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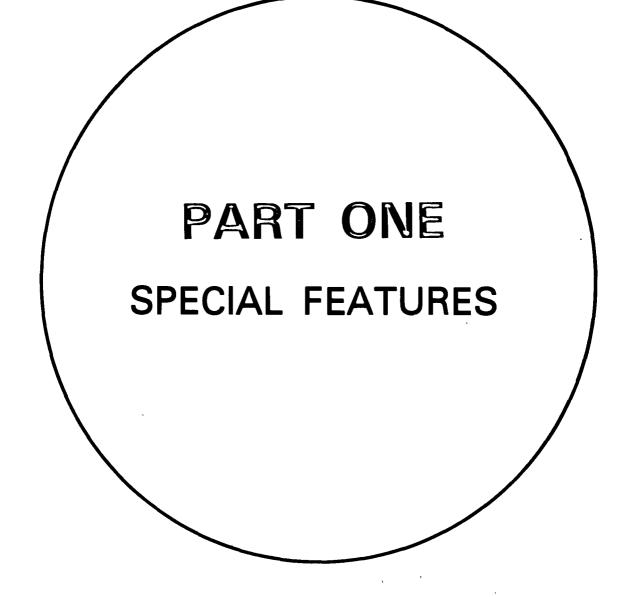
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Standardized abbreviations for the designation of certain monetary units in the different languages of the Community:

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- BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge
- LFR = Franc luxembourgeois
- DKR = Dansk krone
- FF = Franc français
- DM = Deutsche Mark
- LIT = Lira italiana
- HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse flori,n)
- UKL = Pound sterling
- IRL = Irish pound
- EUC = European unit of account
- USD = United States Dollar

1. Portugal's application for membership

Portugal

Favourable Commission reply

The Commission is in favour of ac-1.1.1. cepting Portugal's application for accession made in March 1977.¹

In its Opinion adopted on 19 May and transmitted forthwith to the Council, the Commission considers that the Community should agree quickly and unconditionally to the early opening of accession negotiations. And on 6 June the Council also expressed support for Portugal's application; it promised that preparatory work would begin as soon as possible and would be conducted in a positive spirit.

The Commission's Opinion

Further step towards enlargement

1.1.2. The Commission's reply, coming one month after its general considerations on the problems of enlargement,² is of great political significance, given the overall importance of enlargement.

On 1 January 1973 the original Community became that of the Nine with the arrival of the three new member countries-the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark. The applications for membership from three new applicants-Greece, Portugal and Spain---which, from the outset, were regarded favourably because of the progress of the three countries towards democracy, are now steering the Community, this time in a southerly direction, towards further enlargement.

This process is already well under way, but is at a different stage for each of the countries.

Greece's application for membership was made on 12 June 1975,³ and the Commission adopted its opinion on 28 January 1976,⁴ while the Council states on 9 February of the same year that it was 'in favour of this request'.4 Negotiations opened officially on 27 July 1976⁵ at a conference at ministerial level. But after a series of exploratory talks it was only in February 19786 that they entered the substantive phase.

It was on 28 March 1977,⁷ almost two years after Greece, that Portugal formally requested accession to the Communities. The Council decided on 5 April that year⁷ to set in motion the procedure laid down in the Treaties, namely to begin by obtaining the opinion of the Commission. This Opinion was given on 19 May, and the Council reacted rapidly.

Spain's application for accession to the Communities was presented four months later, on 28 July 1977;⁸ and the Council agreed on 20 September of the same year to set in motion the usual procedure. After a series of meetings and visits, preliminary discussions began at the end of May,⁹ which will enable the Commission to give its Opinion on the Spanish request at the beginning of 1979.

Accession of Portugal: political motives

1.1.3. Portugal's application for accession, together with the Commission's Opinion given on 19 May, must therefore be viewed against this broader background.

- Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7.
- 2 Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7 and Supplement 1/78 — Bull. EC
- Bull. EC 6-1975, points 1201 to 1212. 4
- Bull. EC 1-1976, points 1:01 to 1111. Bull. EC 7/8-1976, points 1201 to 1205.
- 6
- 7
- Bull. EC 2-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5. Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7. Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5. 8
- Point 2.2.5.

Portugal

The Commission Communication setting out its general considerations on the problems of enlargement devotes much attention to Portugal, and the specific aspects of its situation among the three applicants and the kind of arrangements these necessitate are dealt with in particular.

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The Treaties of Rome and Paris signify the clear intention that other European States sharing the democratic ideal of the European Community's Member States should be able to accede to the Community. It was in this context that Mr Soares placed his country's application to do so, stating that it came within this perspective of solidarity among peoples and was the guarantee of Portugal's turn to democracy, which had begun on 25 April 1974.

Democracy in Portugal is now an established political fact. It has already ridden out testing times, due to the aftermath of the revolution and the problem of reabsorbing the refugees from Angola and Mozambique, and has speedily gained indisputable international authority.

The Community—this is emphasized in the Commission's Opinion—cannot leave Portugal out of the process of European integration. The resulting disappointment would be politically very grave and the source of serious difficulties. The accession of Portugal, which set its face firmly towards Europe almost as soon as its democracy was restored, can only strengthen the European ideal. It should moreover be noted that Portugal's accession, given in particular its policy of openness to the outside world and its traditional ties with Latin America, Africa and the Far East, will enhance the role of the Community in the world.

These reasons have played a fundamental role in shaping the Commission's attitude in favour of opening negotiations as soon as possible on Portugal's accession to the Community.

Economic problems involved in accession

1.1.4. In the Opinion which it transmitted to the Council, the Commission stated that political considerations must not, however, be allowed to obscure the economic difficulties of this accession.

For the Community, the economic impact will be very limited, in view of the relative weight of the Portuguese economy. The problems liable to arise would stem primarily from the appreciable disparities in development, which would accentuate the Community's heterogeneity. This being so, decisionmaking in the Community institutions could become more difficult.

For Portugal, the prospect of accession makes it all the more necessary to remedy certain shortcomings in its economy. The Portuguese socio-economic situation shows major structural weaknesses in all sectors of activity. Twenty-eight per cent of Portugal's working population is still employed in agriculture, which, however, accounts for only 14% of GDP. Its industrial structure is dominated by traditional sectors at present depressed all over the world. Services, despite the country's great tourist potential, represent only a comparatively small proportion of GDP.

Since 1973 the Portuguese economy has experienced serious difficulties due both to the world recession following the oil crisis and also to the aftermath of the revolution in 1974.

The combination of structural weaknesses and the present cyclical difficulties, accompanied by a simultaneous deterioration in the terms of trade, was bound to produce a growing, and in the long term intolerable,

deficit on current account. The current-account balance swung from being USD 350 million in credit in 1973 to being USD 800 million in deficit in 1974, and by 1977 the deficit had reached USD 1 500 million (almost 10% of GDP). This has caused massive erosion of the reserves.

Accession, by completing the process begun under the 1972 Agreement¹ of opening the Portuguese market to competition from Community industry, would be liable to aggravate Portugal's economic difficulties: it could force enterprises not yet fully developed to go out of business altogether, and it could further accentuate regional disparities.

In agriculture the repercussions of accession would be less clear-cut. As concerns market policy, extension of the Community system of price support might benefit some Portuguese production lines, but the opening of the market to products from Member States and third countries having preferential agreements with the Community would mean keener competition which could hit the less competitive production lines very hard indeed. The Community structural policy corresponds to Portugal's essential requirements and would therefore have beneficial effects. In its present form, however, it would probably prove inadequate to cope with the scale of the problems to be tackled.

In view of all the problems, of which only the major ones have been described, it is indeed urgent for the Portuguese Government to effect radical economic and social reforms to bring about the necessary restructuring of the country. The first aim is undoubtedly to scale down the balance-of-payments deficit. Accordingly, the agreement with the IMF calls for stabilization measures. A 1978-79 stabilization plan just adopted is aimed primarily at reducing the 1978 balance-of-payments deficit to less than USD 1 000 million, to limit inflation to 20% and to avoid too heavy a fall in employment, while maintaining some economic growth.

The sacrifice which the stabilization measures represent for the people can be accepted only if the reconstruction of the economy in 1978 enables the basis to be laid for a policy of structural reform, from which sustained economic recovery can be looked for from 1979 onwards.

Community support needed for restructuring work in Portugal

1.1.5. However, the medium-term restructuring options will be a practical proposition only if Portugal receives from the Community certain indications as to the accession process. The restructuring of the economy and renewed expansion are both dictated by and conditional on integration into Europe—dictated by it because the development gap is a major obstacle to integration which means that Portugal must achieve faster growth than the Community's, and conditional on it because the restructuring must dovetail into the economic coherence of an enlarged Community.

Hence, the Community's reply to Portugal must be given soon. The Community must state its willingness to support the restructuring drive the Portuguese authorities will be undertaking on the basis of the above guidelines. As the process goes forward, the Commission will propose to the Council the support measures the Community should adopt.

As the Commission pointed out in its Communication of 20 April on enlargement, sustained and faster growth in Portugal than in the Community will facilitate the process of Portugal's adjustment. This growth, however, means that Portugal's balance-of-pay-

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¹ Bull. EC 9-1972, Part one, Chapter I and Bull. EC 12-1972, point 87.

Portugal

ments position will probably be somewhat precarious for several years to come. Community support during this time would be particularly valuable, and the Community ought therefore to take all possible steps to see that such support is forthcoming. As in the past, action should be taken in the first instance through the appropriate international bodies, notably the IMF.

Since Portugal's future lies in Europe, it would also be desirable to consider action at European level. The Community should examine the possibilities of actively participating in such action.

It would thus be desirable to support the Portuguese Government's efforts to raise funds in the international capital markets, and to consider the possibilities for rescheduling certain loans falling due.

Consequently, it is all the more necessary to make rapid and substantial progress towards economic and monetary union. This would facilitate the action described above and give the Community new legal and financial instruments for helping the Portuguese economy directly, or by way of guarantees.

Alongside these moves to assist the balance of payments, the Community's cooperation projects for furthering Portugal's economic and social development should be proceeded with. In this context, consideration might be given to speeding up utilization of aid under the Financial Protocol signed in 1976,¹ and, if necessary, as soon as this expires, to making provision for further aid.

Also, the Community should declare its willingness to engage in concertation with Portugal on the planned restructuring measures in industries in difficulty and in agriculture. This would involve Portugal's abiding by jointly agreed rules of discipline, notably in the industrial sector, and Community contributions to the financing of measures in Portugal, where these entailed sacrifices like those made in the Community with the aid of the Community Funds for like purposes.

Such concerted action, forestalling conflicts of interest, would enable the Community to exempt Portugal from import restrictions in respect of products vital to its industrial restructuring and the restoration of its balance of payments where marketed under normal conditions of competition.

Furthermore, the Community should show flexibility over certain provisions in the 1972 free trade agreement so as to enable projects of importance to the development of the Portuguese economy to go ahead.

Lastly, the Commission's Opinion contains a number of more detailed remarks on the adoption by Portugal of Community policies and rules in different sectors, whose special position² had been examined in the communication on the problems of enlargement (the Fresco) presented to the Council in April.

The Council's reaction

1.1.6. Having received the Commission's Opinion of 19 May the Council considered the matter on 6 June. The Press Release issued after the meeting sets out its reaction in the following terms:

'After noting—in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties—the Commission's opinion with regard to Portugal's application for accession, the Council stated that it was in favour of this application.

It agreed that the preparatory talks essential to the establishment of a common basis for

¹ Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2342 and 9-1976, points 1301 to 1304.

² Supplement 3/78 — Bull. EC.

2. EEC-CMEA relations

negotiation should take place as soon as possible in a positive spirit.

It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to prepare its discussions to this end, with the assistance of the Commission.'

Visit by Mr Haferkamp to Moscow

1.2.1. A Community delegation led by Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, met Mr N. Faddeev, Secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in Moscow on 29 and 30 May. This meeting was part of the negotiations to finalize an agreement establishing working relations between the two organizations.

Statement by Mr Haferkamp on behalf of the Community

1.2.2. Mr Haferkamp made the following statements during discussions between the two delegations:

"... When we consider the course of developments since the first visit of a delegation of the European Communities in 1975, we are obliged to note that the state of our relations is not in line with the development of détente in Europe over these past three years. My visit will, I hope, contribute to an improvement of these relations and thereby help us to take a step forward along the path of détente.

The Community has firmly advocated the complete implementation by all signatories of all the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation. As is well known, the Community as such took an active part in drafting this important document. However, the results of that Conference have unfortunately not been reflected in all fields, and in particular in our relations. The present state of relations between the Community and individual CMEA countries, as well as with CMEA itself, is not helpful to the process of détente.

It is not sufficient to speak in favour of détente. Appropriate action is needed. An effort

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is needed to move forward in developing the process of detente, even if by small steps only. It is part and parcel of such an evolution to establish normal relations. These are indispensable for a profound and lasting development of our relations.

Today, 111 countries maintain diplomatic relations with the Community. The fact that this is not yet so in the case of our immediate neighbours, is an anachronism. The establishment of normal relations between the individual countries of CMEA and the Community, and between CMEA itself and the Community, is no more than the logical outcome of one of the most significant facts of the closing years of this century.

We need parallel progress in both these dimensions as a solid foundation for mutual trust.'

Mr Haferkamp also mentioned the development of relations between the Community and the CMEA:¹

"... In the talks which took place in September 1977 with Mr Marinescu, the President in office of the Executive Committee of CMEA, it was agreed to envisage beginning negotiations in the first half of this year. This was a most positive result of that meeting.

We expressed the hope that the negotiations could begin at ministerial level. We repeated this desire in the letter which I addressed to the President of the Executive Committee of CMEA on 6 January. In the interests of making practical progress, we therefore greatly welcomed your invitation to come to Moscow and accepted it immediately, regardless of considerations of protocol or procedure. In your invitation the meeting was not referred to as an official opening of negotiations. In your view it is to be a meeting for the overall discussion of questions which might form the subject of an agreement. Your statement has confirmed this view.

The Community on the other hand, had declared its readiness to enter into immediate negotiations for the establishment of working relations with CMEA as early as November 1976. Already in November 1974, the conclusion of trade agreements had been proposed to each Member State of CMEA. When President Marinescu visited Brussels, we accepted your wish to consider that meeting as a pre-negotiation stage. At the same time, however, we again declared our readiness to take up negotiations at once. So far as we are concerned, we are still prepared to regard this meeting as the beginning of negotiations, and I should have been glad if you had shared our views. But I believe that given good will on both sides it should be possible through our talks and through practical undertakings, to overcome these divergencies which could then be regarded as differences of terminology rather than of substance.'

Joint communiqué

1.2.3. The following joint communiqué was released after Mr Haferkamp's visit to Moscow:

'On 29 and 30 May 1978 a delegation from the European Communities, led by Mr W. Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, met Mr N. Faddeev, Secretary of the CMEA, accompanied by a number of colleagues, in the CMEA premises in Moscow. This follows the exchanges of views which opened the way for negotiations aimed at the conclusion of an agreement between the parties.

Both sides showed a common desire to reach an agreement, finding that their present relationship failed to reflect developments in Europe, and that it would be in keeping

¹ See also Bull. EC 2-1975, point 1301, 2-1976, points 1201 to 1204, and 9-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.

with the spirit of the CSCE Final Agreement to establish normal links.

In the course of the meeting a wide exchange of views enabled those present to become more familiar with the proposals put forward by the two sides in the draft agreements submitted earlier, and to clarify their views on an agreement.

A further meeting was agreed on, to be prepared by a group of experts meeting in Brussels as soon as possible, as the next step in the negotiations.

The experts will be asked to define in greater detail, on the basis of agreed considerations, the scope of such an agreement and how it would be implemented.

It was felt that the meeting marked an important step forward, and stress was laid on the fact that the atmosphere throughout had been cordial.'

3. International Monetary Fund : Interim Committee

1.3.1. Mr Heinesen, the Danish Finance Minister and President of the Council, and Mr Ortoli, Vice-President of the Commission, were in Mexico City from 27 April to 1 May to attend the meeting of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund.

The items covered by the Committee—which prepared the ground for its next meeting and that of the Board of Governors, both of which will take place next September in Washington—included the improvements made in the operation of the Fund and a lengthy review of the special problems of the developing countries, when a call was made for adequate measures to be taken.

The meeting of the Interim Committee was in fact preceded, on 28 April, by a meeting of the Development Committee at alternate level.

Statement by the Community

1.3.2. In his statement on behalf of the Community Mr Heinesen, President of the Council, highlighted the Community's efforts to secure an adequate growth rate in the economies of the Member States. Having recalled the objective set by the European Council in Copenhagen last April¹—an annual growth rate of 4.5% by the middle of 1979—Mr Heinesen went on:

'To bring this about it will be crucial that business confidence be further strengthened. In this connection we are concerned about the effects on the business climate of the unsatisfactory conditions in international exchange markets since the late autumn of 1977. The considerable and unplanned expansion in 1977 of international liquidity has undoubtedly been connected with the downward pressure on the dollar. In our opinion, the decline of the rate of the dollar in relation to the currencies of the Community in the course of the last

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Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.2.2.

six months was not warranted in relation to underlying price and cost trends. While the question of the appropriate exchange rate structure can always be subject to arguments we believe that the irregular but pronounced decline of the dollar rate during the winter months has in itself had a negative effect on business confidence and hence on investment decisions.

Following the break-down of the Bretton Woods system we have had a period with fairly sharp fluctuations among the major currencies. Under the then prevailing circumstances these movements were probably largely unavoidable—and some adjustment was helpful—but we are now in a phase where such large changes in exchange rates are not warranted. We therefore welcome the more active dollar policies of the US authorities which we see as a natural consequence of the obligations associated with the dollar's position as an international reserve currency. Today the essential job of improving the business and investment climate would be facilitated if we were able to achieve a higher degree of stability among the major currency areas than we have had in the recent past.

The time is not ripe to revert to a system of fixed rates. In present circumstances, we want to emphasize the need for exchange rate policy to be approached pragmatically, though taking account of developments in costs and prices, and for a country's stance in its exchange rate policy to be viewed as an integral part of its overall economic strategy.

We feel that such an attitude ought to be the basis for the policies of the IMF when interpreting and applying the set of rules contained in Article 4 of the revised Articles of Agreement. I take the opportunity to express our satisfaction that these Articles have now entered into force, together with the increase in the framework of the sixth quota review.'

Turning to problems directly linked to the future activities of the IMF, Mr Heinesen went on to say:

"We have to acknowledge that progress in the discussion of some of the outstanding issues has turned out to be slow compared to the expectations we entertained during our last meeting. We urge a speedy entry into force of the Witteveen Facility and hope that, both with respect to the various special facilities and to the ordinary facilities of the Fund, purely political consideratons will not loom too large to the detriment of the Fund's role as a neutral arbiter and an adequate and appropriate source of financial assistance to Member countries in balance-ofpayments need. The coming discussions on the seventh general review of quotas and on the question of a further allocation of SDRs will play an important role in the efforts of strengthening the Fund's role in the international monetary system. In our deliberations on these subjects we will have to take account of the effects on international liquidity of the recent largely uncontrolled creation of international reserves...'

Mr Heinesen then added that:

"... We continue to consider the improvement of the quality of the SDR an important objective, and we believe that a solution to the qualitative aspects of the SDR would have to be found.

Recently the Managing Director has suggested a special SDR allocation made contingent upon the depositing with the Fund of reserve assets—in other words reintroduce the concept of a substitution account. In our view this idea deserves close study. Further clarification is necessary, of course, if we are to pursue this line of approach, which obviously gives rise to many questions. At this stage I shall therefore confine myself to pointing out that any arrangement of this kind must be seen within the context of the overall problem of controlling the development in the international liquidity as a whole.'

Conclusions of the Interim Committee

1.3.3. During the Committee's discussion, a consensus was reached on the general outline of a coordinated strategy to promote non-inflationary growth, lower unemployment, iron out international payments imbalances and save energy.

In the communiqué published at the end of its meeting the Committee summed up its conclusions as follows:

'The Committee noted with concern the risk of increasing resort to protectionist action of all kinds in the wake of slow growth, low capacity utilization, and high unemployment. It was agreed that determined and broadly conceived national and international efforts, directed at the underlying causes as well as at specific protectionist measures, were urgently needed to arrest this drift toward protectionism and to reduce trade barriers.

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IMF Interim Committee

The successful completion of the multilateral trade negotiations that are now well under way would do much to stop this development.

Considerable attention was given by the Committee to the special problems of the developing countries, including the need to accelerate their rates of growth as a continuing objective and a common responsibility of the international community. The vulnerability of their economies to slow growth of markets in the industrial world or to reduced access to such markets was a source of widespread concern, and the Committee stressed the desirability of measures on the part of the developed countries to assure continued expansion on an adequate scale of the flow of real resources to developing countries, which would help to promote the adjustment process.

In the course of the Committee's discussion, a consensus was reached on the general outlines of a coordinated strategy, containing mutually supportive and reinforcing elements, designed to promote non-inflationary growth of the world economy, leading to higher employment, a reduction of imbalances in international payments, and the conservation of energy. The Committee emphasized that the implementation of this strategy-geared to the medium-term, through 1980—should take due account of the wide differences in current positions of individual countries. It suggested that, among countries in the industrial world, growth policies should be related to the success achieved in reducing inflation, the strength of the external position, and the degree of current and prospective economic slack.

In view of the risk of reviving inflationary pressures, the Committee noted the utility of policies appropriate to counter the predominance of cost-push factors in the current inflation. The Committee also suggested that for those countries with strong cost-push factors fiscal stimulus provided through tax reductions might often be more appropriate than equivalent stimulus applied through increases in domestic government spending unless such spending is investment-oriented.

The Committee was convinced that the general strategy envisioned would yield a more satisfactory rate of economic expansion for the industrial and developing countries and the world economy generally, within a pattern of differentiated growth rates among countries, which would reduce external payments imbalances. The improvement in basic underlying conditions would in this way contribute to greater stability of exchange markets, which is extremely important for the health of the world economy. Greater stability in these circumstances would help to achieve the higher growth rates desired and to improve the prospects of the developing countries.'

As regards the Second Amendment, the Committee noted that:

"... the principles and procedures for surveillance over ... exchange rate policies endorsed by the Interim Committee and approved by the Executive Board in April 1977 have gone into operation under the Second Amendment. The Committee noted with approval that the Fund has recently adapted its consultation procedures and practices to take account of surveillance, and that particular attention will be focused on those cases in which there are questions as to whether the exchange rate policies of members are consistent with the agreed exchange rate principles. The Fund has always concerned itself with situations in which the value of a currency is not compatible with the smooth working of the adjustment process, or where disorderly conditions exist in exchange markets. The Committee noted that the Fund now has both the obligation and the means through surveillance to make a greater contribution than before to the effective working of the exchange rate system...

The Committee received suggestions for the strengthening of surveillance, including the provision of more information by both surplus and deficit countries to assure the efficient working of the surveillance process.'

Lastly, the Committee noted the report of the Executive Board on improving the characteristics and broadening the uses of SDRs (special drawing rights). However, it was concerned at the delay in bringing into operation the Supplementary Financing Facility (known as the 'Witteveen Facility' after the Managing Director of the IMF), on which a decision was taken more than six months ago and which is urgently needed by a number of members.

General Budget for 1979

4. The preliminary draft general budget for 1979

Policy guidelines and sectoral priorities

1.4.1. The Commission has endeavoured to make the volume and structure of the expenditure which it will propose to the Budgetary Authority¹ and, in particular, the differential increase (in financial terms) in sectoral policies quite clearly consistent with the broad policy guidelines which will determine the development of the Community in the next few years and 1979 in particular.

The Commission has not only attempted to achieve consistency with the guidelines which it had itself suggested to Council and Parliament in its Communication of 27 February containing a comprehensive review of the Community's budget problems;² it has also closely followed and taken account of all the reactions and ideas to which its communication has given rise within the two institutions as far as is compatible with its initiatory role in budgetary matters.

The Commission was therefore pleased at the quality of the discussions on 3 April at the joint Council meeting of Foreign and Finance Ministers, which furnished practical details of the Member State's political will to make progress in a number of fields.

Parliament took pains to set out its own guidelines on the budgetary and financial policy of the European Communities for 1979 in a detailed and substantial two-part report.³ The Commission has drawn widely on the ideas outlined by Parliament in this report and has of course taken account of the views which it expressed during the preceding budgetary procedure and in particular in its Resolution of 26 October 1977.4

The Commission believes that this has paved the way, more efficiently than in previous years, for a smooth and constructive budget discussion. Finally, the Commission's

reflections have of course taken account of the major policy options which emerged from the European Council meetings, especially the Copenhagen meeting on 7 and 8 April.⁵

The 1.4.2. Commission briefly outlines-and then demonstrates how they are expressed in the 1979 budget-some basic ideas which it formulated in its comprehensive review of the Community's budget problems, ideas which it believes were generally favourably received:

(i) achievement of a more equitable balance between agricultural expenditure and expenditure on the development of other policies:

(ii) adoption of a selective approach with a view to obtaining a real transfer of policies from national to Community level in a limited number of priority sectors;

(iii) financing from the Community budget activities which are of economic or political advantage to the Community rather than of national interest:

(iv) ensuring that priority Community policies have a real and tangible effect which, in budgetary terms, means allocating sufficient funds to achieve 'critical mass';

(v) entering in the budget and allocating appropriations solely to new projects which can start up in 1979 in order to avoid an unnecessary increase in the budget (there is a small overall operating reserve to meet contingencies).

These ideas should, according to the Commission, assume practical form in the 1979 budget. The Commission's other think-

Point 2.3.94.

Bull. EC 2-1978, points 2.3.4 to 2.3.7. 2 3

Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.3.68. OJ C 280 of 21.11.1977.

⁴ 5

Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.2.2.

General Budget for 1979

ing—in particular as regards the growing redistributive role which the Community budget will be called upon to play as progress is made towards economic and monetary union and the demands made on the budget by enlargement of the Community—concern the medium term and will therefore have little impact on the 1979 budget. They will, however, have a marked effect on the 1979-81 triennial estimates.

1.4.3. The main features of the Commission's expenditure proposals to the Budgetary Authority¹ may be summarized as follows:

(i) there will be a modest overall increase in expenditure (15.52% in total appropriations for commitments and 12.11% in total appropriations for payments) mainly thanks to a deliberate policy of containing agricultural expenditure;

(ii) greater control of agricultural expenditure (overall increase in agricultural expenditure of 11.93% in total appropriations for commitments and a mere 10.56% increase in EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure) has been achieved thanks to a more cautious price policy and the restructuring of some market organizations;

(iii) a better balance has been achieved between agricultural market guarantee expenditure and expenditure in other sectors (65.4% and 34.6% respectively compared with 68.5% and 31.5% in 1978);

(iv) there will be a substantial increase in expenditure on agricultural structures (12.57% in total appropriations for commitments) necessitating greater drawing on the Mansholt reserve in view of the worldwide structural changes which are taking place and, primarily, in the light of the forthcoming enlargement of the Community;

(v) a large and selective increase has been realized in two sectors: social policy and

youth employment (an increase of 49.25% in total appropriations for commitments or, in absolute terms, over 280 million EUC); and energy policy (an increase of 228% in total appropriations for commitments, i.e. an additional 180 million EUC). These two policies will largely be the keynote of the 1979 budget. The Commission believes its proposals, particularly as regards these two sectors, will be favourably received in view of the very obvious priority given to them by the European Council, the Council and Parliament;

(vi) there will be large but much less marked increase in two other fields-in keeping with the proposals made in the guidelines already adopted by the Commission: an increase of 64.82% in total appropriations for commitments-but obviously affecting a small amount (25.7 million EUC)-for industrial policy, both as regards the restructuring of crisis-ridden sectors and the development of advanced technology industries (data processing in particular) and an increase of 26.22% in total appropriations for commitments (approximately 146 million EUC) for development cooperation, which is becoming increasingly recognized as a factor in the general recovery of the world economy;

(vii) another feature on the expenditure side will be the effect of fisheries policy; this is presented for the first time in a classified breakdown (internal and external measures, market intervention and structural measures); the—rapidly rising—expenditure will be 140 million EUC in total appropriations for commitments;

(viii) regional policy will be given a sharp boost as progress is made towards economic and monetary union; in the medium and longer term allowance should be made in the budget in 1979 for the non-quota section.

Point 2.3.94.

5. North-South relations

General Budget for 1979

The Commission believes that this schedule of expenditure is simply the logical translation in budgetary terms of the policy guidelines which form the future stages in European integration.

Implementation of the CIEC Special Action Programme

1.5.1. One of the main undertakings entered into by the Community vis- \hat{a} -vis the developing countries at the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation¹ has now taken on practical shape with the signing in Brussels on 2 May of the Agreement between the Community and the International Development Association (IDA) on the CIEC Special Action Programme.

The undertaking given at the CIEC

1.5.2. At the end of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) on 2 June 1977, the industrialized countries decided to make available additional aid of USD 1 000 million to meet the immediate needs of low-income developing countries facing specific difficulties.

The original Community initiative envisaged an entirely multilateral action administered by the International Development Association (IDA), to which the OPEC countries would also have contributed. In the event, the special action has taken the form of various types of contribution ranging from ODA (official development assistance) debt relief or cancellation measures (Canada, Sweden and Switzerland)² to bilateral aid (United States and Japan), without the participation of the OPEC countries. The Community—with USD 385 million the main contributor—is the only party undertaking an entirely multilateral action in the form of programme and project financing channelled through the IDA. Table 1 gives the breakdown of the in-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.12.

² In this case, the discounted value of the amount cancelled must be taken into consideration in any comparison with the volume of new financial aid contributions.

CIEC Special Action

CIEC Special Action

Table 1 — Breakdown of the industrialized
countries' contributions to the CIEC
Special Action

(USD million)

EEC United States Japan Canada Sweden Switzerland Australia Spain		385 375 114 51 29 26 18 2
	Total ¹	1 000

¹ Contributions from Canada, Sweden and Switzerland are, in whole or part, in the form of ODA debt cancellation or debt relief for certain lowincome developing countries. The large nominal figures seem much more modest when expressed in terms of their present discounted value. For example, Canada is cancelling USD254 million of ODA debt in nominal value, which gives a discounted value of USD35 million. It is this latter figure that should be compared with the Community contribution of USD385 million. The United States and Japan will channel their controlutions through bilateral ODA programmes.

dustrialized countries' contributions to the Special Action.

Implementation of the Community contribution

1.5.3. After the Member States of the Community had reached an internal agreement on 28 November 1977,¹ negotiations took place between the Community and the IDA in December 1977 and January 1978. The resulting draft agreement was formally approved by the Community on 7 March² and the agreement of the Board of Executive Directors of the IDA was given on 18 April. The formal signing of the Agreement took place in Brussels on 2 May.

The EEC-IDA Agreement will now have to be ratified in those Member States that require such a procedure before the IDA can actually pay funds to the recipient developing countries. However, the period required for ratification will not be wasted since the IDA can begin to look for and appraise programmes and projects to be financed with the USD 385 million as soon as the Agreement is signed.

The IDA as executive agent of the Community

1.5.4. Under the EEC-IDA Agreement, the Community is entrusting the IDA with responsibility for managing the Community Special Action within the framework of general guidelines concerning the geographical allocation of the aid and with special arrangements for the award of contracts. For the rest, the IDA will administer the Community Special Action in accordance with its normal rules, and in consultation with the Community.

As regards the geographical allocation, the Community has informed the IDA that, in accordance with the undertaking given at the CIEC, the Special Action must be used to benefit low-income developing countries with immediate needs, particularly among the least developed and most seriously affected countries, whose development prospects have been seriously reduced by external factors, which face general problems of resource transfers and which may as a result be faced with debt servicing difficulties. These criteria are accompanied by a number of factors which the IDA must take into consideration, notably dependence on ODA, export earnings and debt servicing trend and prospects.

During the consultations prior to the conclusion of the negotiations, the IDA indicated to the Community how it intended to translate these general guidelines into operational terms. The IDA's intentions show that the spirit in which the Community wished to see

¹ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.2.9.

² Bull. EC 3-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

CIEC Special Action

the Special Action implemented will be respected, since:

(i) of the 45 potential recipients, 37 are on the list of least developed countries and/or on the list of most seriously affected countries;

(ii) operations will be concentrated in the developing countries with a 1976 *per capita* GNP of USD 280 or less; altogether these countries will be receiving USD 344.9 million, that is 89.6% of the total;

(iii) there is a balanced allocation between major continents, as Asia will be receiving 50% of the total and Africa 48.3%;

(iv) there is a balanced allocation among major potential recipients, the main recipient receiving no more than 11.7%, the second 10.4%, the third 9%, etc.

Any major alteration in these intentions would be made by the IDA only after consultations with the Community.

In addition, invitations to tender will be issued and contracts awarded in the Member States of the Community and in the developing countries, included in the list of potential beneficiaries of the Community Special Action at the time the invitation to tender is issued.

For the rest, the normal rules of the IDA will be applied. This means in particular that the developing countries will have to present their applications directly in the IDA, which will appraise and assess the operations in accordance with the criteria laid down by the Community. The IDA will take the financing decisions in accordance with its normal procedures (i.e. through the Board of Executive Directors) and will finance these operations—which may be either projects or programmes—on its standard terms (duration of the development loans 50 years, 10 year grace period, no interest charged, service commission of 0.75% per annum).

The EEC-IDA Agreement stipulates that the finance provided under the Community Special Action will for each recipient be additional to the operations—projects and programmes—envisaged by the IDA from its normal resources during the period of commitment of the Special Action.

The objective of quick-disbursement is respected in two ways: firstly disbursements from the Member States to the IDA will be effected in two tranches (one in 1978 immediately after ratification, the second on 1 January 1979), and secondly, the IDA will endeavour to commit the funds within six months and disburse them within the two years following the entry into force of the Agreement.

The Special Action as part of the Community's development policy

1.5.5. The Community Special Action is an exceptional action aimed at dealing with a very specific type of problem (development hampered by certain external factors) currently affecting certain developing countries.

The Community nature of the Special Action is clearly the result of the political will of the Member States and is apparent both from the origin of the action (the Community was represented as such at the CIEC) and from the guidelines decided by the Council and the form of the Agreement concluded with the IDA (mixed-type agreement, i.e. the Community + the nine Member States as in the Lomé Convention). However, the Special Action remains a 'mixed' action since it involves resources supplied by the Member States directly to the IDA tha are distinct from their normal contributions to the IDA and since no Community financing instrument is involved (EEC Budget or the EDF), while the implementation of this action will be on a Community basis.



Economic and monetary policy

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Common strategy to deal with the economic and social situation

2.1.1. On 22 May on the basis of an interim report presented by Mr Ortoli, Vice-President of the Commission, the Council discussed the development of a common economic policy strategy for the Community in the light of the conclusions of the European Council meeting in Copenhagen in April¹ and with a view to the meeting to be held in Bremen in July.

Ministers noted that economic prospects on present policies in the Community as a whole are less dynamic than would be necessary to improve the employment situation. While the constraints limiting economic policy measures are in all countries severe, it was agreed that these constraints would be eased by a common strategy. The value of concerted action is that it increases substantially the final multiplier effects of individual measures and substantially alleviates the balance of payments and public finance constraints. The Council instructed its appropriate bodies to continue their work in order that the next meeting of Finance Ministers in June may arrive at policy recommendations to be submitted to the European Council.

Community loans

New borrowing and lending instrument

2.1.2. Acting on the decision taken by the European Council on 5 and 6 December 1977 on the principle of creating, on an experimental basis, a new loan instrument² with a view to promoting investment within the Community, the Council also examined

the proposal for a Decision empowering the Commission to issue such loans and evolved a common position on this matter.

This common position was forwarded to Parliament in accordance with the rules governing the conciliation procedure in order to enable Parliament to decide whether it wants the procedure applied on this matter; Parliament has in fact since requested application of the conciliation procedure.

Adaptation of the Community loan mechanism

2.1.3. After taking note of a report from the Monetary Committee on the adaptation of the Community loan mechanism which was set up by decision of the Council on 17 February 1975,³ the Council agreed to discuss this matter at its meeting on 19 June.

Monetary Committee

2.1.4. The Monetary Committee held its 240th meeting in Brussels on 11 and 12 May with Mr van Ypersele de Strihou presiding. It continued its discussions on international monetary problems, particularly exchange rate relationships between the Member States, and adopted two reports to the Council and to the Commission: the first report, on the economic situation in Italy, had been prepared by the ad hoc working party chaired by Mr de la Genière, and the second, on adaptation of the Community loan mechanisms, had been drawn up by the alternates.

²

Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5. Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.1. OJ L 46 of 20.12.1975; Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2201 3 and 2-1975, point 2201.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Internal market and industrial affairs

The Working Party on the Harmonization of Monetary Policy Instruments met in Brussels on 17 May, with Mr Hernandez in the chair, to continue its examination of the draft Third Directive on capital movements.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.5. The Working Party on Public Finance met in Brussels on 24 May, with Mr Davies in the chair. In accordance with the instructions which it had received, the Working Party began the technical work involved in the proposal on the extension of the budgetary guidelines to the whole of the public sector.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Motor vehicles

2.1.6. On 19 May the Commission adopted two Directives adapting to technical progress two Council Directives on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to motor vehicles:

(i) Adaptation of the Directive of 18 December 1975 concerning statutory plates and inscriptions, and their location and method of attachment.^{1,2} The International Organization for Standardization has adopted an international standard for the world codification system to enable the vehicle constructor to be identified. The Commission's Directive integrates this system into Community rules and regulations, so that, at world level, the constructor of any vehicle built under Community type-approval can be identified.

(ii) Adaptation of the Directive of 17 December 1973 concerning interior fittings.³ Given the present state of the art, it is necessary to ensure more effectively the reproducibility of tests and hence of checks for conformity with the prototype of the approved vehicle.

Foodstuffs

2.1.7. On 30 May the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Directive which establishes the main characteristics of *plastic materials* which come into contact with food-stuffs, since these materials are widely used not only in the manufacture, processing and transport of foodstuffs but also as cooking utensils.⁴

2.1.8. In May Parliament⁵ and the Economic and Social Committee⁶ gave their Opinions on Commission proposals concerning hot water meters,⁷ electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres,⁸ machine tools and portable grinding machines.⁹ At its meeting on 31 May and

- ¹ OJ L 24 of 30.1.1976 and Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2116.
- ² OJ L 155 of 13.6.1978.

³ OJ L 38 of 11.2.1974 and Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2132.

- ⁴ Point 2.1.67.
- ⁵ OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978. ⁶ Points 2.3.86 and 2.3.87.
- ⁷ OJ C 283 of 24.11.1977 and Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.9.

OJ C4 of 6.1.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.11.

⁹ OJ C 23 of 27.1.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.12.

- 1

Internal market and industrial affairs

1 June the Economic and Social Committee¹ gave its Opinion on the Commission's proposal concerning classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (solvents).²

Pharmaceuticals

2.1.9. On 2 May³ the Council adopted a Directive amending its Second Directive of 20 May 1975⁴ on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to proprietary medicinal products.

The amendments are to articles relating to the operation of the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products and alter certain provisions in order to streamline procedures and speed up the proceedings of the Committee.

The Member States which granted the original marketing authorization may now have to transmit the case files directly to the Member States concerned and the Committee in order to obtain authorization from those States to market the product.

Harmonization of legislation

2.1.10. In May the Commission addressed a written answer⁵ to a number of Members of the European Parliament who, the previous month, had put oral questions on the policy of the European Communities on legal matters. This document reviews progress made in that field, particularly with regard to the approximation of laws. Internal market and industrial affairs

Industry: sectoral action and reorganization

Steel

2.1.11. At its meeting on 2 May, the Council took note of a statement, by Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, concerning measures which the Commission had taken and was about to take in respect of the functioning of the internal steel market and the time-scale of the Commission's programme for reorganizing the steel industry.

2.1.12. These same questions were also the focal point of debates in Parliament on 9 May, when the House heard a statement by Mr Davignon on the situation of the Community steel industry.

Mr Davignon stressed that the structural crisis was still just as serious in 1978 as it had been in 1977. It would be a mistake to think that the crisis measures taken, even if they were bringing some relief in terms of company profits, had steered us out of trouble.

'The objective was still the same', said Mr Davignon, 'an in-depth solution must be found to the real problems of the industry, by restoring its competitiveness and regearing production to enable it to adapt to the present economic realities. We do not want a subsidized public steel industry when our industry can face up to the economic reality of the Community and withstand competition from outside...'

2.1.13. On 11 May⁶ the Commission itself adopted two Decisions which require pro-

- ⁵ Points 3.4.1 to 3.4.17.
- ⁶ OJ L 126 of 13.5.1978.

Point 2.3.80.

 $^{^2\,}$ OJ C 25 of 31.1.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.10.

³ OJ L 123 of 11.5.1978.

⁴ OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

Customs union

Customs union

ducers of certain steels (merchant bars, coils and concrete reinforcing bars and beams and wire rod) to supply certain data concerning these products.

2.1.14. It also decided on 30 May¹ to impose fines on five steel undertakings for infringements of the ECSC Treaty rules by failing to respect minimum prices, list prices and by failing to communicate information to the Commission.

