistics of meat Statistiques mensuelles de la viande Statistiche mensili della carne Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees	В	ISSN 0378-3553
(DE/EN/FR)		
(månedlig / monatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)		
Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento		
BFR 2 500 DKR 410 DM 158,50 FF 336		

USD 69

Månedlig statistik for mælk Monatliche Statistik von Milch Monthly statistics of milk Statistiques mensuelles du lait Statistiche mensili del latte Maandelijkse statistieken van melk (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) (månedlig / monatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks) Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento BFR 1400 DKR 229,50 DM 89 FF 188	С	ISSN 0378-3545
LIT 33 350 HFL 95 UKL 22.40 USD 39 Månedlig statistik for æg Monatliche Statistik von Eiern Monthly statistics of eggs Statistiche mensuelles des œufs Statistiche mensili delle uova Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren (DE/EN/FR) (månedlig / monatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks) Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento BFR 1400 DKR 229,50 DM 89 FF 188 LIT 33 350 HFL 95 UKL 22.40 USD 39	D	ISSN 0378-3537
Salgspriser for animalske produkter Verkaufspreise tierischer Produkte Selling prices of animal products Prix de vente de produits animaux Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali Verkoopprijzen van dierlijke produkten (DE/EN/FR/IT) (tomånedlig / zweimonatlich / bimonthly / bimestriel / bimestrale / tweemaandelijks)	E	ISSN 0378-6722
Salgspriser for vegetabilske produkter Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte Selling prices of vegetable products Prix de vente de produits végétaux Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali Verkoopprijzen van plantaardige produkten (DE/EN/FR/IT) (tomånedlig / zweimonatlich / bimonthly / bimestriel / bimestrale / tweemaandelijks)	E'	ISSN 0378-6714
Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento BFR 2 700 DKR 442,50 DM 171,50 FF 362,50 LIT 64 300 HFL 184 UKL 43.20 USD 74.50 } I + II Indkøbspriser for driftsmidler Einkaufspreise der Betriebsmittel Purchase prices of the means of production Prix d'achat des moyens de production Prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione Aankoopprijzen van de produktiemiddelen	F	ISSN 0378-6692
<ul> <li>(DE/EN/FR/IT)</li> <li>(kvartalsvis / vierteljährlich / quarterly / trimestriel / trimestrale / driemaandelijks)</li> <li>Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento</li> <li>BFR 700 DKR 115 DM 44,50 FF 94</li> <li>LIT 16 700 HFL 47,50 UKL 11.20 USD 19.50</li> <li>»Grønt« abonnement - "Grünes" Abonnement - 'Green' subscription</li> <li>Abonnement « vert » - Abbonamento «verde» - "Groen" abonnement</li> <li>A + B + C + D + E + E' + F</li> <li>BFR 11 000 DKR 1803 DM 698 FF 1477</li> <li>LIT 261 900 HFL 748 UKL 176 USD 303.50</li> </ul>		

Abonnement / Subs	Agrarmärkte - Serie Pre Agricultural Markets - S Marchés agricoles - Série Mercati agricoli - Serie Landbouwmarkten - Serie ) egelmäßig / irregular / irre cription / Abbonamento 164 DM 63,50	eriepriser : Animalske produkter eise : Tierische Produkte Series Prices : Livestock Products rie Prix : Produits animaux Prezzi : Prodotti animali rie Prijzen : Dierlijke produkten égulier / irregolare / onregelmatig) FF 134,50 USD 27.50	A	ISSN 0378-4444
	Agrarmärkte - Serie Pre Agricultural Markets - S Marchés agricoles - Sé Mercati agricoli - Serie	eriepriser : <b>Vegetabilske produkter</b> eise : <b>Pfianzliche Produkte</b> Series Prices : <b>Vegetable Products</b> rie Prix : <b>Produits végétaux</b> Prezzi : <b>Prodotti vegetali</b> rie Prijzen : <b>Plantaardige produkten</b>	В	ISSN 0378-4436
Abonnement / Subs	egelmäßig / irregular / irr cription / Abbonamento 164 DM 63,50	égulier / irregolare / onregelmatig) FF 134,50 USD 27.50		
BFR 1650 DKR	270,50 DM 105 112 UKL 26.40	FF 221,50 } A + B USD 45.50		
(DE/EN/FR/IT)	EC-index of producer   Indice CE des prix à la Indice CE dei prezzi all	rpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte prices of agricultural products a production des produits agricoles la produzione dei prodotti agricoli		ISSN 0378-6706
Abonnement / Subs BFR 700 DKR	nonatlich / bimonthly / bir cription / Abbonamento t 115 DM 44,50 47,50 UKL 11.20	mestriel / bimestrale / tweemaandelijks FF 94 USD 19.50	;)	
	Meddelelser om den fa Mitteilungen zur gemei Newsletter on the com Nouvelle de la politique Notizie sulla politica ag Landbouwbulletin	insamen Agrarpolitik amon agricultural policy e agricole commune		
		-		
(DE/EN/FR)	Ekspresinformation – N Schnellbericht – Pflanz Rapid information – C Note rapide – Producti Nota rapida – Produzio Spoedbericht – Plantas	rliche Erzeugung rop production ion végétale one vegetale		

