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contents

PART ONE **SPECIAL FEATURES**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Financing the 1984 budget | 7 |
| 2. EEC-EFTA ministerial meeting | 9 |
| 3. Guidelines for the strengthening of relations between the
Community and Latin America | 14 |
| 4. JET: A European venture | 16 |

PART TWO **ACTIVITIES IN APRIL 1984**

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Building the Community | 20 |
| — Economic and monetary policy | 20 |
| — Internal market and industrial affairs | 21 |
| — Industrial innovation and the information market | 26 |
| — Customs union | 26 |
| — Competition | 27 |
| — Financial institutions and taxation | 31 |
| — Employment, education and social policy | 32 |
| — Culture | 36 |
| — Regional policy | 36 |
| — Environment and consumers | 37 |
| — Agriculture | 39 |
| — Fisheries | 43 |
| — Transport | 44 |
| — Energy | 45 |
| — Research and development | 45 |

2. Enlargement and external relations	48
— Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries	48
— Commercial policy	49
— Relations with industrialized countries	52
— Relations with other countries and regions	54
• Mediterranean countries	54
• Countries of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula	54
• Asia	55
• Latin America	55
• State-trading countries	55
— Development	55
— International organizations and conferences	59
3. Financing Community activities	61
4. Political and institutional matters	63
— Political cooperation	63
— European policy and relations between the institutions	63
— Institutions and organs of the Communities	64
• Parliament	64
• Council	72
• Commission	73
• Court of Justice	74
• Court of Auditors	82
• European Investment Bank	82

PART THREE DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU	86
2. Additional references in the Official Journal	87
3. Infringement procedures	87
Publications of the European Communities	

Supplements 1984

1/84 Unfair terms in contracts concluded with consumers



PART ONE

SPECIAL FEATURES

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

ECU = European currency unit

BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge

DKR = Dansk krone

DM = Deutsche Mark

DR = Greek drachma

FF = Franc français

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

IRL = Irish pound / punt

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

LIT = Lira italiana

UKL = Pound sterling

USD = United States dollar

1. Financing the 1984 budget: Proposal for a loan from the Member States to the Community budget

1.1.1. Following the Council's decisions on agricultural prices for 1984/85 and on the reform of the common agricultural policy, the Commission re-estimated the Community's financial requirements for 1984. These requirements exceed the VAT own resources which the Commission can call up (within the 1% limit) and will mean that additional resources must be found. An appropriate proposal was made to the Council on 18 April.¹

In March the Commission had already told the Council and Parliament that appropriations would be inadequate and, after the decisions adopted at the Council meeting of Agriculture Ministers on 31 March,² said that it was for the Member States to meet the cost they entail by placing the necessary resources at the Community's disposal.

Assessment of revenue and expenditure for the financial year

1.1.2. On the expenditure side of the budget, the Commission estimates that a further 2 131 million ECU is needed for the EAGGF Guarantee Section, mainly because the Council decisions will not produce the same savings as proposed by the Commission, but also because developments on world markets have been unfavourable, making it more difficult and expensive for the Community to export agricultural products, and, finally, because the expenditure deferred from 1983³ has to be paid from the 1984 budget.

Details of the Commission's revised estimates are as follows. Firstly, the Commission calculated that the Council's decisions on agriculture would lead to additional expenditure of 17 million ECU instead of a saving of 875 million ECU. Secondly, it took into account the effects of the payments deferred from 1983 to 1984 (suspension of advances

and of payment of certain premiums) amounting to 675 million ECU.³ Thirdly, as a result of the combinations of the impact of the Council's decisions and international agricultural market situations, it estimated that a further 1 119 million ECU was needed for refunds and MCAs. Finally, because stocks, in particular of butter, skimmed-milk powder and beef and veal, are reaching critical levels the Commission is planning to set up immediately a disposal programme extending over several years. It will cost an estimated 150 million ECU in the first year.

Also in connection with the EAGGF Guarantee Section, the Commission had expected the Council to adopt the proposal for a tax on oils and fats,⁴ which would have cut expenditure by around 170 million ECU.

A further 100 million ECU or so will probably be needed for expenditure other than on agriculture as a result of requirements which are not at present covered by budget appropriations. These include the Community's commitments to the EIB under the financial protocols with the Mediterranean countries.

1.1.3. On the resources side, the outturn in the first quarter was lower than estimated, suggesting that there will be a shortfall of 495 million ECU, mainly due to the reduction in revenue from agricultural levies. In the light of the main factors set out above, total requirements can be put at 2 726 million ECU.

Financing additional requirements

1.1.4. To cover these requirements, the Commission can raise 43 million ECU by

¹ OJ C 126, 12.5.1984; COM(84) 250 final.