Shipbuilding

2.1.15. The Commission resumed its contacts with the circles concerned by its outline proposals for reorganizing the shipbuilding industry.² It made a preliminary review of matters relating to demand with the European Community Shipowners' Associations Organization. It was agreed to study these matters in greater depth at a later date.

2.1.16. At its meeting on 31 May and 1 June, the Economic and Social Committee² gave its Opinion on the Commission's Communication to the Council on the reorganization of the Community shipbuilding industry.³

Customs union

Economic tariff matters

Suspensions

2.1.17. On 8 May⁴ the Council temporarily suspended the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties for a number of agricultu-

ral products. This Regulation is valid, according to the products, from 1 July to 31 December 1978, from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 and from 1 September 1978 to 31 March 1979.

2.1.18. On 23 May⁵ the Council temporarily suspended the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties for a number of industrial products. This Regulation is applicable from 1 July to 31 December 1978 and from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, according to the products in question.

2.1.19. On 30 May⁶ the Council temporarily suspended the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties for mechanically-propelled aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg, falling within subheading ex 88.02 B II(c). This Regulation, which comes into force on 1 July, will be applicable until 31 December.

Tariff quotas

2.1.20. On 2 May⁷ the Council adopted two Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas at reduced duty rates for liqueur wines, falling within heading No ex 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Cyprus (41 666 hl) and for sherry falling within heading No ex 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Spain (in containers of two litres or less: 72 000 hl; in containers of more than two litres: 456 660 hl). The first of these measures

OJ L 136 of 24.5.1978. OJ L 144 of 31.5.1978. OJ L 120 of 4.5.1978. 6

OJ C 133 of 7.6.1978.

² Bull. EC 11-1977, points 1.3.6 to 1.3.8 and Supplement 7/77 — Bull. EC.

Point 2.3.74. 4

OJ L 125 of 13.5.1978. 5

⁷

Customs union

covers a period of two months, the second a period of eight months; they are applicable from 1 Mav.

2.1.21. On 8 May¹ the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota of 6100 tonnes duty free for certain eels falling within subheading ex 03.01 A II of the Common Customs Tariff. This measure extends the previous tariff quota de facto for a further twelve months, beginning on 1 July 1978, when the previous Regulation expires.

2.1.22. On 22 May² the Council adopted two Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of duty-free Community tariff quotas for certain wines having a registered designation of origin, falling within subheading ex 22.05 C of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Algeria (in containers of two litres or less: 230 hl; in containers of more than two litres: 170 000 hl), and at reduced duty rates for apricot pulp falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II(c) I(aa) of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Turkey (90 tonnes).

These measures are valid for twelve months from 1 July 1978.

Generalized preferences

On 30 May³ the Council adopted a 2.1.23. Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff preferences for textile products originating in developing countries and territories. This measure extends the existing preferences de facto for the first half of 1978, for a further period of six months beginning on 1 July 1978.

Harmonization of legislation

2.1.24. On 22 May⁴ the Council adopted a Directive on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action concerning deferred payment of import duties or export duties. This Directive widens the scope of the Council Directive of 4 March 1969 by extending the possibility of deferred payment, on imports, to compensatory monetary amounts and, on exports, to levies, taxes and compensatory amounts. These are changes which have occurred since 4 March 1969 in the field of the taxation of products which are imported into the Community or which are exported from it.

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Decision requesting information

2.1.25. On 26 May the Commission adopted a Decision⁵ requesting information relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

The Decision was addressed to UNITEL Film- und Fernseh-Produktionsgesellschaft mbH & Co, Munich, whose objections had prevented the Mondovision broadcast of 'Don Carlos' from La Scala, Milan, on 7 December 1977; its objections were based on the exclusive contracts entered into by UNI-TEL and a number of La Scala's singers.

OJ L 125 of 13.5.1978.

² OJ L 142 of 30.5.1978.

OJ L 149 of 15.6.1978 and point 2.2.17. OJ L 146 of 2.6.1978. OJ L 157 of 15.6.1978. 3

⁴

Competition

The information requested was necessary to determine whether the exclusive obligations entered into by these artists constitute restrictions of competition prohibited under Article 85(1).¹

On 23 November 1977 the Commission had already asked UNITEL to provide this information. The company had refused, claiming that artists were not undertakings for the purposes of Article 85(1) and that the exclusive commitments between UNITEL and its singers were covered by Regulation No 67/67/EEC of 22 March 1967² on exclusive dealing agreements. The Commission did not agree with UNITEL's view, pointing out:

firstly, that artists are undertakings within the meaning of Article 85(1) when they commercialize their artistic performances; that the question does arise as to whether or not an agreement entered into by an artist has any appreciable repercussions on competition, although in many cases, particularly when little-known artists are involved, the answer is clearly no; that the Commission cannot pronounce on the matter until it has copies of the complete texts of the contracts in question:

secondly, that Regulation No 67/67/EEC does not apply to the provision of services, so no exemption may be claimed for the commercialization of artistic performances; that it must be informed of the legal structure of UNITEL to take a decision on the agreement, since UNITEL's economic significance is determined by the influence which its shareholders have on its business activities. The Commission's considerations have general repercussions, whatever the decision on the case.

State aids

General schemes

Ireland

2.1.26. On 16 May the Commission decided to raise no objection to the extension and prolongation of the Irish employment incentive scheme. When the scheme was introduced³ the Commission raised no objection, considering that the assistance qualified for exemption under Article 92(3)(b) of the EEC Treaty.

The scheme, which applied only to workers in manufacturing and agriculture, will now be extended to cover the building and hotel industries. It will also be continued until the end of the year (instead of 28 February). As in the past a premium varying between UKL 14 to UKL 20 per week according to age will be paid to employers over a twentyfour week period for each unemployed person recruited.

Regional aids

France

2.1.27. On 8 May the Commission approved the French draft decree on the continuation until 31 December 1980 of the special agricultural aid scheme and the extension of the area it covers. The scheme was introduced in August 1976 and is intended to encourage the creation of permanent paid employment in cantons located in less-favoured agricultural areas classified as such in the 1975 Community Directive; the assistance is degressive and proportional to the number of jobs created.

OJ L 157 of 15.6.1978. OJ 57_of 25.3.1967. L.

²

³ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.17.

Competition

The French Government has decided to continue the special agricultural aid scheme in order to bring the duration of this assistance into line with the main regional aid scheme, the regional development grants (PDR) scheme. The two schemes are complementarv.

The Commission's approval of the special agricultural aid in its decision of 22 December 1976¹ on the regional development grant scheme still holds good. Despite the success of the assistance—many jobs were created in the areas concerned in 1977—rural depopulation continues and continued assistance is fully justified. The extension of the area covered is the result mainly of adjustments to the less-favoured agricultural areas, redefined by the 1977 Community Directive, and therefore caused no problems.

The Commission informed the French Government that it raised no objection to implementation of the draft decree.

Netherlands

2.1.28. On 31 May the Commission stated its views on a series of amendments made by the Dutch Government in 1975 and 1977 to its regional aid scheme (Investeringspremieregeling - IPR) which was applied in areas in the north and south of the country.

In the main, the 1975 amendments extended the IPR scheme to eighteen new development centres and one new area, outside the old assisted regions. In May 1977² the Commission initiated the procedure under Article 93(2) in respect of the amendments; it concluded that three of the development centres did not qualify and that in another three IPR assistance should only be granted for two years.

In July 1977 the Dutch Government notified the Commission that it agreed with these conclusions and had accordingly amended the IPR scheme. This made it compatible with the common market pursuant to article 92(3)(c) and the Commission decided to close the Article 93(2) procedure³ initiated a year or so earlier.

Industry aids

Commission Communication on its sectoral aid schemes policy

2.1.29. At the request of the Council President the Commission has prepared a Communication setting out its policy on industry aid schemes as a basis for an exchange of views between the Council and the Commission. The document sent to the Council on 28 May emphasizes that the Commission is the institution with responsibility in this matter.

The Commission reaffirms a number of principles; first of all, it is essential that competition within the common market should not be distorted by State aids, despite the pressure on Community industries at the present time. If industry is to renew its structures and take advantage of the real opportunities provided by the new world market context now developing, the common market must be maintained and completed. Indiscriminate granting of assistance without proper consideration for the need for solidarity would break up the common market.

Competition guarantees an efficient industrial apparatus by providing for a better distribution of production factors and interpenetration of the capacities and experiences on which the Community's economic and social progress depends. Increased granting of as-

 ¹ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2132.
 ², Bull. EC 5-1977, points 2.1.19 and 2.1.20.
 ³ OJ C 141 of 16.6.1978.

Competition

sistance would only impair the competitiveness of sound Community industries by imposing burdens upon them and encourage assisted firms to lose sight of their responsibilities and consequently reduce their efficiency. State aids must only be used in exceptional cases; as a rule firms must operate on the basis of their own resources and initiative.

This also applies to the international situation. Indirect protectionism by means of aids would perhaps maintain certain markets in the short term, but would lose others, often those most promising for the future of Community industry.

The Commission also stresses that the prevailing illusion in the first few years of the crisis was that the Community's difficulties were only of a cyclical nature; however, the structural causes are now fully recognized.

The Commission draws the following conclusions:

(i) In general, assistance should not be granted to industries unless strictly necessary; the need and intensity should be studied at Community level and granting should be subject to strict guarantees as to the future competitiveness of recipients. Measures taken must be temporary and degressive, to provide a strong incentive to carry out necessary reorganization. Objection must be raised to any aids that are so extensive as to relieve firms of all business risks and consequently to take away their sense of responsibility.

(ii) Even in cases involving declining industries, aids that do no more than preserve the status quo cannot be approved; structural changes must be encouraged. If, particularly for social reasons, they have to be granted for a certain period, rescue or operating aids can only be allowed in exceptional cases and for the time strictly necessary to discover the causes and introduce rationalization measures or promote replacement activities; implementation must be monitored by the Commission.

(iii) More general measures of assistance (employment subsidies, investment stimulation) taken in the context of special circumstances concerning public undertakings in Member States should not counterbalance the effect of rules on industry aids.

Energy

United Kingdom

2.1.30. On 16 May the Commission decided to raise no objection to the United Kingdom's introduction of a proposed energy conservation scheme under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972.

The scheme's cost has been estimated at UKL 50 million; it is intended to encourage firms to cut back energy consumption by using more economical techniques and equipment (replacing heating equipment, insulating buildings, installing new boilers and combined heat and power systems). The assistance will be provided in the form of grants varying from 15 to 25% of eligible costs (after deduction of regional development grants). To qualify for assistance schemes must cost at least UKL 5000. The grants may not be combined with other types of assistance.

The Commission considered that the aid scheme adhered to the guidelines of its 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'.

Medical and scientific instruments

France

2.1.31. The Commission decided to initiate the procedure under Article 93(2) in respect of a French scheme of assistance for the medical and scientific instruments industry.

The French Government had introduced the scheme without notifying the Commission in advance. In order to scrutinize the scheme thoroughly, as in the case of the United Kingdom's industry aids to the precision instruments and automation industry,¹ the Commission considered it should initiate the procedure without delay. In giving notice it reminded the French Government that, pursuant to the Treaty, no assistance could be granted until a final decision had been taken.

State monopolies of a commercial character

Manufactured tobacco

France

2.1.32. On 19 May the Commission informed the French Government that on 26 April it had decided to pursue the infringement proceedings under Article 169 initiated against France on 29 July 1977² in respect of its maintenance of exclusive import and wholesale marketing rights relating to manufactured tobacco coming from other Member States but originating in non-Community countries.

However, as regards exclusive export rights, the French Government's observations in its letter dated 10 October 1977 made it clear to the Commission that the law did not reserve the French Government such rights. The Commission therefore decided not to pursue the infringement proceedings in this matter.

Italy

2.1.33. On 19 May the Commission informed the Italian Government that on 26 April it had decided to close the infringement proceedings under Article 169 initiated on 29 July 1977² in respect of the manufactured tobacco monopoly. The Italian Government's observations in its letter dated 26 October 1977 made it clear to the Commission that no law had the object or effect of reserving the Italian Government exclusive export rights on manufactured tobacco.

However, as regards the reservations in the letter giving notice in respect of other aspects of the marketing arrangements for manufactured tobacco in Italy, the Commission will state its views at a later date in the light of comments which the Italian Government still has to submit.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Mr Tugendhat's discussions with the Japanese Government

2.1.34. From 9 to 11 May, Mr Tugendhat visited Japan for discussions on matters concerning financial institutions with Mr Murayama, Minister of Finance, Mr Ushida, Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs, Mr

Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.60. Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.37.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions and taxation

Matsukawa, Vice-Minister of Finance and Mr Morinaga, Governor of the Bank of Japan.

There was full agreement that the discussions had been valuable and constituted a first step in the establishment of a continuing dialogue aimed at increasing mutual understanding, solving practical problems and strengthening fair relations between Japan and Europe in the field of financial institutions.

The Japanese authorities referred to the longterm objective of securing a further internationalization of financial markets in Japan. In this context, the Japanese side drew attention to the work being done in the Council on the study of the financial system where reform of the structure and practice of the Japanese financial system is being reviewed, and stated that, in conducting its study, the Council would take into consideration requests and desires of banking institutions including those of foreign banks.

A number of specific questions of current interest were discussed.

— On the question of foreign banks branching in Japan, the Japanese authorities pointed out that the question would be treated with a high degree of flexibility.

— The Japanese authorities are attempting to expedite the further development of the Tokyo money market and this process will facilitate the greater access of foreign banks to the market.

- Foreign banks will be fully entitled to utilize the new import refinance scheme (so called import settlement bill scheme).

— With regard to the deduction of the interest cost for tax purposes of European banks in Japan, both sides regarded it as highly desirable to eliminate the existing complaints.

The EC side stated that they would assist in supplying information on the financial sys-

tems of the Member States as well as on progress being made in harmonization in the field of financial institutions.

It was finally agreed, with respect to future contacts, that either side should feel free to raise any matter of mutual interest falling within its responsibility in the field of financial institutions and the other side would respond within a reasonable period. Such contacts would take place as the need arose and, when appropriate, matters could be raised within the framework of the regular EC/ Japan high level consultations.

Insurance

Coordination of co-insurance

2.1.35. On 30 May¹ the Council formally adopted the Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to Community co-insurance, the substance of which was approved on 17 April.^2

The Directive is concerned with operations which, by the nature or size of the risk, require the participation of several insurers to provide full cover. It opens up a greater choice of possible participants in a co-insurance operation by regulating the conditions and procedures by which such operations may be carried out by insurance undertakings in the Community. The Directive governs a number of matters relating to technical reserves, the obligation to provide statistics on Community co-insurance operations and the cooperation of the Member States' supervisory authorities.

The Directive provides for some exceptions (damage arising from nuclear sources or from

OJ L 151 of 7.6.1978.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.6.1 to 1.6.4.

Financial institutions and taxation

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medicinal products); the latter exception will be examined by the Council within five years in the light of the experience gained in implementation of the Directive.

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Turnover taxes

Sixth VAT Directive

2.1.36. On 25 May¹ the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Ninth Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes, which, by way of derogation from Article 1 of the Sixth Directive of 17 May 1977,² sets 1 January 1979 as the latest date for its implementation.

Because of the scope of the Sixth VAT Directive and the very large number of national regulations involved, several Member States have been unable to complete the necessary adjustments to their legislation by the date originally set and have consequently requested the entry into force of the Directive to be postponed.

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2.1.37. At its meeting on 31 May and 1 June the Economic and Social Committee³ delivered its Opinion on the two Commission proposals for a Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes.⁴ The first concerns value added tax to be applied to works of art, collectors' items, antiques and used goods and the second relates to the arrangements for the refund of value added tax to taxable persons not established in the territory of the country.

Employment and social policy

Employment

2.1.38. Measures to combat unemployment were discussed by various bodies in May. They were the main topic at two Council meetings and a meeting of the Standing Committee on Employment, whilst work begun in accordance with the priorities established at the Tripartite Conference in June 1977⁵ and on the common strategy recently called for by the European Council at its meeting in Copenhagen⁶ was continued.

Development of a common strategy

2.1.39. The state of progress of the work on the establishment of a common economic policy strategy for the Community was set out in a President's report submitted to the Council on 2 May. Further, at its meeting on 22 May, the Council discussed this strategy in the light of the conclusions of the meeting of the European Council held in Copenhagen in April with a view to the meeting to be held in Bremen in July.

The Ministers noted that within the Community as a whole the economic prospects on present policies were less dynamic than was necessary to improve the employment

OJ C 141 of 16.6.1978.

² OJ L 145 of 13.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

Points 2.3.78 and 2.3.79.

⁴ OJ C 26 of 1.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, points 2.1.65 and 2.1.66. ⁵ Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.1.6 and 1.1.7. ⁶ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.2.2.

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situation. The work in hand was to be continued so that the Ministers would be in a position to work out policy recommendations which could then be submitted to the European Council in July.

Standing Committee on Employment

2.1.40. The Standing Committee on Employment held its fourteenth meeting in Brussels on 12 May, with Mr Svend Auken, Danish Minister of Labour, in the chair. Participants included the Ministers of Labour of the Member States or their representatives, Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for social affairs, and representatives of workers' and employers' organizations.

The proceedings and conclusions of the Committee were summarized by the Chairin a Press Release at the end of the meeting in the following terms (full text):

^{•1.} The Standing Committee on Employment continued its discussion of the priorities decided upon at the Tripartite Conference in June 1977 with a view to implementing, in the spirit of the European Council in Copenhagen, an efficient strategy to combat the persistent unemployment prevailing in the Community. It undertook a detailed exchange of views on the structure of the tertiary sector, including the public sector, its economic context, its development prospects and its future potential both as regards employment and the social objectives of the economy.

2. The Standing Committee on Employment noted that this problem was now being tackled at Community level for the first time and expressed its appreciation of the Commission's initial analysis.

3. The employers' representatives emphasized in general that the condition for growth of the tertiary sector with a view to promoting employment opportunities was growth in the primary and secondary sectors and the equality of conditions of competition between the public and the private sectors. They also stressed that in the private tertiary sector priority should be given, in a detailed examination of the specific prospects of each branch, to the encouragement of small and mediumsized undertakings, by reducing the handicaps which hamper their activities, in particular with regard to financial burdens and access to markets and credit.

They warned against any tendency to interfere with the market mechanism of our economic system and expressed their attachment to the principle of private management of services in the tertiary sector, as far as possible.

They did not however adopt a negative attitude to special measures taken by public authorities to put people to work in the tertiary sector to meet certain community needs; in order to be useful, however, such measures would have to enable workers to acquire professional qualifications which would help them to occupy a permanent job.

The employers' representatives refused to accept a priori criticism of investments designed to rationalize activities in the tertiary sector; such investments would in any case have a long-term beneficial effect on employment.

4. The workers' representatives stressed the great importance of the tertiary sector for employment given that there were a lot of unsatisfied needs and there was room for improvement in existing services in many fields, especially in those which guarantee the quality of life.

They thought that the discussions should concentrate mainly on the public tertiary sector and they opposed the tendency to transfer to the public tertiary sector only those services which were not market determined and not profitable.

They thought that the financing of measures to be taken in the tertiary sector should be considered in the light of the saving to be made by not having to pay unemployment benefits to those who could find employment in this way and of the revenue from the tax and social security contributions of those who would again be earning an income.

Moreover, a more selective tax policy in general could provide additional resources which could be used to create new jobs. The workers' representatives also expressed some apprehension regarding investments relating to technological innovations in the tertiary sector which were likely to reduce employment and downgrade qualified workers.

Furthermore, they stressed the importance which should be given in the tertiary sector to improving working conditions and vocational training, with a view to guaranEmployment and social policy

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teeing workers' rights in this sector. They also referred to the need for worksharing measures.

5. The government representatives referred to the policies being pursued in their countries and reiterated their views on the main aspects of the situation in the tertiary sector. They placed particular stress on the need to orient public support of investments in a way that would more equally promote both capital investment and creation of new jobs. The tertiary sector was also bound to benefit from such orientation.

Moreover, school and vocational training structures should also take account of the requirements of tertiary sector development. Attention was also drawn to the experience of some Member States in putting people to work in services of public interest.

6. The Committee stated that the best way of dealing with unemployment was to create new jobs through an overall growth of the economy.

7. It stated that the tertiary sector had an important role to play in this context because it offered a considerable number of jobs and because it could be expected that, although it had slackened in the present economic situation, the trend towards the transfer of employment to the tertiary sector from the other sectors would continue.

8. The Committee felt however that too little was known about the tertiary sector. Further progress must be made both in terms of knowledge and in order to provide a better basis for actual decisions. Therefore closer studies were needed. Accordingly the Commission was asked to undertake, in cooperation with the Member States and both sides of industry, the necessary work in this field. In these studies the Commission should give attention to how more use could be made of existing Community financial instruments, within the limits of available resources and bearing in mind existing Community policies, to help develop an efficient tertiary sector.

9. During its discussion the Committee recognized that the rigid traditional division of the economy into the socalled primary, secondary and tertiary sectors (and of the latter into private and public sectors) did not correctly reflect the real situation. Further constructive development in this field could be achieved only through an interplay between these sectors.

10. Attention was drawn to the necessity of ensuring a sound balance between the different sectors, given that

economic growth and improvement of the employment situation in one sector was very often a pre-condition for a corresponding development in another sector.

11. The Committee stated that the creation of jobs in the tertiary sector would have to correspond to real needs and would have to contribute to improving the quality of life.

During the discussion a number of areas were mentioned for further consideration, such as:

- (i) health care;
- (ii) aged and handicaped persons;
- (iii) education;
- (iv) vocational and permanent training;
- (v) social tourism;
- (vi) energy saving;
- (vii) research and development of new energy sources.

In the present circumstances there should be special provision for satisfying needs of this kind.

12. Finally, the Committee thought that its discussion constituted a very good starting point for further reflection and effective action both at Community and national level.'

2.1.41. The Economic and Social Committee¹ meeting in plenary session on 31 May and 1 June delivered its Opinion on parttime work and its effect on work organization in the present labour market situation.

European Social Fund

Pilot schemes

2.1.42. On 10 May the Commission decided to allocate 213 229 EUC from the European Social Fund Budget for 1978 to two pilot schemes and one pilot project preparatory to Fund intervention.

Point 2.3.77.

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The pilot project, in Ireland, concerns a multi-disciplinary training programme to promote the personal development of owners or managers of small manufacturing, assembly or processing firms (with under fifty employees).

The first pilot scheme is to be launched in Germany and is concerned with developing and testing training units to improve the communication capacities of handicapped adults at their place of work. It is exclusively practical and concerns only directly work-related problems; it is designed to improve the social and vocational integration of handicapped persons and thus the security of their situation. It has become clear that the integration of handicapped persons depends not only on their vocational skills but also on the quality of their relations with their colleagues, superiors and subordinates. The acquisition and mastery of these capacities, and their behaviour, influence their success at work and ultimately their social integration.

The other pilot scheme, in France, is designed to launch and test a training project to update the knowledge of instructors in the sea fisheries sector. Under the project, refresher courses will be provided for seagoing personnel whose task is to train apprentices at maritime apprenticeship schools and upper-level sea fishing personnel (owners, mates) attending advanced training courses; advisory services for local fishermen will also be provided.

2.1.43. On 9 May Parliament¹ delivered its Opinion on the proposals for Community aid to promote the employment of young people, forwarded on 10 April last by the Commission to the Council,² one of which concerns a new European Social Fund aid in favour of young persons.

Freedom of movement and social security for migrant workers

2.1.44. The proposal for a Directive to combat illegal migration and employment, presented by the Commission to the Council in March 1978,³ was the subject of an opinion issued by the Economic and Social Committee⁴ at its plenary session on 31 May and 1 June. The Committee also gave an opinion on the Commission proposals of December 1977⁵ amending the Council Regulation of 14 June 1971⁶ on the application of social security schemes to migrant workers with a view to extending it to cover self-employed workers and their families. At the sitting on 10 May Parliament⁷ also gave its Opinion on these proposals.

Living and working conditions

Housing

2.1.45. Under the eighth programme (first and second instalments) of financial aid for the construction or modernization of lowcost housing for workers in ECSC industries, the Commission has approved the financing of the following construction projects:

FR of Germany — coal industry: 1 121 dwellings in the Ruhr and 20 dwellings in the Sarre (DM 4 117 300);

France — coal industry: 360 dwellings in the north and the Pas-de-Calais (FF 2 504 000);

- ¹ Point 2.3.22 and OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978.
- ² OJ C 100 of 25.4.1978 and Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.2.6.
- ³ OJ C 97 of 22.4.1978 and Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.36.
- Point 2.3.76.
- ⁵ OJ C 14 of 18.1.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.75.
- ⁶ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.
- ⁷ Point 2.3.23 and OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978.

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Netherlands — iron and steel industry: 51 dwellings in and around IJmuiden (HFL 331 500);

United Kingdom — iron and steel industry: 43 dwellings in Wales and other regions; coal industry: 1 689 dwellings throughout the country (UKL 128 429).

2.1.46. Under the eighth programme (second instalment), the Commission decided to grant a loan of IRL 109 010 for the iron and steel and coal industries in Ireland to finance about 50 dwellings in the Cork region (iron and steel) and about 30 in the Sligo, Leitrim and Roscommon regions (coal industry).

2.1.47. The Commission decided to grant the following loans using funds reallocated from earlier programmes:

(i) DM 300 000 to the coal industry in the Ruhr in the FR of Germany to finance the modernization of 160 dwellings at Ahlen under a pilot project for migrant workers;

(ii) FF 228 426 to the iron and steel industry in the Centre-Midi in France, to finance the construction of 16 dwellings at Unieux, Loire, under the same pilot project for migrant workers.

Health and safety

2.1.48. On 22 and 26 May¹ the Commission organized a symposium on dosimetry—the tenth of its kind. Over 200 participants attended from the nine Community countries, fifteen non-member countries (including the United States, Canada and Sweden) and various international organizations to discuss the results of their research work.

This meeting is part of the Commission radiation protection programme to study and evaluate risks associated with ironizing radiation with a view to establishing scientific and technical bases so that standards of radiation protection can be laid down for workers and the general public, and to study the biological and ecological consequences of operating nuclear industries and the use of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation, so that adequate protection can be developed for man and the environment.

2.1.49. On 29 May the Commission adopted and forwarded to the Council a proposal to extend, for two years, the deadline for the implementation of 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.

These basic safety standards (introduced pursuant to the Euratom Treaty), which were originally adopted in 1959, have been partially amended and expanded on three occasions in 1962, 1966 and 1976 to adapt them to the advance of scientific knowledge.

Since the International Committee on Radiological Protection (CIPR)—a world-wide organization—has recently qualified certain ideas on radiation protection held up to now, it seemed essential to study its new recommendations to determine which provisions of the Council Directive of 1 June 1976 should be amended.

The new Commission proposal³ accordingly extends the period of application of the 1976 Directive, which required Member States to bring their laws into line with the basic safety standards by 12 July 1978, to avoid amending national legislation twice in a short space of time.

¹ Point 2.1.115.

² OJ L 187 of 12.7.1976 and Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2222.

³ OJ C 147 of 22.6.1978.

Regional policy

Regional policy

Regional policy

Financing operations

European Regional Development Fund

First allocation for 1978: 106.80 million EUC

2.1.50. On 31 May the Commission approved the first allocation of grants for 1978 from the European Regional Development Fund totalling 106.80 million EUC. The aid has been allocated to 261 investment projects costing a total of 767.35 million EUC.

In accordance with the Regulation of 18 March 1975¹ establishing the ERDF, the Fund Committee approved these projects on 18 May; in the case of some projects, in Italy and the United Kingdom, approval had been given on 7 December 1977. The Regional Policy Committee was consulted on the draft decisions for aid to infrastructure projects costing more than 10 million EUC on 25 and 26 April 1978 and on 22 and 23 November 1977 respectively.

The aid granted under this allocation is going to four Member States: Denmark, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. Because of the discussions taking place in the Council on the amendments to be made to the present ERDF Regulation, some Member States had not sent in new applications at the beginning of 1978. Table 2 gives a breakdown of the amounts granted.

The 106.80 million EUC break down as follows:

(a) 95.14 million EUC to finance 203 infrastructure projects required to develop industrial and tourist activites, comprising:

(i) 57.04 million EUC to help finance 6 projects costing more than 10 million EUC each;

(ii) 35.17 million EUC to help finance 195 projects costing less than 10 million EUC each;

(iii) 2.93 million EUC to help finance two infrastructure investment projects costing less than 10 million EUC each in the areas referred to in the Directive on mountain and hillfarming and farming in less-favoured areas.

The infrastructure investments assisted from the Fund involve a total of 618.87 million EUC. They mainly concern general equipment and improvements for industrial areas and road infrastructure.

¹ OJ L 75 of 21.3.1975.

Table 2 — Grants from the ERDF (first 1978 allocation)

Member State	Number of grant decisions	Number of investment projects	Investments assisted (million EUC)	Assistance granted (million EUC)	
Denmark FR of Germany Italy United Kingdom	2 14 12 24	13 40 40 168	3.29 81.04 422.22 260.80	0.99 4.95 64.98 36.88	
Total	52	261	767.35	106.89	

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(b) 11.66 million EUC to help finance 58 projects relating to industrial, artisan and service activities, comprising:

(i) 3.74 million EUC for 2 projects costing more than 10 million EUC each;

(ii) 7.92 million EUC for 56 projects costing less than 10 million EUC each.

The industrial and services investments assisted from the Fund involve a total of 148.48 million EUC, the main industries concerned being metal-working, foodstuffs and non-metallic mineral products.

Fund Committee

2.1.51. The Fund Committee held its eleventh meeting on 18 May. It gave its opinion on the draft aid decisions in the first instalment for $1978.^{1}$

In addition, the Committee discussed the arrangements and procedures applying in the Member States with regard to the recovery of State aids in the event of the close-down or bankruptcy of the recipient after receiving the aid, or in the event of the abandonment of the project being financed.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Environmental problems before the Council

2.1.52. The Council meeting on the environment on 30 May in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Niels Matthiasen, the Danish Minister for the Environment and Cultural Affairs, produced some positive results.

The meeting agreed on the general layout of a Resolution on a Community action programme on the pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons. It approved in principle two important Directives on the lead content of petrol and the quality of waters capable of supporting freshwater fish.

The Council also approved the opening of negotiations between the Community and the United States on the American legislation governing toxic chemical substances and agreed on a resolution concerning fluorocarbons in the environment. On a more general level, the French delegation made a statement on the detailed examination of Community policy on the environment.

However, the Ministers failed to reach agreement on two points: the proposed Directives on air pollution caused by sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter, and on bird conservation.

Pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons

2.1.53. Following on the opinions expressed by the Community institutions following the Amoco-Cadiz disaster,² the press release published at the end of the meeting stated that the Council

⁴Conscious of the need to reinforce the efforts undertaken in the Member States in order to prevent the accidents to which tankers and artificial offshore structures are exposed, and to combat the consequences of such accidents;

Conscious that it is particularly difficult to control the consequences of these accidents;

¹ Point 2.1.50.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.13.

(i) Is of the opinion that collaboration with a view to overcoming these difficulties is a national, international and Community-level task.

(ii) Is of the opinion that one of the aims of the Community in relation to environmental protection and the quality of life can be achieved by a Community contribution to the efforts made by the Member States to prevent and control marine pollution, in particular by oil.

(iii) States that the Community is ready to support the coordination and cooperation between Member States initiated under existing Conventions.

(iv) Considers that the establishment of the Action Programme of the European Communities to control and combat marine pollution caused by oil, submitted to the Council for decision, is an effective way of limiting considerable the abovementioned dangers to the marine environment.

(v) Considers that the Commission should accordingly submit a periodic report to the Council and the European Parliament on the level of coastal pollution of Member States caused by accidental oil-spills. This report should contain mapping documentation on the endangered areas which require special protection. It should also contain information on the measures which have been taken.'

As a result of these factors, the Council agreed in principle to the broad lines of a Resolution regarding an action programme of the European Communities on the control and reduction of pollution caused by oil spills at sea.

The Council also instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to pursue examination of the Commission proposals for

(i) a Decision concluding the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution, of 16 February 1976, concerning cooperation in combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency;¹

(ii) a Recommendation concerning negotiations by the European Economic Community with a view to its accession to the Bonn Agreement of 9 June 1969 on cooperation in dealing with pollution of the North Sea by oil. The Council instructed its subsidiary bodies to finalize these three proposals in the light of its discussions and the Opinions expressed by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee with a view to the adoption of the instruments by the end of June.

Waters capable of supporting freshwater fish

2.1.54. The Council approved a Directive on the quality requirements for waters capable of supporting freshwater fish, which is intended to protect or improve freshwaters in which fish of the Salmonid and Cyprinid species can live or might, under certain conditions, be able to live.

To this end, Member States will designate the water to which the Directive applies and will fix limit values as regards certain parameters for those waters—e.g. for the temperature, dissolved oxygen, ammonium, phosphorus, nitrites, chlorine, zinc and copper. When fixing the values on a national basis, Member States will have to comply with the mandatory values and endeavour to respect the guide values given in the Driective.

Taking as a basis the values thus fixed, the Member States will draw up programmes to reduce pollution of the designated waters within a given period. Subsequently, the results of the sampling, the methods of which will be settled in detail, will indicate whether the values fixed nationally are actually respected; if they are not, Member States will have to take appropriate measures.

Lead content of petrol

2.1.55. The Council agreed to the Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the lead content of petrol. This Directive fixes, with effect from 1 January 1981, the maximum permitted lead compound content of petrol placed on

¹ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.4.9.

the market at 0.40 g/l. Member States may set a limit lower than 0.40 g/l but not lower than 0.15 g/l.

However, provision is made for derogations in the case of Ireland, for a five-year period commencing on 1 January 1981, and in the event of a sudden change in the supply of crude oil or petroleum products making it difficult for the Member States to apply the limits set in the Directive.

The Directive furthermore provides that Member States shall supply the Commission with information on developments as regards systems to reduce the emission of lead and of any polluting substitutes in the atmosphere of European cities and their effect on public health, and the effects on energy policy of the various possible ways of reducing pollution caused by lead emission in exhaust gases.

Toxic chemical substances

2.1.56. The Council authorized the Commission to begin negotiations with the United States in an effort to find ways of reaching agreement on the methods of applying the Toxic Substances Control Act to products from the Community; it adopted the negotiating directives required for this purpose, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Commission in March.¹

Fluorocarbons in the environment

2.1.57. The Council approved the following Resolution on fluorocarbons in the environment:²

'The problems of the effects of fluorocarbons on the ozone layer and of ultraviolet radiation on health cannot be ignored. In so far as Member States are carrying out research on these problems nationally, it is desirable that they should cooperate on a Community basis in planning this research and in making available and interpreting the results. The Community of course recognizes the overall coordinating role of UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) in relation to research.

Immediate steps should be taken to encourage all the aerosol and plastic foam industries using chlorofluorocarbons F-11 (CC1₃F) and F-12 (CC1₂F₂) to intensify research into alternative products and to promote the development of alternative methods of application.'

The Council also agreed to take immediate steps to encourage the manufacturers and users of equipment containing these chlorofluorocarbons to eliminate the discharge of these compounds and to ensure that the industry situated within the Community does not increase its production capacity in respect of these products.

In the second half of 1978 the effect of fluorocarbons on the environment will be re-examined in the light of the information then available with a view to arriving at a Community policy.

Sulphur dioxide

The Council debates on the propo-2.1.58. sal for a Directive on air pollution caused by sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter did not lead to agreement. After the meeting, at which the delegations were able to voice their concern as regards the problems raised (public health, effects on industry) the Chairman instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to endeavour to arrive at a consensus in view of the importance and urgency of an appropriate solution.

Bird conservation

2.1.59. Although there was broad agreement within the Council on almost all the points which remained to be considered, more time for thought appeared necessary to try and find a solution to the few outstand-

Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.48. OJ C 133 of 7.6.1978. н.

²

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ing problems—in particular that posed by the list of species for which marketing may be permitted.

Statement by the French delegation

2.1.60. The Council took note of a statement by the Head of the French delegation, Mr d'Ornano, Minister for the Environment and Living Standards, regarding detailed examination of the Community environment policy.

After referring to his communication of 12 December 1977, which stressed the advisability, in view of the increasing importance of environmental protection, of holding more frequent, less formal and more political meetings, of strengthening cooperation in matters of prevention, and of drawing up European conventions on the quality of life, the Minister outlined the essential features of a European policy on the environment and framework of life.

His statement, which emphasized the political aspects of the environment, covered the prevention of the degradation and the management of natural resources in the Community, in particular with a view to elaborating an overall policy which would satisfy the requirements manifesting themselves amongst the peoples of the Member States, while taking account of both environmental and economic needs.

Following an exchange of views on this initiative, the President invited the next Presidency to decide, in the light of the opinions expressed by the delegations during the exchange of views, on the most appropriate way for the Council to discuss this subject at its next meeting scheduled for December 1978.

Reduction of pollution and nuisances

Sea pollution

2.1.61. At its meeting on 2 May the Council, already having received proposals and suggestions from the French, German and Danish delegations and from the Commission for dealing with the pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons, once again stated its intention of taking all the measures necessary to combat this danger.

The meeting of 30 May on the environment gave the Council the opportunity to adopt a clear position and draw up detailed proposals to be implemented in the near future.¹

2.1.62. On 24 May the Commission sent the Council a staff working paper to supplement certain points of the action programme² contained in its Communication of 27 April 1978 to the Council.

On 30 May it also sent a proposal for a Directive³ on the ratification of international conventions on the safety of shipping, in accordance with what it had stated⁴ in its Communication to the Council in late April.

2.1.63. At its plenary session of 31 May and 1 June the Economic and Social Committee⁵ delivered its Opinion on the Commission Communication to the Council on the pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons.

Atmospheric pollutants and organic micropollutants in water

2.1.64. At its meeting on 31 May and 1 June the Economic and Social Committee⁶ delivered an Opinion on two proposals for coordinated research action presented by the Commission to the Council,⁷ one of which dealt with the physicochemical behaviour of

- 6 Points 2.3.88 and 2.3.89.
- OJ C 54 of 3.3.1978 and Bull. EC 1-1978, points 2.1.30 and 2.1.64.

¹ Point 2.1.52.

Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.4.8. Point 2.1.97 and OJ C 135 of 9.6.1978.

Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.4.10.

⁵ Point 2.3.82.

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atmospheric pollutants and the other with the analysis of organic micropollutants in water.

Improvement of the environment

Cost of the fight against pollution

2.1.65. On 12 May¹ Parliament delivered its Opinion on the draft recommendation to the Member States submitted by the Commission to the Council on 16 December 1977² regarding methods of evaluating the cost of pollution control to industry.

Consumers

Consumers Consultative Committee

2.1.66. At its plenary meeting on 24 May in Brussels, the Consumers Consultative Committee adopted an opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the advertising of proprietary medicinal products. After considering the advantages and drawbacks of this type of advertising, the Committee-concluding that a medicine cannot be regarded as merchandise in the same way as other commercial products-came out in favour of an objective information of medical circles and of consumers by an independent body, which could, in time, replace advertising. The Committee expressed its support for the Commission's proposal, which in its main thrust responds to the consumers' wish for a minimum requirement Directive; however, the Committee presented a number of amendments intended to improve consumer information.

The Committee also welcomed the activities undertaken by the departments of the Com-

mission regarding the setting up of a Community system of information on accidents caused by products in the home.

Consumer protection

Packaging of foodstuffs

2.1.67. On 30 May³ the Commission presented to the Council a new proposal for a Directive concerning materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. This time it lays down the main characteristics of plastic materials which are used for the packaging of processed food products and may be harmful to human health after prolonged contact with these products (e.g. vinyl chloride).

This proposal forms part of the general programme for the removal of technical barriers to trade (national laws varying considerably in this field) and the Community's preliminary programme for a consumer protection and information policy.4

2.1.68. On 10 May⁵ Parliament delivered its Opinion on the proposal for a Directive presented by the Commission to the Council on 8 August 1977⁶ on the protection of participants in home study courses; the main aim of this proposal is to protect the consumer at commercial level.

- OJ C 141 of 16.6.1978. 4
- OJ C 92 of 25.4.1975.

OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978.

² OJ C10 of 12.1.1978 and Bull. EC12-1977, point 2.1.97.

Doint 2.3.24 and OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978. OJ C 208 of 31.8.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 6 2.1.64.