Gratis / Gratis / Gratis / Gratuit / Gratuito / Gratis

Ekspresinformation — Landbrugspriser Schnellbericht — Agrarpreise Rapid information — Agricultural Prices Note rapide — Prix agricoles Nota rapida — Prezzi agricoli Spoedbericht — Landbouwprijzen

(DE/EN/FR/IT) (uregelmæssig / unregelmäßig / irregular / irrégulier / irregolare / onregelmatig) Gratis / Gratis / Gratis / Gratuit / Gratuito / Gratis

## 12

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

# 13

 The Courier - European Community - Africa-Caribbean-Pacific
 ISSN 0378-3480

 Le Courrier - Communauté européenne - Afrique-Caraībes-Pacifique
 ISSN 0378-3480

(EN.FR) (bi-monthly - bimestriel) (Gratis - Gratuit)

# 14

 Euro abstracts – Section I. Euratom and EEC Research
 ISSN 0014-2352

 (EN)
 (månedlig / monatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)
 Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento

 BFR 1 460
 DKR 239,50
 DM 93
 FF 196

 LIT 34 800
 HFL 99,50
 UKL 23.40
 USD 40.50

 Euro abstracts – Section II. Coal and Steel
 ISSN 0378-3472

(DE/EN/FR) (monatlich / monthly / mensuel) (Gratis)

# 15

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna publicazione / Niets verschenen

# 16

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

	1 7	<u> </u>	ألف المستعين المراني والمستعين المراجع
	<u>17</u>		
	Månedsbulletin for almen statistik Monatsbulletin der allgemeinen Statistik Monatsbulletin der allgemeinen bulletin		
	Monthly general statistics bulletin Bulletin mensuel des statistiques générales Bollettino mensile delle statistiche generali		ISSN 0378-3456
	Maandelijks bulletin algemene statistiek		
-	R/IT/NL) nonatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks) / Subscription / Abbonamento		
BFR 1500	DKR 246 DM 95 FF 201,50		
LIT 35700	HFL 102 UKL 24 USD 41.50		
	Timelønninger. Arbejdstid		
	Stundenverdienste. Arbeitszeit		
	Hourly earnings. Hours of work		ISSN 0378-3596
	Gains horaires. Durée du travail		13310 0376-3530
	Retribuzioni orarie. Durata del lavoro		
	Uurverdiensten. Arbeidsduur		
-	R/11/NL) albjährlich / half-yearly / semestriel / semestrale / halfjaarlijks) / Subscription / Abbonamento		
BFR 600	DKR 98,50 DM 38 FF 80,50		
LIT 14300	HFL 41 UKL 9.60 USD 16.50		
	Vegetabilsk produktion Pflanzliche Erzeugung Crop production		
	Production végétale Produzione vegetale Plantaardige produktie	A	ISSN 0378-3588
	R/IT/NL) g / unregelmäßig / irregular / irrégulier / irregolare / onregelmatig) / Subscription / Abbonamento		
BFR 2500	DKR 410 DM 158,50 FF 336		
LIT 59500	HFL 170 UKL 40 USD 69		
	Månedlig statistik for kød Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch		
	Monthly statistics of meat	в	ISSN 0378-3553
	Statistiques mensuelles de la viande	5	
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(månedlig / m	nonatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks) / Subscription / Abbonamento		
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LIT 59 500	HFL 170 UKL 40 USD 69		
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		С	ISSN 0378-3545
	Statistiche mensili del latte		
	Maandelijkse statistieken van melk		
	nonatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)		
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LIT 33 350	HFL 95 UKL 22.40 USD 39		
(månedlig / m Abonnement BFR 1 400	Maandelijkse statistieken van melk R/IT/NL) nonatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks) / Subscription / Abbonamento DKR 229,50 DM 89 FF 188	с	ISSN 0378