Table 3 — Prices and amounts fixed

Product	Category or price or amount	Prices and amounts fixed	Percentage change from 1977/78 to 1978/79		Prices and amounts decided	Period of	
Product	Category or price of amount	1977/78 u a./tonne	Proposed	Decided	1978/79 u.a./tonne	application	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Durum wheat	Target price Single intervention price Aid	224.27 203.01 60 u.a./ha	- 2.59 - 3.59 	0.0 0.0 1	224.27 203.01 63 u.a./ha	1.8.1978 - 31.7.1979	
Common vheat	Target price Common single intervention price Reference price for bread wheat	158,08 120.06 135.59	2.72 1.26 3.10	2.72 1.26 1.01	162.39 121.57 136.96	1.8.1978 - 31.7.1979	
Barley	Target price Common single intervention price	144.97 120.06	1.56 1.26	1.56 1.26	147.23 121.57	1.8.1978 - 31.7.1979	
lye	Target price Single intervention price	155.12 128.96 ²	-0.30 -1.52	0.0 1.0	155.12 130.25 ²	1.8.1978 - 31.7.1979	
1aize	Target price Single intervention price Common single intervention price	144.97 118.03	1.56 (3.0)	1.56 (3.0)	147.23 121.57	1.8.1978 - 31.7.1979	
lice	Target price for husked rice Single intervention price	295.71	. 0.15	1.9	301.26	1.9.1978 - 31.8.1979	
ugar	for paddy rice Minimum price for sugar beat Target price for white sugar Intervention price for white sugar	171.55 25.43 345.60 328.30	0.0 1.16 1.16 1.16	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	174.98 25.94 352.50 334.90	1.7.1978 - 30.6.1979	
soglucose	Production levy	50.00	0.0	0.0	50.0 3	1.7.1978 - 30.6.1979	
Dlive	Production target price Market target price Intervention price Production aid	1 877.80 1 419.10 1 346.20	0.0 8.07 	2.0 4.8 	1 915.40 	1.11.1978 - 31.10.1979	
Dilseeds	Guide price • Colza and rape seed • Sunflower seed Basic intervention price	285.30 307.80	4.0 4.0	4.0 5.0	296.70 323.20	1.7.1978 - 30.6.1979 1.9.1978 - 31.8.1979	
	Colza and rape seed Sunflower seed	277.10 298.90	4.0 4.0	4.0 5.0	288.20 313.80	1.7.1978 - 30.6.1979 1.9.1978 - 31.8.1979	

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Bull. EC 5-1978

Dutur		Prices and amounts fixed	Percentage change from 1977/78 to 1978/79		Prices and amounts decided	Period of	
Product	Category or price or amount	1977/78 u.a./tonne	Proposed	Decided	1978/79 u a./tonne	application	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Guide price _ • Soya seed • Flax seed • Castor seed Minimum price for castor seed Flat-rate aid (per hectare) • Cotton seed	306.40 311.80 104.52	4.0 4.0 — —	5.0 4.0 —	321.70 324.30 420.00 400.00 4 108.70	1.11.1978 - 31.10.1979 1.8.1978 - 31.7.1979 1.10.1978 - 30.9.1979 1.10.1978 - 31.9.1979 1.8.1978 - 31.7.1979	
Dried odder	Standard aid	9.55			5.00 5	1.4.1978 - 31.3.1979	
Peas, Proad weans and ield beans	Norm price Activating price Minimum price		 	_ _ _	103.00 285.00 175.00	1.7.1978 - 30.6.1979	
lax and emp	Standard aid (per hectare) • Fibre flax • Hemp	194.76 176.88	_	_	202.55 183.96	1.8.1978 - 31.7.1979	
eed	Aid (per 100 kg) • Monoecious hemp • Fibre flax • Seed flax • Ciramineae • Leguminosae	9.00 13.00 10.00 10 to 33 4 to 25		 	10.50 14.50 11.50 10 to 38 4 to 28	1.7.1978 - 30.6.1980	
able ine Type R I Type R II Type R III Type A I Type A II Type A II		2.03 2.03 31.65 1.90 42.18 48.16	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	2.07 2.07 32.28 1.94 43.02 49.12	16.12.1978 - 15.12.1979	
aw obacco	Norm price Intervention price	6	2.0 average	2.0 average	6	Harvest 1978	

Table 3 (continued)

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Product		Prices and amounts fixed	Percentage 1977/78 t	change from to 1978/79	Prices and amounts decided	Period of application	
Product	Category or price or amount	1977/78 u.a./tonne	Proposed	Decided	1978/79 u.a./tonne		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fruit and vegetables	Basic price Buying-in price	7	2.0	2.0	7	1978 - 1979	
Milk and milk	Target price for Milk Intervention price	173.50	2.0	2.0	177.00	22.5.1978 - 31.3.1979	
products	• For butter	2 309.50	1.9	2.07	2 357.20		
•	 For skimmed-milk powder For cheese 	940.90	1.6	1.80	957.80		
	- Grana-Padano 30-60 days	2 237.20	1.6	3.3	2 311.30		
	- Grana-Padano 6 months	2 693.40	1.4	4.1	2 804.80		
	 Parmigiano-Reggiano 6 months 	2 925.70	1.3	4.6	3 060.30	ļ	
Beef and veal	Guide price for adult bovines (live weight)	1 229.00	1.25	2.5	1 259.70	22.5.1978 - 3.4.1979	
	Intervention price for adult bovines (live weight)	1 106.10	1.25	2.5	1 133.70		
Pigmeat	Basic price (pig carcasses)	1 202.00	3.0	2.0	1 226.04	1.11.1978 - 31.10.1979	
Silkworms	Aid per box of silk seed Aid (per box) of recognized	40.20	-	—	55.00	1.4.1978 - 31.3.1979	
	producer groups	14.07	-	_	-	}	

Table 3 (continued)

¹ Aid for durum wheat: the amount proposed was 66 u.a /ha, aid being restricted to regions south of Emilia-Romagna with the exception of Lazio, Toscana and Marche. The amount decided on was 63 u.a./ha for regions in which it was already applied in 1977/78 and also in the regions of Marseille and Toulouse and the departments of Ardèche and Drôme. ² Special allowance for bread-making wheat: in 1977/78 3.11 u a /t: in 1978/79 proposal 6.1 u a./t.

³ Production levy on isoglucose proposed for two marketing years and fixed for 1978/79.

⁴ Minimum price for castor seed: proposal 380 u.a./t.

³ Standard aid in respect of dried fodder fixed at 5.00 u a./t, for dehydrated potatoes 9.55 u.a./t for the latter product, the dried fodder rules apply only for the 1978/79 marketing year (1 July to 30 June).

⁶ Prices fixed for 19 varieties of tobacco.

Products i	n.	Annex II of the Council Regulation of 18	May 1972 and perio	xds	concerned:			
Cauliflowers	:	1.5.1978 to 30.4.1979	Lemons	:	1.6.1978 to 31.5.1979	Apples	:	1.8.1978 to 31.5.1979
Tomatoes	:	1.6.1978 to 30.11 1978	Pears	:	1.7.1978 to 30.4.1979	Mandarins	:	16.11.1978 to 28 2.1979
Peaches	;	1.6.1978 to 30.9.1978	Table grapes	:	1.8.1978 to 31 10.1978	Sweet oranges	:	1.12 1978 to 31.5.1979
T1 C			· · · · ·	. •				

The financial compensation designed to encourage sales of Community production of fresh citrus fruits on Community import markets was proposed and fixed, with an average increase of 2% for oranges, mandarins and elemetines; for lemons the Commission proposed maintaining this financial compensation on a degressive basis; the Council decided on a 2% increase.

N.B. Aid for hop producers, depending on the variety of hops, was 200 to 550 u a /ha for the 1976 harvest. Under the Council Regulation of 24 April 1978 aid in respect of the 1977 harvest was fixed at 375 u a./ha for aromatic varieties (+9.6%), 285 u.a /ha for bitter varieties (+17.3%) and 500 u.a./ha for other varieties (-8.75%).

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Agricultural prices for 1978/79

2.1.69. At the meeting from 8 to 12 May the Council completed its discussion of the Commission proposals¹ for agricultural prices and certain related measures for 1978/79 and reached agreement on a wide range of points, some of which were formally adopted² and have already been implemented by the Commission.

This year there were two highly complex aspects to the negotiations:

(i) the price proposals themselves, along with certain related measures, agri-monetary matters and a number of problems relating to specific Member States, such as the Milk Marketing Boards;

(ii) the Mediterranean proposals, constituting the first step towards a new policy on support for the Community's less-developed regions.

The package approved corresponds largely to the Commission's initial proposal, particularly as regards a cautious price policy.

Ten of the Commission's nineteen price proposals were adopted unchanged; for eight products the proposed price was raised slightly and for one it was reduced.

The prices and amounts fixed by the Council are set out in Table 3. The average increase in common prices in units of account-approximately 2.1%—is very close to the 2% proposed by the Commission. The impact on the cost of living in general will be about 0.1%.

Agri-monetary measures

2.1.70. The changes made in representative rates³ were an increase of 0.3% for Ger-

many, and reductions of 3.6% for France, 5% for Italy and 6% for Ireland. For the Benelux countries and Denmark the rates remain unchanged. The representative rates for Italy and the United Kingdom were devalued in January⁴ by 6 and 7.5% respectively. In Italy the new rate was applied on 1 February to milk and milk products, beef and veal, pigmeat and sugar, and will be applied to other products from the start of the marketing year. In the United Kingdom the new rate also applied from the beginning of the marketing year for all products, except beef and veal and pigmeat for which a 5% devaluation of the representative rates was applied from 2 February. The adjustments to the representative rates agreed at the Council meeting from 8 to 12 May will apply with effect from the start of the marketing year for most products, with the exception of pigmeat for which the new rates entered into force on 17 May in the Member States not belonging to the snake and, in France, the representative rate is further devalued by 3.6% for the 1979/80 marketing year, for which a 3.6% devaluation of the representative rate of the French franc has already been decided.

2.1.71. After discussing the Commission proposals of 26 October 1977⁵ for the gradual dismantling of existing monetary compensatory amounts over a period of seven years, the Council adopted the following statement:

'The Council decided to fix as its objective a steady progress towards the abolition of existing monetary compensatory amounts in the light of a satisfactory price policy and the development of a more stable reationship be-

- OJ L 125 of 13.5.1978. Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.39. Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.48. 5

Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5, 3-1978, point 2.1.54 and 4-1978, points 2.1.58 to 2.1.60. ² OJ L 125 of 13.5.1978, L 130 of 18.5.1978, L 134 of

^{22.5.1978,} L 142 of 30.5.1978, L 144 of 31.5.1978 and L 145 of 1.6.1978.

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tween the currencies of the Member States of the Community'.

On 11 May Parliament¹ endorsed this proposal and that of 13 May 1977² on the price level to be taken into consideration for calculating monetary compensatory amounts. The Council, on the other hand, failed to agree on the second proposal. As regards pigment, however, the Council agreed, on a proposal from the Commission, and after obtaining the Opinion of Parliament, to reduce the minimum buying-in price for pig carcases from 85 to 78%, and noted the Commission's intention of calculating the monetary compensatory amounts in the pigmeat sector on the basis of 78% of the basic price.

Mr Gundelach, Vice-President of the Commission, stated that representative rates should be altered only when prices are altered.

Related measures

2.1.72. The related measures adopted by the Council were particularly numerous because it was decided to include the 'Mediterranean' proposals and other unsettled matters with the price proposals. Only the major measures relating to crop products, livestock products and structures are dealt with here.

Crop products

Cereals: The Council decided to reintroduce production refunds on certain starch products, in the light of recent judgments by the Court on the matter³ and will take a decision on all the measures concerning starch products before 1 January 1979. On the question of bread wheat, the Council took note of the Commission's intention to apply special intervention measures for three months from 1 August 1978 and to accelerate its study of cereal substitutes, notably manioc.

Sugar and isoglucose: The Council decided to reduce the maximum quota to 127.5% of the basic quota and extended and increased for the 1978/79 marketing year the national aid authorized in Italy, subject to certain limits. The production levy on sugar was maintained at the maximum and that on isoglucose at 5 u.a./100 kg dry matter.

Olive oil: The Council agreed on the new basic regulation for olive oil comprising five main features: dual aid system (production and consumer aid), maintenance of the system of production target prices, intervention prices and threshold prices, a system of import levies, administrative penalties for failure to comply with the provisions governing production and consumption aids and recognition of producer groups and their participation in market management.

Wine: Concerned at the imbalance on this market, the Council adopted provisions to ensure that market prices are equal to or higher than the activating price and requested the Commission to review the problems of this market and to present additional proposal on structural measures not later than 1 August.

Fruit and vegetables: The Council decided on additional measures to encourage the formation of organizations; it decided to reinforce the measures in force to counteract the imbalances on the market in peaches and pears; it adopted certain structural measures concerning the renewal of orchards, made certain amendments to the basic regulations and granted processing aid in respect of certain fruit and vegetables.

¹ Point 2.3.18 and OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978.

² OJ C 124 of 26.5.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.50.

³ Joined Cases 117/76, 16/77, 124/77 and 20/77; Bull. EC 10-1977, points 2.3.58 and 2.3.60.

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The Council also approved rules for the common organization of the market in dried fodder and in peas, broad beans and field beans.

Livestock products

Milk and milk products: The Council recognized the problems which continue to prevent the return to a balanced market and decided to review the difficulties in this sector before 1 October 1978, asking the Commission to make a full report by 1 August. It will then take a decision on the Commission proposal for the suspension of intervention for skimmed-milk powder and on the level of the co-responsibility levy to apply from 1 October 1978 (it was fixed with effect from 1 May at 0.5%). The Council agreed to certain adjustments to the premiums for the non-marketing of milk and the conversion of dairy herds and requested the Commission to report to it on the matter before 1 February 1979. The Council also agreed to aid at the rate of 13 u.a./100 kg for school milk. It decided to remove the limit of 56 u.a./100 kg on aid for the consumption of butter in the Member States, to amend the arrangements for Community financing of aid granted to the United Kingdom, to reintroduce the scheme for reduced-price butter sales to certain categories of consumers and to allocate 50 million u.a. to finance measures to encourage butter consumption.

The Council will continue examination of the Commission proposal to supend aid for investment in the milk sector. It agreed that, after consulting Parliament, it would adopt the Commission proposals for authorizing the United Kingdom to keep the Milk Marketing Boards in being under a general body of rules, provided that certain conditions designed to prevent distortion of competition were fulfilled.¹ It also agreed to take a decision in the near future on the harmonization of quality and health standards for fresh drinking milk and decided to transfer to Italy 100 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder from intervention stocks in other Member States.

Beef and veal: The Council agreed to ease the conditions governing admission to intervention under certain circumstances and noted a Commission statement that the latter did not plan to suspend intervention for certain categories of beef and veal in Ireland as long as the average price level in that Member State remained below 85% of the guide price. The system of premiums for the birth of calves (35 u.a. per calf) and variable premiums for the slaughter of certain beef animals is maintained for 1978/79.

The Council agreed on the need to set up an organization of the market in sheepmeat and to speed up the examination of the Commission proposal² on the subject.

Structural measures

2.1.73. The Council adopted a number of decisions, of a general nature or relating to specific geographical areas, particularly to aid Mediterranean agriculture.³

It agreed to take a decision as soon as possible on the Commission proposals for the revision of the socio-structural Directives with a view to improving their effectiveness.⁴

It approved certain amendments to the rules for the application in the Mezzogiorno and Languedoc-Roussillon (and in respect of wine, also the Vaucluse, Bouches-du-Rhône,

¹ Bull. EC12-1977, point 2.1.107 and OJ C13 of 17.1.1978.

² OJ C 93 of 18.4.1978 and Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.53. Bull EC 12 1977 point 1.2.5

³ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 1.3.5. ⁴ Bull. EC 11 1977, point 2.1.79

Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.79.

Agriculture

Var, Ardèche and Drôme departments) of the Council Regulation of 15 february 1977 on the improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed.¹ The Commission indicated that in implementing the Regulation it would pay special attention to projects submitted by the Benelux countries.

The Council approved the Directive on the programme to accelerate the restructuring and conversion of vineyards in the Languedoc-Rousillon region and in the Ardèche, Bouches-du-Rhône, Vaucluse et Var departments, the EAGGF contributing 35%, and the Regulation on the programme for the acceleration and qualitative guidance of collective irrigation works in the Mezzogiorno, with an EAGGF contribution of 50% for an area not exceeding 200 000 irrigable hectares.

The Council approved the Regulation on the improvement of public facilities in certain rural areas, intended to promote electrification and the provision of drinking water and the provision of Community aid to set up a farm road network. It took note of the Commission proposal on forestry in dry Mediterranean areas and the Commission's intention to present a proposal on the establishment of agricultural advisory services in Italy.

The Commission considers that reafforestation and the modernization of existing forestry undertakings could radically alter the nature and prospects of these arid areas and offer new sources of incomes for farmers. The development of agriculture entails technical assistance for farmers which is particularly difficult to obtain in Italy.

The Council has agreed to take a decision on these two proposals before 30 September.

The Council approved the Regulation concerning producer groups and associations of such groups,² which is intended to remedy structural deficiencies as regards the supply and placing on the market of agricultural products in certain areas of the Community. It will apply to most products in Italy and to certain products only in Belgium, Mediterranean areas of France and the French overseas departments). There are to be aids from the EAGGF for the formation and operation of the groups and associations. Member States will receive 25% and, in certain cases, 50% of eligible expenditure.

The Council approved the Directive concerning a drainage programme in disadvantaged areas in the west of Ireland, with an EAGGF contribution of 50% of eligible expenditure and took note that the Commission was planning to make a proposal on a joint programme for the arterial drainage of cross-border catchment areas between Ireland and Northern Ireland and measures to improve the structural situation of agriculture in regions in the west of Ireland.

The Council took note that the Commission would be proposing common measures involving flood prevention measures in Bas-Hérault with a maximum contribution of 10 million u.a. over a period of five years and common measures consisting of a programme for the acceleration of irrigation work in Corsica (15 000 ha) comprising conditions of financing equivalent to those decided on for irrigation in the Mezzogiorno, with a maximum EAGGF contribution of 15 million u.a. over five years.

Financial questions

2.1.74. The Council noted that the cost of the price changes and market organization measures resulting from its decisions and chargeable to the EAGGF Guarantee Section

¹ OJ L 51 of 23.2.1977 and Bull. EC 2-1977, points 2.1.34 to 2.1.36.

Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.53.

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would amount to nearly 210 million EUC for the financial year 1978 and that the total estimated cost of the structural measures adopted amounted to 910 million EUC over a five-year period. The Council therefore invited the Commission to make a proposal as soon as possible for increasing the annual apropriation for the EAGGF Guidance Section. The Council also requested the Commission to continue financing certain individual projects submitted by the Member States up to 1 October 1978, to the tune of 70 million EUC. Special attention will be paid to projects submitted by the Benelux countries.

Common organization of the markets

2.1.75. As regards *processed fruit and veget-ables*, on 25 May¹ the Commission adopted protective measures applicable to imports of preserved mushrooms—with effect from 26 May—because of the difference in price between imported products and those of Community products and the quantities being imported or to be imported up to July 1978 (40 000 tonnes as compared with 33 000 tonnes for the whole of 1977).

2.1.76. On 10 May² the Council adopted the system of surveys which will supply the necessary information for managing the *wine* market and reducing the ever-increasing costs of annual intervention measures. The Regulation establishes a system of statistical surveys of the areas under vines to replace the revision of the viticultural land register which, under the Commission Regulation of 28 February 1964, was to take place every ten years beginning in 1979.

2.1.77. Similarly, on 23 May³ the Commission adopted a Regulation on the communication of information on raw *tobacco* by Member States; under the new arrangements

various items of information are grouped together and have to be transmitted less frequently. On the same date the Commission amended³ its Regulation of 25 August 1970 on the procedure for granting the premium for leaf tobacco: in order to develop a contractual system in this sector, the Regulation defines the notion of cultivation contract between tobacco producers and first processors and lays down that the premium may be advanced only in respect of such contracts and also adapts the provisions governing Community transit.

2.1.78. On 19 May⁴ the Commission adopted a Regulation concerning measures to expand the market in Community *milk products* outside the Community. It forwarded to the Council a second communication⁵ on the programme for the utilization of the proceeds from the co-responsibility levy on milk and milk products for the 1978/79 marketing year.

2.1.79. On 26 May⁶ the Commission adopted exceptional support measures for the market in *pigmeat* to ease the difficulties in Sardinia arising from the outbreak of swine fever. To implement the decision of principle adopted by the Council on 12 May on the reduction of the minimum buying-in price and hence a reduction of the basis for the calculation of monetary compensatory amounts in respect of pigmeat, on 31 May the Commission adopted a proposal amending the basic Regulation on the common organization of the market in pigmeat.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.72.

¹ OJ L 139 of 26.5.1978.

² OJ L 128 of 17.5.1978. ³ OJ L 136 of 24.5.1978.

⁴ OJ L 132 of 20.5.1978 and Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.70.

⁶ OJ L 140 of 27.5.1978.

Agriculture

Structural policy

2.1.80. In May the Commission adopted three decisions on the implementation of the reform of agricultural structures in Italy and the Netherlands.¹

2.1.81. On 12 May Parliament² delivered its Opinion on the Commission proposal regarding the policy on agricultural structures.³

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

2.1.82. At its meeting on 12 May Parliament⁴ delivered its Opinion on the Commission proposal laying down general rules for the financing of certain intervention by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.⁵

Conditions of competition

2.1.83. Acting under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided on 10 May to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) against a draft law of the Italian Province of Trento laying down support measures for agriculture and stock farming, which proposed aid for the harvesting, processing, storage and marketing of crop and livestock products, the construction and modernization of slaughterhouses and the purchase of breeding animals.

2.1.84. The Commission has made no comments under Article 93(3) of the Treaty in respect of the following measures:

(i) France: credit facilities granted to farmers who have concluded contracts for breeding foals for slaughter. The

purpose of these contracts is to improve the phasing of meat supplies. There is no common organization of the market in this sector.

(ii) France: a draft aid measure in French Guiana for the development of stock farming. To satisfy domestic demand this department is at present obliged to import a large quantity of beef and yeal. A five-year development plan should enable the department to attain a situation of self supply.

(iii) Sicily: aid to make good damage caused by natural disasters. In 1977 this region was severely affected by frost, hail and storms, the exceptional nature of which was recognized by a Ministerial Decree of 16 November 1977.

(iv) United Kingdom: aid to make good damage caused by natural disasters which caused damage to buildings and installations, including silos and greenhouses.

Harmonization of legislation

2.1.85. In the veterinary field the Commission approved on 11 May⁶ the plan for speeding up the eradication of brucellosis submitted by the United Kingdom and the plan for the eradiction of leucosis submitted by Denmark. These plans may thus be financed by the Community under the eradication programme adopted on 1 May 1977.

On 30 May the Commission adopt-2.1.86. ed a Decision⁷ on measures taken by the Italian Republic to limit the nitrate content of certain feedingstuffs.

In 1976 Italy had passed a measure limiting the nitrate content of certain milk products

OJ L 159 of 17.6.1978.

OJ L 157 of 15.6.1978.

² Point 2.3.15 and OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978.

OJ C 304 of 17.12.1977 and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 3 2.1.79.

Point 2.3.16 and OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978. OJ C 21 of 26.1.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 5 2.1.130.

OJ L 152 of 8.6.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.136.

used in animal feed, pursuant to Article 5 of the Directive of 17 December 1973 relating to undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs.¹ The Commission had to rule on the Italian measure so as to restore true free movement in the Community, either by amending the Directive or by requiring Italy to revoke the measure.

The Commission referred the matter to the Scientific Committee for Feedingstuffs, which had to await the results of research then proceeding as the information otherwise available was inadequate. On the most recent scientific knowledge the Committee concluded that the current state of the art does not indicate that the normal doses of nitrate present in feedingstuffs are dangerous to animals.

On the basis of these conclusions and of the favourable opinion of the Standing Committee for Feedingstuffs, the Commission decided that it should not amend the Annex to the Directive; it therefore called on Italy to revoke the offending measures within one months after 1 June 1978.

2.1.87. Agricultural, horticultural and forestry seeds and varieties: On 30 May the Council adopted its first Decision² on the equivalence of checks on practices for the maintenance of varieties carried out in nonmember countries.

The Member States will now be able to enter or keep in their national catalogues agricultural or horticultural varieties that are developed in one of the countries to which the Decision applies without having to repeat the checks in the Community. Because they are entered in the Common Catalogue these varieties can be marketed freely throughout the Community.

The nine countries affected by this first Decision are Canada, the German Democratic Republic, Spain, Hungary, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, the United States of America and South Africa.

New classification of agricultural holdings

2.1.88. The Commission adopted a decision laying down details of a new Community classification of agricultural holdings.³

This classification reflects both the type and the economic size category of the holding; it is the result of four years of work by a group of experts set up by the Commission and consisting of experts on structures, statistics and agricultural accounts.

The classification of holdings by type (17 main types, subdivided into 58 specific types) depends on the nature and extent of its activities. Each activity is expressed in units of common economic measure after being weighted by reference to regional standard gross margins (SGM), expressed in EUC.

The SGM coefficients used (value of gross production less certain direct costs) have been determined for each of 119 regions in the Community for each category of crops and animals surveyed in the 1975 Structural Survey. The total SGM of the holding is used to determine the economic size and the share of each activity carried on in the holding in the total SGM determines the type of the farm.

The new Community classification of agricultural holdings should, in particular, make the presentation of results of structural surveys of agricultural holdings and the results of the Farm Accountancy Data Network more reliable; it should also establish an essential link between these two complementary sources of information.

¹ OJ L 38 of 11.2.1974.

² OJ L 152 of 8.6.1978.

³ OJ L 148 of 5.6.1978.

Transport policy

Transport policy

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

External aspects

2.1.89. On 30 May the Council adopted a Regulation¹ extending until 24 June 1978 the validity of the interim measures concerning the fishing activity of vessels flying the flag of Spain in the Community fishing zone.

2.1.90. On the same date¹ the Council adopted a further Regulation concerning the fishing régime in the zone off the coast of French Guiana for the period 1 June to 31 December 1978. This Regulation authorizes fishing by vessels flying the flag of the United States, Japan, Korea, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Guyana and Surinam. It modifies the former arrangements because, given the ban on shrimp fishing in Brazilian waters by vessels landing their catches abroad, some form of preference had to be granted to vessels landing their catches in Cayenne in order to ensure supplies to local industry.

Transport policy

Inland transport

Working of the market

Supervision of the markets

Inland navigation

2.1.91. On 26 May the Commission sent to the Belgian Government a letter requesting it to regularize its situation as soon as possible. On 18 February 1977,² the Commission had delivered an opinion on a draft amendment of the Belgian Royal Decree of 18 May 1976 granting scrapping premiums in respect of inland waterway vessels. The Belgian Government has not heeded this opinion and is thus infringing the EEC Treaty, in particular as regards the right of establishment; this is the reason why the Commission has taken action.

Access to the market

2.1.92. On 12 and 26 May³ the Commission sent two recommendations to Ireland, which had consulted it on two sets of draft regulations concerning the implementation of the Council Directives of 12 November 1974 on admission to the occupation of road haulage and passenger transport operator in national and international transport operations.4

In its recommendations the Commission notes that the proposed implementing measures do not fully satisfy the provisions of the Community Directives, suggests how certain provisions of the Directives should be interpreted, and makes proposals concerning the methods for implementing the proposed conditions of admission to the occupation.

Transport rates and conditions

2.1.93. On 18 May the Commission convened a consultative meeting with the representatives of the Governments of the Member States to discuss the measures to be taken to develop combined road/rail trans-

¹ OJ L 144 of 31.5.1978.

²

Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.1.56. OJ L 152 of 8.6.1978 and L 159 of 17.6.1978. OJ L 308 of 19.11.1974. 3 4

Transport policy

Transport policy

port. During the initial phase, the Commission plans to propose making permanent the Council Directive of 17 February 1975¹ on the establishment of common rules for certain types of combined road/rail carriage of goods between Member States.

This Directive, which has freed combined transport from all quantitative restrictions (quotas) and abolished various administrative constraints (authorizations), would normally expire on 31 December 1978.

Harmonization of structures

Improvement of the situation of the railways

2.1.94. At the request of the competent departments of the Council, the Commission convened a final meeting of government experts to examine the drafting of the annexes containing the guidelines for interpreting the uniform principles for the calculation of the costs of railway undertakings proposed by the future Regulation.² This meeting resulted in the adoption of a number of texts on which only a few reservations are still outstanding.

2.1.95. On 26 May the Commission sent the Council a proposal³ for a Regulation amending two Council Regulations—the Regulation of 26 June 1969⁴ concerning the obligations inherent in the concept of a public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway, and the Regulation of 4 June 1970⁵ on the granting of aids for transport by rail, road and inland waterway.

This proposal is based on Article 9(2) of the Council Decision of 20 May 1975⁶ which provides for the harmonization of the procedures for compensation in respect of tariff obligations not covered by the Regulation on public service obligations. It expands the tariff obligation concept by laying down a general tariff level.

2.1.96. At its meeting of 31 May and 1 June the Economic and Social Committee⁷ delivered its Opinion on the Commission's proposal on common rules for the normalization of the accounts of railway undertakings.⁸

Sea and air transport

2.1.97. On 30 May the Commission sent the Council a proposal⁹ for a Directive on the ratification of international conventions on the safety of shipping.

This proposal is among the priority measures recommended by the Commission in its Communication of 27 April 1978¹⁰ on marine pollution arising from the carriage of oil.

The Commission proposes that those Member States which have not already done so should ratify the following three conventions:

(i) the MARPOL Convention of 1973, and its protocol of 1978, on the discharge of hydrocarbons and other dangerous substances by vessels;

(ii) the SOLAS Convention of 1974, as amended in 1978, on the safety of life at sea;

- ² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.112.
- ³ OJ C 139 of 14.6.1978.
- ⁴ OJ L 156 of 28.6.1969.
- ⁵ OJ L 130 of 15.6.1970.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.4.7 to 1.4.13.

¹ OJ L 48 of 22.2.1975.

⁶ OJ L 152 of 12.6.1975 and Bull. EC 5-1975, point 2257.

Point 2.3.85.

[•] OJ C 307 of 21.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.56.

OJ C 135 of 9.6.1978.

Transport policy

(iii) ILO Convention 147 on the minimum standards to be observed on merchant vessels.

2.1.98. In May Parliament¹ and the Economic and Social Committee² delivered their Opinions on a draft Commission Decision on the activities of certain State-trading nations in cargo liner shipping,³ and on a proposal for a Commission Regulation concerning accession to the United Nations Convention on a code of conduct for liner conferences.⁴

Parliament⁵ also adopted a Resolution on the promotion of effective air traffic control.

Meeting between Mr Burke and railwaymen's representatives

2.1.99. Following a demonstration on 11 May by the railwaymen of the nine Member States, Mr Burke, Member of the Commission, met the railwaymen's representatives. They handed Mr Burke a memorandum in which the trade unions outline their position on rail problems and insist that the common transport policy be realigned, in the light of the railways' role with regard to public interest and environmental protection. During the talks Mr Burke spoke of the many proposals which the Commission had already sent to the Council to improve the situation of the railways.

It was agreed that Commission staff would examine in detail the memorandum submitted by the railwaymen and the Commission would state its position as soon as possible.

Energy policy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

2.1.100. The Ministers responsible for energy matters met in the Council on 30 May under the chairmanship of Mr Nørgaard, the Danish Minister of Commerce, and approved two Regulations concerning the granting of financial aid for energy-saving demonstration projects and the exploitation of alternative energy sources. No agreement was reached, however, on the other points on the agenda.

Energy saving

2.1.101. On the subject of energy savings, the aim of the text approved by the Council is to provide the Community with an instrument to encourage—by the granting of financial aid-the realization of demonstration projects which offer a substantial improvement in the efficiency with which energy is used and which may interest the whole Community. The Commission sent the proposal for this measure a year ago on 31 May 1977.6

Decisions to grant aid will be taken by the Commission; however, at the request of a Member State, the Council is to act on the Commission Decision providing for the granting of aid, doing so unanimously in the case of the first series of projects and by a qualified majority in the case of subsequent proiects.

ı. Point 2.3.26 and OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978.

Points 2.3.81 and 2.3.84. Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.86. OJ C 35 of 11.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 4 2.1.160.

Point 2.3.25 and OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978.

⁶ OJ C 138 of 11.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.75.

Energy policy

Once formally adopted, the Regulation will come into force when the Commission or-in the case of an appeal-the Council has taken the decision on the granting of aid in respect of the first series of projects, and when the maximum amount of aid to be granted for this measure has been fixed without awaiting the entry into force of the Regulation, invitations to tender for the projects will be published in the Official Journal.

The Council agreed to consider these points in December 1978; it noted that the Commission would present the requisite proposals in good time.

Alternative energy sources

2.1.102. The framework Regulation on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources was also the subject of general proposals put forward by the Commission on 31 May 1977,¹ and supplemented by others in April 1978,² relating to two specific fields: geothermal energy and the gasification and liquefaction of coal.

The aim is twofold i.e., to reduce dependence on external sources and diversify the Community's energy supplies. Under the Regulation, the terms of which were approved by the Council, financial support can be granted to demonstration projects ('Community projects') to exploit alternative energy sources in the Community potential proven by preliminary studies and research. These projects may, for instance, cover, geothermal sites, liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels, solar energy, wave energy, tidal energy and wind energy.

The framework Regulation will enter into force when the Council has decided on the first series of projects and when the maximum amount to be earmarked for this measure has been fixed (as in the case of the Regulation on energy saving). Invitations to tender will be published in the Official Journal forthwith. The Council agreed that, at its meeting scheduled for December 1978, it would discuss the implementing Regulations already before it² concerning the geothermal sector and the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels, and other Commission proposals on solar energy, wave energy, tidal energy and wind energy.

Energy policy

2.1.103. The Council made a thorough examination of the issues arising with regard to the introduction of a system of Community aid for internal Community trade in powerstation coal,³ the definition of a Community approach in the refining sector⁴ and the introduction of support for joint projects in respect of prospecting for hydrocarbons; discussion of these matters will be continued at future Council meetings on energy.

The Council also examined a number of aspects concerning the drafting of a Resolution on energy policy objectives for 1985. It was agreed that work on this subject would be continued within the Permanent Representatives Committee in the light of new information to be submitted by certain delegations.

Nuclear energy

2.1.104. On the basis of Commission Communications, the Council held a general exchange of views on nuclear energy, with particular regard to the reprocessing of nuclear

OJ C 138 of 11.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.76.

³

Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.89. Bull. EC 2-1978, point 1.5.6. Bull. EC 2-1978, points 1.5.7 to 1.5.12.

Energy policy

materials, radioactive waste and fast breeder reactors.¹ The discussion revealed the importance which the Community attaches to these matters, particularly with a view to reducing the Community's dependence in the matter of energy supply. The Council instructed its working parties to examine the Commission Communications in the light of discussions at the meeting.

Relations with the developing countries

2.1.105. The Council took note of a Commission statement on relations with the developing countries in the field of energy; it agreed to reconsider this matter at a later date.

Energy Committee

2.1.106. The Energy Committee, meeting on 12 May, was informed of the progress of the energy research and development programmes and of the preparation of new programmes.

The chairman of the group of experts on gasification and liquefaction of coal set up at the Energy Committee's initiative reported on the work of his group. The Committee was told of the financial facilities offered by the Community in the framework of the new borrowing policy, to finance energy investment. It also took note of a Commission report on oil prices in 1977.

Sectoral problems

Hydrocarbons

2.1.107. On 9 May Parliament² adopted a Resolution and gave its Opinion on the

Commission proposals for the hydrocarbons sector.

The Resolution deals with the prospects and conditions for a Community policy on the supply and conversion of oil. The Opinions relate to two Commission proposals, one amending the Council Directive of 20 December 1968 which requires Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil, and the other the Regulation on the support of joint projects in respect of prospecting for hydrocarbons.

Coal

Industrial loans

2.1.108. The Commission has decided to grant UKL 65 million to the National Coal Board under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty. This loan will contribute to the financing of the new mine at Selby, Yorkshire (United Kingdom)—a project costing UKL 550 million—and will cover the planned capital expenditure until 31 March 1980. Subsequent capital expenditure will be assisted by a further loan.

On completion, the Selby mine will be one of the largest and most productive in the Community. The Commission regards the sinking of new pits such as at Selby as essential to the achievement of a Community energy policy designed to reduce fuel imports. The money lent will be paid over as the project progresses, and the terms of each instalment will depend on the market conditions prevailing at the time.

¹ Point 2.1.110.

² Point 2.3.21 and OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978.

Research, development, science, education

Research and development, science and education

JET: Council Decisions on the implementation of the project

The JET Project can now proceed 2.1.109. to the construction phase. On 30 May¹ the Council adopted a number of Decisions-proposed by the Commission or 7 April²— which will permit, first, the inclusion in the current five-year (1976-80) Fusion Programme of the Funds required for the implementation of JET and, second, the establishment of a Joint Undertaking (within the meaning of the Euratom Treaty). This is the first time the Community has used Treaty provisions to set an undertaking of this type.

Thus, nearly three years after the Commission's original proposals to the Council,3 work can begin at the Culham laboratory in the United Kingdom on construction of the JET-a large experimental controlled thermonuclear fusion device.

The experiments to be carried out in JET, after a construction phase of four to five years, will permit an assessment of the physical feasibility of the process of fusion by magnetic confinement under conditions typical of the large fusion reactors of years to come. The cost of construction is estimated at 184.6 million EUC, on the basis of 1977 prices; the bulk of it will be shared between the Community (80%) and the United Kingdom (10%), the remaining 10% being borne by all the participants with the exception of the Community. As well as the Community and all nine Member States, it has been decided that Sweden will take part in the project, and negotiations are in progress for Switzerland to join in.

The JET Council has now been set up with a representation similar to that of the Interim JET Council,⁴ which played a valuable part in drafting the Statutes of the Joint Undertaking.

Science, research and development

Community nuclear strategy

2.1.110. At its meeting on 30 May⁵ the Council made a preliminary examination of three Communications⁶ setting out the main lines of nuclear strategy and the action that ought to be taken by the Community in the fields of irradiated fuel reprocessing, radioactive waste and fast breeder reactors; these Communications were the subject of Opin-17 February⁷ delivered on and ions 17 March⁸ by Parliament, and on 27 April⁹ by the Economic and Social Committee.

The 30 May meeting enabled the Council to identify the main points that will have to be discussed when it subsequently comes to a conclusion on the three communications.

Plutonium recycling

2.1.111. On 27 May the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal¹⁰ for a oneyear extension of the indirect-action research

OJ L 151 of 7.6.1978.

²

Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.95. Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 1502.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1975, point 1502. ⁴ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.106; 1-1978, point 2.1.61; 2-1978, point 2.1.80; 3-1978, point 2.1.102 and 4-1978, point 2.1.103.

Point 2.1.109.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.78. 8

Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.101. Bull. EC 4-1978, points 2.1.101, 2.3.53 and 2.3.54. OJ C 140 of 15.6.1978. 10

Research, development, science, education

programme on plutonium recycling in lightwater reactors, originally adopted on 17 December 1974¹ for the four-year period 1975-78. The Commission proposes that the programme should be followed up in 1979, unchanged as regards the technical content and the upper limit for financing the planned experimental work, but with an increase of 250 000 EUA in the overall funding to meet staff costs and technical operating expenditure during 1979.

Scientific and Technical **Research** Committee

2.1.112. Meeting on 26 May the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) made an initial examination of the preliminary draft research programmes which the Commission intends to bring before the Council in the near future. These are the third multiannual indirect-action programmes on reference materials and methods (Community Bureau of References—CBR) and applied metrology,² the second series of concerted-action projects in medical research for the period from 1979 to 1981 or 1982³ and the first multiannual indirect-action programme on climatology (1979-83).

The Committee also completed its examination of the proposals presented to the Council by the Commission on 30 January and 1 February⁴ relating to concerted-action research on the analysis of organic micropollutants in water and the physicochemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants. Bearing in mind that these proposals were geared to the objectives of Community policy in the area of environmental protection, notably as regards the reduction of pollution and nuisances, the Committee approved their scientific and technical contents and confirmed that they were of interest to the Community. The Economic and Social Committee delivered its Opinion on these proposals at its plenary session on 31 May and 1 June.⁵

Finally, the Committee noted draft proposals drawn up by the Commission for joint and coordinated programmes of agricultural research.

2.1.113. Meeting on 31 May CREST's Energy Research and Development Subcommittee gave most of its attention to an initial exchange of views on a new multiannual indirect-action programme on non-nuclear forms of energy, which is to take over from the current programme on 1 July 1979 and run for a four-year period up to 30 June 1983.

In addition, the Subcommittee studied a proposal to amend the budget allocations initially set aside for the five sectors of the current programme without any modification of the overall funding. The amendment would permit a slight increase in the amounts originally earmarked for the solar energy, energy economy and systems analysis sectors by reducing the amounts allocated to the other objectives (geothermal energy and hydrogen). The Subcommittee is to give its final opinion at a later date.

The Subcommittee was consulted on Community participation in an implementing agreement with the International Energy Agency (IEA) relating to an information service in respect of the biomass.

European Research and **Development Committee**

2.1.114. The European Research and Development Committee (CERD) met in Brus-

¹ OJ L 349 of 28.12.1974.

² 3

⁴

Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.104. Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.75. Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.64. Points 2.3.88 and 2.3.89. 5

Research, development, science, education

sels on 24 May. Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, underlined the importance attaching to problems of scientific cooperation with the developing countries, particularly in the energy sector, and asked the Committee to undertake an examination of the subject. The CERD decided to place the topic on the agenda for its next meeting.

The Committee went on to examine the status of the projects it had adopted under the heading 'Science and Society', and noted a report prepared by one of its members, Mr Della Porta, on thermonuclear fusion in Europe.¹ The CERD decided to resume the overall study of this question in the context of the wider debate it is to hold on Community research in the field of energy.

Lastly, the CERD had a detailed discussion on molecular biology and the preliminary draft research programme on climatology drawn up by the Commission. The Committee came out in favour of Community research in these sectors.

Multiannual programme

Radiation protection

2.1.115. From 22 to 26 May, an international symposium on dosimetry organized by the Commission took place; it was attended by about 200 participants from the nine Member States and fifteen non-Community countries as well as representatives of various international organizations. It was the sixth symposium of this kind to be arranged by the Commission since 1968.

The 91 papers read were concerned with the analysis and interpretation of dose effect relationhips and radiation action mechanisms, an essential factor in the assessment of hazards associated with ionizing radiation, especially low doses. The research is focused chiefly on the absorption of ionizing radiation in radiation-sensitive biological structures such as cells and their nuclei and macromolecules. Close study is being given to the relationship between energy deposition spectra and the resulting physicochemical, biochemical and biological phenomena. Along with the assessment of risks due to external radiation, microdosimetry endeavours to clarify the hazard to the human organism from the uptake of radionuclides in the course of medical treatment or through radioactive contamination of the environment.

2.1.116. A summary of the results of the research carried out in the past year by over 120 institutes, laboratories and working parties involved in the 240 projects making up the indirect-action programme on radiation protection (1976-80) is contained in the recently published 1977 report on the programme.

The work carried out in this context relates to: radiation dosimetry and interpretation of measurements, hereditary effects, short- and long-term somatic effects of ionizing radiation and assessment of radiation hazards.

The results of the research have been reported in some 600 publications and scientific papers, which assume special importance in the light of the Commission-sponsored public debates on nuclear energy in late 1977 and early 1978.² In these debates special attention was given to the implications of the various energy options from the points of view of safety and effects on the protection of man and his environment.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.66. ² Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.96; 1-1978, point 2.1.63 and 3-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

Scientific and technical information

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.117. The Advisory Committee on Programme Management (ACPM) responsible for the indirect-action project on geothermal energy met from 16 to 18 May at Lardarello, Italy, where it devoted most of the time to a study of the 'Sasso 22' project undertaken by ENEL (the Italian national electricity authority) for the exploration at great depths (down to 5 000 m) of the geothermal field existing in the area.

After discussing the possibility of associating researchers from the Member States and the Community with the project, the Committee examined nine proposals for research within the scope of the current indirect-action programme and relating to the exploration and evaluation of geothermal deposits, geophysical and geochemical prospecting and the technical and economic study of lowenthalpy processes.

Advisory Committee on Scientific and Technical Training

2.1.118. Meeting on 17 and 18 May the Advisory Committee on Scientific and Technical Training set up by the Commission on 5 December 1977¹ selected 35 candidates for the award of a research grant under the multiannual indirect-action programme (1977-80) in the field of scientific and technical education and training.² The successful candidates were selected on the basis of the criteria adopted by the Committee in February from about 70 applications received by the Commission.

Scientific and technical information and information management

Three-year plan of action

Amendments proposed by the Commission

2.1.119. On 25 May the Commission decided to make three important amendments to the second three-year plan of action in the field of scientific and technical information and documentation (STID), which it presented to the Council on 13 July $1977.^3$

The objectives of this second plan (1978-80) are, of course, the conversion of the Euronet network to an operational public network providing direct access to information, the development of a true common market for scientific and technical information and the promotion of information technology and methodology with a view to facilitating access to information services, particularly those of Euronet.

The three amendments to the initial proposal presented to the Council by the Commission were prompted by concern to bring the STID procedures into line with those applied in related fields; to enable small and mediumsized undertakings to derive greater benefit from the services provided by Euronet; and to permit participation in the network by non-member countries, several of whom have shown interest in the idea.

To be more specific, the amended plan of action proposed by the Commission is an attempt, first, to define more precisely the role

¹ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.182.

² OJ L 10 of 3.1.1977.

³ OJ C 182 of 30.7.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

2. External relations

Scientific and technical information

of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CSTID) and, second, to align the procedures applicable to scientific and technical information and documentation with those in force in several research and development fields and applicable to a number of programmes already adopted by the Council.

Moreover, the Commission considered—as did Parliament—that a special effort ought to be made to help the small and medium-sized undertakings to obtain the greatest possible advantages from the data bases and data banks which will be connected to Euronet.

Lastly, the Commission is asking the Council for a brief to negotiate participation in Euronet by several non-member European countries. Already, Switzerland, Spain and Sweden have officially asked the Commission to state the terms on which they could effectively participate. Exploratory talks have already begun with the Swiss posts and telecommunications administration and the consortium of administrations responsible for the construction of Euronet on behalf of the Community; these talks will afford assessment of the technical requirements for participation in Euronet by the member countries of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT).

The Commission considers that participation by non-Community countries affiliated to CEPT would have a twofold advantage for the Community in that it would permit better utilization of network capacities through an enlargement of the user market, and would also give access to new information from the data banks established in those countries.

Enlargement

General considerations on the problems of enlargement

2.2.1. On 2 May the Council began its discussion of the Communication setting out the Commission's¹ considerations on the problems of enlargement. The Council reaffirmed its political support for the accession of Greece, Portugal and Spain.

Portugal

2.2.2. On 19 May the Commission adopted the Opinion which the Council had requested on Portugal's application for accession to the Communities.²

Accession negotiations: Greece

2.2.3. The fourteenth session of the negotiations at Deputy (Ambassador) level was held in Brussels on 12 May.

The main items discussed were Greece's accession to the ECSC and external relations in the industrial sector. Discussions also covered outstanding points relating to industrial customs union and capital movements.

2.2.4. On 25 May the Commission sent a Communication to the Council setting out formal proposals for Greece's accession to the EAEC Treaty (Euratom).

This was the fifth in a series of proposals for common positions submitted by the Commission to the Council this year.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7 and Supplement 1/78 — Bull. EC.

² Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6.

Political cooperation

Spain

2.2.5. A Commission delegation visited Madrid on 29 and 30 May for talks with the Spanish authorities last March. These answers will be the basic material for the Comof its Opinion on Spain's accession, which it is planning to present to the Council during the first quarter of 1979.

During these discussions the Spanish authorities gave the Commission delegation the replies to the questions on Spain's socio-economic situation which had been put to the Spanish authorities last March. These answers will be the basic material for the Commission's research in preparing its Opinion.

Political cooperation

2.2.6. The Danish Government—Denmark at present occupying the Council chair issued the following declaration on behalf of the nine Community countries on 26 May:

'Against the background of the recent sentencing of Soviet citizens who have been engaged in monitoring the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act by the Soviet Union, including the case against Mr Yuri Orlov, the Governments of the nine Member States of the European Community wish to state the following:

The Nine have consistently deployed their joint efforts in an endeavour to promote a policy of détente in Europe. They have demonstrated their determination in this respect, for intance by their active contributions to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to the follow-up to that Conference.

The Nine, who consider that the Helsinki Final Act constitutes a programme of action for détente, recall that in this document signed by their Heads of State or Government the participating States have committed themselves to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and have confirmed the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties in this field. This is why the Governments of the Nine find it incompatible with the Final Act and with détente that individuals should be prosecuted and sentenced for having demanded the implementation of the Final Act in their own country.'

Multilateral trade negotiations

2.2.7. The multilateral trade negotiations within GATT continued in May mainly in an informal multilateral setting. In the various fields of negotiation, the Community and its partners concentrated in particular on the matters where balanced multilateral solutions are proving the most difficult.

With the final stage of the multilateral trade negotiations soon to begin, the Council took stock of the progress of the work at its meeting on 2 May. The Council stated that the Community hoped, and was determined, to see an outline agreement reached by mid-July in the tariff, non-tariff and agricultural fields.

In the tariff field the major partners of the Community—the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and South Africa—will be asked to improve their offers, which are considered to be insufficient.

In the non'-tariff field, the Community's work will have to concentrate on the possibility of a selective application of the safeguard clause and on the complex problem of countervailing duties and subsidies.

In the agricultural field, the Community will continue intensive informal conversations

North-South relations. Development

with a view to aligning points of view and drawing up outline solutions which are mutually acceptable for the major products (cereals, dairy products and meat).

Agriculture

Discussions continued between ma-2.2.8. jor participants in the Dairy Products Subgroup in Geneva. The meeting once more examined a working hypothesis elaborated by the GATT Secretariat, on its own responsibility, distilling the main elements of discussions which had already taken place on the basis of proposals for an International Dairy Agreement initially put forward by the Community and New Zealand.

Participants focused their attention, in particular, on a clearer definition of what the Community proposal on joint disciplines for cheeses would involve, considering various points including the legal implications which might arise from such a concept. It was decided to call an experts' meeting on 16 May to examine the problems of product coverage and product definition.

2.2.9. The Subgroup on Meat, which met in Geneva from 1 to 3 May, examined a working hypothesis drawn up by the GATT Secretariat. Discussions dealt in particular with hygiene, the safeguard clause, subsidies and joint disciplines. The Subgroup decided to hold its next meeting towards the end of June.

North-South dialogue: Development cooperation

Continuation of the North-South dialogue

2.2.10. During May, several aspects of North-South relations were touched on in

various meetings, decisions, agreements or discussions both internationally and within the Community.

At international level, the United Nations Committee of the Whole, which is responsible for coordinating discussions and negotiations in the field of North-South relations, met in New York from 3 to 13 May;¹ its discussions concentrated on progress in the transfer of resources. The Committee will meet in the autumn to consider the industrialization of the developing countries and of the least developed countries and agricultural and food questions.

More important and more significant from the viewpoint of North-South relations, an Agreement with the IDA was signed in Brussels on 2 May for the implementation of the Community contribution to the CIEC Special Action Programme² agreed on at the conclusion of the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation. In addition, two UNIDO meetings³ adopted a programme on the continuation of the productby-product consultations between developing and industrialized countries. The conclusion or extension of commodity agreements, a matter of considerable importance to the developing countries, arose at a number of UNCTAD⁴ and related meetings.⁵ It was also touched on by the 'Brandt Commission', which met in Bamako in mid-May. Relations between developing and industrialized countries were also discussed at the session of the Commission-ASEAN Joint Study Group⁶ held in Bangkok on 18 and 19 May and at the meeting of the EEC-Sri Lanka Joint Committee.⁷

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- Point 2.2.23.
- Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.6. Point 2.2.24.
- Points 2.2.11 and 2.2.12. Points 2.2.13 to 2.2.16.
- Point 2.2.65.
- Point 2.2.64.

At Community level, the Commission has drafted a number of working papers in preparation for various international meetings (Committee of the Whole, preparatory meetings on Commodities, etc.). On 30 May, the Commission made a statement to the Council on the Community's relations with the developing countries in the energy field,¹ a question that is up for review. The Council extended the generalized system of preferences (GSP) for textiles,² until the end of the year pending its adjustment to the new circumstances resulting from the extension of the MFA and the negotiation of a number of bilateral agreements.

UNCTAD Integrated Programme: commodities and world agreements

Preparatory meetings

Copper

2.2.11. The Commission participated in the second session of the Group of Experts on Copper held in Geneva from 22 to 26 May, in the context of the UNCTAD Integrated Programme on Commodities. This meeting, like its predecessor,³ failed to resolve the basic issues surrounding the creation of the proposed Standing Intergovernmental Copper Body and provision has now been made for a third session of the Group of Experts to be held in place of the third preparatory (policy) meeting which was scheduled for 19 June.

Inasmuch as progress was made, however, the Community contributed substantially to the debates and tabled positions which will exert considerable influence on future discussions.

North-South relations. Development

Natural rubber

2.2.12. In preparation for the negotiation of a possible international agreement to stabilize natural rubber prices-decided on at the end of February4-the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) organized a series of working meetings from 8 to 14 May in conjunction with UNCTAD. Commission representatives attended the meetings, which were held in Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. All the main rubber consuming countries (except the USSR) were represented.

At the last of these meetings, held in Kuala Lumpur, there was an informal exchange of views between consumer and producer countries on the main points that might be considered for inclusion in an international agreement. The delegations had before them a draft agreement drawn up by the ANRPC, which had been distributed to them on the way to the meeting. The working meetings enabled the consumer countries to obtain a better idea of the structure and planned development of natural rubber production in the producer countries and to obtain detailed information on the various points in the producers' draft. A draft agreement will also be prepared by the consumer countries at meetings in Geneva from 12 to 16 June and 3 to 7 July. The negotiating conference is also to be held in Geneva, from 13 November to 8 December.

Commodities and world agreements

Wheat

2.2.13. The Community and all its Member States signed the Protocols for the fourth ex-

t Point 2.1.105.

²

Point 2.2.17. Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.2.17. 3

Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.2.16.

North-South relations. Development

tension of the 1971 International Wheat Agreement in Washington on 17 May. Instruments of ratification or declarations of provisional application of the Agreement must now be deposited by 23 June; the necessary procedures for this are already under way.

2.2.14. The Community took part in the first meeting (from 1 to 4 May) of the Interim Committee established by the Negotiating Conference to clarify the outstanding issues with a view to the resumption of the Conference, if possible, in September. The meeting was chaired by the Conference chairman, and was attended by the major exporting and importing countries and representatives of developing countries. The Interim Committee will continue its work during the first three weeks in June in an effort to establish an acceptable negotiating text.

Sugar

2.2.15. The Community took part as an observer in the meeting of the international Sugar Council on 17 and 18 May. Its spokesman reiterated the Community's continuing interest in eventual membership of the Agreement through the establishment of special conditions under Article 76(3) of the Agreement. He explained that the essence of such special conditions would be the definition of equivalent obligations to be undertaken by the Community to match the export quota obligations undertaken by other exporters, and that the serious examination of the Community's approach-which had not been undertaken during the negotiating confeence-was the necessary next step.

The Sugar Council decided to set up an informal working group to consider all applications for membership. In the particular case of the Community, this group would provide the procedural context for consideration of the arrangements whereby the concept of equivalent obligations could be applied. The timetable for this procedure has still to be determined.

Olive Oil

2.2.16. The Community took part in the meeting of the International Olive-Oil Council in Madrid from 8 to 12 May, at which the principal business was to determine the time-table and procedure for the renegotiation of the Agreement.

It was decided to set up a Preparatory Committee, to be chaired by a member of the Community delegation. The Committee would meet in October and early December to prepare a draft negotiating text for adoption by the Olive-Oil Council, if possible, at its December meeting. The draft text would then be transmitted to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD as the basis for a negotiating conference to be held from 20 March to 6 April next year.

Generalized system of preferences

Textiles

2.2.17. On 30 May,¹ the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff preferences for textile products originating in developing countries and territories, for the second half of 1978.

Owing to the uncertainty surrounding the negotiations for renewal of the MFA,² it was

¹ OJ L 149 of 5.6.1978.

² Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

International organizations

agreed last November¹ that the 1977 arrangements for textile products would be extended for six months. This new extension is justified by the fact that it is a temporary measure pending the adoption of the 1979 arrangements which will bring the GSP textile arrangements into line with the MFA arrangements.

Transfer of resources

2.2.18. The Agreement between the Community and the International Development Association on the CIEC Special Action Programme was signed in Brussels on 2 May.²

Commercial, industrial and technical cooperation

2.2.19. In the context of the trade cooperation between the Community and the developing countries, a series of trade missions was jointly organized by the Community and the relevant departments in the Member States to promote the development of exports from two countries linked with the Community by cooperation agreements (Egypt, Morocco), and from certain non-associated countries (Philippines, Indonesia).

Food aid and emergency aid

Emergency aid

2.2.20. On 17 May the Commission decided on behalf of the Community to grant emergency aid to the Republic of Mali in the form of 5 000 tonnes of cereals for people in need. The estimated cost is 1 490 000 EUC. 2.2.21. On 31 May the Commission also decided to grant emergency food aid via the UNHCR for 100 000 Angolan refugees in Zaire. The value of this aid, consisting of 120 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 120 tonnes of butteroil, is estimated at 204 000 EUC.

Cooperation with non-governmental organizations

2.2.22. During the first five months of 1978, the Commission received 93 requests for co-financing from 38 NGOs for a total amount of 5 345 305 EUC. Of these 93 projects, 44 have already been approved, involving a total Community commitment of 1 864 825 EUC.

International organizations

United Nations

General Assembly

The Committee of the Whole

2.2.23. The Committee of the Whole set up in December 1977³ by the United Nations General Assembly to monitor the action taken on decisions regarding the new international economic order, to give the necessary impetus to negotiations in difficulties and to facilitate the settlement of outstanding questions, held its first substantive session from 3 to 13 May under the chairman-

¹ OJ L 324 of 19.12.1977 and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.2.28.

² Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.5.

Bull. EC 12-1977, points 2.2.27 and 2.2.36.

International organizations

International organizations

ship of Mr Jazairy (Algeria). The European Community attended as an observer and addressed the Committee on the basis of guidelines previously drawn up by the Permanent Representatives Committee. It presented a written statement examining and evaluating the main influences at work in the world economy, and in particular the economy of developing countries, and a position paper on the transfer of real resources to developing countries.

The Committee's proceedings took place in an atmosphere of mutual comprehension, and the different groups of countries were able to put forward their assessment of the economic situation. world of progress achieved in the transfer of real resources and of current negotiations within the different United Nations agencies. Although it was evident that there was some measure of concensus on certain points, the Committee was unable to agree on a written statement of its conclusions reflecting points on which it could and points on which it could not agree.

The Committee therefore decided to resume on 5 September, giving time for consultations between those concerned. It was agreed that a further meeting would begin immediately thereafter to deal with the points which were to have been dealt with in June, namely food and agriculture and the industrialization of developing countries and of the leastdeveloped countries.

To conclude, although the session gave an opportunity for valuable discussions, the ambiguity of its mandate and the differing interpretations placed upon it by the various sides meant that it was not possible to determine exactly what the Committee's position would be in the general scheme of United Nations bodies and institutions dealing with development cooperation.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

2.2.24. The Community was represented at meetings in Vienna of the Permanent Committee of the UNIDO Industrial Development Board and then of the Board itself from 2 to 16 May and 16 to 27 May respectively.

UNIDO adopted a work programme for continuing consultations on individual products between industrialized and developing countries; agricultural machinery and the petrochemical industry are to be considered in 1978/79. It also adopted the provisional agenda for its third conference, which is to be held in New Delhi at the beginning of 1980.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Visit of the IAEA General Secretary to the Commission

2.2.25. Mr Sigvard Eklund, General Secretary of the IAEA, visited the Commission on 22 May. He had talks with Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for energy.

Cooperation between the Community and the Agency in Vienna was discussed, with particular reference to nuclear safeguards and the implementation of the inspection agreement between the IAEA and the Community and seven of its Member States.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GATT Council

2.2.26. The GATT Council met in Geneva on 17 May. It examined and adopted without discussion the reports of the four working

International organizations

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parties on the cooperation agreements between the Community and Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

In view of Israel's request for conversion of certain of its specific duties into *ad valorem* duties, and bearing in mind that the present GATT provisions on the subject are applicable only in a system of fixed parities, the Council set up a working group to examine the detailed rules for the application of Article II(6)(a). This Article deals with the adjustment of specific duties and taxes referred to in the lists concerning contracting parties who are members of the IMF, where there is a reduction of more than 20% in the declared parities. Before presenting its report to the Council, the working group will have to consult the IMF.

Moreover, Chile made a complaint to the Council under Article XXIII (on the nullification or impairment of benefits accruing from the General Agreement for a contracting party) concerning EEC export refunds on malted barley. It requested initiation of the procedure introduced in 1966 for disputes between developed and developing countries, which gives the Director-General of GATT a 'good-offices' function.

Conference on the Law of the Sea

2.2.27. The Community was present as an observer at the seventh session of the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in Geneva from 28 March to 19 May.

The Conference began in 1973 with the object of drafting a Convention covering the whole range of questions relating to the law of the sea. Substantial progress was made at the six proceeding sessions; the seventh session in Geneva was devoted to discussion of a number of outstanding questions on the basis of an official composite negotiating

text—in effect a preliminary draft Convention.

The outcome of this session was encouraging enough for the participants to agree to resume in New York for four weeks beginning on 21 August, when the current negotiating text will be upgraded into a formal draft Convention.

The main items discussed at Geneva were:

(i) exploitation of the sea-bed, particularly the as yet unexploited polymetallic nodules found at great depths;

(ii) fishing rights of geographically-disadvantaged landlocked States in the extended economic zones of coastal States (200-mile zone);

(iii) protection against pollution, particularly in coastal States' territorial waters and exclusive economic zones;

(iv) settlement of disputes relating to the exercise of coastal States' sovereign rights in the exclusive economic zone.

At the session the delegations representing the Community Member States made a joint statement demanding inclusion in the final provisions of a clause enabling the Community as such to become a contracting party to the future Convention, jointly with its Member States.

Fisheries Commissions

2.2.28. The Member States of the ICNAF (International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries) met in Ottowa on 1 and 2 May to settle the last outstanding points on the text of the new NAFO Convention. Canada was seeking recognition of its specific interests in the Grand Newfoundland Banks and Femish Cap areas, which are more than 200 miles off its coast. This meet-

International organizations

International organizations

ing has not yet come up with a formula that will satisfy all those concerned.

2.2.29. The Commission also had observer status at the second meeting of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission in Panama from 22 to 26 May.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Trade Committee

2.2.30. The OECD Trade Committee met in Paris on 23 and 24 May to prepare for the June ministerial meeting scheduled for three weeks later.

The Committee finally agreed on a further renewal of the 1974¹ Trade Pledge, the most important item on its agenda; a text whose preamble has been updated on several points can now go to the Ministers on 14 and 15 June.

The new points concern the general economic situation (unemployment, slow growth, monetary problems), sectoral difficulties and the need to improve relations between industrialized and developing countries. Moreover, the Council's draft decision renewing the pledge also refers to concerted action in favour of lasting growth; the Council is to review the situation before the middle of 1979.

The Commission representative at the meeting expressed Community support for renewing the Trade Pledge but insisted that there should be some reference to the general economic context. He referred to the conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council as regards economic growth, monetary stability, the fight against unemployment, the development of world trade and the fight against protectionist trends. The Community's views were generally shared by the other members of the Committee.

There was no lengthy discussion on the other items on the agenda, which included the guidelines for export credits, trends in East-West trade and various changes in commercial policies.

Committee for Agriculture

2.2.31. The OECD Committee for Agriculture met in Paris from 17 to 19 May; the main item on its agenda was preparation of the organization's agricultural work programme for 1979. It also adopted a report on forecasts for the dairy products and beef and veal markets for 1979 and 1982 and drew up new guidelines for subsequent work on food and agriculture.

2.2.32. Its Working Group on agricultural policies, which met from 8 to 10 May, completed an important study on agriculture in the vicinity of towns. It also reviewed the food consumption policies of certain countries and, in accordance with the guidelines given at the recent meeting of Ministers of Agriculture, began preliminary discussion of certain questions of food and agriculture policy.²

International Social Science Council

2.2.33. From 22 to 26 May the Viennabased European Centre of the International Social Science Council organized a conference at Erfurt (GDR) on the internationalization of production and trade and the international division of labour in food and agriculture.

Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2307. Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.29.

²

International organizations

Commercial policy

Those present discussed a summary description and evaluation of the various forms of internationalization. The Community representative made a statement on the common agricultural policy, stating that, by virtue of the EEC Treaty, this policy covered only certain forms of internationalization. The Council of the European Centre invited the Community to continue cooperating with it and asked it to prepare a study on the determining factors of the internationalization process for the following meeting.

European Conference on Frontier Regions

2.2.34. The Council of European Municipalities organized a conference in Maastricht, the Netherlands, on 11 and 12 May on frontier regions and Community regional policy; the conference was attended by representatives from the relevant local and regional authorities, the European Parliament and the Commission.

Reports were presented on the current situation and foreseeable development of Community regional policy, the problems of frontier areas and possible solutions to them, and what the local authorities hoped or proposed to do here. After the discussions on these points the conference unanimously passed a resolution on both the political and administrative problems and the economic and social problems of frontier regions.

The resolution urges the Council of the Communities to deal rapidly with the outstanding problems concerning the European Regional Development Fund, particularly as regards the non-quota section, which could enable the Commission to undertake regional development operations of Community interest, particularly in the transfrontier regions.

Commercial policy

Formulating and implementing a common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.35. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975 on unilateral import arrangement in respect of State-trading countries,1 the Commission has taken the following measures relaxing import restrictions:

- Italy-Romania: exceptional opening of an import quota for tractor engines;²

- Italy-Poland: exceptional opening of an import quota for engines for propelling vehicles.²

Investigation, surveillance and safeguard measures

Anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures

2.2.36. In May the Commission initiated anti-dumping investigations into kraftliner originating in the Soviet Union;³ high tenacity synthetic textile fibre yarns for tyres, machinery and plant originating in the United States of America;⁴ plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated wood products originating in the Republic of Korea.3

Having received satisfactory assurances from Japanese and Swedish exporters, the Com-

OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

² OJ C 127 of 1.6.1978.

OJ C 105 of 3.5.1978. OJ C 114 of 17.7.1978. OJ C 129 of 3.6.1978. 4 5

Commercial policy

Commercial policy

mission terminated its anti-dumping/antisubsidy procedures as regards whole-punching machines1 and housings for ball, roller or needle roller bearings originating in Japan² and certain rosin originating in Sweden.¹

Safeguard measures

2.2.37. At its session of 2 May the Council confirmed the Commission's Decision of 7 April³ to reject an Irish request for restrictions on imports into Ireland of leather shoes from certain non-member countries. It confirmed the guidelines contained in a communication sent by the Commission to the Council on 13 March,³ which had come to similar conclusions.

The Council asked the Commission to continue its talks with Poland with a view to securing voluntary restraint on Polish exports of leather shoes to Ireland. It also noted that the Commission would continue its talks with the other non-member supplier countries to make sure that surplus production unsold there because of restrictions imposed by certain industrialized countries would not be deflected towards the Community market.

During the same session the Coun-2.2.38. cil also reacted to the request from the Federal Republic of Germany for an end to the Commission Regulation of 7 April 1978⁴ setting up a system of prior surveillance of footwear imports.

The Council noted that this system should have a neutral impact on patterns of trade since the pre-import documents had to be furnished automatically on request and within a particularly short period of time; it added that the Commission, in the exercise of the powers conferred on it, would actively seek to curb any abuse. The Council further noted that the Commission would be adapting the surveillance system before its expiry,

so as to create a system which would provide similar information by some means other than a prior automatic licensing system. Pending its replacement, the Commission Regulation of 7 April would be retained.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Textiles

Negotiations

2.2.39. On 12 May a new agreement was initialled concerning trade in textile products between the Community and a non-member country, in this case Haïti. Since the volume of textile imports from Haïti is not particularly great, the agreement sets no quotas and its provisions are similar to those previously adopted for other countries with a comparable volume of trade, such as Indonesia.

Iron and steel products

2.2.40. The measures adopted in December 1977⁵ to meet the crisis in the Community steel industry, continued to operate with added intensity in May with respect both to the external and to the internal market.⁶ Bilateral or multilateral discussions were held and decisions were taken on a variety of points.

OJ C 112 of 13.5.1978. OJ C 129 of 3.6.1978.

Bull. EC 3-1978, points 2.2.39 and 2.2.40.

⁴ OJ L 94 of 8.4.1978 and Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.2.44.

Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4. Points 2.1.11 to 2.1.14.

Commercial policy

Commercial policy

Negotiations of arrangements with non-member countries

Agreements concluded

2.2.41. In the course of negotiations with non-member countries on trade in iron and steel products, arrangements have been entered into with two such countries, Hungary and Romania.

The most important points are as follows:

(i) in the Community the Hungarian and Romanian steel industries are to charge delivered prices which should not undercut the delivered prices on Community producers' lists by more than 6% for ordinary steel and 4% for fine and special steel;

(ii) the export programme agreed for 1978 is to be observed;

(iii) Community iron and steel firms are prohibited from aligning on delivered prices of products imported from Hungary¹ and Romania;

(iv) the Hungarian and Romanian suppliers may align on offers from non-member States who have no arrangements with the Community;

(v) these arrangements are to apply until 31 December 1978.

Current negotiations

2.2.42. Negotiations for similar arrangements continued in May with Brazil, Australia, the Republic of Korea, Bulgaria and Poland.

Consultations

2.2.43. The preliminary consultations provided for in the arrangements with EFTA countries, in particular Portugal, opened recently on the application of these arrangements.

Anti-dumping provisions

2.2.44. Various measures were taken in May under the reinforced anti-crisis decisions adopted by the Community in December 1977; a temporary anti-dumping mechanism based on GATT rules was set up pending the outcome of negotiations for bilateral arrangements with certain non-member countries.

Base prices of certain iron and steel products

2.2.45. The Commission published a new list of base prices reflecting the lowest production costs in the exporting country where normal competitive conditions exist. The list-which is contained in a communication² amending that of 31 December 1977³—now includes the prices of semi-finished products from non-member States. The volume of these products (blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars) increased sharply during the first few months of 1978 at prices that have done considerable harm to internal prices. The main cause of this state of affairs seems to be the growing tendency for imports to be made at subsidized or dumping prices.

Community surveillance of imports

2.2.46. The thinking behind the Commission's amendment of its table of base prices

OJ L 131 of 19.5.1978.

² OJ L 126 of 13.5.1978.

³ OJ L 353 of 31.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 1.1.2.

Commercial policy

was also behind a new Recommendation to the Member State's adopted on 12 May.¹ The semi-finished products mentioned above (blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars) are added to the list of products annexed to the previous recommendation² setting up Community surveillance of imports into the Community of certain ECSC iron and steel products originating in non-member States.

Anti-dumping measures and duties

2.2.47. The Commission decided to extend its provisional anti-dumping measures relating to imports of steel products originating in Australia³ and Poland.⁴

It also imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on iron or steel coils for re-rolling imported from Bulgaria⁵ and certain galvanized sheets and plates originating in the German Democratic Republic.⁶

2.2.48. Following settlement of its disputes with Spain and Czechoslovakia, the Commission terminated several anti-dumping/antisubsidies procedures concerning various iron and steel products originating there.⁷

Non-ferrous metals

Community export quotas for 1978

2.2.49. On 2 May^{*} the Council fixed the 1978 Community export quotas for certain types of copper ash and residues and certain types of copper, aluminium and lead waste and scrap. The quotas are considerably larger than in 1977.

Mediterranean countries

Greece

2.2.50. On 22 May the Council adopted the Regulation⁹ concluding the Additional Protocol to the Athens Agreement extending the EEC-Greece Association to the three new Member States.

The Protocol, which was signed in Brussels on 28 April 1975,¹⁰ will enter into force on 1 July 1978.

2.2.51. The EEC-Greece Joint Parliamentary Committee met in Salonica from 16 to 18 May, under the joint chairmanship of Mr Pezmazoglou and Mr De Clercq. Mr Contogeorgis, the Greek Minister of Coordination and Planning and President of the Association Council, Mrs Østergaard, President of the Council of the Communities, and Mr Natali, Vice-President of the Commission. also attended the meeting.

The Joint Committee's discussions centred on Greece's negotiations for accession to the EEC, the development of the EEC-Greece Association agreement, and the problems of the Eastern Mediterranean region.

In addition, there was a discussion between the members of the Committee and representatives of the two sides of industry in Greece and the EEC.

- OJ L 120 of 4.5.1978.
- OJ L 131 of 19.5.1978. 7
- OJ C 110 of 11.5.1978. 8
- OJ L 119 of 3.5.1978. OJ L 161 of 19.6.1978.
- 10 Bull. EC 4-1975, point 2332.

OJ L 126 of 13.5.1978.

² OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977, L 209 of 17.8.1977 and L 352 of 31.12.1977.

OJ L 125 of 13.5.1978. OJ L 145 of 1.6.1978. 4

⁵

Mediterranean countries

After these discussions, the Parliamentary Committee adopted recommendations on the themes of Association and Accession which were forwarded to the Association Council and other competent bodies.

Turkey

2.2.52. Mr Ecevit, Turkish Prime Minister, visited the Commission on 25 May. He had talks with Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, and Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President responsible for External Relations.

The talks were devoted to a detailed survey of relations between the Community and Turkey in the Association set up by the Ankara Agreement.

The two parties agreed that relations between the Community and Turkey are of considerable political importance and that no efforts should be spared to revitalize the association, particularly at a time when the Community was moving towards enlargement.

President Jenkins particularly emphasized how sensitive the Community is to Turkey's difficulties and its determination to be as flexible as possible in applying the agreements. He stressed the value of adding a new facet to the agreements in the form of industrial, technical and commercial cooperation, with priorities being determined according to Turkey's development plan.

The Commission reiterated its determination to see that the association between Turkey and the Community will not suffer as a result of enlargement.

The two sides agreed to step up technical contracts between now and the end of the autumn with a view to agreeing on the bases for revitalizing the association.

Cyprus

2.2.53. The additional protocol to the EEC-Cyprus Association Agreement and the protocol laying down certain provisions in agricultural trade was signed in Brussels on 11 May.¹ These protocols will take effect on 1 July this year and expire on 31 December 1979, when the first stage of the association agreement comes to an end.

Yugoslavia

2.2.54. Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Belgrade from 18 to 21 May.

He met Mr Andrej Marinc, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, Mr Dusan Peppovski, President of the Federal Labour, Committee, Mr Budinir Loncar, Interim Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Nicola Ljubinic, Defence Minister, Mr Drajoslav Markovic, President of the Yugoslav Parliament, as well as Kosovo region officials and the ambassadors of the member countries appointed to the Yugoslav Government.

The topics discussed during this visit, whose purpose was to consolidate relations between the Community and Yugoslavia, included the negotiations for the renewal of the EEC-Yugoslavia Cooperation Agreement. The problems of the status of Yugoslav migrant workers were considered. The Commission will shortly be submitting the necessary proposals for improvement of its negotiating mandate.

Maghreb and Mashreq

2.2.55. On 22 May the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations for

Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.2.56.

ACP States and the OCT

ACP States and the OCT

agreements extending the interim agreements between the Community and the Maghreb and Mashreq countries.

The need for the extension arises from the fact that the parliamentary procedures for ratification of the cooperation agreements will not be completed soon enough for the agreements to come into effect on the appointed day-1 July 1978.

ACP States and the OCT

Visit by the President of Burundi to the Commission

2.2.56. The President of the Republic of Burundi, Colonel J.B. Bagaza, paid an official visit-his first-to the Commission on 26 May.

During his talks with the Commission, President Bagaza expressed satisfaction at the close relations established between his country and the Community by the Lomé Convention. He emphasized the need to make links between his country and the rest of the world easier by means of measures to develop the regional transport infrastructure of East Africa.

Lomé Convention

Accession to the Convention

2.2.57. On 30 May¹ the Council adopted two decisions and a regulation following the depositing by the Republic of Jibuti of its instrument of accession to the Lomé Convention on 2 February 1978;² the Convention is made applicable to this new member and the decision of 29 June 1976 on the association of the overseas countries and territories³ is amended also.

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.58. On 12 May the Commission transmitted to the Council a report on the operation in 1976 of the system for stabilizing export earnings set up by the decision on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the Community.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.59. Following the favourable opinion delivered by the EDF Committee, the Com-mission decided on 3, 17, 24 and 29 May to finance the following projects under the 2nd, 3rd and 4th EDF:

Somalia — additional financing for the port of Mogadishu build-	
ing project	(in EUC)
2nd EDF:	304 000
3rd EDF:	244 000
4th EDF:	260 000
<i>Congo</i> — N'Kayi hospital	
2nd and 3rd EDF:	75 000
4th EDF:	1 365 000

Under the 4th EDF

Kenva — Bura irrigation settlement scheme: 10 618 000

OJ L 147 of 3.6.1978.

 ² Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.47.
 ³ OJ L 176 of 1.7.1976 and Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2355.

ACP States and the OCT

Senegal — Promotion of the Da- kar industrial free zone:	(in EUC) 590 000
Mali — Koutiala — Sikasso road:	13 330 000
Lesotho — exceptional aid:	230 000
Tanzania — exceptional aid:	55 000
Kenya — Mathare Valley Site and Service Scheme:	1 375 000
Somalia — integrated training scheme for the new port of Mo- gadishu:	700 000
Zambia — sites and services scheme:	2 400 000
<i>Fiji, Tonga and Somoa</i> — tele- communication training centre complex at Suva, Fiji:	1 500 000
<i>Ivory Coast</i> — Grand Bereby hevea plantation:	4 855 000
<i>Upper Volta</i> — Volta Valleys de- velopment 1st instalment—agri- cultural settlement of the Mogte- do-Bombore bloc: <i>Madagascar</i> — development of nut-growing:	1 857 000 5 757 000
Caribbean region (Caricom) — field facilities for Caribbean Agri- cultural and Research Develop- ment Institute — CARDI:	1 500 000
Tonga — line of credit to the Tonga Bank:	130 000
Samoa — line of credit to the Samoa Development Bank:	890 000
<i>Fiji</i> — line of credit to the Fiji Development Bank:	700 000
<i>Mauritania</i> — fixing of an amount for the financing of a multiannual training programme (1976-1980):	370 000
Sudan — fixing of an amount for the financing of a multiannual training programme (1976-1980):	5 000 000

Central African Emire — fixing of	(in EUC)
an amount for the multiannual	
training programme (1976-1980):	1 170 000

Exceptional aid

2.2.60. On 3 May the Commission decided to grant Lesotho exceptional aid of 230 000 EUC for the purchase of ten lorries.

Following the decisions taken recently by the authorities of the Transkei, resulting in practice in the closure of its frontier with Lesotho, the Government of Lesotho made a request to the Commission for exceptional aid under Article 59 of the Lomé Convention.

The main result of the difficulties that Lesotho nationals are having in crossing the border into the Transkei is that the south of the country is cut off from its usual sources of supplies in South Africa. In order to be able to obtain these supplies from the east of the country, the Lesotho Government has requested aid from the Community.

2.2.61. On 17 May the Commission decided to grant exceptional aid to Tanzania to help fight a severe cholera epidemic. The aid will amount to 55 000 EUC, from funds available under the Lomé Convention, and will be used to purchase drugs and other medical supplies.

Other countries

Industrialized countries

United States

2.2.62. The sixteenth meeting in the series of six-monthly high-level consultations¹ be-

¹ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.2.70.

Other countries

Other countries

tween the Commission and the United States Government was held in Brussels on 25 and 26 May. The Commission delegation was led by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, and the US delegation was led by Mr Richard Cooper, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

The discussion covered the present economic and monetary situation, energy, US/EEC cooperation in scientific research and development, the problems relating to the North-South Dialogue, the multilateral trade negotiations and bilateral trade issues.

Regarding the economic situation growth prospects, inflation rates, balance of payments divergencies and wage costs in the US and the EEC were analysed. The US expressed their support for plans for monetary integration in the Community.

With regard to energy, Mr Brunner, member of the Commission, and the US delegation discussed the enactment of a comprehensive US energy policy, the prospects of alternative energy sources, and the consequences of the US nuclear nonproliferation Act. For the first time the field of US/EEC cooperation in scientific research and development was included in the High Level consultations.

The participants analysed their latest positions in the MTN in Geneva and reconfirmed their commitment to finish the negotiations by 15 July.

The main bilateral discussion related to the problems of the steel industry. Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon, representing the Commission, discussed the impact of the US trigger price mechanism and the EEC base prices for steel as well as the existing US quotas on special steels, with the US delegation.

EFTA countries

Portugal

2.2.63. The eighth meeting of the EEC-Portugal Joint Committee and the second meeting of the ECSC-Portugal Joint Committee were held in Brussels on 31 May.

The Portuguese Delegation briefed the Community on the economic situation in its country and the import measures adopted to remedy balance of payments difficulties.

The two delegations proceeded to discuss the administration of the agreements and consider recent trends in trade between the Community and Portugal.

The situation regarding relations in the textile field was discussed, as was the position regarding certain agricultural products (Port, preserved sardines and tomato concentrate). Trade in iron and steel products was also examined.

Developing countries

Asia

Sri Lanka

2.2.64. The Joint Committee set up by the EEC-Sri Lanka Commercial Cooperation Agreement¹ met for the second time in Brussels on 17 May.

The main item for discussion was finalization of a marketing programme for Sri Lanka exports organized with the financial and technical help of the Community, and prog-

¹ OJ L 247 of 23.9.1975 and Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2349.

Other countries

Other countries

ress regarding plans for opening a Sri Lanka trade centre in a Member State.

The Joint Committee commented favourably on a plan for a study to be financed by the Community, to identify those sectors where various forms of cooperation between firms of both parties could get under way fairly rapidly, particularly with the new facilities shortly due to become available in the Colombo free zone.