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	Statistik von Eiern tistics of eggs		
	mensuelles des œufs	D	ISSN 0378-3537
Statistiche n	nensili delle uova		
	e statistieken van eieren		
(DE/EN/FR) (månadlig / manatlich / manthly /	mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)		
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	A 89 FF 188		
LIT 33 350 HFL 95 UK	(L 22.40 USD 39		
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Selling price	s of animal products	I E	ISSN 0378-6722
	e de produits animaux ndita dei prodotti animali		
	en van dierlijke produkten		
(DE/EN/FR/IT)			
(tomånedlig / zweimonatlich / bin	nonthly / bimestriel / bimestrale / tweem	aandelijks)	
6-1			
	for vegetabilske produkter se pflanzlicher Produkte		
Selling price	s of vegetable products	II E'	ISSN 0378-6714
	e de produits végétaux ndita dei prodotti vegetali		
	en van plantaardige produkten		
(DE/EN/FR/IT)			
	nonthly / bimestriel / bimestrale / tweem	aandelijks)	
Abonnement / Subscription / Abb BFR 2700 DKR 442,50 DM			
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-	er for driftsmidler se der Betriebsmittel		
	ices of the means of production	F	ISSN 0378-6692
	des moyens de production	F	13511 0378-0032
	uisto dei mezzi di produzione zen van de produktiemiddelen		
(DE/EN/FR/IT)			
(kvartalsvis / vierteljährlich / quar	terly / trimestriel / trimestrale / driemaan	idelijks)	
Abonnement / Subscription / Abb BFR 700 DKR 115 DI	onamento VI 44,50 FF 94		
	(L 11.20 USD 19.50		
»Grønt« abonnement - "Grünes"	Abonnement - 'Green' sub-		
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	es prix à la production des produits ag		10014 0070 0700
(DE/EN/FR/IT)	ei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti a	gricoli	
	nonthly / bimestriel / bimestrale / tweem	naandelijks)	
Abonnement / Subscription / Abb	onamento		
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Kvartalsbulletin for industriproduktionen Vierteljährliches Bulletin der industriellen Produktion Quarterly bulletin of industrial production Bulletin trimestriel de la production industrielle Bollettino trimestrale della produzione industriale Kwartaalbulletin van de industriële produktie (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)		ISSN 0378-3529
(kvartalsvis / vierteljährlich / quarterly / trimestriel / trimestrale / driemaandelijks)		
Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento BFR 900 DKR 147.50 DM 57 FF 121		
LIT 21 450 HFL 61,50 UKL 14.40 USD 25		
Vierteljahresheft Eisen und Stahl		
Quarterly iron and steel bulletin Bulletin trimestriel sidérurgie		ISSN 0378-7672
Bollettino trimestrale siderurgia		
(DE/EN/FR/IT)		
(kvartalsvis / vierteljährlich / quarterly / trimestriel / trimestrale / driemaandelijks) Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento		
BFR 900 DKR 147,50 DM 57 FF 121		
LIT 21 450 HFL 61,50 UKL 14.40 USD 25		
Månedsbulletin jern og stål Monatsbericht Eisen und Stahl		
Monthly bulletin Iron and Steel		ISSN 0378-7559
Bulletin mensuel sidérurgie		13314 0376-7555
Bollettino mensile siderurgia Maandelijks bulletin ijzer en staal		
(DE/EN/FR/IT)		
(månedlig / monatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks) Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento		
BFR 400 DKR 65,50 DM 25,50 FF 54		
LIT 9 500 HFL 27,50 UKL 6.40 USD 11		
Industriens konjunkturindikatorer		
Konjunkturindikatoren für die Industrie		ISSN 0378-8008
Industrial short-term trends		ISSN 0378-7877
Indicateurs conjoncturels de l'industrie		ISSN 0378-7427
Indicatori congiunturali dell'industria Conjunctuurindicatoren van de industrie		
(DE.EN.FR)		
(månedlig / monatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)		
Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento		
BFR 500 DKR 82 DM 32 FF 67 LIT 11 900 HFL 34 UKL 8 USD 13.80		
Mânedsbulletin — Kul		
Monatsbulletin — Kohle		
Monthly bulletin — Coal Bulletin mensuel — Charbon	Α	ISSN 0378-357X
Bollettino mensile – Carbone		
Maandelijks bulletin – Kolen		
(DE/EN/FR)		
(månedlig / monatlich / monthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)		
Abonnement / Subscription / Abbonamento BFR 300 DKR 49 DM 19 FF 40,50		
LIT 7 150 HFL 20,50 UKL 4.80 USD 8.50		