Association of South-East Asian Nations

2.2.65. The ASEAN-Commission Joint Study Group held its fourth meeting on 18 and 19 May.1

The two sides noted with satisfaction that economic and trade relations between the two regions had intensified in recent years and that the meeting at Ministerial level towards the end of 1978 would be an important step in this velopment.

There was also dis 'ission of various international negotiation. currently proceeding. Turning to Community aid to development and regional integration, the Group considered a number of projects dealing with trade promotion, vocational training and the seminar on the transfer of technology to be held in Kuala Lumpur in October. Lastly it was agreed that the second ASEAN-EEC Conference on Industrial Cooperation would be held in Djakarta from 26 to 28 February 1979.

Latin America

2.2.66. Mr Sternfeld, Executive Vice-President of the Inter-American Development Bank, visited the Commission on 2 May. He had talks on projects relating to investment protection, and national and regional projects in the Caribbean. He was also able to obtain information on Community policy regarding non-associated developing countries in Central America.

2.2.67. On 12 May the European Parliament² adopted a resolution on the result of the third Community-Latin America Interparliamentary Conference, which took place in Mexico from 24 to 27 July 1977.

State-trading countries and the CMEA

CMEA

2.2.68. On 29 and 30 May a Community delegation led by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, visited Moscow for talks with Mr Faddeev, Secretary of he CMEA.³

China

Entry into force of trade agreement

2.2.69. On 2 May⁴ the Council adopted a Regulation concluding the Trade Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of China.⁵ This Agreement came into force on 1 June.6

- 3 Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.
- 4 OJ L 123 of 11.5.1978.
- Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.5.1 to 1.5.5. OJ L 143 of 31.5.1978. 5 6

Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.2.69. Point 2.3.32 and OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978. 2

Diplomatic relations

Other countries

Visit to the Commission by the Chinese Vice-Premier

2.2.70. Mr Ku Mu, Vice-Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, visited the Commission on 19 May. He had talks with Mr Jenkins, President, and Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President, on matters arising from the impending entry into force of the EEC-China Trade Agreement.¹

The two sides were at pains to stress the importance of this agreement as a step towards developing relations between China and the Community.

President Jenkins underscored the agreement's economic scope and political significance for a sizeable proportion of the world's population.

The agreement is—to sum up Mr Jenkins' view—a framework in which more precise concepts of cooperation and trade can evolve. The Community is determined to work on the broadest and firmest base possible.

Mr Jenkins, upon being invited to visit China, stated that he would be delighted to go. He will, in any case, be preceded by Mr Haferkamp, who is expecting to visit China at the end of September. The detailed programme for this visit is to be worked out later.

In the course of his talks Mr Ku Mu recalled that the 1975 visit to China by Sir Christopher Soames—then Vice-President of the Commission—had opened the way to the establishment of official relations and then to the conclusion of a trade agreement. The Chinese Vice-Prime Minister alluded to his country's relative backwardness in science and technology, in comparison with the industrialized world, and stated that the intention was to catch up by the end of the century, thanks to cooperation with the Community and other countries. Mr Ku Mu, who is doing a tour of the capitals of several European countries, was accompanied by a number of Vice-Ministers and other leading personalities.

Diplomatic relations

2.2.71. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission have received Their Excellencies Mr Sekou Top (Republic of Guinea) and Mr Samuel Rudolph Insanally (Cooperative Republic of Guyana), who presented their letters of credence in their capacity as Heads of their countries' missions to the European Communites (EEC, ECSC, EAEC) with effect from 2 May.²

The new Ambassadors of Guinea and Guyana succeed Mr Seydou Keita and Mr Harry E. Dyett respectively, who have been appointed to other duties.

His Excellency Mr Alphonse Ongagou Datchou (People's Republic of the Congo) who took up his duties as his country's representative to the European Economic Community (EEC) on 1 March³ was received on 1 May by the President of the Commission and on 2 May by the President of the Council.

Point 2.2.69.

² OJ C 114 of 17.5.1978.

Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.2.65.

3. Institutional and political matters

European policy

Institutional developments — European policy

Election of Parliament

2.3.1. Following the decision of the European Council and 7 and 8 April that the direct elections to the European Parliament would be held between 7 and 10 June 1979, Parliament called, in a Resolution adopted on 11 May, for the procedure for ratifying the Act of 20 September 1976 instituting the election to be finally completed.¹

Informal meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs

2.3.2. At an informal meeting in Hasselet, Denmark on 20 and 21 May, chaired by Mr Andersen, the President of the Council, the Foreign Ministers of the Community countries held a general exchange of views on the political situation. The meeting was attended by President Jenkins. In a statement issued afterwards, the Nine spoke of the question of respect for human rights as embodied in the Helsinki Final Act.²

Respect of human rights

2.3.3. During several debates at the May sittings, Parliament discussed at length the question of respect of human rights. With the Belgrade Conference just ended, the House weighed the results of the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975.³ During the same part-session it debated violations of human rights in Uruguay and Argentina.

2.3.4. Following the re-arrest in *Uruguay* of the former trade union leader Ricardo Vilaro, Mr Patijn (S/NL) and other members tabled a resolution motion urging the Foreign Ministers, meeting in political cooperation, to instruct the Ambassadors of the Nine in Montevideo to make immediate joint representations to the Uruguayan authorities to secure his release and their consent to allow him to leave the country.

Mr Vandewiele (C-D/B) threw the support of the Christian Democrats behind his appeal; but Mr Scott-Hopkins (C/UK), though appreciating the reasons which had prompted Mr Patijn to table the motion, held that Parliament could not set itself up as a court. This was also the feeling of Mr Ellis (S/UK), who nevertheless made the point that it was a good thing that such matters could be considered at public sittings. The President of the Commission, Mr Jenkins, recognized that, where human rights were concerned, the situation in Uruguay had some very disturbing elements. The President of the Council, recalling that the Nine had on several occasions already dealt with matters involving human rights in Uruguay, stated that he would lay the document adopted by Parliament before his colleagues.

2.3.5. The question of violations of human rights in Argentina was raised on behalf of the Socialist Group by Mr Fellermaier (D) was Mr Prescott (UK). The proposed Resolution urged the Commission, the Council and the Governments of the Member States to take all necessary steps forthwith to improve the situation in that country and ensure more respect of democratic freedoms. Though all speakers supported the defence of human rights in Argentina, an argument

¹ Point 2.3.11. ² Point 2.2.6.

³ Point 2.3.12; Bull. EC 7/8-1975, points 1201 to 1204.

European policy

European policy

arose over whether to arrange a public hearing on the issue, a move recommended by the Political Affairs Committee but subsequently vetoed by the Bureau.

Mr Scott-Hopkins (C/UK), supported, in particular, by Mr Lücker (C-D/D) felt that such investigations, once started, might well go on and on, since some hundred and ten States throughout the world did not respect human rights. In contrast, the Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, Mr Bertrand (C-D/B) contended that the holding of the World Cup in Argentina justified special interest in that country. In view of the conflicting opinions, the proposed Resolution was not put to the vote.

Speaking briefly in the debate, Mr Jenkins recalled the background to Community action in respect of Argentina. Since the *coup* d'état in March 1977, and despite pressure from the Argentine authorities, the Community had been very reluctant to resume the preliminary talks with a view to converting the existing Trade Agreement into a Cooperation Agreement of the same type as the one concluded with Mexico. Though the present Agreement was still in effect, the Joint Committee had not met since September 1976. Speaking for the Council, Mr Andersen said that the Foreign Ministers, meeting in political cooperation, were closely watching the situation in Argentina.

Council proceedings

2.3.6. The question of Council proceedings and operations was once again brought up in Parliament, following an oral question put by Mr Corrie (C/UK) on behalf of the Conservative Group.

Various suggestions were made to give effective publicity to the Council's deliberations, including: (i) monthly statements to Parliament indicating the method of votes used on each issue;

(ii) publication in the Official Journal of a report of each Council meeting, with an explanation of the views of both the majority and the minority;

(iii) a distinction to be made between legislative and non-legislative sessions; minutes of legislative sessions to be published in the Official Journal; legislative sessions to be open to the public.

Replying for the Council, Mr Andersen contended that the suggestions were impracticable. Relations between the Governments were generally speaking governed by the Treaties and any publicity surrounding Council proceedings would simply make more difficult the concessions which Member States had to make. It was, moreover, impossible to distinguish between a legislative session and any other.

Endorsing this view, Mr Rivière (EPD/F), quoting Professor Pescatore, emphasized the originality of the Community institutions and their 'sui generis' nature. The Council was thus to be regarded as the organ of a federation or confederation rather than as a deliberating legislative assembly. It was therefore more a body for negotiation, whether it was deliberating law or simply acting executively. He could hardly imagine a Council deliberating before an audience or publishing majority or minority opinions. Lord Reav (C/UK) fastened onto the method of voting within the Council, criticizing what he felt to be improper use of the unanimity vote (provided by the Luxembourg compromise), as Member States claimed vital inerests were at stake, even when manifestly they were not. This matter, he said, would have to be reappraised in connection with the enlargement of the Community.

European policy

European Foundation

2.3.7. At its meeting on 7 and 8 April the European Council¹ defined the main objectives, tasks and structure of the European Foundation and decided that it would be established by an agreement of the Member States meeting within the Council. Acting on the decision of the European Council, the Commission, on 18 May, sent the Council a staff working paper embodying the draft of an agreement establishing the Foundation and defining the conditions under which it should operate.

Economic and Social Committee

2.3.8. Article 195(2) of the EEC Treaty states that the Council must consult the Commission on the composition of the Economic and Social Committee. In preparation for the renewal, which has to be carried out by 16 September, the Commission, on 18 May, addressed a Communication to the Council conveying its views concerning the bases on which the Member States should draw up the lists of candidates.

The Commission fully supports the declaration by the Copenhagen European Council to the effect that it regarded the work of the Economic and Social Committee as highly important. The European Council in fact asked all concerned to cooperate in connection with the renewal of the Committee so as to increase the Committee's effectiveness, having regard to its role in decision-taking by the European Communities. It is for precisely this reason that the Commission is concerned that the Member States' lists of condidates should reflect as closely as possible the balance of economic and social forces (agriculture, industry, trade, crafts, professions). Special representation should be ensured for consumer groups, environment specialists and the economic and social forces involved in development cooperation.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament

Part-session in Strasbourg from 8 to 12 May

2.3.9. The May sittings² in Parliament devoted much time and thought to problems relating to respect of human rights.³ The House debated the results of the Belgrade Conference and infringements of human rights in Uruguay and Argentina. Parliament's concern took on dramatic significance when, on the second day, it was announced that the President of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, Aldo Moro, had been assassinated. The House immediately observed a minute's silence and two days later paid formal tributes to his memory. In a Resolution it once again called for the completion of the procedures for the ratification of the Act relating to direct elections.

Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.3.3.

² This report was prepared from *Le point de la session* published by Parliament's Secretariat and from other material. The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 131 of 5.6.1978 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 230. The political group and nationality of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: C-D = Christian Democrats, S = Socialists, L = Liberals and Democrats, C = European Conservatives, *EPD* = European Progressive Democrats, *COM* = Communists and Allies; B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom. ³ Point 2.3.3.

Parliament

Parliament also examined a large number of reports on the common agricultural policy: the wine market, milk products, and in particular the Milk Marketing Boards issue, improvements to structural policy, the system of monetary compensatory amounts and the fixing of conversion rates in agriculture. Debates were also held on various energy problems, notably oil supply and processing policy, social questions-employment of young people and application of social security schemes-and transport matters-air traffic control and the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences. Parliament also considered the steel situation. On the budgetary and financial side, it approved the draft of the third Supplementary Budget¹ and gave its opinion on the application of the financial protocols concluded with Greece, Turkey and Portugal. A Resolution was also adopted on the third Inter-Parliamentary Conference between the Community and Latin America. Lastly, a debate following Question Time dealt with exports of uranium from South Africa to the Community.

Parliament pays tribute to the memory of Mr Aldo Moro (11 May)

2.3.10. The President of Parliament, Emilio Colombo, deeply moved, spoke in praise of Aldo Moro. All the members were shocked and distressed by the tragic death of this great Italian Statesman, this great European who, said the President, had made his mark on the history of his country and of the Community.

All the Groups extended their condolences to Mr Moro's family and at the same time expressed their condemnation of terrorism. All clearly recognized the European dimension of this tragedy and the need for the Community to meet the challenge of terrorism with courage and determination. On behalf of the Italian Christian Democrats, Mr Granelli thanked the House for their tribute to the memory of a man whose faith had been in tolerance and negotiation.

Elections (10-11 May)

2.3.11. In a Resolution Parliament urgently appealed to the Government of those Member States which have not yet done so to notify the Council forthwith of the completion of the procedure for ratification of the Act for the direct election of Parliament,² a formality which must be completed for the Council to be able to take the legally binding decision setting a date for the elections, on which Parliament wishes to be formally consulted. Presenting his report to the House, Mr Patijn (S/NL) emphasized the importance for the elections of the action to be taken on the conclusions of the European Council in Copenhagen, since the Community's image would largely hinge on the tangible progress it would have made, particularly on the monetary and industrial front and in the battle against unemployment.

In his reply the President of the Council, Mr⁺ Andersen, could not promise that Parliament would be formally consulted before the summer, since this depended on whether the ratification procedures were completed.

Belgrade Conference (10 May)

2.3.12. The report presented by Mr Radoux (S/B) expressed Parliament's disappointment at the results obtained by the ministerial

Point 2.3.97.

² By mid-June eight Member States had completed this formality; France's notification is still awaited.

Parliament

meeting in Belgrade following up the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Mr Radoux rejected the view that there might be a conflict between the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the respect of human rights, since the principles had been adopted jointly, and there was no interference since it was a matter of monitoring their application.

Though the Resolution noted 'with interest' that the representatives of the participating States reaffirmed their Governments' desire to carry through implementation of the provisions of the Final Act, it voiced 'deep concern that certain of the preoccupations expressed by the Governments of the nine Member States of the European Community concerning the human dimension of the Final Act were not reflected in the final document as they should have been, notably as regards respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of thought, of conscience, of religion or conviction, the special and positive role that institutions, organizations and persons each have to play, in the same way as Governments, in international cooperation, as well as the importance of human contacts'.

The House felt that it should be possible to take account of these provisions at the next meeting in Madrid. It requested the institutions of the European Community and the Foreign Ministers of its Member States meeting in political cooperation 'to use their best endeavours to ensure that all the principles and provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki are scrupulously observed by all the signatory States'. Lastly, Parliament congratulated the Governments of the Member States 'for maintaining at the Belgrade meeting a very broad identity of view expressed by the Commission within its sphere of competence and by the representatives of the Presidentin-Office of the Council'.

Beyond the feeling of disappointment which was the keynote of most speeches from the floor, other aspects were underscored by certain members including Mr Sieglerschmidt (S/D) who said that we must never lose sight of the link between 'détente' and 'human rights'; without peace, safeguarding human rights lost all its meaning. The Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, Mr Bertrand (C-D/B), highlighted the positive results which had nevertheless come out of the Belgrade Conference: there had been lengthy discussions and a document had been adopted; the participants had demonstrated their resolve to continue the dialogue by deciding to hold a further Conference in Madrid (which, he said, had to be made a success) and lastly, three groups of experts had been formed.

Endorsing Mr Bertrand's remarks, the President of the Council, Mr Andersen, likewise believed that the Belgrade meeting had its positive features, notably the determination to ensure that all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act were fully applied and the resolve to continue the dialogue. Mr Andersen further stated that the Nine would keep a close eye on subsequent developments and would participate in all the preparatory work in order to obtain the best possible results from the Madrid Conference.

Agricultural policy

Wine (9-10 May)

2.3.13. The Commission's proposed adjustments to the common organization of the wine market¹ gave rise to an urgent debate, requested by Mr Martinelli (*C-D*/I) on behalf of the Christian Democrats.

OJ C 71 of 22.3.1978; Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.39.

Parliament

The Resolution motion before Parliament rejected the Commission proposals, since, by introducing a minimum price for marketing wine, they were not only liable to inflate expenditure on distillation but they also threatened to undo the whole agricultural policy, if the principle of a minimum price, once adopted, were to be extended to other products. The members moving the Resolution contended that the problem of wine surpluses could be solved only by structural measures such as promoting consumption in regions and countries where it was low, and concentrating production in the traditional wine-making regions.

Replying for the Commission, Mr Davignon stated that the Commission's objective was indeed to find a way to balance the market by means of measures to reshape structures. But until they produced results and at all events not beyond 1982, temporary measures would be necessary; they might include a minimum price of 80% of the guide price and the introduction of distillation in the event of a serious crisis, which would be identified in the light of clearly defined criteria.

Milk Marketing Boards (11 May)

2.3.14. The compatibility of producer organizations, like the British Milk Marketing Boards, with Community law was the subject of a debate during which the primacy of that law over economic contingencies peculiar to a Member State was called into question. The stance adopted in the report presented by Mr Herbert (EPD/IRL) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, more extreme that that taken by the Commission which called for a certain flexibility, clashed with the views of the British members, who maintained that since Britain's Milk Marketing Boards were doing a good job, there was

no need to change their status, even if some of their features were incompatible with Community regulations, particularly the rules on competition. Following the agreement reached by the Council on the provisional status of the Boards, Parliament instructed its Committee on Agriculture to examine the new provisions in preparation for further discussion.

Structural policy (11-12 May)

2.3.15. Parliament gave its opinion on the proposals to adjust the 1972 Directives on the modernization of farms, hill-farming and farming in certain less-favoured regions, measures to encourage the cessation of farming and on a Directive on the programme to accelerate drainage operations in areas in the West of Ireland.¹ The detailed resolution contained in the report by Mr Lemp (S/D), which the House adopted, revealed a broad consensus on these questions.

Approving the Commission's proposals, Parliament stressed, however, that they are 'of limited scope and are confined to merely making it easier for Member States and the interested parties to make use of the existing facilities'. The House believed that the structural policy must pay greater attention to those farmers who are unable to attain the comparable income and do not yet qualify for the premiums for leaving the land. Parliament also felt that the temporary aids to investment which Member States may grant, subject to certain conditions, for the modernization of farms (Article 14(2) of the Directive of 17 April 1972)² should in future be one of the elements of the structural policy in agriculture. This aid should first go to ar-

¹ OJ C 304 of 17.12.1977; Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.79, and 12-1977, point 1.4.5. ² OJ L 96 of 23.4.1972.

Parliament

eas where farming incomes are low and part of the cost should be borne by the EAGGF in areas with inadequate agricultural structures.

The House considered that in underfavoured areas such as the West of Ireland and the Mezzogiorno greater account must be taken of regional differences by increasing the percentage of aid according to the seriousness and scale of the structural problems in those areas. It also felt that more extensive use should be made of the aid scheme for investments provided by the Directive of 28 April 1975 on hill-farming in less-favoured regions, (Article 12)¹ and that the Member States should be enabled to improve the situation of farms which qualify for aid by means of a financial contribution from the EAGGF. Furthermore, if the need arises, direct income support must be granted in respect of farms which are located in regions where, owing to inadequate infrastructure, no employment possibilities exist outside agriculture and which are run by farmers who do not qualify for the cessation-of-farming premiums or old-age pensions.

The House again emphasized that the measures planned must be integrated into an effective social and regional development policy and believed that all these measures would be better coordinated through a Rural Fund which included elements of the Regional and Social Funds. Parliament also felt that, as regards the Directive of 17 April 1972 to encourage cessation of farming,² further consideration must be given to ways of ensuring that land released is reallocated more in accordance with the objectives of the Community structural policy.

The House warned that structural policy should in no event be allowed to give rise to an increase in the overall production capacity of products of which a structural surplus exists or to an 'unbridled' expansion of the

processing of products not subject to the constraint of land area. Lastly, it was stressed that every effort must be made to devote most of the funds available under the structural policy to the backward areas of the Community, in particular the Mediterranean area in order to reduce income disparities between producers in the various regions of the Community.

EAGGF

(11-12 May)

2.3.16. Without making any major changes in the rules governing the operations of the EAGGF Guarantee Section, the Commission thinks it would be wise to inject greater flexibility into its financial management so as to ensure more equity between Member States as regards the application of Community rules. This was the purpose of the proposal for a Regulation defining the general rules for financing certain operations of the EAGGF Guarantee Section,³ which should, moreover, result in annual savings estimated at 2 million EUA. The Resolution contained in the report by Mr Ryan (C-D/I) endorsed the main lines of the proposal, subject to a number of technical amendments. Parliament insisted that, in accordance with its budgetary responsibility, it must be involved whenever measures were being formulated or whenever significant changes in the budget were envisaged.

2.3.17. Parliament also endorsed the proposal for a financial regulation⁴ closing the accounts of the accounting periods 1967/68-1970 of the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The Resolution contained in the report by Mr

- OJ L 96 of 23.4.1972. OJ C 21 of 26.1.1978; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.130.
- OJ C 261 of 29.10.1977.

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OJ L 128 of 19.5.1975.

²

Parliament

Shaw (C/UK) stressed the importance, for audit purposes, that attaches to speeding up the procedures involved and noted that the present proposal was a positive development since it would clear the accounts for four periods in a single operation.

Monetary compensatory amounts (11 May)

2.3.18. With some qualifications as to the timetable to be adopted, Parliament came out clearly in favour of gradually eliminating the monetary compensatory amounts. Two reports were presented by Mr Tolman (C-D/NL) and Mr Hoffman (S/D). Mr Tolman's report concerned a proposal to reduce the monetary compensatory amounts by adjusting the basis for calculating them, without altering the 'green' parities or the prices expressed in national currencies.¹ Mr Hoffman's report dealt with the proposal relating to the fixing of representative conversion rates for agriculture, as part of a seven-year plan to phase out the compensatory amounts.²

In the division, the House did not fall in with the reservations of its rapporteur, Mr Tolman, endorsed by the Committee on Budgets, which contended that adjusting the basis of calculation for the amounts would pose considerable problems and which concluded by rejecting the Commission's proposal, recommending instead that market unity be restored by direct cuts in the amounts, by means of an automatic mechanism. The Resolution which was finally adopted-the Christian Democrats and EPD Group voting against—commended the Commission's proposal, 'since it will allow quicker restoration of equilibrium in these sectors, thus easing the way politically towards direct cuts in monetary compensatory amounts'.

The House adopted Mr Hoffman's report as it stood; the Resolution 'supported the Commission's proposal that existing monetary compensatory amounts should be dismantled over a period of seven years'. Parliament felt, however, that Member States wishing to dismantle existing or newly created amounts more rapidly should be able to do so. The Member States were urged to 'demonstrate political courage¹ by eliminating them'.

Fisheries

(12 May)

2.3.19. Although a debate on fisheries was held over for a later sitting, Parliament, on a proposal from Mr Klinker (C-D/D), did approve the Commission's proposals for two Regulations, the first laying down certain measures for conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels registered in the Faroe Islands and those flying the flags of Norway or Sweden, and the second allocating catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in the waters of the Farce Islands and in the Norwegian exclusive economic zone. In the Resolution the House considered that these proposals, based on agreements between the Community and the Faroe Islands, Norway and Sweden, provided an equitable basis for sharing fishery resources between the parties concerned and took account of the vital needs of the fishermen of Ireland, northern Britain and Greenland.

Parliament also adopted the report presented by Mr Andersen (S/DK) on the proposal for a common interim measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry. The report welcomes the Commission's move in proposing interim measures for this sector pending

¹ OJ C 124 of 26.5.1977; Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.50.

² Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.48.

Parliament

implementation of a definitive programme which the Council has not yet adopted. The measures would finance the acquisition of fishing vessels in regions where the industry can be expanded (notably Greenland, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno) and include provisions to foster the development of aquaculture in regions were this activity is worth promoting. The House nevertheless regretted that no special measures had been taken to help oyster farmers and shellfish breeders in Brittany. It therefore proposed that the proposal for a Regulation include a clause urging the Council to take the necessary steps to help coastal regions hit by natural disasters.

Energy

Oil supply, processing and storage policy (8-9 May)

2.3.20. The Community's oil supply policy was the focus of a debate led off by Mrs Walz (C-D/D) on the basis of two reports by Mr Normanton (C/UK).

In conclusion, Parliament urged the Commission 'to intensify its efforts to achieve:

(i) a common market in the field of oil and petroleum products, without distortion of competition;

(II) transparency in the market for and petroleum products;

(iii) a common policy on the importation of oil and refined products'.

Turning to the question of overcapacity in the European refining industry,¹ Parliament stated in its Resolution that this was a structural problem which can best be solved through cooperation between the industry and the Community. To this end, it proposed that, with due consideration for the social problems which could arise, the less efficient refining plants be taken out of service, that refining structures be adapted to market needs and that, except for petrol production, construction of new Community refineries be restricted over the next year. Mrs Walz had reminded the House that Italy was using only 47% of its refining capacity! To attain these objectives, a two-pronged consultation would have to be initiated: within the Community between the Community between the Community between the Community between the Community and between the Community and the producer countries.

The Commission's proposal to relax the obligation on Member states to maintain minimum stocks of oil and petroleum products,² the subject of the second report, ran into stiff opposition. Parliament held that any lowering of existing oil stocks in the Community implied a degree of optimism certainly not justified by the present world energy situation. The Commission was therefore asked to withdraw its proposal. In contrast, the House was favourably inclined towards tax incentives for private storage, Community loans to finance construction of storage capacity and creation of common storage capacity open to firms in all the Member States.

Justifying the Commission's proposal to reduce mandatory stocks of oil, Mr Brunner pointed out that the high cost of storage would ultimately be borne by the consumer and that allowance should be made for the existence of North Sea oil. On the subject of refining problems, Mr Brunner indicated that, despite no decision from the Council, straightforward concertation between the Commission, the oil companies and the trade unions had already resulted in a reduction of the Community's surplus capacity from 140 million to 80 million tonnes. The Com-

Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.103.

² OJ C 15 of 19.1.1978; Bull. EC. 12-1977, point 2.1.71.

mission, moreover, agreed that a standing advisory committee should be set up in which the oil industry could play a special role but where the initiative would still have to come from the companies and unions concerned.

Hydrocarbon exploration (9 May)

2.3.21. On the basis of the report presented by Mrs Walz (C-D/D) and subject to certain reservations concerning the submission of projects and the terms of application, Parliament approved the Commission's amended proposal in respect of support for joint hydrocarbon exploration projects.¹ With the amendments, Parliament intended to ensure that certain of the Commission's and its own competences were safeguarded. The House had already delivered a favourable opinion in 1975 on an initial proposal presented by the Commission. Since the Council had not adopted the proposed measures, the Commission felt that it should adjust them to the new situation. Parliament asked for the conciliation procedure to be opened should the Council intend to depart from its opinion.

Social policy

Employment of young people (9 May)

2.3.22. Parliament debated the Commission's proposal concerning new Social Fund aid for young persons, which Mr Vredeling had already presented to the House during the April sittings.² The report submitted by Mr Lezzi (S/I) takes 'note of the Commission's proposals which, for the first time in the history of the European Community, are intended to deal with the now critical problem of unemployment amongst young people', but criticizes the approach adopted by the Commission on a number of points.

In the Resolution it adopted Parliament states that it 'firmly believes that there must be no further delay in drawing up and putting into operation a comprehensive programme in collaboration with the social partners and the Youth Forum to be set up, coordinating not only action by the Community's financial instruments but also the various policies concerned with education, career guidance, professional training, job placement and employment'. It also 'expressly' requests that aid from the Fund to assist recruitment be granted only if young people are given practical vocational training in a specific area.

The Group spokesmen, Mr Dinesen (S/DK), Mr Caro (C-D/F), Mr Meintz (L/L), Mr Bouquerel (EPD/F) and Mr Spinelli (COM/I), (Mr Spinelli speaking for the majority of his Group) approved the principle of the Commission's proposals, but, like the rapporteur, felt that they did not go far enough.

For Mr Caro, a real action programme for young people was imperative. Mr Bouquerel deplored the lack of clearcut criteria for granting job creation premiums and warned against generating artificial employment. He also maintained that civil service jobs should come under the exclusive responsibility of the Member States, whereas Mr Dinesen had called for Community action in that area. Mr Spinelli emphasized the need to forge closer links between education and working life.

At the end of the debate, Mr Vredeling, like the other speakers, acknowledged that the problem was a very serious one: 37% of the unemployed are young people. At the end of 1977, the Community had 2 214 400 people under the ago of 25 seeking employment

¹ OJ C 70 of 21.3.1978; Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.82. ² OJ C 100 of 25.4.1978; Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.2.6.

(1 081 300 men and 1 133 100 women). What is even more serious than the actual numbers is that 20% of these young people have been jobless for more than six months. The measures proposed by the Commission must be judged at their true value. Geared to the short-term situation, they do not remedy the causes of unemployment. The only way to remove these is to revive the economy and straighten out the monetary situation and the balance of trade. This was the goal of economic and monetary union, which the Commission wants to relaunch at all costs.

Application of social security schemes (10 May)

2.3.23. The Opinion adopted by Parliament on the basis of the report presented by Mr Power (*EPD*/IRL) considered that the extension of social security schemes to cover selfemployed persons and their families, as proposed by the Commission,¹ was a significant step towards the application of social security schemes to all categories of persons moving within the Community.

The rapporteur pointed out, however, that still not all Community citizens would be covered by the schemes. Still excluded would be certain categories of the non-working population, such as the handicapped, women who were not gainfully employed and students or young people in search of their first job. Social protection must therefore be expanded to take in these other categories. It was also regretted that workers from nonmember countries were excluded. The Commission was urged to take the necessary steps. Lastly, maintaining that family allowances should always be paid in accordance with the legislation of the State in which the migrant worker is insured (and not, as in France, according to the standards of the country where his family might be living), Parliament urged that 'the divergent system applied in France' be terminated as soon as possible.

Home study courses (10 May)

2.3.24. Parliament welcomed the Commission's proposal concerning protection of participants in home study courses.² In its Resolution, adopted on the basis of the report presented by Mr Guerlin (S/F), the House nevertheless regretted that in view of the important role played in education generally by home study, the proposal for a Directive was chiefly concerned with consumer protection, whereas there should also be action at Community level on the purely educational aspects of the matter. It was also regretted that the Commission had not adopted the idea of 'a certificate of quality', which would have given the 'consumer' a separate indication of the value of each course. Apart from these reservations, Parliament agreed that a comprehensive accreditation system should be introduced for organizers of home study courses, although this was not be interpreted as a wish to have the State take over the establishments operating in this sector.

Transport policy

Promotion of effective air traffic control (9-10 May)

2.3.25. In an own-initiative report presented by Mr Noé (C-D/I), Parliament expressed its desire to make a contribution to promoting safety in air transport. The rapid expansion of international air transport and the

¹ OJ C 14 of 18.1.1978; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.75. ² OJ C 208 of 31.8.1977; Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.62.

need to accommodate other types of traffic, such as military and private aviation, poses problems of capacity, which could impede the orderly and rapid movement of air traffic in proper conditions of safety and punctuality. An effort must be made towards rationalization, standardization and harmonization covering both material and equipment and the management and control of air space. The House made many recommendations and urgently appealed to the European Governments concerned to finalize as soon as possible a system for integrating civil and military traffic control, the final objective being a single European air traffic control system.

In the Resolution, Parliament paid 'tribute to Eurocontrol for its many activities which have contributed to the promotion of air traffic control in a section of air space characterized by very heavy traffic and wishes to stress the important role which this organization is playing, especially in the field of training and experimentation, and the role it should play in the future in the field of coordination between national air traffic control services'. It therefore called 'on the Governments of the Member States of Eurocontrol to define the tasks and responsibilities of this organization in the new Convention due to replace the existing Convention which expires in 1983'.

All speakers recognized the great value of the ideas put forward in Mr Noé's report. Mr Seefeld (S/D) appealed to all the political leaders to keep Eurocontrol in existence and even to extend its authority to other States. Like Mr Willi Müller (C-D/D), he applauded Mr Noé's idea of organizing a conference of all the parties concerned, including the Council of Europe. Mr Jung (L/D) took the same line and urged the Commission to take action in this sphere. Mr Osborn (C/UK) emphasized the special problem for Europe where so many flights are international. In his conclusions, Mr Burke welcomed Parliament's initiative but, because of budgetary constraints, could not confirm that the Commission would be able to obtain the funds required to act on Parliament's wishes.

Code of conduct for liner conferences

2.3.26. Parliament endorsed the main lines of the Commission's proposal concerning the Community's accession to the United Nations Convention on a code of conduct for liner conferences.

In the Resolution contained in the report presented by Mr McDonald (C-D/IRL), Parliament welcomed the fact that the Council had now recognized the urgent need to develop a common shipping policy. It regretted, however, that the Commission had submitted no proposals on joint action by the Member States to combat discrimination against Community shipping by lines operating under flags of convenience and, in particular, with substandard ships, and noted with approval that the Commission was preparing proposals aimed at combating unfair practices by the State-trading countries. Since these particular proposals had meanwhile been presented,¹ Parliament passed a Resolution tabled by Mr Nyborg (EPD/DK) which approved them as 'a first step towards a coherent set of measures to face unfair competition from certain third countries'.

Crisis in inland waterways (11 May)

2.3.27. Following an oral question to the Commission from Mr Damseaux (B) on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group, Mr Vouel summarized the main practical

¹ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.86.

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measures taken by the Commission on the basis of its proposal for a Council Regulation on access to the market in the carriage of goods by inland waterway.¹ The draft agreement with Switzerland (for the temporary laying-up of some of the carrying capacity) has been initialled by all the considerations expressed by the Court of Justice and in the light of certain difficulties which have arisen in respect of one Member State in applying the agreement to its entire fleet. As regards access to the profession, the proposal is still on the Council's desk and the Commission is endeavouring to get it adopted as soon as possible.

As to the problem of overcapacity proper, the four States mainly concerned with internal waterways have begun, or are continuing, breaking-up operations on the basis of the Commission's 1968 recommendation.² Since the situation has deteriorated as a result of the economic recession, in addition to measures to coordinate national operations, the possibility of additional Community financing is under study with a view to eliminating a still larger proportion of overcapacity, with due consideration for the social issues involved. Lastly, measures imposing, where necessary and in certain circumstances, a temporary stop or squeeze on registration of new vessels cannot be ruled out. Before the end of the year, the Commission will be presenting measures along these lines with the main purpose of eliminating overcapacity.

On the social side, it should be pointed out that, as early as 1975, the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Regulation on harmonizing certain social provisions in the field of inland waterway transport.³ An amended proposal will be sent to the Council taking account of the modifications requested by Parliament when it gave its opinion.

The Commission is also tackling problems relating to the opening of the Rhine-Main-

Danube link and, with a view to devising ways and means of avoiding what could be disastrous competition for Community inland shipping from undertakings in Statetrading countries, agrees that the revised Mannheim Convention will have to be amended, while respecting the competences of the Community and the Treaty establishing it.

Steel

(9 May)

2.3.28. The situation of the Community steel industry is of constant concern to members of the European Parliament. The Commission reported on the latest developments in reply to an oral question from Mr Cousté (F) and Mr Brosnam (IRL) on behalf of the European Progressive Democrats.

The main points of Mr Davignon's statement can be summarized as follows:

(i) the Commission has tried to counter the structural crisis besetting the industry by establishing the 'conditions for an in-depth solution'. The agreed price increases were determined in the light of the fact that the market must be able to 'absorb' them, the prices being aligned on those which the most efficient companies could reasonably offer. On the question of delivery quotas, the Economic and Social Committee is now discussing a system for readjusting them so as not to penalize the firms which are going ahead with conversion;

(ii) as regards countries outside the Community, the measures applied do not seek to provide artificial protection against imports but to cut them back if they are clearly 'wrecking the market'.

¹ OJ C 45 of 21.9.1968.

² OJ L 218 of 4.9.1968.

³ OJ C 259 of 12.11.1975; Bull. EC 9-1975, point 2257.

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Negotiations with non-member countries have produced agreements with the EFTA countries, Spain and Greece and also arrangements with certain Eastern bloc countries-Romania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary and probably in the very near future with Poland and Bulgaria—and similarly with the major foreign exporting countries, such as South Africa, Japan or even Australia. The negotiations are proving fruitful, for, besides advantages for the Community producers, they offer guarantees, in respect of quantities, for those importers who toe the line on prices. It was also clearly necessary to think in terms of 'crisis management' with the Americans and the Japanese, who were in the same predicament.

Safeguard measures would be pointless unless a real reorganization programme was put in hand. The Council should therefore take a decision before July on 'the general objectives for 1985', so that all without exception-and there must be no shirking this issue—can face the economic facts. With this in mind, the Commission intends to ensure that the recommended adaptations would accord with these objectives; any investment not in line with them will not secure Commission approval. As far as the workers are concerned, they will have their say in what the Community is doing through the ECSC Consultative Committee and the Economic and Social Committee.

Removal of technical barriers to trade (12 May)

2.3.29. On the basis of the report compiled by Mr Nyborg (*EPD*/DK) and subject to certain reservations, Parliament approved the Commission's proposal on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to hot-water meters. In its Resolution, Parliament found that this particular case was 'a typical example of the slow and piecemeal procedure which is being followed for the elimination of technical barriers to trade'. The House emphasized once again the need to introduce a streamlined procedure, whereby the Commission would systematically propose outline Directives in accordance with Article 100 of the EEC Treaty for individual sectors defined in action programmes and lay down on its own responsibility provisions for their implementation pursuant to Article 155 of the same Treaty. The Commission was requested to submit at the earliest possible opportunity, together with the proposal for a first outline Directive and in accordance with Parliament's proposals for procedural simplification, a proposal for a Council Decision laving down the principles of the procedure.

Financial assistance

2.3.30. In an oral question, Mr Seefeld (S/D) raised the matter of the necessary publicity to highlight the Community's financial contributions to projects carried out by the Member States. Replying for the Commission, Mr Vouel acknowledged that although something had already been done about this, there was room for improvement. The Commission had made arrangements for issuing press releases and other types of publicity operations, while national authorities were being encouraged to give adequate publicity to projects assisted by the Community, in particular by means of hoardings and placards. But it was not possible to provide publicity for all Community ventures. Wherever it was involved, the European Investment Bank was obtaining press coverage for each of its operations.

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Financial Protocols concluded with Greece, Turkey and Portugal

2.3.31. A review of the proposals relating to application of the Financial Protocols concluded with Greece, Turkey and Portugal offered the House an opportunity to appraise the exercise of budgetary competence which the Commission shares with the EIB, from the particular angle of Article 205 of the EEC Treaty, the role of the Management Committees, which are consulted on financing projects, and the ratification of financial protocols.

In the Resolution, Parliament reminded the Commission of the position it had taken previously, namely that, even for aid from budget funds and administered directly by the EIB, the Commission retained general responsibility for the implementation of the budget (as provided for in Article 205 of the EEC Treaty and in the Financial Regulation). Similarly, the EIB must report to the Commission on the administration of budgetized aid so that the Commission may in turn report regularly to Parliament and the Committee on Budgets. The House considered that in future, recourse to the general administrative mandate conferred on the EIB by the Commission would have to be replaced by the Bank's own technical aid machinery-notably for the administration of the appropriations in the 5th EDF once they are included in the budget.

Parliament further recalled that the role of the Management Committees 'must in no way infringe the Commission's powers and responsibilities in respect of the implementation of the budget'. It therefore believed that the procedure proposed by the Commission must be modified, with a view to ensuring that the role of the these Committees was simply to provide information and advice. Lastly, since Parliament took the view that the ratification of such protocols by the Member States was in no way mandatory under Community law, as provision had been made, since 1976, for their financing by the Community budget, the Commission was requested to bring these protocols into force as soon as the implementing regulations, considered in this Resolution had been adopted.

External relations

Latin America (12 May)

2.3.32. Parliament analysed the results of the Third European Community/Latin America Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in Mexico from 24 to 27 July 1977. The Resolution contained in the report by Mr Sandri (COM/I) noted that, particularly as a result of the participation of representatives of a number of Latin American parliaments dissolved by extra-constitutional procedures, the Conference was able to highlight the widespread infringements of fundamental human rights in these countries. The House approved in this connection the proposal made by the Mexico Conference that a joint European Parliament/Latin American Parliament working party should be set up on the safeguarding of human rights with particular concern for members of former parliaments dissolved by unconstitutional means who are the victims of oppression. Parliament favoured wider economic and financial cooperation between the European Economic Community and the countries of Latin America based on the principle of complementary resources, equality and the mutual interests of both sides.

The competent bodies were requested to reach a speedy decision on the Community aid for non-associated developing countries to be allocated to Latin America, which

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should be determined in the light of population size, the level of economic development and the relative needs of the various regions concerned. Parliament felt that financial cooperation between the two sides could be arranged by authorizing the European Investment Bank to operate in the sub-continent in the first stage of a gradual process leading to the formation of a European/Latin American Bank as requested by the Latin American delegates.

All the speakers supported the Resolution and emphasized that careful preparations must be made for the next EEC/Latin America Conference, which might be held in a Community country in 1978.

Uranium from South Africa

2.3.33. In a question to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs meeting in political cooperation, Mr Dankert (S/NL) raised the issue of Community dependence on South Africa, which was becoming the chief supplier of uranium.

Replying as President of the Council, Mr Andersen reminded the House that in its attitude towards apartheid the Community had already condemned that policy on several occasions and had adopted a code of conduct for firms operating in South Africa. The Community's policy to diminish its dependence on imported energy products would, moreover, reduce supplies from South African sources of energy. In 1977, South African coal accounted for only 3% of the Community's total supply. Likewise, the percentage of South African uranium in the Community's supply would continue to decline, largely as a result of increased production in Canada, Australia and the United States.

Enquiries into political affiliations of Community officials (8-9 May)

2.3.34. Prompted by Parliament's Staff Committee, Mr Hamilton (S/UK) had compiled a report, which was presented by Mr Luster (C-D/D), concerning enquiries into the political affiliation of Community officials. The resolution adopted at the end of the debate considered that it is necessary 'that the Commission guarantees the freedom of opinion of its officials', but also appreciated that it had to 'guarantee the trustworthiness of a limited number of officials who work with highly confidential documents'.

The Council and the Commission were urged to recommend to the Member States concerned (the originators of the questionnaires) that they harmonize the questionnaires and, in their formulation, '... take account of the democratic principles on which the Community itself is founded'. The house also stressed that these documents' 'should in no way constitute separate files which can influence further careers'.

Declaring that the Commission unconditionally defended freedom of expression, Mr Vredeling maintained that it was also the guarantor vis-à-vis the Member States of the trustworthiness of officials who had access to confidential matter addressed to the Commission solely on condition that it remained confidential. Some method of checking was therefore an absolute necessity and in fact similar procedures were operating in all the Member States. The need was all the greater in that the number of confidential documents which the Commission had to handle was growing: as well as Euratom (where such checks had been made on 530 officials), political cooperation and monetary policy were gradually swelling the volume of confidential material. The questionnaires should

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nevertheless be harmonized. In no circumstances, said Mr Vredeling, were they regarded as part of an official's personal file and consequently had no influence on careers.

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2.3.35. The Council held five meetings in May-on foreign affairs, agriculture, economic and financial affairs, environment and energy.

515th meeting — Foreign Affairs (Brussels, 2 May)

2.3.36. President: Mr Andersen, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Ortoli, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents, Mr Davignon, Member.

The economic and social situation: The Council heard a progress report from the President on the preparation of a common strategy to deal with the economic and social situation in the Community. Previously at its April 1978 meeting in Copenhagen, the European Council had agreed to draw up this common strategy over the following three months with a view to finalizing it during its July meeting.1

Common commercial policy: Following a request from Ireland for the introduction of quantitative restrictions on imports into Ireland of certain categories of footwear the Council encouraged the Commission to continue its talks with the main supplier countries and agreed to re-examine the matter again when the outcome of the talks was known, and to take any action that was called for. A regards Germany's request for an end to the Community system of prior monitoring of footwear imports, the Council agreed to keep to the present monitoring system until it could be replaced by a system which would supply statistical information of the same quality but would be based on a prior automatic licences system. The Council has agreed to state its views on the new system at its July meeting.

Finally, the Council heard a statement by the German Delegation on the Community's industrial structure policy. It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to make preparations for a general debate to be held when the Council met in June. The debate would form part of the preparations for the European Council in Bremen and the Western Summit in Bonn.

General considerations on the problems of enlargement: The Council heard a statement by the President of the Commission to introduce the Commission's recent communication on general considerations on the problems of enlargement.² After confirming the political will it had already expressed in favour of the accession of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to make, with the Commission's help, a more detailed examination of the communication so as to prepare for future work on the subject.

Iron and steel: The Council heard a report from Mr Davignon on the external and internal aspects of the anti-crisis arrangements the Commission had introduced for the iron and steel industry.

Harmonization of company law: The Council held a discussion on the proposal for a 4th directive on the harmonization of company law (annual accounts).³ It instructed the

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Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.2.2. Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7. Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2112. 2 3

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Permanent Representatives Committee to examine all these matters in greater detail so that the Council could discuss them at a forthcoming meeting.

Trade agreement with China: The Council adopted the Regulation concluding the Trade Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of China signed in Brussels on 3 April.²

516th meeting — Agriculture (Brussels, 2-12 May)

2.3.37. President: Mr Dalsager, Danish Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

1978/79 agricultural prices: The Council arrived at an overall agreement after the fixing of agricultural prices and related measures for the 1978/79 year,² as well as on a set of proposals concerning Mediterranean³ policy and agri-monetary matters.⁴

517th meeting - Economic and **Financial Affairs** (Brussels, 22 May)

2.3.38. President: Mr Heinesen, Danish Finance Minister.

Commission: Mr Ortoli, Vice-President.

Common strategy on the economic and social situation: The Council held an exchange of views on the development of a common economic policy strategy for the Community in the light of the conclusions of the European Council meeting in Copenhagen⁵ and with a view to the European Council to be held in Bremen in July. The Council decided that work should be continued in order that pol-

icy recommendations for the European Council might be formulated at the next meeting of Finance Ministers in June.

Loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community: Following the decision of principle taken by the European Council on 5 and 6 December 1977 on the creation, on an experimental basis, of a new loan instrument for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community,6 the Council examined the proposal for a Decision empowering the Commission to issue such loans and worked out a common position on the subject. This common position will be forwarded to Parliament in accordance with the conciliation procedure.

518th meeting — Environment (Brussels, 30 May)

2.3.39. President: Mr Matthiasen, Danish Minister for the Environment and Cultural Affairs.

Commission: Mr Natali, Vice-President.

Fluorocarbons: The Council declared its agreement on a Resolution on fluorocarbons in the environment.7

Sulphur dioxide: The Council resumed the discussion it had broken off on 12 December 1977⁸ on the proposal for a Directive on air pollution caused by sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter. The President of the Council stressed that it was both important and urgent that an appropriate solution

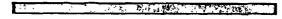
- Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.48. 5
- Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.2.2. 6
- Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.1. OJ C 133 of 7.6.1978, point 2.1.57. 7
- Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.3.29.

Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.5. Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5 and 3-1978, 2 point 2.1.54.

Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5. 4

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be found to the problems of air pollution caused by sulphur dioxide. He instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to strive to reach an agreement.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act: The Council authorized the Commission to begin negotiations with the United States in an effort to find ways of reaching agreement on the way in which the Toxic Substances Control Act was applied to products from the Community. It then adopted the necessary negotiating directives.

Statement by the French Delegation: The Council heard a statement by Mr d'Ornano, Head of the French Delegation, concerning a detailed examination of the Community's environment policy.¹ After a discussion the President invited the Federal Republic of Germany, as the next President, to decide, in the light of the opinions expressed by the delegations during the discussion, on the most appropriate way for the Council to discuss this subject at its next meeting (due to be held in December).

Marine pollution caused by oil-spills: The Council indicated its agreement in principle on the broad lines of a Resolution on a European Communities Action Programme to control and combat marine pollution caused by oil-spills.²

Waters capable of supporting freshwater fish: The Council signified its agreement on the Directive on the quality requirements for waters capable of supporting freshwater fish:³

Lead content of petrol: The Council agreed to the Directive on 'the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the composition of petrol—problem of the lead content of petrol'.⁴

Bird conservation: Following an in-depth discussion on the proposal for a Directive on bird conservation, there was broad agreement within the Council on almost all the points

still outstanding after its discussions on 12 December 1977. The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its study of the proposal in order that a decision might be reached within the next three weeks.

519th meeting — Energy (Brussels, 30 May)

2.3.40. President: Mr Nørgaard, Danish Minister for Commerce.

Commission: Mr Brunner, Member.

Energy saving: The Council agreed to the Regulation concerning the granting of financial aids to demonstration projects in the field of energy-saving.⁵

Alternative energy sources: The Council agreed to the framework Regulation on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources.⁶

Energy policy: The Council went deeply into the questions that have arisen with regard to the introduction of a system of Community aid for intra-Community trade in power-station coal, the definition of a Community approach in the refining sector and the introduction of support for joint oil and gas prospecting projects. Forthcoming Council meetings on Energy will pursue these questions further.

Energy objectives for 1985: The Council looked at a number of issues involved in drawing up a Resolution on energy policy objectives for 1985. It was agreed that work on the subject would be continued in the

¹ Point 2.1.60.

² Point 2.1.53. ³ Point 2.1.54

³ Point 2.1.54.

⁴ Point 2.1.55.

⁵ Point 2.1.101. ⁶ Point 2.1.102.

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Permanent Representatives Committee, the aim being to complete the work as soon as possible.

JET project: The Council adopted the Decision on the establishment of the Joint European Torus (JET) Joint Undertaking. At the same time it adopted the amendment to the Euratom research and training programme (1976-80) in the field of fusion and plasma physics so as to take in the JET project.¹

Nuclear energy: The Council held a general discussion on questions relating in particular to the reprocessing of nuclear materials, radio-active waste and fast breeder reactors.

The discussion highlighted the importance the Community attaches to these matters, one of the major preoccupations being to reduce the Community's dependence in terms of energy supply. The Council instructed its preparatory bodies to proceed with an examination of the Commission's communications on the subject.

Co-insurance: The Council adopted the Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to co-insurance, the substance of which was approved on 17 April.²

Commission

Activities

2.3.41. The Commission held four meetings in May. The main items on the agenda were the preparation of the Preliminary Draft General Budget for 1979 and the Community's financial problems. Enlargement was also an important topic, especially matters affecting Greece and Portugal.

Enlargement: The Commission sent the Council proposals relating to Greece's acces-

sion to the European Atomic Energy Community.³ It also adopted the Communication to the Council on Portugal's request for accession to the Community.⁴

Budget: The Commission approved, and sent to the Council, the Preliminary Draft General Budget for 1979⁵ and the Communication on the three-yearly financial estimate (1979-81).⁶

Turnover taxes: As the Council had requested the Commission sent it a proposal postponing until 1 January 1979 the entry into force of the Sixth Directive of 17 May 1977 on a uniform basis of assessment for VAT.⁷

Financial instruments: The Commission approved a revised version of the draft Council Decision empowering the Commission to issue loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community.⁸

It also considered a Communication on the coordination of financial instruments with a structural impact. Between now and the end of 1978 the Commission will receive a Communication reviewing and appraising all the Community's financial and budgetary instruments.

Sectoral aid: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on its sectoral aid policy.⁹

Steel: The Commission decided to publish in the Official Journal a Communication extending to semi-finished products the rules governing the basic prices for steel products so that they would also apply to imports of

¹ OJ L 151 of 7.6.1971.

² OJ L 151 of 7.6.1978; Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.6.1 to 1.6.4.

³ Point 2.2.3.

Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

⁵ Point 2.3.93.

Point 2.3.95.

⁷ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.23.

Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.1.

⁹ Point 2.1.29.

Commission

semi-finished products from non-member countries.1 It also decided to consult the Council and the ECSC Consultative Committee on whether to extend the pricing obligations already imposed on stockholders to direct sales in the steel sector.²

Food aid: The Commission sent the Council a Communication on the adjustment of the management procedures for food aid.

Renewal of the Economic and Social Committee: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on the forthcoming renewal of the Economic and Social Committee.3

European Foundation: The Commission agreed that a Commission staff paper should be sent to the Council as a follow-up to the guidelines on the European Foundation set last April in Copenhagen by the European Council.⁴

Relations with Australia: A Communication to the Council was adopted on relations between the Community and Australia.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

There were several preconsultations 2.3.42. with trade union experts in May. The Chemical Industry Trade Union Committee considered matters related to the profitability of petroleum refining in the Community, excess capacity in the man-made fibres industry, the directive on the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances, and the pharmaceuticals industry in general.

The experts of the European Trade Union Confederation studied the economic effects of certain measures to maintain purchasing power; they also discussed their contribution to preparations for the Bremen European Council and considered topical questions concerning the freedom of movement of workers and policies of the Member States on migratory movements involving nonmember countries.

Court of Justice⁵

New cases

Cases 102 to 109/78 — Syndicat Général des Producteurs de Sucre et de Rhum des Antilles Françaises, Paris, et al. v Council

2.3.43. On 28 April the sugar producers of Martinique and Guadeloupe brought a number of actions before the Court of Justice for the annulment of Regulation (EEC) No 298/78 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3331/74 on the allocation and alteration of the basic quotas for sugar⁶ on the ground that the increase in the percentage limit up to which France may modify the basic quotas is contrary to Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 on the common organization of the market in sugar⁷ and Article 40 of the EEC Treaty.⁸

Case 110/78 — (1) Ministère public (Public prosecutor) and (2) Chambre syndicale des agents artistiques et impressarii de Belgique, ASBL, Charleroi, v (1) Mr W. Van Wesemael, Ath and (2) Mr J. Poupaert, known as J.P. Panir, Lille

Case 111/78 — (1) Ministère public and (2) Chambre syndicale des agents artistiques

OJ L 45 of 16.2.1978. OJ L 359 of 31.12.1974.

OJ L 126 of 13.5.1978. OJ L 352 of 31.12.1977. L

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Point 2.3.8. 4 Point 2.3.7.

For more detailed information see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

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OJ C 126 of 31.5.1978.

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et impresarii de Belgique, ASBL, Charleroi, (3) Mr A. Gerard, Liège, v (1) Mr R. Follachio, Peruwelz, and (2) Mr R. Leduc, alias Trebor, Valenciennes

2.3.44. In hearing cases concerning the securing of employment for foreign artistes by Belgian employment agencies charging fees which do not have the appropriate licence required under Belgian law, the tribunal de première instance de Tournai (Court of first instance of Tournai) asked the Court of Justice on 8 May for a preliminary ruling on whether the activities of such agencies have been liberalized by Directive 67/43/EEC concerning the attainment of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of certain activities of self-employed persons.^{1,2}

Case 112/78 — Mrs D. Kobor v Commission

2.3.45. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 8 May to annul the decision of the selection board for an open competition refusing to admit the applicant to the said competition.²

Case 113/78 — N.G.J. Schouten B.V., Giessen, v Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague

2.3.46. In connection with a case concerning the payment of the levy on imports of maize, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven (administrative court of last instance in matters of trade and industry) asked the Court of Justice on 10 May for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the concept of 'day of importation' in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 120/67 on the common organization of the market in cereals.^{3,4} *Case 114/78* — Firma Yoshida (Deutschland) GmbH, Mainhausen, v Industrie- und Handelskammer Kassel (Chamber of Industry and Trade in Kassel)

2.3.47. Acting in line with a Dutch court (Case 34/78),⁵ the Verwaltungsgericht Kassel (administrative court in Kassel) asked the Court of Justice on 11 May for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 2067/77 concerning the determination of the origin of slide fasteners.^{4,6}

Case 115/78 — J. Knoors, Dilsen (Belgium), v Staatssecretaris van Economische Zaken (Secretary of State for Economic Affairs), The Hague

2.3.48. In hearing a case concerning the setting up in Netherlands territory of an undertaking specializing in heating and plumbing installations by a Dutch national who had resided for more than 15 years in Belgium, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven asked the Court of Justice on 12 May for a preliminary ruling on whether the term 'beneficiaries' in Article 1(1) of Directive 64/427/EEC laying down detailed provisions concerning transitional measures in respect of activities of self-employed persons in manufacturing and processing industries falling within ISIC Major Groups 23-40 (industry and small-craft industries)⁷ must be interpreted as also covering persons who are nationals of the host State."

- Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.31. OJ L 242 of 21.9.1977.
- ⁷ OJ No 117 of 23.7.1964.

OJ L 10 of 19.1.1967.

² OJ C 133 of 7.6.1978.

³ OJ L 117 of 19.6.1967.

⁴ OJ C 138 of 13.6.1978.

Court of Justice

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Case 116/78 — A. Bellintani et al. (FALD: falsi agenti locali diplomati) v Commission

2.3.49 A number of Commission officials. who were former members of establishment staff at the Joint Research Centre in Ispra to whom the Commission offered contracts of employment in Category C, brought an action before the Court of Justice on 17 May for a declaration that the contract is illegal and must therefore be annulled and that the applicants should have been graded in Category B. They also questioned the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 2615/76 amending Regulation (EEC) No 259/68 as regards the conditions of employment of other servants of the European Communities.^{1,2}

Case 117/78 — W. Orlandi v Commission

2.3.50. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 19 May to annul the decision of a selection board for a competition rejecting his application on the ground that his certificates and diplomas do not conform to the required qualifications.²

Case 118/78 — C. Meijer BV v Department of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Commissioners of Customs and Excise

2.3.51. In hearing a case concerning the United Kingdom authorities' requirement of import licences for potatoes imported from another Member State, the High Court, Queen's Bench Division, Commercial Court, in London asked the Court of Justice on 19 May for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 60(2) of the Act of Accession must be interpreted as meaning that the United Kingdom is authorized to maintain after 31 December 1977 quantitative restrictions in respect of products which were not on the date of accession, and are still not, covered by a common organization of the market, to the

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extent necessary to ensure the maintenance of the national organization until the common organization is implemented.²

Case 119/78 — Distilleries Peureux S.A., Fougerolles, v Directeur des services fiscaux de la Haute-Saône et du Territoire de Belfort, Vésoul

2.3.52. In hearing an action concerning the distillation of oranges preserved in alcohol imported from Italy, the Tribunal de grande instance of Lure asked the Court of Justice on 19 May for a preliminary ruling on whether the prohibition in France of the distillation of all imported raw materials, with the exception of fresh fruit other than apples, pears and grapes, is compatible with Articles 10 and 37 of the EEC Treaty.³

Case 120/78 — Rewe Zentral AG, Cologne v Bundesmonopolverwaltung für Branntwein

2.3.53. In hearing a case concerning the refusal by the German alcohol monopoly authorities to authorize imports of Cassis de Dijon with an alcohol content of 15-20%, the Hessisches Finanzgericht (Finance Court of Hesse) asked the Court of Justice on 22 May for a preliminary ruling on whether the fixing of a minimum alcohol content-with the result that products from other Member States lacking that content cannot be put into free circulation in Germany-constitutes a measure having equivalent effect to a guantitative restriction on imports which is contrary to Article 30 of the EEC Treaty and whether such fixing of alcohol content constitutes discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed between nationals of Member

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OJ L 299 of 29.10.1976.

OJ C 138 of 13.6.1978. OJ C 147 of 22.6.1978. 2 3

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States, which is prohibited under Article 37 of the EEC Treaty.¹

Case 121/78 — G. Bardi v Azienda Agricola Paradiso SAS

2.3.54. After an agricultural undertaking had cancelled an order for maize intended for livestock because the Italian authorities had refused an import licence requested pursuant to Regulation (EEC)No 2902/77 fixing the quantity of young male bovine animals which may be imported on special terms in the first quarter of 1978,² the maize supplier brought an action before the Pretura di Cecina against the agricultural undertaking for breach of contract. The court in question asked the Court of Justice on 25 May for a preliminary ruling on whether national authorities have the power to introduce conditions which are more restrictive than those laid down in Community provisions and if so what criteria should be applied.¹

Case 122/78 — SA Buitoni, Saint-Maur v — Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (Fund for the guidance and stabilization of agricultural markets)

2.3.55. In hearing a case concerning the discharge of the security lodged as a guarantee for import licences for tomato concentrates, the Tribunal Administratif de Paris (Administrative Court of Paris) asked the Court of Justice on 25 May for a preliminary ruling on the validity and interpretation of Article 3 of Regulation 499/76 amending Regulation (EEC) 139/75 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.1,3

Case 123/78 — Commission v Kingdom of Belgium

2.3.56. 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 75/324/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers,⁴ has failed to fulfil its obligations under that directive.¹

Case 124/78 — H. List v Commission

2.3.57. A Commission official brought an action against the Commission on 29 May to annul several decisions taken in his regard by his superiors, in particular those relieving him of certain duties and transferring him to another department.¹

Case 125/78 — Geselschaft für musikalische Aufführungs- und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte (GEMA), Münich v Commission

2.3.58. GEMA, a firm exploiting copyrights in works of music, brought an action before the Court of Justice on 31 May 1978 against the Commission on account of the latter's failure to act on its complaint concerning the misuse of the dominant position of Radio Luxembourg and two companies under its control in the field of publishing works of music.1

¹ OJ C 147 of 22.6.1978. ² OJ L 338 of 28.12.1977.

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OJ L 59 of 6.3.1976.

OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

Court of Justice

Judgments

Joined Cases 83 and 94/76, 4, 15 and 40/77 - Baverische HNL Vermehrungsbetriebe GmbH & Co. KG, Gut Heinrichsruh, Post Langenbach, et al v (1) Council and (2) Commission

2.3.59. In 1976 and 1977 certain German firms brought actions for damages before the Court of justice for the loss which they claimed to have suffered as a result of the application of Regulation (EEC) No 563/76 on the compulsory purchase of skimmedmilk powder held by intervention agencies for use in feedingstuffs,1 which allegedly led to an increase in their feedingstuffs costs. The applicants invoked not only failure to comply with the objectives set out in Article 39 of the EEC Treaty, but also infringement of fundamental rights (among others the principle of proportionality and free trade).² The Court dismissed these applications by its Judgment of 25 May 1978.³

Case 25/77 — Commission official v Commission

2.3.60. On 22 February 1977 a Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice to annul a vacancy notice for a B1 post and the appointment of another official to that post.⁴ The Court dismissed this action as unfounded by its Judgment of 11 May 1978.⁵

Case 33/77 — Kommanditgesellschaft in Firma A. Topfer & Co. Hamburg v Commission⁶

Case 39/77 — Firma Aktien-Zuckerfabrik Munzel-Holtensen, Barsinghaussen v Commission

2.3.61. Two German firms specializing in manufacturing and trading in sugar brought an action against the Commission on 5 April 1977 for the annulment of Regulation (EEC) No 101/776 in so far as it introduces monetary compensatory amounts for C quota sugar in respect of which no intervention measures have been laid down under the common organization of the market and a claim for damages in respect of the losses which the firms claim to have suffered as a result of the application of this Regulation.^{7,8} The Court ordered these cases to be removed from the register by Order of 23 May 1978.⁵

Case 34/77 - Commission official v Commission

former Commission official 2.3.62. A brought an action before the Court of Justice on 23 March 1977 to annul the Commission Decision of 21 July 1976 withdrawing his post of Director and retiring him pursuant to Article 50 of the Staff Regulations.⁹

By its Judgment of 11 May 1978, the Court annulled the Commission's decision.⁵

Case 97/77 — Büssing Automobilwerke Aktiengesellschaft, now Büssing Automobilwerke GmbH, Brunswick v SA Automobiles Miesse, Brussels

2.3.63. The Belgian Cour de cassation asked the Court of Justice on 29 July 1977 to give a preliminary ruling on a series of questions on whether an agreement concluded prior to the implementation of Arti-

- Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2469, etc.
- 3 OJ C 138 of 13.6.1978.
- Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.3.38.
- OJ C 133 of 7.6.1978. OJ L 17 of 20.1.1977.
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- Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.51. 8
- Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.47. 9 Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.52.

OJ L 67 of 15.3.1976.

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cle 85 of the EEC Treaty by Regulation No 17,1 which was duly notified to the Commission pursuant to that Regulation, but in respect of which the Commission has not made a declaration under Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty, must be regarded as being valid and as having to be given full effect so long as the Commission has not made a declaration.²

Since the parties to the dispute had reached an agreement, the Belgian Cour de cassation withdrew its request for a preliminary ruling and the Court of Justice ordered the case to be removed from the register by Order of 10 May 1978.

Case 102/77 — (1) Hoffman-La Roche & Co. Ag, Basle; (2) Hoffman-La Roche Aktiengesellschaft, Grenzach-Wyhlen v Centrafarm Vertriebsgesellschaft pharmazeutischer Erzeugnisse mbH, Bentheim

2.3.64. Following Case 107/76³ in which the Karlsruhe Oberlandesgericht (Higher Regional Court of Karlsruhe) had asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on a number of questions concerning trademark rights and in which the Court confined itself to interpreting Article 177 of the EEC Treaty, the Freiburg Landgericht (Regional Court) in turn referred the same questions to the Court of Justice on 2 August 1977, namely, whether the fact that the proprietor of a trade-mark right in two Member States relies on that right to prevent a parallel importer from buying his products in one State, altering the volume contained in individual packagings, and selling them in the other Member State under the same trade-mark is compatible with Article 36 of the EEC Treaty or whether it is an abuse of a dominant position, contrary to Article 86 of the EEC Treaty, where the proprietor of the trademark resists the change in packaging in order to preserve the price difference between the two countries.4

By its Judgment of 22 May the Court replied in the affirmative to the first question, at the same time stating in what circumstances such resistance nevertheless constitutes a disguised restriction on trade between Member States. The Court further added that, in so far as the exercise of the trade-mark right is lawful in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 of the EEC Treaty, such exercise is not contrary to Article 86 of the EEC Treaty on the sole ground that it is the act of an undertaking which holds a dominant position on the market if the trade-mark right has not been used as an instrument for the improper exploitation of such a position.⁵

Case 108/77 — Kommanditgesellschaft in Firma H.O. Wagner GmbH, Agrarhandel, Bad Homburg v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

2.3.65. In the course of proceedings concerning the calculation of the export refund on sugar exported to third countries, the Hamburg Finance Court submitted a reference to the Court of Justice, on 8 September 1977, for a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of Article 4(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1380/75 laying down detailed rules for the application of monetary compensatory amounts,6 namely whether a refund determined individually for each exporter in national currency, on the basis of an invitation to tender, must be multiplied by the monetary coefficient fixed by the Commission for refunds expressed in units of account and derived from the percentage used to calculate the monetary compensation.7 The question was also asked, depending on the Court's answer, whether the provision was valid.

OJ 13 of 21.2.1962.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.60. 1

Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2442. Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.65.

⁵ OJ C 138 of 13.6.1978.

⁶ OJ L 139 of 30.5.1975.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.31.

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By its Judgment of 24 May, the Court replied in the negative to the first question and held that no factor had been disclosed of such a kind as to affect the validity of the provision in question.¹

Case 112/77 — Kommanditgesellschaft in Firma A. Töpfer & Co, Hamburg v Commission

2.3.66. A German firm specializing in the sugar trade brought an action before the Court of Justice on 15 September 1977 for a declaration Regulation that (EEC) No 1583/77 amending Regulation (EEC) No 937/77 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 878/77 on the exchange rates to be applied in agriculture² is invalid in so far as it reduces the amount of compensation granted in Germany for sugar exported under certain tendering arrangements. In the alternative the applicant claimed damages in respect of the loss it claimed to have suffered as a result of the application of that Regulation to exports for which it possessed licences prior to the date of entry into force of the new exchange rate, but which were not carried out until after that date.³

The Court dismissed this action as unfounded by its Judgment of 3 May.⁴

Case 131/77 — Milac, Gross- und Aussenhandel A Nöll, Wadersloh v Hauptzollamt Saarbrücken

2.3.67. In hearing an action concerning the levying by the German customs authorities of monetary compensatory amounts on imports of whey powder, the Finanzgericht (Finance Court) of the Saarland asked the Court of Justice on 28 October 1977 for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 539/75 fixing the monetary compensatory amounts and certain rates necessary for their application.^{5,6}

By its judgment of 3 May, the Court ruled that Article 1 of the Regulation is invalid in so far as it fixes monetary compensatory amounts for trade in powdered whey.⁴

Case 132/77 — Société pour l'Exportation des Sucres SA, Antwerp v Commission

2.3.68. A Belgian firm specializing in trade in sugar brought an action before the Court of Justice on 31 October 1977 to annul the decision taken by the Commission, on examining the proposed exemptions from monetary compensatory amounts notified by the French Government, to exclude from the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1608/74 ('equity' regulation)⁷ contracts concluded on a date when the system of monetary compensatory amounts was in force in France. In addition the firm requested compensation for loss suffered.⁸

By its Judgment of 10 May, the Court dismissed the action as inadmissible.⁹

Case 136/77 — Firma A. Racke, Bingen/Rhein v Hauptzollamt Mainz

2.3.69. In a dispute concerning the levying of monetary compensatory amounts on German imports of Yugoslav wines, the Rheinland-Pfalz Finance Court asked the Court of Justice on 8 November 1977 for a prliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 722/75¹⁰ in so far as it does not abolish monetary compensatory amounts in respect

- ' OJ C 138 of 13.6.1978.
- ² OJ L 175 of 15.7.1977.
- Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.35.
- ⁴ OJ C 126 of 31.5.1978.
- ⁵ OJ L 57 of 3.3.1975.
- ⁶ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.49.
- ⁷ OJ L 170 of 27.6.1974.
- ⁸ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.50.
- OJ C 133 of 7.6.1978.
 OJ L 71 of 20.3.1975.

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of imports of such wines. The Finance Court also raised the question of whether there was sufficient justification for this Regulation.¹

By its Judgment of 25 May, the Court of Justice ruled that consideration of the questions raised had revealed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of the abovementioned Regulation or of Regulation (EEC) No 2021/75.2,3

Case 141/77 --- (1) SA Desbief & Wiart, Paris; (2) Société pour l'exportation des sucres, Antwerp v Administration des douanes francaises, Dunkirk

2.3.70. Following the action taken by other national court,⁴ the Court of first instance of Dunkirk asked the Court of Justice on 17 November 1977 for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 101/77⁵ fixing monetary compensatory amounts on exports of quota C white sugar to third countries in respect of which customs export formalities have been completed in a Member State other than that in which the export licence was issued.6

The Court, by Order of 23 May, removed the case from the register.3

Case 92/78 R — SpA Simmenthal, Aprilia v Commission

2.3.71. The plaintiff, in an action to annul Decision 78/258/EEC⁷ fixing minimum selling prices for frozen beef, applied to the Court of Justice for an interim measure ordering the Commission to suspend operation of the decision complained of.

The Court dismissed the application by Order of 22 May.⁸

Economic and Social Committee

Twentieth anniversary

2.3.71. The Economic and Social Committee held a formal session at the Palais des Congrès in Brussels on 30 May to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its creation.

In his speech, the Committee Chairman, Mr de Ferranti, said that the political democracy and freedom won through the ballot box was the major bulwark of our society, but that the modern world also demands social and economic democracy. He added that the 144 members of the Committee attending in their personal capacities could not represent economic and social forces without the support given them by the organizations in the Community and in the Member States. 'Our job as Counsellors is to bring people together and establish those personal relationships which is the only way to ensure that there is a two-way flow of communication between you and Brussels.'

On behalf of the Council, Mr Auken recalled how the Community had changed, on account both of the broadening of its activities to new fields such as the environment, education and energy and of its responsibility as regards major world problems such as inflation and unemployment. The same applied to the Committee's work. The Council's greater use of the optional consultation

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Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.29. 2

OJ L 205 of 4.8.1975.

OJ C 138 of 13.6.1978.

⁴ Case 96/77, Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.59. Case 128/77, Bull. ÉC 10-1977, point 2.3.46.

OJ L 17 of 20.1.1977. Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.33. OJ L 69 of 11.3.1978. 6

Bull. 4-1978, point 2.3.34.

procedure and the recognition of the Committee's right to issue Opinions on its own initiative had been contributory factors. The Committee therefore now possessed all the instruments needed to fulfil its task.

Speaking for the Commission, Vice-President Vredeling stressed the growing importance of the Committee's role over the years. Its Opinions had often been of great value to the Commission and their significance had increased in step with the prominence of social issues in Community life.

Mr Yeats, Vice-President of the European Parliament, recalled the links which had been forged over the years between the two institutions on account of their complementary roles. The Committee provided a platform for leaders from the economic and social sphere who were directly interested in the formulation of common policies; its resultant specialist consultative function was complementary to the generalist supervisory and consultative functions of Parliament.

159th plenary session

2.3.73. The 159th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 31 May and 1 June. Mr Basil de Ferranti, the Committee Chairman, was in the chair.

Opinions

Reorganization of the shipbuilding industry

2.3.74. The Committee adopted unanimously, with one abstention, its Opinion on the Commission's communication.¹ The Committee notes that the shipbuilding industry throughout the world is suffering from a structural and cyclical crisis due to an imbalance between supply and demand on the new building market. While it agrees with the analysis of the causes of the crisis, the Committee would have liked the Commission to have stressed the role played by Japan in the development of the present overcapacity. Whereas Community yards have increased their production capacity only to a very small degree, Japanese shipbuilders have pursued a policy of expansion.

The Committee thinks that the Commission's estimate of the demand for new vessels from Community shipyards in the early 1980s (2.4 million cgrt),² may be too optimistic and that it would be unwise to use this figure in fixing a target for new building capacity in the Community.

The Committee makes the following suggestions for rationalization of the industry:

— in view of the strategic and economic importance of the shipbuilding industry, the Community should endeavour to maintain capacity at a level corresponding to the volume of its trade by sea, so as to ensure the Community's security of supplies of essential imports and maintain revenue from shipping as a substantial positive item in the balance of payments;

Community policy must aim at promoting the production of high-technology vessels (in which the Community shipbuilding industry is already largely specialized) which can also be sold to non-member countries. The objective should be to achieve the greatest possible balance in trade in new tonnage. To this end, support should be provided for technological research on design and improvemnt of construction methods;

— exports of technology should follow common rules applying to the entire Community shipbuilding industry.

¹ Supplement 7/77 — Bull. EC and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 1.3.6 to 1.3.8.

² Compensated gross registered tonnage.

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The Committee also considers that a shipbuilding policy should have regard to a broader Community shipping policy.

The Community should act promptly on the Commission's recommendation to bar vessels which do not comply with international standards on safety and living and working conditions of crews.

With regard to the serious social problems caused by the present shipbuilding crisis, the Committee considers that Community instruments such as the Regional Fund and the Social Fund do not at present have sufficient resources for effective action on the scale required. Where reductions in the labour force are inevitable, the Committee would like to see priority given to redeploying workers in other industries, not simply making them redundant. Development of other industries which can absorb such manpower should consequently be encouraged. World economic recovery would of course greatly facilitate this.

Social security of self-employed migrants

2.3.75. In an Opinion adopted by a large majority with three abstentions, the Committee adopted the Commission's proposals.¹ However, it regretted that it had taken a long time to act on the guidelines in the social action programme.

The Committee points out that it has made repeated calls in the past for the extension of social security to self-employed persons and their families moving within the Community. It makes a number of general and specific comments on the following:

- the usefulness of consolidating the numerous texts dealing with the social security of migrant workers;

- the need for the implementing regulation and its annexes to be finalized quickly; - the abolition of unjustified discrimination with regard to the persons covered;

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— the difficulties likely to stem from the fact that special schemes in some Member States are excluded from the proposed Regulation's scope;

— the advisability of reconsidering cases where Community provisions on employed persons are not to be extended to the selfemployed.

The Committee's Opinion concludes with a statement that the time has now come to take a bold stand and gradually adopt a series of concrete measures to align national laws, within the meaning and in the spirit of Articles 117 and 118 of the Treaty.

Illegal migration and illegal employment²

2.3.76. In this unanimous Opinion, the Committee notes with pleasure that the Commission's new draft Directive takes account of most of its comments on the original proposal.³ It points in particular to the improvements on safeguarding illegal migrants' employment-related rights, employers' fulfilment of obligations, the cooperation of the various socio-economic interest groups involved and the information services in the migrants' home countries.

The Committee also reiterates some of its earlier calls for Community-level harmonization of penalties, protection of political refugees and the prosecution of manpower traffickers throughout the Community.

³ Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2219.

¹ OJ C 14 of 18.1.1978; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.75.

² OJ C 97 of 22.4.1978; Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.36.

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Part-time work

2.3.77. In its Opinion, which was adopted unanimously except for one abstention, the Committee stresses that part-time work cannot be considered a substitute for an expansion of employment. It should basically be regarded as a way of meeting the needs and aspirations of certain types of workers. Possible expansion of part-time working presupposes an improvement in the position of parttime workers; it is merely one type of worksharing and must not operate to the detriment of full-time employment.

In appraising part-time working, the Committee lays down the following requirements:

- part-time work must be voluntary;

- it must not lead to excessive costs for companies or society at large;

- part-time workers must receive protection comparable to that enjoyed by full-time workers;

— steps must be taken to ensure that parttime work does not lose its true function and have a disruptive impact on the labour market and social security.

The Committee finds that, provided the above conditions and in particular the requisite improvement in the legal status of parttimers are met, steps should be taken (with respect to both employers and workers) to encourage part-time working.

Seventh VAT Directive

2.3.78. In its conclusion to this opinion adopted with 28 votes in favour, 16 against and 28 abstentions, the Committee is highly critical of the proposal for a Directive concerning the common system of value added tax to be applied to works of art, collectors' items, antique and used goods.¹ It rejects the

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proposal as it stands and calls on the Commission and the Council to abide by the existing general rules on VAT.

Eighth VAT Directive

2.3.71. This Opinion was adopted by 38 votes in favour and 19 abstentions; it endorses the Commission's proposal concerning arrangements for the refund of value added tax to taxable persons not established in the territory of the country.¹ The Committee sees the Directive as a transitional measure in the interests of fiscal justice pending implementation of the principle of abolition of tax frontiers within the Community. Its only specific observation concerns the second paragraph of Article 7; it questions the setting of minimum sums of 25 and 50 EUC for which refunds may be claimed in a threemonth or twelve-month period respectively.

Solvents

2.3.80. The Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations² was unanimously adopted with two abstentions. However, it draws attention to the fact that the 1967 basic Directive on dangerous substances³ and the Directive on solvents⁴ have been properly incorporated into national rules by only two Member States. The Committee urges the Commission to ensure that all the Member States do in fact incorporate these Directives into their national law and really do implement them. It asks the Commission to pay special attention to warning the public of the toxic nature of certain solvents, by the

- ³ OJ 196 of 16.8.1967.
- 4 OJ L 189 of 11.7.1973.

¹ OJ C 26 of 1.2.1978; Bull. EC 12-1977, points 2.1.65 and 2.1.66.

² OJ C 25 of 31.1.1978; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.10.

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addition of dyes, by the provision of selfadhesive labels or by other appropriate methods. The Committee also calls on the Commission to take a fresh look at the possibility of mandatory first aid instructions on the labels of toxic products.

State-trading countries in liner shipping

2.3.81. This Opinion was adopted by a large majority with two abstentions.¹ The Committee is gratified to see that the Commission proposal is based to a very large extent on the Committee's preliminary work in this field.

Marine pollution

2.3.82. In its unanimously adopted opinion on the memorandum on marine pollution arising from the carriage of oil (Amoco-Cadiz),² the Committee urges that appropriate Community measures be introduced as fast as possible. It will give its Opinion on the individual proposals made by the Commission at a later date.

Veterinary sector

2.3.83. The Committee unanimously approved the Commission's proposed programme of work in veterinary, zootechnical and animal protection spheres. It notes that the Commission should give priority to carrying out and administering the Directives already adopted by the Council and that the financial measures needed to put the programme into effect, submitted well behind time, should be implemented as soon as possible.

Line Conference Code

In its unanimously-adopted Opinion the Committee feels that the Commission proposal concerning accession to the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences³ raises a certain number of problems such as:

- ratification procedure and reservation (Articles 1 and 2 and Annex I);

 Commission negotiations with the OECD Members States (Articles 5 and 6);

- adoption of a Regulation on the application of EEC competition rules to liner conference agreements;

- review conference (Articles 7 and 8).

The Committee considers that Member States should ratify or accede to the Code of Conduct, but shares the Commission's view that a reservation should be entered regarding the term 'national shipping line', since the definition laid down by the United Nations is not in keeping with the EEC Treaty. After thorough study of the matter, the Committee suggests that the Commission should give an even clearer definition that will preclude any doubt about the meaning of 'national shipping line'.

The Committee believes that ratification of the Code by the Community should not be made conditional upon the outcome of negotiations on this matter at the OECD. Before the review conference meets, the Commission should study the question of unfair competition from vessels not subject to the Code of Conduct and should work out ideas for possible solutions.

Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.86. Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.13. OJ C 35 of 11.2.1978, Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.160. 3

Normalization of railway accounts

2.3.85. The Committee's unanimous Opinion fundamentally endorses the Commission proposal.¹ It considers that the normalization of railway accounts is an important component of the common transport policy.¹ It is designed to off-set extraneous burdens imposed on and benefits granted to railways and thus abolish distortions of competition on the transport market. Also, the clear demarcation of extraneous burdens and the relevant normalization of accounts will make for greater transparency of the actual operating and business result of railway undertakings. Such transparency is essential to ensure that the correct transport policy decisions are taken. Decisions in this sphere affect the general public and all economic operators involved in the transport market.

Electrical equipment for use in an explosive atmosphere

2.3.86. The Committee unanimously adopted the Opinion on this proposal for a Directive.² It is pleased that it provides for aligned standards, but since use of the equipment in question may pose safety hazards, proposes total harmonization in this field. It asks that before the Commission proposes the changes which it deems necessary, it should consult the professional bodies concerned, whether they be representatives of manufacturers, or of consumers, or of standards institutes.

Hot-water heaters

2.3.87. The Committee endorsed the proposal for a Directive in so far as it seeks to create a common market in hot-water meters³ which are being more and more widely used, especially as a means of saving energy and sharing out costs more fairly between users. It notes that in contrast to the coldwater Directive the Commission introduces a class '0' meter and new performance figures for other classes. Where meters are to be used specifically for measuring hot-water consumption, they have to be at least as accurate as cold-water meters.