	dsbulletin — Kulbrinter tsbulletin — Kohlenwasserstoffe		
	hly bulletin – Hydrocarbons	-	
Bullet	tin mensuel – Hydrocarbures	В	ISSN 0378-3731
	ttino mensile — Idrocarburi		
	delijks bulletin – Koolwaterstoffen		
(DE/EN/FR) (månedlig / monatlich / mo	onthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)		
Abonnement / Subscription	n / Abbonamento		
BFR 600 DKR 98,50			
LIT 14300 HFL 41	UKL 9.60 USD 16.50		
Māne	dsbulletin — Elektricitet		
	tsbulletin – Elektrizität		
	hly bulletin — Electrical energy	С	ISSN 0378-3561
	tin mensuel — Énergie électrique ttino mensile — Energia elettrica		
	delijks bulletin — Elektriciteit		
(DE/EN/FR)			
(månedlig / monatlich / mo Abonnement / Subscription	onthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)		
BFR 300 DKR 49	DM 19 FF 40.50		
LIT 7 150 HFL 20,50	UKL 4.80 USD 8.50		
BFR 1 100 DKR 180,5 LIT 26 200 HFL 75	0 DM 70 FF 147,50 } A + B + C		
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	hly external trade bulletin		
Bullet	tin mensuel du commerce extérieur		ISSN 0378-3723
	ttino mensile del commercio estero		
	dbulletin van de buitenlandse handel		
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) (månedlig / monatlich / mo	onthly / mensuel / mensile / maandeliiks)		
Abonnement / Subscription			
BFR 1 500 DKR 246	DM 95 FF 201,50		
LIT 35 700 HFL 102	UKL 24 USD 41.50		
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	dsoversigt over transport tsübersichten des Verkehrs		
	hly tables of transport		
	aux mensuels des transports		ISSN 0378-3502
	le mensili dei trasporti		
	dgegevens van het vervoer		
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) (manedlig / monatlich / mo	onthly / mensuel / mensile / maandelijks)		
Abonnement / Subscription			
BFR 1 250 DKR 205	DM 79,50 FF 168		
LIT 29 800 HFL 85	UKL 20 USD 34.50		
Euroo	tat-Mitteilungen		ISSN 0378-505X
	tat news		ISSN 0378-4207
	nations de l'Eurostat		ISSN 0378-360X

(DE.EN.FR) (monatlich / monthly / mensuel) Gratuit

Ekspresinformation – Vegetabilsk produktion Schnellbericht – Pflanzliche Erzeugung Rapid information – Crop production Note rapide – Production végétale Nota rapida – Produzione vegetale Spoedbericht – Plantaardige produktie

#### (DE/EN/FR)

(uregelmæssig / unregelmäßig / irregular / irrégulier / irregolare / onregelmatig) Gratis / Gratis / Gratis / Gratuit / Gratuito / Gratis

> Ekspresinformation – Landbrugspriser Schnellbericht – Agrarpreise Rapid information – Agricultural Prices Note rapide – Prix agricoles Nota rapida – Prezzi agricoli Spoedbericht – Landbouwprijzen

#### (DE/EN/FR/IT)

(uregelmæssig / unregelmäßig / irregular / irrégulier / irregolare / onregelmatig) Gratis / Gratis / Gratis / Gratuit / Gratuito / Gratis

# 18

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN - PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Information	Gratis
Informationen	Gratis
Information. The Sittings	Gratis
Informations	Gratuit
Informazioni	Gratuito
Informaties	Gratis

(periodicitet afhængig af sessionsperioderne / Periodizität von den Sitzungsperioden abhängig / published only at Session times / périodicité liée aux périodes de sessions / periodicità connessa ai periodi delle sessioni / periodiciteit afhankelijk van de zittingsperioden)

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Information	Gratis
Informationen	Gratis
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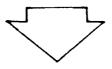
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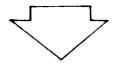
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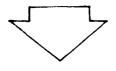
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