Accordingly, bearing in mind the technical advances made since work began on the Directive and the high unit cost of hot water, it is in the consumer's interest that harmonization should keep pace with technical progress. The Committee therefore urges the Commission to take a fresh look at the various classes proposed, in the light of consumer interests. Finally, the Committee goes along with the generally held view that total harmonization is desirable.

Atmospheric pollution

2.3.88. In this unanimous Opinion the Committee congratulates the Commission on its proposal for concerted action on physicochemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants.⁴ It also welcomes the proposal to involve non-member States in research, for their contribution will undoubtedly help towards progress in this sector.

It is proposed that the research action run over four years, but the Committee fears that this may not be long enough in view of the complexity and scale of the programme. The measures taken by the Member States . and the Commission should if possible yield concrete results (even if these are incomplete) during the programme's lifespan. The Committee is anxious that the Community action

¹ OJ C 307 of 21.12.1977; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.156.

² OJ C 4 of 6.1.1978; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.11.

³ OJ C 283 of 24.11.1977; Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.9.

OJ C 55 of 4.3.1978; Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.64.

European Investment Bank

European Investment Bank

receive adequate funds for a successful outcome.

Micropollutants

2.3.89. In this unanimous Opinion the Committee also welcomes the Commission proposal for concerted action in the field of analysis of organic micropollutants in water.¹ It hopes that the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on programme management will be fully implemented at the conclusion of the programme and thinks that priority should be given to the problem of determining those substances which even in small quantities may be harmful to health. Although the health aspect is not included in the programme, the Section hopes that note will be taken of this important aspect which is receiving wide attention in public opinion.

European Investment Bank

Loans raised

2.3.90. The European Investment Bank has concluded a guarantee agreement for public placement of a HFL 125 million (45.89 million EUC) bond issue on the Netherlands market with a banking syndicate headed by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV and Algemene Bank Nederland NV. The bonds carry a coupon of 7.25%, payable annually, and have a maximum life of fifteen years. They are redeemable at par in ten annual instalments as from 1 July 1984. They were offered for subscription until 23 May at par.

The EIB has the option of redeeming in advance one or more instalments, or the entire issue, on 1 July of each of the years 1988 to 1992 inclusive at a premium of 103%. Application has been made to list the issue on the

Amsterdam stock exchange. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the Bank for its ordinary lending operations.

2.3.91. The Bank has signed a contract in Turin for a USD60 million bond issue on the international market, for the most part to be placed in Italy. The issue was underwritten by a banking syndicate headed by Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino. Carrying a coupon of 8.375%, payable annually, and with a maximum life of eight years, the bonds were offered at an issue price of 99.75%. The yield, calculated on the total lifetime, is 8.42%.

The issue is redeemable at par at term. However, the contract includes a purchase fund clause enabling bonds to be bought back at prices not exceeding par at any time during the life of the issue. In addition, from 1982 onwards the EIB has the option of redeeming in advance, at a declining premium, all or part of the bonds in circulation. Application has been made to list the issue on the Luxembourg stock exchange. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the Bank to help to finance its ordinary lending operations.

Loans granted

Italy

2.3.92. A loan to the equivalent of LIT 15 000 million (14 million EUC) has been granted by the European Investment Bank to help to finance modernization of part of the Dalmine SpA (Finsider group) steelworks at Dalmine, Bergamo; the term is eight years, the interest rate 7.2%. The operation mainly concerns building a new mill for production of seamless tubes, which will replace obsolete

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¹ OJ C 54 of 3.3.1978; Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.64.

European Investment Bank

Financing Community activities

production units. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at around LIT150 000 million, towards which the EIB granted a loan of LIT13 000 million in July 1976.

The investment forms part of a much wider plan to restructure and modernize the Dalmine steelworks to raise productivity and improve product quality. This is of key importance to the Bergamo region as the works provide about 6 500 jobs and a further 3 000 are closely dependent upon them.

Denmark

2.3.93. The European Investment Bank has lent the equivalent of DKR 15.5 million (about 2.2 million EUC) to cover half the cost of port development and extension of the carferry terminal at Rønne on the Island of Bornholm.

The works will enable two new car-ferries to berth at the port, taking over from older, smaller vessels which currently operate the regular services between the island and Copenhagen (180 km), Ystad (Sweden) and Travemünde (Germany). Shore facilities will be enlarged to cope with a greater number of vehicles and passengers.

The project should help tourism which accounts for a large proportion of activities on the island and represents a substantial source of income. It should also benefit road transport by improving the flow of goods between the island and the rest of Denmark. With this loan, made available to the Commune of Rønne for fifteen years at a rate of interest of 8%, the EIB has provided funds totalling about DKR660 million for projects in Denmark since 1973, most of which have been situated in development areas.

Financing Community activities

Budget

General Budget

Preliminary Draft Budget for 1979

2.3.94. The Preliminary Draft Budget for 1979, which was adopted by the Commission on 24 May, stands at 14 667 046 885 EUC in total appropriations for commitments and 13 859 319 840 EUC in total appropriations for payments. This represents an overall increase of 1 964 112 801 EUC (15.46%) in total appropriations for commitments and 1 496 665 248 EUC (12.11%) in total appropriations for payments over the 1978 Budget.¹

The following tables 4 and 5 give a synopsis of the appropriations for each Institution.

2.3.95. The General Introduction to the Preliminary Draft Budget for 1979—sent to the Budgetary Authority by the Commission on 15 June—is in three main sections:

(a) a policy introduction to the Budget: a broad presentation of Commission expenditure, followed by a summary of the policy guidelines and sectoral priorities of the Preliminary Draft Budget and an analysis of all the intervention and policy sectors. Three subsections discuss, respectively, the relationship between the General Budget and the ECSC Budget, revenue, and borrowing and lending operations, which have a completely new budgetary presentation;

¹ Including the Second Supplementary Budget for 1978.

Table 4 — Total appropriations for commitments 1

Institution	1978 appropriati	ons	Preliminary Draft Bud	Increase		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	in 1979 over 1978	
Parliament ²	100 424 612	0.79	111 089 905	0.76	+ 10.62	
Council ²	97 117 702	0.76	104 942 900	0.72	+ 8.06	
Commission	12 478 076 795	98.23	14 414 984 575	98.28	+15.52	
Court of Justice	17 332 920	0.14	21 267 200	0.14	+ 22.70	
Court of Auditors	9 982 055	0.08	14 762 305	0.10	+ 47.89	
• Tota	12 702 934 084	100.00	14 667 046 885	100.00	+ 15.46	

¹ Total appropriations for commitments are the sum of the appropriations for commitment in the differentiated appropriations (appropriations for which a distinction is made between appropriations for commitment and appropriations for payment) plus the sum of the non-differentiated appropriations. ² These figures may be revised.

Institution	1978 appropriations		Preliminary Draft Bud	Increase	
	Amount	%	Amount	%.	in 1979 over 1978
Parliament ²	100 424 612	0.81	111 089 905	0.80	+ 10.62
Council ²	97 117 702	0.79	104 942 900	0.76	+ 8.06
Commission	12 137 797 303	98.18	13 607 257 530	98.18	+12.11
Court of Justice	17 332 920	0.14	21 267 200	0.15	+ 22.70
Court of Auditors	9 982 055	0.08	14 762 305	0.11	+ 47.89
Total	12 362 654 592	100.00	13 859 319 840	100.00	+12.11

¹ Total appropriations for payments are the sum of the appropriations for payment in the differentiated appropriations plus the sum of the non-differentiated appropriations.

² These figures may be revised.

(b) a description of the legal and budgetary innovations, of which the most important are the inclusion of borrowing and lending operations in the Budget, the expression of EAGGF Guarantee appropriations in EUC instead of 'green' units of account,¹ and the new presentation of Chapter 33, Research and investment expenditure;

(c) a series of charts and tables giving a ready picture of the figures of the Preliminary Draft Budget for 1979 compared with that of the 1978 Budget.

The triennial estimates

2.3.96. With the preliminary draft budget for 1979 the Commission sent the budgetary authorities its triennial estimates for 1979, 1980 and 1981. These estimates have been

Points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3.

Table 6 — Community expenditure by sector

1978 1979 Changes Total appropriations for commitments Col. 3:col 1 Total appropriations for payments Col. 4:col. 2 Sector Total Total Total Total % % appropriations for payments % % appropriations vropriations appropriations for commitments ommitments for payments Amount % Amounts % 3 5 1 3 4 6 . COMMISSION . . Intervention appropriations +1 095 675 300 Agriculture 9 181 958 700 72.28 9 131 958 700 73.87 277 634 000 70.07 10 069 824 000 72.66 +11.93+ 937 865 300 +10.27592 653 000 559 107 000 382 302 000 748 182 000 + 289 649 000 Social 4.67 4.52 6.02 5.40 +48.87+ 189 075 000 +33.82. . 581 000 000 4.57 525 000 000 4.25 520 000 000 4.23 390 000 000 2.81 39 000 000 + 6.71- 135 000 000 -25.71 Regional + 3.93 318 269 795 2.51 295 336 303 2.39 576 762 375 516 265 330 3.73 + 258 492 580 +81.22+ 220 929 027 Research, energy, industry, transport +74.81558 742 000 380 942 000 3.08 705 233 900 4.81 564 933 900 4.08 + 146 491 900 +26.22 + 183 991 900 +48.304.40 Development cooperation ken entry Miscellaneous token entry _ token entry _ token entry _ ____ ____ 361 932 275 89.06 12 289 205 230 88.67 11 232 623 495 88.43 10 892 344 003 88.11 +1829308780+16.29+1 396 861 227 +12.82Administrative appropriations Staff 387 433 000 3.05 387 433 000 3.13 417 926 300 2.85 417 926 300 3.02 30 493 300 + 7.87 30 493 300 + 7.87 + + 121 140 500 105 594 200 105 594 200 0.85 0.83 121 140 500 0.87 15 546 300 0.83 +14.7215 546 300 +14.72Administration + +13 018 000 0.11 12 010 500 0.08 12 010 500 0.09 1 007 500 - 7.70 1 007 500 Information 13 018 000 0.10 - 7.70 --0.33 0.35 44 808 100 0.36 48 015 000 48 015 000 0.35 3 206 900 + 7.16 Aids and subsidies 44 808 100 + + 3 206 900 + 7.16599 092 300 4.34 550 853 300 4.46 4.08 599 092 300 + 48 239 000 550 853 300 4.32 + 8.76 + 48 239 000 + 8.76 Reserve 50 000 000 0.34 15 000 000 0.11 50 000 000 15 000 000 Chapter 100 + _ + _ 5 000 000 5 000 000 0.04 5 000 000 0.04 0.03 5 000 000 0.04 Chapter 101 _ _ Chapter 102 10 000 000 0.07 10 000 000 0.07 10 000 000 10 000 000 + ____ _ +-Repayment of 10% of own 588 960 000 4.70 4.97 resources to Member States 689 600 000 5.43 689 600 000 5.58 688 960 000 640 000 - 0.09 640 000 - 0.09 --------. . 114 984 575 **Commission Total** 12 478 076 795 98.23 12 137 797 303 98.18 98.28 13 607 257 530 98.18 +1 936 907 780 +15.52+1 469 460 227 +12.11. OTHER INSTITUTIONS 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 +12.10+ 27 205 021 100.— 567 046 885 100.---13 859 319 840 Grand total 12 702 934 084 100.— 12 362 654 592 100.— +1964112801 +15.46+1 496 665 248 +12.11•

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(in EAU)

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Financing Community activities

given greater political weight then in the past.

First, they are based to a considerable extent on the general orientation submitted to the budgetary authority in April in its 'Overall assessment of the Community's budgetary problems'.¹

Second, as they reflect the financial consequences both of existing regulations and decisions and of proposals already before the Council or in the pipeline, they offer a political option between two hypotheses.

The first hypothesis assumes that there are a number of unknown factors but that at any rate EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure will continue to rise on the trend observed since 1973. It is further assumed that social, regional, energy and development expenditure will also swell considerably.

The second hypothesis assumes that the Community does not allow unknown factors, but brings EAGGF expenditure under control while operating a dynamic policy of increasing its activities in other areas (social, regional, energy and development).

The triennial estimates 1979-1980-1981 confirm the forecast made in connection with own resources² that by the beginning of the 1980s the room for manoeuvre given by the 1% VAT rate will be fully taken up.

Revenue in the 1979 Budget will accrue as follows:

Table 7

Source of revenue		1978	1979	% change	
(1) Agricultural levies		1 686.1	1 706.0	·+ 1.2%	
(2)-Sugar/isoglucose levies		376.9	438.1	+16.2%	
(3) Customs duties		4 833.0	4 745.5	- 1.8%	
(4) GNP financial contributions		5 330.8			
(5) 0.75% of VAT	.		6 811.2		
(6) Miscellaneous revenue	-	135.9	158.5	+16.6%	
i -	Total	12 362.7	13 859.3	+12.1%	

Third Supplementary Budget for 1978

2.3.97. On 28 April the Commission sent the Preliminary Draft Third Supplementary Budget for 1978 to the Budgetary Authority. The main purpose of this Preliminary Draft is the creation of 26 permanent posts for a language service within the Court of Auditors; it also provides for the creation of six other permanent posts and the abolition of three temporary posts. The posts requested will not, however, necessitate additional appropriations in 1978, as the relevant expenditure (817 550 EUC) can be covered by appropriations from Chapter 101, Contingency reserve. The draft Supplementary Budget was adopted by the Council without change on 8 May and finally adopted by Parliament on 11 May.³

Bull. EC 2-1978, points 2.3.4 to 2.3.7.

² Point 2.3.99.

³ OJ L 162 of 19.6.1978.

Financing Community

Table 8 — Own resources and other revenue

An	to	Estimates of revenue necessary to cover the appropriations honzed for the financial year 1977 Revenue necessary to cover chargeable to the financial under Article 17 of Regu			cial year 1	ial year 1977		
	m u.a.	m u.a.	%	% :	m u.a.	m u.a.	%	%
Own resources ·		6 295.1		65.7		5 705.7		67.3
- Customs duties	4 734.4		49.4		3 927.2		46.3	,
- Agricultural levies	1 328.7		13.9		1 576.1		18.6	
- Other levies	232.0		2.4		202.4		2.4	:
Contributions from the Member								•
States		3 148.9		32.9		2 494.5		29.4
Other contributions		9.1		0.1		8.7		0.1
Miscellaneous revenue		92.0		1.0		233.8		2.8
Surplus revenue carried over from						.		
the previous year		39.1		0.4		40.5		0.5
Total		9 584.2		100.0		8 483.2		100.0

Revenue and expenditure account for 1977

2.3.98. Pursuant to the Financial Regulation applicable to the General Budget of the European Communities, the Commission drew up on 31 May the revenue and expenditure account, the balance sheet and the analysis of the Communities' financial management for 1977. The expenditure and revenue account comprises the revenue and expenditure shown in Tables 8 to 10.

Own resources

Creation of new own resources

2.3.99. As it stated in its Communication (comprehensive_review_of_the_Community's_____ Budget problems¹) to the joint Council meeting of 3 April on Foreign Affairs and Finance, the Commission will present to the Council a report on the creation of new own resources (customs duties, agricultural levies and up to 1% of VAT) will not meet the expansion of Community activities once the percentage of the VAT assessment base reaches 1%. There is still room for manoeuvre, as the VAT rate is 0.65% at the moment (0.75% in the Preliminary Draft Budget for 1979), but this may be whittled away by the early 1980s, whence the need to create new own resources. Solutions are being looked at by the Commission, which will send its conclusions to the Budgetary Authority once it has completed its study.

resources for the Communities. Present own

Article 131 of the Act of Accession

2.3.100. On 6 December 1977 the European Council gave a ruling on the interpretation of Article 131 of the Act of Accession² with regard to the limiting of the in-

¹ Bull. EC 2-1978, points 2.3.4 to 2.3.7. ² Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.3.116.

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(million u.a.)

Table 9 — Trend and utilization of total appropriations for commitments for 1977

Percentage of Appropriations to be appropriations First and Appropria-Carry-Comitments carried over to 1978 Transfers tions available for 1977 (col. 5) Second Appropriations cancelled Initial overs made Sector Supplementary of Budget from 1976 in 1977 and amending appropriatio Approps. to be Commit-Non-Approps. Automatic Budgets automatic¹ ments cancelled carried over 10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 COMMISSION Intervention appropriations 6.8 92.6 0.6 Agriculture 6 497.704 114.519 934.200 1.50d 7 547.923 6 989,901 23.457 23.700 510.865 99.4 0.1 0.4 2.811 Social 0.044 632.962 0.728 636.457 636.501 — 97.9 2.1 0.0 12.475 501.781 10.694 Regional 500.000 -512.475 8.069 9.230 55.2 42.8 2.0 8.550 Research, energy, industry, transport 255.574 190.463 311.362 174.237 (-) 30.813 463.336 2.6 3.570 7.082 96.1 1.3 Development cooperation 254.862 17.150 0.337 2.214 274.563 263.912 91.6 2.8 35.339 529.988 5.6 8 200.385 318.425 12.264 **9 4**34.798 8 644.130 225.342 903.724 Administrative appropriations 90.3 0.0 9.7 27.896 Staff 260.281 248.245 39.931 288.177 _ _ 3.566 95.8 0.0 4.2 0.15 82.245 ____ Administration 85.583 0.070 [•]85.810 _ _ 4.9 0.396 95.1 0.0 7.694 ____ Information 8.090 8.090 ____ ------94.8 0.0 5.2 0.512 22.846 1.256 Aids and subsidies 20.822 2.768 , 24.103 _ ____ ____ 8.2 33.114 91.8 0.0 0.070 0.668 406.180 373.066 ____ 362.740 42.699 ____ 46.176 Provisional appropriations 46.176 _ ----_ 298.050 (-)241.262(--) 10.613 _ _ _ 1.679 ____ ____ _ (--) 2.320 Contingency reserves 4.000 1.679 _ _ ____ _ Repayment of 10% of own 58.944 90.6 0.0 9.4 resources to Member States 44.935 629.514 570.570 584.579 ___ -_ ____ 91.2 35.339 669.901 2.5 6.4 Commission - Total 9 449.755 318.495 750.098 10 518.347 9 587.766 225.342 -----~ 86.5 0.7 12.8 OTHER INSTITUTIONS 0.184 1.064 19.665 148.099 5.787 154.071 133.342 -----91.1 2.5 6.5 36.403 689.566 225.342 Grand total 9 597.854 318.679 755.885 10 672.418 9 721.108 -.

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¹ The non-automatic carryovers have not yet been decided upon: they require the Council's approval

Bull. EC 5-1978

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Financing Community activities

Table 10— Trend and utilization of total appropriations for payments for 1977

Sector	Initial	Non- automatic carryovers	First and Second Supplementary	Transfers	Appropria- tions available	Payments made in	Appropriat carried ov	ions to be er to 1978	Appropriations cancelled		Percentage of appropriations (Col. 5)	
	Budget	from 1976	and Amending Budgets	appropriations	for 1977	available 1977 for 1977	Automatic	Non- automatic ²	cancelled	Commit- ments	Appropriations to be carried over	Appropria- tions cancelled
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11
COMMISSION	-											
Intervention appropriations Agriculture Social Regional Research, energy, industry, transport Development cooperation	6 330.504 189.467 400.000 227.724 254.862	114.519 ¹ 0.044 10.028 17.150	934.200 (-) 2.467 0.337	1.500 	7 380.723 189.511 400.000 243.835 274.563	5 764.120 124.879 290.508 118.454 87.553	1 082.037 61.821 109.492 109.509 176.359	23.700 	510.865 2.811 7.805 7.082	78.1 65.9 72.6 48.6 31.9	15.0 32.6 .27.4 48.2 65.5	6.9 1.5 0.0 3.2 2.6
	7 402.557	141.740	932.070	12.264	8 488.632	6 385.514	1 539.218	35.339	528.563 .	75.2	18.5	6.2
Administrative appropriations Staff Administration Information Aids and subsidies	248.245 85.583 8.090 20.822	0.070	39.931 2.768	0.156	288.177 85.810 8.090 24.103	257.083 63.000 5.747 22.587	3.198 19.245 1.947 0.259	 	27.896 3.566 0.396 1.256	89,1 73.4 71.0 93.7	1.1 22.4 24.1 1.1	9.7 4.2 ⁻ 4.9 5.2
	362.740	0.070	42.699	0.668	406.180	348.417	24.649	_	33.114	85.8	6.1	8.2
Provisional appropriations Contingency reserves Repayment of 10% of own	298.050 4.000		(-) 241.262	(-) 10.613 (-) 2.320	46.176 1.679				46.176 1.679	_ _	-	_ _
resources to Member States	584.579		44.935	-	629.514	509.101	61.469	_	58.944	80.9	9.8	9.4
Commission – Total	8 651.928	141.810	778.444		9 572.182	7 243.032	1 625.336	35.339	668.476	75.7	17.3	7.0
OTHER INSTITUTIONS	148.099	0.184	5.787	—	154.071	122.757	10.585	1.064	19.665	79.7	7.6	12.8
Grand total	8 800.027	141.994	784.231		9 726.252	7 365.789	1 635.921	36.403	688.141	75.7	17.2	7.1

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(million u.a.)

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¹ Excluding the EAGGF Guidance Section appropriations carried over pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 6(5) of the Financial Regulation of 25 April 1973. ² The non-automatic carryovers have not yet been decided upon: they require the Council's approval.

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Financing Community activities

crease in the financial contributions of the new Member States in 1978 and 1979. As this Article requires, the Commission has carried out the calculations to determine the balances giving rise to financial compensation payments as between the Member States. In order to facilitate the administrative procedure of some Member States in respect of their internal financial control, the Commission adopted a Decision on 11 May laying down detailed rules for the financial compensation payments provided for in Article 131 of the Act of Accession.¹

External financial control

2.3.101. On 17 May the Commission sent to the Council, Parliament and the Court of Auditors its reply to the Audit Board's report on the accounts for the 1976 financial year.²

Financial activities

ECSC

Loans granted

Loans paid

2.3.102. The Commission paid out a total of 28.4 million EUC in loans in May under Article 54 and Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty.

Industrial loans

Coal industry

(i) District heating plantSteag Aktiengesellschaft, Essen (Central Ruhr district heating main)

(ii) Training centres

Saarbergwerke AG, Saarbrucken (Camphaussen, Fenne and Velsen vocational training centres).

Steel industry

Modernization of wire rod production

Société des Aciéries et Laminoirs de Lorraine (Sacilor SA), Hayange (Gandrange-Rombas works).

Overseas project

Iron mines

Finsider International SA, Luxembourg (for the Companhia Italo-Brasileira de Pelotizaçao Itabrasco, Vitoria, Etat de Espirito Santo, Brazil).

Conversion

France

Languedoc-Roussillon

Société financière pour favoriser l'industrialisation des régions minières (Sofirem), Paris (for Merlin Gerin, Allès/Gard).

Placings

2.3.103. In May the Commission made several private placings totalling:

FF 8 million for terms of up to seven years at 11.40%;

USD 30 million for a term of fifteen years at 9^{3} /k%.

¹ OJ L 152 of 8.6.1978.

² Bull. EC 11-1977, points 2.3.79 to 2.3.82.

PART THREE DOCUMENTATION

1. Units of account

Units of account

European Unit of Account

Changeover from the unit of account to the EUC

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 fold, with fixed parities, the new 'basket' unit of account (EUC) 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 EUC 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 EUC is the sum of the values of the following amounts: 3.66 Belgian francs, 0.14 Luxembourg francs, 0.828 German marks, 0.286 Dutch guilders, 0.0885 pounds sterling, 0.217 Danish kroner, 1.15 French francs, 109 Italian lire and 0.00759 Irish pounds.

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 EUC 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 EUC 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 EUC is also calculated in a number of other currencies. Rates for the value of

National currency	2 May 1978 ¹	16 May 1978 ²	31 May 1978 ³
Belgian franc and Luxemburg franc	39.8955	40.2555	40.2809
German mark	2.56036	2.57513	2.57472
Dutch guilder	2.73633	2.75633	2.75900
Pound sterling	0.675651	0.668197	0.672160
Danish krone	6.99424	6.96577	6.93820
French franc	5.70812	5.68303	5.64780
Italian lira	1 070.51	1 058.60	1 061.85
Itish pound	0.675651	0.668197	0.672160
United States dollar	1.23458	1.21416	1.22518
Swiss franc	2.40966	2.41688	2.33201
Spanish peseta	99.8635	98.8957	98.4863
Swedish krona	5.70710	5.65466	5.69945
Norwegian krone	6.65812	6.63516	6.65580
Canadian dollar	1.38839	1.34342	1.37337
Portuguese escudo	51.8123	55.1445	56.1015
Austrian schilling	18.4275	18.5168	18.5199
Finish mark	5.21714	5.18289	5.27513
Japanese yen	278.250	275.007	272.739

Table 1 — Values in national currencies of one European Unit of Account

¹ JO C 105 of 3.5.1978.

² JO C 114 of 17.5 1978.

3 JO C 127 of 1.6.1978.

Units of account

the EUC in the various national currencies are published daily.¹ In addition, anyone may contact the Commission to obtain this information.

Scope of application of the EUC

3.1.2. Since it was devised in 1975, the EUC has been phased into use in various areas of Community activity:

- 1975: ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);² balance sheet of the European Investment Bank (Decisions of the Board of Governors dated 18 March 1975 and 10 November 1977);
- 1976: ECSC operational budget (Commission Decision of 18 December 1975);³
- 1978: General budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977).⁴

The European Unit of Account is now used in all areas of Community activity, apart from the common agricultural policy, operations of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF), and the customs field. It will be used for customs purposes from 1 January 1979 onwards.

The EUC has also been in use for some time in the fields of banking and commerce (Table 2).

'Green' rates

3.1.3. The old unit of account (u.a.) is still used in connection with the common agricultural policy. However, the conversion procedures applied have been substantially modified; conversion into national currencies of common agricultural prices expressed in units of account (u.a.) has long ceased to be based on fixed parities determined by reference to a given weight of fine gold and is now determined by 'representative rates', which are used in the agricultural field only. Generally referred to as 'green' rates, representative rates are fixed by decision of the Council (Table 3). The difference between these rates and the rates obtained 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.

1 In the Official Journal of the European Communities and in the press.

- ² OJ L 104 of 24 4 1975. ³ OI L 327 of 19 12 1975
- OJ L 327 of 19 12.1975.
- OJ L 356 of 31 12 1975.

Table 2	— Annual interest rates on bank de-	
•	posits denominated in EUA	

	l May 1978	16 May 1978	31 May 1978
1 month	6 ¹ /8 - 7 ¹ /8	6 ⁵ ⁄16 - 7 ⁵ ⁄16	6 ⁵ /16 - 7 ⁵ /16
3 months	63/4 - 73/4	63/4 - 73/4	63/4 - 73/4
6 months	7 - 7	71/16 - 81/16	7 - 8
12 months	7 ¹ /4 - 8 ¹ /4	7 ¹ /4 - 8 ¹ /4	

Table 3 — Conversion rates into national currencies for the unit of account used in connection with the common agricultural policy

National currency	May 1978
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc Danish krone German mark	49.3486 8.56656 3.41258 ¹ As of 22 May 3.40238 ²

¹ For the other products.

² For beef and veal and milk products.

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Table 3 — (continued)

Table 3 — (following)

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National currency	May 1978	National currency	May 1978
French franç Irish pound	6.00103 As of 28 April 1978 6.22514 1 As of 17 May 1978 6.45761 2 As of 22 May 1978 6.22514 3 6.00103 4 0.739700	Dutch guilder Pound sterling	0.340270 0.617513 ¹⁵ 0.586638 ¹⁶ As of 28 April 1978 0.634204 ¹⁷ As of 17 May 1978 0.634204 ¹⁸ As of 22 May 1978 0.634204 ¹⁹ 0.59638 ²⁰
Italian lira	As of 28 April 1978 0.786912 ⁵ As of 17 May 1978 0.786912 ⁶ As of 22 May 1978 0.786912 ⁷ 0.739700 1 096.00 ⁸ 1 030.00 ⁹ As of 23 April 1978 1 154.00 ¹⁰ As of 17 May 1978 1 154.00 ¹¹ As of 22 May 1978 1 154.00 ¹² 1 096.00 ¹³ 1 030.00 ¹⁴	 ¹⁵ For pigmeat and beef and vea ¹⁶ For the other products. ¹⁷ For hops. ¹⁸ For pigmeat. ¹⁹ For beef and veal and milk p ²⁰ For the other products. 	
 For hops. For pigmeat. For beef and veal and milk pr For hops. For hops. For beef and veal and milk pr For beef and veal and milk pr For milk products, pigmeat, be trates. For the other products. For hops. For hops. For pigmeat. For beef and veal and milk pr For beef and veal and milk pr For beef and veal and milk pr For the other products. For the other products. 	roducts. ef and veal, sugar and tomato concen-		

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2. Additional references in the Official Journal

Additional references in Official Journal

3.2.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relating to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers is followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. EC 3-1978

Point 2.3.33

Cases 50 to 82/78: Autohandel O. Cocquyt NV, Brugge et al. v the Commission

Point 2.3.34

Case 83/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Armagh Magistrate's Court dated 10 March 1978 in the case of the Pigs Marketing Board (Northern Ireland) v Raymond Redmond

OJ C 11-1 of 12.5.1978

Point 2.3.35

Case 84/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Preturia di Trento by order of that court of 16 March 1978 in the case of the undertaking Angelo Tomadini SNC v the Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato OJ C 111 of 12.5.1978

Point 2.3.36

Case 85/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Bundesverwaltungsgericht by order of that court of 27 January 1978 in the case of Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung v Jacob Hirsch und Söhne GmbH

OJ C 111 of 12.5.1978

Bull. EC 5-1978

Point 2.3.37

Case 86/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Tribunal de Grande Instance, Lure, by judgment of that court of 6 January 1978 in the case of Distilleries Peureux v Services Fiscaux

OJ C 111 of 12.5.1978

Point 2,3,38

Case 87/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Finanzgericht Hamburg by order of that court of 15 March 1978 in the case of Firma Welding & Co. v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Waltershof

OJ C 111 of 12.5.1978

Point 2.3.38

Case 88/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Bundesfinanzhof, Munich, by order of that court of 28 February 1978 in the case of Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas v Firma Hermann Kendermann OHG, Bingen OJ C 111 of 12.5.1978

Point 2.3.85

- * Final adoption of amending and supplementary budget No 2 of the European Communities for the financial year 1978
- OJ L 121 of 8.5.1978

Bull. EC 4-1978

Point 2.3.42

Case 101/78: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven, The Hague, by judgment of that court of 31 March 1978 in the case of Granaria BV, Rotterdam v the Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague

OJ C 126 of 31.5.1978

3. Infringement proceedings

Approximation of laws: progress of work

Reasoned Opinions

3.3.1. In May the Commission addressed two reasoned Opinions to Member States for failure to comply with the rules governing the free movement of goods:

(i) infingements of Articles 12 and 30 of the EEC Treaty by the charging of price-compensating levies ('reversements') and the imposition of prohibitions on the import of sheepmeat from the United Kingdom (*France*);

(ii) infringement of Article 30 *et seq.* of the EEC Treaty by the introduction of excessively stringent testing requirements for prototypes of imported television sets (*Italy*).

Proceedings in the Court of Justice

3.3.2. The Commission has taken the following infringement to the Court of Justice:

— Case 123/78:¹ failure to apply the Council Directive of 20 May 1975 on the approximation of the law of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers.² 3.4.1. In May the Commission put out a progress report on Community work on the approximation of laws in the form of a memorandum addressed to Parliament.

The memorandum is in effect a supplementary answer by the President, Mr Jenkins, to an oral question with debate from seven Members of Parliament concerning four particular points.¹ The President provided answers to the last three of these on 12 April (one concerned the Special Rights for Community citizens), but stated that he would give a more detailed written answer to the first point, regarding the progress of work already carried out, or now in hand, on the harmonization in fifteen specific fields. An extract from the memorandum dealing with this subject is reproduced below.

Progress of work

Enforcement law

(a) Bankruptcy and composition law, and similar procedures

3.4.2. A draft convention is being negotiated between the Member States in accordance with Article 220 of the EEC Treaty which is complementary to the Convention on Jurisdiction and Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments. The Services of the Commission assist and provide the secretariat.

The convention does not aim to create a European type of bankruptcy or to modify basic national rules, but to provide for unity and universality of bankruptcy etc. in the Community by settling conflicts between national laws and between courts of the different Member States. Questions of interpretation may and, in some cases, must be referred to the Court of Justice of the European Communities. The general rule is that jurisdiction is based on the centre of administration of the debtor. The applicable law for the requirements for opening bankruptcy proceedings is that of the State in which the bankruptcy has been opened determines the procedure to be followed.

A working party was set up in 1963 and published a preliminary draft and report in 1970. With their accession to the Communities the three new Member States became parties to the negotiations in order to take ac-

Point 2.3.56.

² Directive 75/324/EEC: OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1978, points 2.3.1 and 2.3.16.

count of their legal systems including, for example, compulsory winding up under the supervision of the Court. The main United Kingdom contribution was delayed by the need for full consultations with interested parties in Britain and the completion of the Cork report. Since then there has been steady progress involving drafting changes mainly of a technical nature.

A substantial change here has been the deletion of the provision in the uniform law which extended the bank-ruptcy to a manager whose wrongful acts had led to the bankruptcy of his firm, company or legal person. The draft should be completed by the end of 1979.

The liquidation of direct insurance companies

3.4.3. The Commission has prepared a third version of the proposal for a directive which includes some of the provisions of the preliminary draft bankruptcy convention which deal with compulsory winding-up. The text which the Commission will be able to propose will therefore depend ultimately on the definitive version of this preliminary draft.

Civil law and consumer protection

3.4.4. Consumer protection is closely tied to the protection of debtors in general, which is why recent legislation in a number of Member States covers both aspects.

Protection against unfair clauses in agreements with consumers

3.4.5. Work started in 1976 on draft articles for a directive for the protection of consumers against unfair clauses which would be void if they infringed various provisions. Governmental experts have been consulted but work was suspended temporarily because of other priorities. Work is about to restart but, bearing in mind the consultations, it is premature to forecast the content of the next draft.

Consumer credit agreements and instalment financing business

3.4.6. Work on a proposal for a directive commenced in 1974 with governmental experts. Various interested

parties including consumer organizations, commerce, finance and industry have been consulted.

It contains provisions ensuring that the consumer is adequately informed as to:

(i) the choice of credit terms available;

(ii) the details of the rights and obligations of the parties to a consumer credit agreement.

Consumer credit agreements are required to be in writing and include contracts for the supply of goods and services financed by credit agreements even when the goods or services and the finance are provided by different persons, provided there is a commercial relatinship between them.

Credit cards, shopping cards, personal loans and, within certain limits, bank overdrafts fall within the scope of the directive which permits Member States to enact stricter measures within the bounds of Community law. The Commission will be forwarding its proposal to the Council in the near future.

Law on guarantees

3.4.7. This comes within the framework of a search for greater security in intra-Community business dealings.

As a result of consultations with governmental experts on the preliminary draft of 1975 a new draft directive has been prepared for futher consultation.

It applies to:

(i) contracts of suretyship;

(ii) contracts of indemnity, with special provisions for tender, performance and repayment bonds or guarantees;

(iii) the obligation of the principal under the 'Kreditauftrag', and 'mandato di credito' to guarantee repayment of credit granted by the agent of a third party on the principal's instructions.

It deals, *inter alia*, with capacity, requires the guarantee to be in writing signed by the guarantor, provides for payment in default of the principal debtor without legal proceedings, lays down rules for termination and provides rules for determining the applicable law in the absence of choice by the parties.

After further comments have been received the Commission will make a proposal for a directive to the Council.

Standardization of private international law in the field of the law of contract

3.4.8. In 1967 the Benelux countries invited the Commission to undertake the unification of the private international law of the Member States. A Working Group was formed and came to the conclusion that complete unification was too ambitious but that a convention harmonizing the conflict of law in some sectors would bring greater benefits.

Work commenced in 1970 and a draft convention and report covering both contractual and non-contractual obligations was submitted to Coreper in 1972. With the accession of the new Member States technical amendments have been made to allow for their legal systems. In 1978 the Group came to the conclusion that, as the provisions on contractual obligations were separable and almost complete, these should be the subject of a first and separate convention, which should be submitted for signature to Member States at the latest in the first half of 1979.

The basis of the convention is that the law governing a contract should be chosen by the parties. If the parties do not make this choice the convention provides for the contract to be governed by the law of the country with which the characteristic performance of the contract is most closely connected.

Standardization of private international law in the field of the law of property

3.4.9. The Working Group could not tackle contractual and non-contractual obligations and real rights in property simultaneously. The Commission therefore, in 1977, sent a questionnaire to governments and interested circles to ascertain which secured rights in movable property should be protected by means of a directive. The Commission will be continuing this work.

Law on securities

Itinerant sales of securities

3.4.10. The Commission is preparing a directive to supplement the directive on contracts negotiated away from business premises, on which Parliament gave its opinion on 14 September 1977, in order to settle in a

specific way the problems involved in the canvassing of transferable securities.

Industrial property, law against unfair competition and law of copyright

Trademark law

3.4.11. A Working Group began work in 1961, completed a preliminary draft convention in 1964 and then adjourned. The Commission published the draft in 1976 stressing in its introduction that it was seeking a Community solution and that the publication was making no prejudgments in favour of a convention.

The Commission spent from 1974 till 1976 in preparing its Memorandum on the creation of an EEC trade mark with the aid of experts. The Memorandum published in 1976 draws attention to Article 235 of the EEC Treaty as the legal basis for establishing Community trade mark law by means of a regulation and uses elements of the 1964 draft as a technical basis.

In 1976, the Commission decided to prepare such a regulation and set up a Working Party comprising officials from the Member States and officials and experts of the Commission which met once in 1976, give time in 1977 and plans to meet five times in each of the years 1978 and 1979 to complete discussion of the draft regulation. In addition, interested circles are being consulted.

Employees' inventions

3.4.12. The appropriate Commission departments are currently looking into the existing situation in the Member States to decide whether a Community solution to the problem of protecting employees' inventions would be useful and feasible. As soon as this preliminary stage is completed, government experts will be associated in an appropriate manner with the work in progress.

The law against unfair competition

3.4.13. The Commission has been considering unfair competition questions over a long period and in 1973 gave priority to misleading advertising. The Preliminary Programme for Consumer Information and Protection amended on 21 May 1974 includes, in its list of prior-

ities, the protection of the consumer against misleading advertising.

The Commission has just forwarded a proposal to the Council for a directive on misleading and unfair advertising which has, to some extent, been based on the International Chamber of Commerce Code of Advertising Practice and has taken note of Council of Europe Resolutions in this field.

It carefully defines both misleading and unfair advertising and, whilst allowing valid comparative advertising, requires Member States to prohibit misleading and unfair advertising and to give adequate power to the courts. It permits control by autonomous bodies and class actions by associations. Member States may impose stricter national legislation provided that this is in conformity with Community law.

Law of copyright

3.4.14. At the request of the Commission Dr Adolf Dietz, of the Max Planck Institute in Munich, has prepared a study on some aspects of copyright laws of Member States with a view to harmonization.

In the Commission's communication to the Council of 2 December 1977 'Community Action in the Cultural Sector' harmonization of some aspects of copyright laws is foreseen as a solution to certain problems arising from reprography and audio and video recording.

These problems are at present being studied by the Commission in order to assess the economic for harmonization. In addition, consultations with interested circles will start as soon as possible.

Company law

The fifth, eighth, ninth and tenth directives on company law

3.4.15. The Commission submitted a proposal on company structure—the fifth directive—on 9 October 1972. The Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion on 29 and 30 May 1974. The Commission is not planning to amend its proposal before Parliament has given its opinion. To give momentum to the progress of the fifth directive, the Commission submitted to Parliament its Green Paper on employee participation and company structure in November 1975. To assist the Parliament further in its work on the fifth directive, the Commission has provided the Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee with a working paper setting out the practical implications of the Green Paper and of the Parliament's and Economic and Social Committee's discussions on it.

The proposal for the eighth directive, dealing with the professional qualifications of auditors of company accounts, has just been forwarded to the Council, Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. The minimum requirements envisaged are dependent on professional qualifications and integrity, it being understood that rights acquired by those already in practice will be preserved.

The ninth directive on the organization of groups of companies is in the final stages of consultation and preparation. The Commission could be in a position to submit this proposal in a few months.

Work on the tenth directive on the dissolution and winding up of limited companies has only begun in 1977.

Transfrontier mergers of limited companies

3.4.16. A draft convention was prepared by the six original Member States in accordance with Article 220 of the Treaty, covering all the legal problems raised by international mergers in connection with company law. Since enlargement, adaptation concerning the company law aspects has been undertaken and will shortly be completed. However, there remain one important question which was not settled, namely employee participation in the decision-making process in companies which have merged. The solution to this problem depends on harmonization of national laws in this field and therefore in practice on the solution adopted for the fifth directive.

Insurance law

3.4.17. In such a vast field it is not possible to await the maturing of all the proposals before making progress. The existence and implementation of the directive of 24 July 1973 concerning direct insurance other than life assurance has made an important contribution towards the realization of a common market in insurance. Experience shows that substantial progress can only be

Approximation of laws

made by solving, step by step in successive directives, the range of problems involved in establishing a common market in insurance.

Directives were also adopted in respect of:

(i) reinsurance and retrocession (25 February 1964);

(ii) insurance against civil liability arising from the use of motor vehicles ('Green Card', 22 April 1972);

(iii) activities of insurance agents and brokers (13 December 1976).

The directive on co-insurance has been recently adopted in principle by the Council, subject to a last examination by the legal revisers.

Two proposals are before the Council

(i) directive on freedom to provide services, on which the Parliament and ESC have just delivered their opinion;

(ii) directive dealing with coordination the life assurance sector. With regard to the life assurance proposal the problems of specialization and solvency margins remain unsolved in the Council. In some Member States composite insurance companeis offer both life assurance and damage insurance, whereas other Member States require specialization in the one or the other. The explicit and implicit elements of the solvency margin and its relationship to direct insurance and reinsurance are viewed differently in the various Member States.

The Commission will be forwarding to the Council:

(i) in the first half of the year, a draft agreement between Switzerland and the Community on the taking-up and pursuit of direct insurance other than life assurance activities;

(ii) in the second half of the year, a proposal for a directive coordinating the legal provisions governing insurance contracts, to afford better protection for the insured and for third parties covered by insurance contracts. The final draft takes account of comments by interested parties particularly the European Insurance Committee and the Consumers Consultative Committee. Important points in the proposal include: a written policy documents containing minimum provisions, obligation of the policy holder to give information, *uberrima fidei*, regarding the risk to be insured and any subsequent changes increasing the risk, premium payments and the consequences of non-payment, obligations of both parties if the risk insured against occurs, provisions regarding termination of the contract, and third parties' rights; (iii) also in the second half of the year, a proposal for a directive on canvassing in connection with doorstep insurance contracts, designed to ensure that the protection of the insured is guaranteed when the insurance contract is not concluded at the initiative of the policy holder;

(iv) again in the second half of the year, a proposal for a directive on the question of the compulsory specialization required by a Member State for credit insurance, suretyship, legal expenses and health classes of insurance.

Working parties of government experts are examining preliminary draft directives on credit insurance and legal expenses insurance. Another such working party is studying the problem of insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles. De europæiske Fællesskabers publikationer Veröffentlichungen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften Publications of the European Communities Publications des Communautés européennes Pubblicazioni delle Comunità europee Publikaties van de Europese Gemeenschappen

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5-1978

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Pour une information plus générale sur les Communautés européennes, prière de se référer aux périodiques mentionnés au point 18 ci-après.

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Le pubblicazioni prive dell'indicazione del prezzo di vendita e la cui diffusione è definita «limitata» sono riservate in linea di massima alle amministrazioni degli Stati membri, ai servizi comunitari e, eventualmente, alle amministrazioni interessate.

Per informazioni d'indole generale sulle Comunità europee vogliate consultare l'elenco dei periodici al punto 18.

General remark:

Publications not bearing a sales price whose circulation is given as 'limited' are generally only for the attention of administrations of the Member States, Community departments and, where relevant, the authorities concerned.

For general documentation on the European Communities please refer to the periodicals hereinafter mentioned under item 18.

Algemene opmerking:

Publikaties waarop geen verkoopprijs staat vermeld en die voorzien zijn van de vermelding ,,beperkte verspreiding", zijn in beginsel alleen bestemd voor de overheidsdiensten van de Lid-Staten, de communautaire diensten, en, in voorkomend geval, de betrokken instanties.

Voor informatie van algemene aard betreffende de Europese Gemeenschappen gelieve men het hierna vermelde punt 18 van de lijst van tijdschriften te raadplegen. Anvendte forkortelser – Abkürzungen – Conventional symbols Signes conventionnels – Segni convenzionali – Gebruikte afkortingen

DA Dansk

DE Deutsch

EN English

FR Français

IT Italiano

NL Nederlands

ES Espagnol

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Et bind for hvert sprog Ein Band je Sprache One volume for each language Un volume par langue Un volume per lingua Een deel per taal

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Un solo volume con testi diversi in più lingue

Een afzonderlijk deel met verschillende teksten in meerdere talen

BFR Belgische frank/franc belge

DKR Dansk krone

DM Deutsche Mark

FF Franc français

LIT Lira italiana

HFL Nederlandse gulden

UKL Pound Sterling

USD US dollar p.

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De med * forsynede publikationer kan bestilles i løbende ordre.

Die mit einem * gekennzeichneten Veröffentlichungen können über Dauerauftrag bezogen werden

Publications marked with an * may be obtained by standing order.

Les publications marquées d'un * peuvent faire l'objet d'un ordre permanent.

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2

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

*) Europa i dag. Kapitel 5: Eksterne forbindelser. Ajourførsel.

1978. pag. diff. (Løsblade). Gratis

Europa heute. Kapitel 5: Außenbeziehungen. Ergänzung. 1978. pag. diff. (Loseblattsammlung). Gratis

Europe today. Chapter 5: External relations. Updating. 1978. pag. diff. (loose-leaves). Gratis

L'Europe aujourd'hui. Chapitre 5: Relations extérieures. Mise à jour.

1978. pag. diff. (feuillets mobiles). Gratuit

L'Europa oggi. Capitolo 5: Relazioni esterne. Aggiornamento.

1978. pag. diff. (fogli mobili). Gratuito

Europa nu. Hoofdstuk 5: Externe betrekkingen. Bijwerking. 1978. pag. diff. (losbladig systeem). (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL). Gratis

3

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-24-77-293-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0160-4 **Das Gemeinschaftsrecht**. Auszug aus dem "Elften Gesamtbericht über die Tätigkeit der Gemeinschaften 1977". (Sonderdruck). 1978. 40 p.

4

CB-24-77-293-EN-C

(Offprint).

BFR 125

LIT 3 400

1978. 34 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

RÅDET - RAT - COUNCIL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

Community law. Extract from the 'Eleventh General

Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1977'.

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FF 18

USD 4

Samarbejdsaftale mellem Det europæiske økonomiske Fællesskab og Den arabiske republik Syrien. Aftale mellem medlemsstaterne i Det europæiske

 Kul- og
 Stålfællesskab og
 Den arabiske republik

 Syrien.
 Slutakt.
 Bruxelles.

 1978. pag. diff.
 begrænset oplag

Kooperationsabkommen zwischen der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und der Arabischen Republik Syrien.

Abkommen zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft für Kohle und Stahl und der Arabischen Republik Syrien. Schlußakte. Brüssel. 1978. pag. diff. beschränkt verfügbar

Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Agreement between the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Syrian Arab Republic. Final Act. Brussels.

1978. pag. diff. limited distribution

Accord de coopération entre la Communauté européenne et la République arabe syrienne.

Accord entre les États membres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier et la République arabe syrienne. Acte final. Bruxelles.

1978. pag. diff. diffusion restreinte

Accordo di cooperazione tra la Comunità economica europea e la Repubblica araba siriana.

Accordo tra gli Stati membri della Comunità europea del carbone e dell'acciaio e la Repubblica araba siriana. Atto finale. Bruxelles.

1978. pag. diff.

diffusione limitata

8

Samenwerkingsovereenkomst tussen de Europese Economische Gemeenschap en de Syrische-Arabische Republiek.

Overeenkomst tussen de Lid-Staten van de Europese Gemeenschap voor Kolen en Staal en de Syrische-Arabische Republiek. Slotakte. Brussel. 1978.pag.diff. beperkte verspreiding (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL.Arabe)

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-22-77-710-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0154-X ACP: Statistical Yearbook 1970-1976. January 1978. ACP: Annuaire statistique 1970-1976. Janvier 1978. /1978. 624 p. (EN/FR) **BFR 300** DKR 49.20 DM 19.40 FF 40.30 LIT7 100 HFL20,35 UKL4.80 USD 8.25

CA-24-78-031-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0139-6 Geonomenklatur. Januar 1978. Geonomenklatur, Januar 1978. Geonomenclature. January 1978. Géonomenclature. Janvier 1978. Geonomenclatura. Gennaio 1978. Geonomenclatuur. Januari 1978. 1978.170 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) **BFR 400** DKR 69,80 DM 25,80 **FE 58** LIT 10 500 HFL27,70 UKL6.30 USD 12.30

*) CB-23-77-623-DE-C Erläuterungen zum Zolltarif der Europäischen Gemeinschaften. 11. Berichtigung. (1.1.1978). 1978. pag. diff. (Loseblattsammlung).

CB-23-77-623-FR-C Notes explicatives du tarif douanier des Communautés européennes. 11° mise à jour. (1.1.1978). 1978. pag. diff. (feuillets mobiles).

CB-23-77-623-IT-C Note esplicative della tariffa doganale delle Comunità europee. 11º aggiornamento. (1.1.1978). 1978. pag. diff. (fogli mobili).

CB-23-77-623-NL-C Toelichtingen op het douanetarief voor de Europese Gemeenschappen. 11e Wijzigingsblad. (1.1.1978). 1978. pag. diff. (losbladig systeem). (DE.FR.IT.NL.) **BFR 400** DM25,80 FF 54 DKR 67,80 LIT9 500 HFL27,20 UKL6.30 USD 11

*) CB-23-77-574-DA-C Toldværdi. Første ajourførsel. September 1977. 1978.pag.diff.(Løsblade). Gratis

CB-23-77-574-DE-C Zollwert. 1. Ergänzung. September 1977. 1978.pag.diff. (Loseblattsammlung). Gratis CB-23-77-574-EN-C

Customs valuation. First updating. September 1977. 1978.pag.diff. (loose-leaves). Gratis

CB-23-77-574-FR-C Valeur en douane. 1re mise à jour. Septembre 1977. Gratuit

1978. pag. diff. (feuillets mobiles).

CB-23-77-574-IT-C Valore in dogana. 1º aggiornamento. Settembre 1977. 1978. pag. diff. (fogli mobili) Gratuito

CB-23-77-574-NL-C Douanewaarde. 1e bijwerking. September 1977. 1978. pag. diff. (losbladig systeem). (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

*) CC-AB-78-003-DA-D Latinamerika og Det europæiske Fællesskab. Europa Information: Forbindelser med tredjelande 3/78. April 1978. 1978.8p. Gratis

CC-AB-78-003-DE-D Lateinamerika und die Europäische Gemeinschaft. Europa Information: Auswärtige Beziehungen 3/78. April 1978.

1978.8 p.

Gratis

CC-AB-78-003-EN-D Latin America and the European Community. Europe information: External Relations 3/78. April 1978. 1978.8 p. Gratis

CC-AB-78-003-FR-D L'Amérique latine et la Communauté européenne. Europe information: Relations extérieures 3/78. Avril 1978. 1978.8p. Gratuit

CC-AB-78-004-IT-D L'America latina e la Comunità europea. Europa informazione: Relazioni esterne 3/78. Aprile 1978. 1978.8p. Gratuito

CC-AB-78-003-NL-D Latijns-Amerika en de Europese Gemeenschap. Europa informatie: Buitenlandse betrekkingen 3/78. April 1978. 1978.8 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

*) X/154/78 (DA) Forbindelser med tredjelande. Det europæiske Fællesskab og ASEAN. Europa Information: Forbindelser med tredjelande 2/78. April 1978. 1978.14p. Gratis

CB-NL-77-013-EN-C

HFL 18.70

LIT 6 550

A study of the evolution of concentration in the press and general publishing industry in the United Kingdom. By F. Fishwick. Cranfield School of Management. October 1977. 1978. 114 p. (EN)

UKL 4.40

USD 7.60

BFR 180	DKR 30,50	DM 11,60	FF 24,50
LIT 4 300	HFL 12,30	UKL 2.85	USD 5

CB-NP-77-020-FR-C

 Rapport sur le droit économique irlandais. (Vol. 7).

 Études: Série Concurrence n° 20, 1977. Juin 1976.

 1978. 164 p. (DE.EN.FR)

 BFR 210
 DKR 34,45

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 FF 28,20

 LIT 4 950
 HFL 14,25
 UKL 3.35

CB-24-77-237-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0031-4 Syvende Beretning om Konkurrencepolitikken. (Beretning udgivet i tilslutning til »Ellevte Almindelige Beretning om De europæiske Fællesskabers Virksomhed«). Bruxelles – Luxembourg. April 1978.

1978. 296 p.

CB-24-77-237-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0032-2 Siebenter Bericht über die Wettbewerbspolitik. (Im Zusammenhang mit dem "Elften Gesamtbericht über die Tätigkeit der Europäischen Gemeinschaften" veröffentlichter Bericht).

Büssel – Luxemburg. April 1978.
 1978. 296 p.

CB-24-77-237-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0033-0 Seventh Report on Competition Policy. (Published in conjunction with the 'Eleventh General Report on the Activities of the European Communities'.) Brussels – Luxembourg. April 1978. 1978. 260 p.

CB-24-77-237-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0034-9 Septième Rapport sur la politique de concurrence. (Rapport publié en relation avec le « Onzième Rapport général sur l'activité des Communautés européennes »).

Bruxelles – Luxembourg. Avril 1978. 1978. 300 p.

CB-24-77-237-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0035-7 Settima Relazione sulla politica di concorrenza. (Relazione pubblicata in connessione con la «Undicesima Relazione generale sull'attività delle Comunità europee».

CB-24-77-237-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0036-5 Zevende verslag over het mededingingsbeleid. (Gepubliceerd in samenhang met het "Elfde Algemeen Verslag over de werkzaamheden van de Europese Gemeenschappen"). Brussel - Luxemburg. April 1978. 1978. 284 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL). BFR 220 DKR 38,80 DM 14,20 FF 32 LIT 6 000 HFL 15,30 UKL 3.60 USD 7

6

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-24-77-306-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0128-0 Balances of payments. Geographical breakdown 1972-1976. February 1978.

9

1972-1976. Février 1978. 1978. 180 p. (EN/FR - DE/IT - DA/NL) **BFR 700** DKR 122,20 DM 45.20 FF 101,50 LIT18 500 HFL48.50 UKL11 USD 21.50 CA-22-77-613-6A-C ISBN92-825-0143-4 Skattestatistik 1970-1976. December 1977. Steuerstatistik 1970-1976. Dezember 1977. Tax Statistics 1970-1976. December 1977. Statistiques fiscales 1970-1976. Décembre 1977. Statistiche fiscali 1970-1976. Dicembre 1977. Belastingstatistiek 1970-1976. December 1977. 1978. 150 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) **BFR 400 DKR70** DM 25,80 / FF 58 LIT10500 HFL27.70 UKL6.30 USD 12.30 CB-23-77-623-DE-C Erläuterungen zum Zolltarif der Europäischen Gemeinschaften. 11. Berichtigung. (1.1.1978). 1978. pag. diff. (Loseblattsammlung). CB-23-77-623-FR-C Notes explicatives du tarif douanier des Communautés européennes. 11° mise à jour. (1.1.1978). 1978. pag. diff. (feuillets mobiles). CB-23-77-623-IT-C Note esplicative della tariffa doganale delle Comunità europee. 11° aggiornamento. (1.1.1978). 1978. pag. diff. (fogli mobili). CB-23-77-623-NL-C Toelichtingen op het douanetarief voor de Europese Gemeenschappen. 11e Wijzigingsblad. (1.1.1978). 1978. pag. diff. (losbladig systeem). (DE.FR.IT.NL.) **BFR 400** DKR 67,80 DM25,80 FF 54 HFL27.20 LIT9 500 UKL6.30 **USD 11** *) CB-AK-77-005-EN-C Bibliography on fiscal matters. Documentation bulletin No B/5. July 1977. 1978. 106 p. (EN.FR). **BFR 40 DKR6,30** DM 2.70 FF4,90 LIT 700 HFL2,80 UKL0.48 USD 1.15 *) CC-AA-77-005-DE-C Die Zollunion. Europäische Dokumentation: Zeitschrift 1977/5. Juni 1977. 1978.27 p. CC-AA-77-005-EN-C The customs union. European Documentation: Periodical 1977/5. June 1977. 1978. 22 p. CC-AA-77-005-FR-C

Balances des paiements. Ventilation géographique

L'union douanière. Documentation européenne: périodique 1977/5. Juin 1977. 1978. 24 p. 1978. 24 p. CC-AA-77-005-NL-C De Douane-unie. Europese documentatie: Tijdschrift 1977/5. Juni 1977. 1978. 22 p. (DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) BFR 20 DKR3,10 DM 1.40 FF2,50 LIT 340 HFL1,40 **UKL0.25** USD 0.00 *) CB-23-77-574-DA-C Toldværdi. Første ajourførsel. September 1977. 1978.pag.diff. (Løsblade). Gratis CB-23-77-574-DE-C Zollwert. 1. Ergänzung. September 1977. 1978.pag.diff. (Loseblattsammlung). Gratis CB-23-77-574-EN-C Customs valuation. First updating. September 1977. 1978.pag.diff. (loose-leaves). Gratis CB-23-77-574-FR-C Valeur en douane. 1^{re} mise à jour. Septembre 1977. 1978, pag. diff. (feuillets mobiles). Gratuit CB-23-77-574-IT-C Valore in dogana. 1º aggiornamento. Settembre 1977. 1978. pag. diff. (fogli mobili) Gratuito

L'unione doganale. Documentazione 'europea: perio-

CC-AA-77-005-IT-C

dico 1977/5. Giugno 1977.

CB-23-77-574-NL-C **Douanewaarde.** 1e bijwerking. September 1977. 1978. pag. diff. (losbladig systeem). (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-24-77-245-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0025-X Beretning om udviklingen på det sociale område i Fællesskaberne i 1977. (Beretning udgivet i tilslutning til »Ellevte Almindelige Beretning om De europæiske Fællesskabers Virksomhed« i medfør af artikel 122 i EØF-traktaten). Bruxelles – Luxembourg. April 1978. 1978. 217 p.

CB-24-77-245-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0026-8 Bericht über die Entwicklung der sozialen Lage in den Gemeinschaften im Jahre 1977. (Veröffentlicht im Zusammenhang mit dem "Elften Gesamtbericht über die Tätigkeit der Europäischen Gemeinschaften" nach Artikel 122 des EWG-Vertrags). Brüssel – Luxemburg. April 1978. 1978. 228 p. CB-24-77-245-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0027-6 **Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Communities in 1977.** (Published in conjunction with the 'Eleventh General Report on the Activities of the European Communities' in accordance with Article 122 of the EEC Treaty.) Brussels – Luxembourg. April 1978. 1978. 204 p.

CB-24-77-245-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0028-4 Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans les Communautés en 1977. (Publié en relation avec le « Onzième Rapport général sur l'activité des Communautés européennes » en application de l'article 122 du traité CEE). Bruxelles – Luxembourg. Avril 1978.

1978, 224 p.

CB-24-77-245-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0029-2 Rapporto sull'evoluzione della situazione sociale nelle Comunità nel 1977. (Pubblicata in connessione con la «Undicesima Relazione generale sull'attività delle Comunità europee» in applicazione dell'articolo 122 del trattato CEE).

Bruxelles – Lussemburgo. Aprile 1978. 1978. 228 p.

CB-24-77-245-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0030-6 Verslag over de ontwikkeling van de sociale toestand in de Gemeenschappen in 1977. (Gepubliceerd in samenhang met het "Elfde Algemeen Verslag over de werkzaamheden van de Europese Gemeenschappen" in toepassing van artikel 122 van het EEG-Verdrag).

Brussel – Luxemburg. April 1978. 1978. 216 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) BFR 220 DKR 38,80 DM 14,20 FF 32 LIT 6 000 HFL 15,30 UKL 3.60 USD 7

*) CB-NN-76-030-EN-C

Apprenticeships in the United Kingdom.Studies:Social policy series No 30.September 1976.1978.200 p. (EN).BFR 150DKR 25,50DM 9,70FF 20,30LIT 4 000HFL 10.20UKL 2.40USD 4.20

*) CJ-PA-77-003-DA-C

Øgetindflydelseivirksomhedernefordeneuro-pæiskearbejdstager.Europæiskdokumentation:periodisk1977/3.Juni1977.1978.35 p.(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).BFR 20DKR 3,10DM 1,40FF 2,50LIT 340HFL 1,40UKL 0.25USD 0.00

*) 8850 (4)

L'apprentissage en Belgique. Études: Série politique sociale nº 27. Mars 1976. 1978. 83 p.

*) 8850 (6)

De leerovereenkomst in België. Studies: Serie sociale politiek nr 27. Maart 1976.

1978. 95 p.	(FR.NL).		
BFR 110	DKR 17,32	DM 7,10	FF 14,70
LIT 2 650	HFL 7,40	UKL 1.70	USD 2.95

8

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-24-77-035-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0136-1 Årbog for iern og stål. 1977. November 1977. Jahrbuch Eisen und Stahl. 1977. November 1977. Iron and Steel Yearbook. 1977. November 1977. Annuaire sidérurgie. 1977. Novembre 1977. Annuario siderurgia. 1977. Novembre 1977. Jaarboek ijzer en staal. 1977. November 1977. 1978, 122 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT). **BFR 600** DKR 105,60 DM 39 FF 86.50 LIT 16 400 HFL 42 **UKL 10 USD 19**

CD-NC-77-002-FR-C

Laminoirs. Automatisation du préréglage des trains continus à larges bandes. USINOR et IRSID, Denain. Convention n° 6210-53/3/031. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». 1977. EUR 5712. 1978. 220 p. (FR). Seulement disponible en microfiche: BFR 270 DKR 48 DM 17,40 FF 40,80 LIT 7 500 HFL 18,60 UKL 4.50 USD 8.70

CD-NC-77-005-FR-C

Aciérie. Le procédé IRSID d'affinage continu, possibilités de refusion de ferrailles. Par A. Berthet, J. Cordier, G. Denier. Institut de recherche de la sidérurgie française, St. Germain-en-Laye. Convention nº 6210-23-3-033. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches «Acier». 1977. EUR 5715/1. 1978. 52 p. (FR) Seulement disponible en microfiche: **BFR 90** DKR 16 DM 5.80 FF 13.60 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NC-77-011-FR-C

LIT 5 000

Transformation. Aptitude des aciers à être mis en forme à froid. Par G. Lafond, G. Leclercq, F. Moliexe, R. Namdar, L. Roesch, G. Sanz. IRSID, St. Germainen-Laye. Convention n° 6210-80/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches «Acier». 1977. EUR 5770/1. 1978. 98 p. (FR). Seulement disponible en microfiche: BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11.60 FF 27.20

UKL 3

USD 5.80

HFL 12,40

CD-NC-77-013-FR-C

Propriétés d'emploi. Mécanique de la rupture. Par B. Marandet et G. Sanz. Institut de recherches de la sidérurgie française. St.-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-80/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». 1977. EUR 5772.

Seulement disponible en microfiche:BFR 180DKR 32DM 11,60FF 27,20LIT 5 000HFL 12,40UKL 3USD 5.80

CD-NC-77-028-EN-C

Used properties. Influence of the composition and microstructure on the mechanical properties of single pass weld metal obtained with two-run multipower submerged arc welding of 35 MM Fe 510 quality steels. By C.F. Berkhout and M.P. Sipkes. Metaalinstituut TNO, Apeldoorn. Convention No 6210-91-6-601. 6210-KA-6-602. Final Report. 'Steel' research reports. 1977. EUR 5834.'

1978. 76 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT2 500	HFL6,20	UKL1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-77-029-IT-C

Utilizzazione. Componenti in acciaio per l'edilizia industrializzata. G. de Martino. Italsider, Genova. Convenzione n. 6210-68/4/401. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche «Acciaio». 1977. EUR 5869. 1978. 132 p. (IT). Solamente disponibile in forma di microsheda: BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20 LIT 5000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

CD-NC-77-030-FR-C

Mésures et analyses. Analyse de produits sidérurgiques par spectrométrie 'X' à dispersion d'énergie. Par J. Hancart. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Convention n° 6210-60/0/70. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». 1977. EUR 5860. 1978. 58 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60	
LIT2 500	HFL6,20	UKL1.50	USD 2.90	

CD-NC-77-031-DE-C

Meß- und Analyseverfahren. Fehlersuche auf Kaltbandoberflächen mit opto-elektronischen Kontrollgeräten. Von I. Bohländer, B. Krüger. Betriebsforschungsinstitut Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-60/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte "Stahl". 1977. EUR 5877. 1978. 98 p. (DE). Nur in Mikroform erhältlich: BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27.20

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL12,40	UKL3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-77-032-FR-C

Mesures. Mesure des dimensions des demi-produits et des profilés. Par R. Pirlet et R. Franssen. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Convention n° 6210-60/0/70. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». 1977. EUR 5862. 1978. 36 p. (FR).

Seulement of	lisponible en i	microfiche:	· · ·		
BFR 90	DKR16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60		
LIT2 500	HFL6,20	UKL1.50	USD 2.90		

9

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-NW-77-004-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0176-0 Sammenligning og samordning af nationale retningslinjer og programmer for forskning og udvikling inden for energisektoren. CREST's underudvalg for forskning og udvikling vedrørende energi. Politik inden for området videnskab og teknologi. 1978. EUR 5911.

1978. 184 p.

CD-NW-77-004-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0177-9 Vergleich und Koordinierung nationaler Politiken und Programme auf dem Sektor der Energieforschung und -entwicklung. Von CREST-Unterausschuß "Energie-FuE". Politik auf dem Gebiet der Wissenschaft und Technologie. 1978. EUR 5911. 1978. 184 p.

CD-NW-77-004-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0178-7 The comparison and coordination of national policies and programmes in the energy research and development sector. By the Energy R & D Subcommittee of CREST. Science and technology policy. 1978. EUR 5911.

1978. 184 p.

CD-NW-77-004-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0179-5 La comparaison et la coordination des politiques et programmes nationaux de recherche et développement dans le secteur de l'énergie. Par le Sous-Comité R & D Énergie du CREST. Politique de la science et technologie. 1978. EUR 5911. 1978. 184 p.

CD-NW-77-004-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0180-9 Raffronto e coordinamento delle politiche e dei programmi nazionali nel settore «ricerca e sviluppo energia». Sottocomitato R & S Energia del CREST. Politica della scienza e tecnologia. 1978. EUR 5911. 1978. 184 p.

CD-NW-77-004-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0181-7 De vergelijking en coördinatie van nationale beleidslijnen en programma's inzake onderzoek en ontwikkeling op energiegebied. Van het Subcomité O. en O.-Energie van CREST. Wetenschaps- en technologiebeleid. 1978. EUR 5911. 1978. 184 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) BFR 750 DKR 132 DM 48,40 FF 108 LIT20 500 HFL 52 UKL 12 USD 23.50

CD-NB-77-028-DE-C

Einfluß der Zusammensetzung von getrockneten oder vorerhitzten Kokskohlenmischungen auf Ofenführung und Koksqualität. Kokereigesellschaft Saar mbH Saarbrücken. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6220-51/1/102. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte "Kohle". 1977. EUR 5743. 1978. 57 p. (DE). Nur in Mikroform erhältlich: **DKR 16** BFR 90 DM 5.80 FF 13.60 LIT 2 500 HFL 6.20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NB-77-047-DE-C

Ausschöpfung der Automatisierungsmöglichkeiten der Strebtechnik. Teil I. Bergbau-Forschung. GmbH, Essen-Kray. Vertrag Nr. 6220-55/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung "Kohle". 1977. EUR 5832/1.

1978. 60 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:					
BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60		
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90		

CD-NB-77-046-DE-C

Ausschöpfung der Automatisierungsmöglichkeiten der Strebtechnik. Teil II. Bergbau-Forschung GmbH, Essen-Kray. Vertrag Nr. 6220-67/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung "Kohle". 1977. EUR 5832/II. 1978. 30 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60	
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90	

EUR 5586 (FR)

Creusement conventionnel: 1^{re} partie: Marteaux lourds – Jumbo; 2^e partie: Mécanisation des différentes étapes du cycle de bowette. CERCHAR, France. Convention n^e 6220-47/3/033. Recueil de recherches «Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5586. 1978. 113 p. (FR). Seulement disponible en microfiche: BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

EUR 5596 (FR)

Valorisation physique et chimique des charbons. CERCHAR, France. Convention n° 6220-73/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5596. 1978. 7 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

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE -- COMMISSIE

CB-22-77-863-DE-C Bericht über die Untersuchung der bestehenden • •

CB-22-77-863-EN-C

Report of an enquiry into the current situation in the major Community seaports drawn up by the Port Working Group. September 1977. 1978. 200 p.

CB-22-77-863-FR-C

Rapport concernant l'enquête sur la situation de fait dans les principaux ports de mer de la Communauté établi par le Groupe de travail portuaire. Septembre 1977. 1978. 208 p.

CB-22-77-863-IT-C

Rapporto sulla situazione di fatto nei porti marittimi della Comunità elaborato dal Gruppo di lavoro portuario. Settembre 1977. 1978. 197 p.

CB-22-77-863-NL-C

Rapport over het onderzoek naar de feitelijke situatiein de voornaamste zeehavens van de Gemeen-schap opgesteld door de werkgroep Zeehavens.September 1977.1978. 217 p.(DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)BFR 240DKR 41DM 15,50FF 32,50LIT 5 700HFL 16,40UKL 3.80USD 7

11

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-24-77-043-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0122-1 Fiskeri. Fangster efter fiskeriområder. 1964-1976. December 1977.

Fischerei. Fänge nach Fanggebieten. 1964-1976. Dezember 1977.

Fishery. Catches by fishing region. 1964-1976. December 1977.

Pêche. Captures par région de pêche. 1964-1976. Décembre 1977.

Pesca. Catture per regione di pesca. 1964-1976. Dicembre 1977.

 Visserij. Vangsten per visgebied. 1964-1976.

 December 1977.

 1978. 226 p.

 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

 BFR 500
 DKR 88

 DM 32,25
 FF 72

 LIT 13 650
 HFL 34,80
 UKL 8
 USD 15.50

CA-NG-77-019-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0155-8 Landbrugsstatistiske studier - 19. 1977. Agrarstatistische Studien – 19. 1977. Agricultural Statistical Studies - 19. 1977. Études de statistique agricole - 19. 1977. Studi di statistica agraria - 19. 1977. Landbouwstatistische studies - 19. 1977. 1978. 118 p. (EN) **BFR 250 DKR 41** DM 15,85 FF 33,55 UKL4 LIT 5 950 **HFL 17** USD 6.90

CA-NG-78-020-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0169-8 Landbrugsstatistiske studier - 20, 1978. Agrarstatistische Studien - 20. 1978. Agricultural Statistical Studies - 20. 1978. Études de statistique agricole - 20. 1978. Studi di statistica agraria - 20. 1978. Landbouwstatistische studies - 20. 1978. 1978. 202 p. (DE.EN.FR). BFR 300 **DKR 53** DM 19,40 FF 43.20 LIT 8 200 HFL 21 UKL 5 USD 9.50

*) CB-NA-77-040-EN-C Influence on health of different fats in food. Information on agriculture No 40. July 1977. 1978. 220 p. (EN). BFR 175 DKR 30 DM 11,30 FF 24 LIT 4 200 HFL 12 UKL 2.80 USD 5

*) CB-NA-78-041-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0141-8 Models for analysis mixed crop and cattle farms. Information on agriculture No 41. December 1977. 1978. 84 p. (EN). BFR 110 DKR 19,40 DM 7 FF 16 LIT 3 000 HFL 7,70 UKL 1.80 USD 3.50

12

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CJ-PA-77-004-DA-C **Fællesskabet og dets regioner.** Europæisk dokumentation: periodisk 1977/4. Juni 1977. 1978. 18 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

13

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niet verschenen

14

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-NE-77-063-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0060-8 Die relative Bewertung im Management radioaktiver Abfälle durch alternative Strategien. Teil 1. Quantitativer Vergleich von Alternativen zur Volumreduktion von Pu-kontaminierten festen Abfällen. Von K. Ditterich und J. Schneider. Forschungsanstalt Ispra, Italien. Kernforschung und -technologie. 1977. EUR 5785. 1978. 30 p. (DE) BER 135. DKB 23. DM 8 70. EE 18 30.

BFR 135	DKR 23	DM 8,70	FF 18,30
LIT 3 200	HFL 9,20	UKL 2	USD 3.80

CD-NE-77-079-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0167-1 Authorization procedure for the construction and operation of nuclear installations within the EC Member States, including supervision and control. By Sandro Amaducci, J.M. Didier and Associates Legal and Economic Consultants on the European Communities. Brussels, Belgium. Contract No 271-76-III ECIB. Nuclear science and technology. 1978 Edition. EUR 5284. 1978. 142 p. (EN).

10/0: 1/2 pi (2:4).				
BFR 420	DKR 74	DM 27	FF 60,50	
LIT 11 500	HFL 29	UKL 6.80	USD 13	

CD-NO-77-024-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0186-8 Environmental toxicology of chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds in the marine environment of Europe. By J.H. Koeman and M. Stasse-Wolthuis. Agricultural University, Wageningen, the Netherlands. Environment and quality of life. 1978. EUR 5814. 1978. 152 p. (EN). FF 60.80 BFR 450 **DKR 76** DM 29 LIT 10 700 HFL 30,60 UKL 7 USD 12.50

CD-NW-77-004-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0176-0 Sammenligning og samordning af nationale retningslinjer og programmer for forskning og udvikling inden for energisektoren. CREST's underudvalg for forskning og udvikling vedrørende energi. Politik inden for området videnskab og teknologi. 1978. EUR 5911. 1978. 184 p.

CD-NW-77-004-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0177-9 Vergleich und Koordinierung nationaler Politiken und Programme auf dem Sektor der Energieforschung und -entwicklung. Von CREST-Unterausschuß "Energie-FuE". Politik auf dem Gebiet der Wissenschaft und Technologie. 1978. EUR 5911. 1978. 184 p.

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CD-NW-77-004-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0180-9 Raffronto e coordinamento delle politiche e dei programmi nazionali nel settore «ricerca e sviluppo energia». Sottocomitato R & S Energia del CREST. Politica della scienza e tecnologia. 1978. EUR 5911. 1978. 184 p.

CD-NW-77-004-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0181-7 De vergelijking en coördinatie van nationale beleidslijnen en programma's inzake onderzoek en ontwikkeling op energiegebied. Van het Subcomité O. en O.-Energie van CREST, Wetenschaps- en technologiebeleid. 1978. EUR 5911. 1978, 184 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NI.)

BFR 750	DKR 132	DM 48,40	FF 108	
LIT20 500	HFL52	UKL12	USD 23.50	

CD-NB-77-028-DE-C

Einfluß der Zusammensetzung von getrockneten oder vorerhitzten Kokskohlemischungen auf Ofenführung und Koksqualität. Kokereigesellschaft Saar mbH Saarbrücken. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6220-51/1/102. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte "Kohle". 1977. EUR 5743. 1978. 57 p. (DE). Nur in Mikroform erhältlich: CFR 90 **DKR 16** DM 5,80 FF13,60 LIT2 500 HFL6,20 UKL1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NB-77-047-DE-C

Ausschöpfung der Automatisierungsmöglichkeiten der Strebtechnik. Teil I. Bergbau-Forschung GmbH, Essen-Kray. Vertrag Nr. 6220-55/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung "Kohle". 1977. EUR 5832/1. 1978. 60 p. (DE). Nur in Mikroform erhältlich: **BFR 90 DKR 16** DM 5,80 FF13,60 LIT2 500 HFL6.20 **UKL1.50** USD 2.90

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CD-NC-77-002-FR-C

Automatisation du Laminoirs. préréglage des trains continus à larges bandes. USINOR et IRSID, Denain. Convention nº 6210-53/3/031. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». 1977. EUR 5712. 1978, 220 p. (FR). Seulement disponible en microfiche: **BFR270** DKR48 DM 17,40 FF 40.80 LIT 7 500 UKL4.50 **USD 8.70**

CD-NC-77-005-FR-C

HFL18.60

Aciérie. Le procédé IRSID d'affinage continu, possibilités de refusion de ferrailles. Par A. Berthet, J. Cordier, G. Denier. Institut de recherche de la sidérurgie française, St-Germain-en-Laye. Convention nº 6210-23-3-033. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». 1977. EUR 5715/1. 1978. 52 p. (FR) Seulement disponible en microfiche: **BFR 90** DKR16 DM 5.80 FF13,60 **UKL1.50** LIT2 500 HFL6,20 USD 2.90

CD-NC-77-011-FR-C

Transformation. Aptitude des aciers à être mis en forme à froid. Par G. Lafond, G. Leclercq, F. Moliexe, R. Namdar, L. Roesch, G. Sanz, IRSID, St. Germainen-Laye. Convention nº 6210-80/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». 1977. EUR 5770/1. 1978. 98 p. (FR). Seulement disponible en microfiche: BFR 180 DKR 32 DM11,60 FF27,20 UKL3 LIT 5 000 HFL12.40 USD 5.80

CD-NC-77-013-FR-C

Propriétés d'emploi. Mécanique de la rupture. Par B. Marandet et G. Sanz. Institut de recherches de la sidérurgie française. St. Germain-en-Laye. Convention nº 6210-80/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». 1977. EUR 5772. 1978, 126 p. (FR). Seulement disponible en microfiche: **BFR 180** DKR32 DM11.60 FF27,20 LIT 5 000 HFL12,40 UKL3 USD 5.80

CD-NC-77-028-EN-C

Used properties. Influence of the composition and microstructure on the mechanical properties of single pass weld metal obtained with two-run multipower submerged arc welding of 35 mm Fe 510 guality steels. By C.F. Berkhout and M.P. Sipkes. Metaalinstituut TNO, Apeldoorn. Convention No 6210-91-6-601, 6210-KA-6-602. Final Report. 'Steel' research reports. 1977. EUR 5834. 1978. 76 p. (EN). Only available as microfiche: **BFR 90 DKR16** DM 5.80 FF13,60 LIT2 500 HFL6,20 **UKL1.50** USD 2.90

CD-NC-77-029-IT-C

Utilizzazione. Componenti in acciaio per l'edilizia industrializzata. G. de Martino. Italsider, Genova. Convenzione n. 6210-68/4/401. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche «Acciaio». 1977. EUR 5869. 1978. 132 p. (IT).

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BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF27,20	
LIT 5 000	, HFL12,40	UKL3	USD 5.80	

CD-NC-77-030-FR-C

Mesures et analyses. Analyse de produits sidérurgiques par spectrométrie « X » à dispersion d'énergie. Par J. Hancart. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Convention n° 6210-60/0/70. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». 1977. EUR 5860. 1978. 58 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL6,20	UKL1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-77-031-DE-C

Meß- und Analyseverfahren. Fehlersuche auf Kaltbandoberflächen mit opto-elektronischen Kontrollgeräten. Von I. Bohländer, B. Krüger. Betriebsforschungsinstitut Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. Abschlußbericht. 6210-60/1/101. Forschungshefte "Stahl". 1977. EUR 5877. 1978. 98 p. (DE). Nur in Mikroform erhältlich: BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF27.20 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL3 USD 5.80

CD-NC-77-032-FR-C

Mesures. Mesure des dimensions des demi-produits et des profilés. Par R. Pirlet et R. Franssen. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Convention n° 6^10-60/0/70. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier ». 1977. EUR 5862.

1978. 36 p. (FR).

Seulement of	disponible en i	microfiche:	
BFR 90	DKR16	DM 5,80	FF13,60
LIT2 500	HFL6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

EUR 5586 (FR)

Creusement conventionnel: 1^{re} partie: Marteaux lourds – Jumbo; 2^e partie: Mécanisation des différentes étapes du cycle de bowette. CERCHAR, France. Convention n° 6220-47/3/033. Recueil de recherches « Charbon ». 1977. EUR 5586. 1978. 113 p. (FR). Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL12,40	UKL3	USD 5.80

EUR 5596 (FR)

Valorisationphysiqueetchimiquedescharbons.CERCHAR,France.Conventionn°6220-73/3/301.Rapportfinal.Recueilderecherches« Charbon ».1977.EUR 5596.1978.7 p. (FR).Seulement disponible en microfiche:BFR 90DKR 16DM 5,80FF 13,60LIT2 500HFL 6,20UKL 1.50USD 2.90

EUR 5917 (EN)

Surface dose rate contribution by actinides mixed in uranium-plutonium fuel elements. By E. Zamorani. Joint Research Centre, ISPRA Establishment, Italy. Nuclear science and technology. 1978. EUR 5917.

1978. 22 p. (EN).

Only available	as microfiche	:	4
BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL6,20	UKL1.50	USD 2.90

EUR 5971 (EN)

Calculation of oxygen distribution in uranium-plutonium oxide fuels during irradiation (Programme CODIF). By A. Moreno and C. Sari. Joint Research Centre. Karlsruhe Establishment, Germany. Nuclear science and technology. 1978. EUR 5971.

1978. 24 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

<u>15</u>

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