² Bull. EC 3-1984, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

³ Bull. EC 10-1983, points 2.1.142.

⁴ OJ C 289, 25.10.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.95.

calling up VAT own resources at the maximum rate of 1%. Secondly, in view of the general budgetary situation, including the reduced amount of revenue collected, the Commission felt that it must seek to cut expenditure in areas other than the EAGGF. The actual amount should, however, be determined in such a way as not to jeopardize any new policies or measures. The Commission thus stands by its statement to Parliament that it is not prepared to sacrifice non-agricultural policies to cover surplus EAGGF guarantee expenditure.

The Commission thinks it can reduce expenditure by 350 million ECU by introducing time limits for payments from the structural Funds, by not using certain reserve appropriations, by not recommitting appropriations released after earlier commitments have been cancelled and by being particularly stringent in its management of the appropriations carried over from the previous financial year.

The net result is that the additional funds needed to cover requirements for the year have been estimated at a maximum of 2.333 million ECU. The Commission examined various possibilities for making up this difference between foreseeable expenditure and the resources available:

- A first possibility would be to ask the Member States to pay 'contributions' under Article 200 of the ECC Treaty; the main drawbacks are that national parliaments would have to authorize the entry of expenditure in their budgets (which would take several months) and difficult negotiations would have to be held to determine the shares to be borne by each Member State, since no formal scale for breaking down such contributions now exists.¹
- A second possibility—raising a loan on the capital market—was rejected in order not to jeopardize the Community's credibility (since the Community budget already guarantees the various instruments for borrowing and lending operations).
- A third possibility would have been for the Member States to forgo the repayment of the administrative costs incurred in col-

lecting own resources. However, the gain to the Community budget of not making the flat-rate repayments of 10% of non-VAT own resources would have covered only part of the requirements (about 80 million ECU a month).

- The solution finally adopted was that of an interest-bearing loan from the Member States to be repaid once the decision to lift the VAT own resources ceiling had been taken by the Council.

The solution proposed to the Council

1.1.5. The Commission's proposal for a Regulation introducing measures to cover budgetary requirements in 1984 is based on Article 235 of the ECC Treaty and Article 203 of the Euratom Treaty. The Council has to act unanimously if it is to be adopted. The proposal provides for a loan not exceeding 2.333 million ECU from the Member States to the Community for the sole purpose of covering expenditure in 1984. The final amount actually necessary will be determined in accordance with the requirements which the budgetary authority will consider on adopting the supplementary and amending budget which the Commission will soon be presenting. The Commission will call up the funds by 31 December as and when they are required. They will bear interest from the date on which they are made available at the market rate for a similar loan of the same term. The loan will be divided among the Member States in accordance with the scale currently used for calculating each Member State's share of the harmonized VAT base. The loans will be repaid in eight equal six-monthly instalments from 30 June 1986, by when the Community's new own resources should be available.

1.1.6. In adopting this solution, the Commission underlined its advantages as regards both the principle involved and actual prac-

¹ The scales laid down in Article 200 date from before the first enlargement and are quite clearly no longer applicable.

tice: on the one hand, Member States would thus demonstrate their desire to help finance the necessary expenditure and solve the current difficulties; on the other, loans of this type would not harm the Community's credit rating.

The solution proposed also has the advantage of being simple and easy to apply. The authorization procedures needed in the Member States would be less of an obstacle. Use of the VAT scale is a well-established and fair procedure. The payment of interest is justified in view of the term of the loan and the attitude which the Commission has adopted with regard to its accounts with

the Member States (in a proposal for a Regulation in 1982¹ it asked that they should bear interest). Finally, repayments could be staggered without overburdening the budget at any given moment.

1.1.7. The Commission asked the Council to adopt its decision by July after obtaining the opinions of Parliament and the Court of Auditors. The supplementary and amending budget which will be needed to make the necessary amendments to the estimated revenue and expenditure could then be submitted in time to the budgetary authority.

¹ OJ C 231, 4.9.1982; OJ C 146, 4.6.1983.

2. EEC-EFTA ministerial meeting

1.2.1. The Ministers of the 10 Community Member States and the seven Member States of the European Free Trade Association met in Luxembourg on 9 April—the first such meeting since the free trade agreements between the Community and the EFTA countries were signed in 1972. The meeting was co-chaired by Mr Claude Cheysson, the French Minister for External Relations and President of the Council, and Mr Mats Hellström, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Trade. The Commission was represented by Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President, with special responsibility for external relations.

This meeting offered an opportunity to assess the functioning to date of the free trade agreements, in particular in the period since the removal by both sides in January this year of the last tariff barriers and quantitative restrictions in trade between them in industrial goods.¹ Guidelines were drawn up on how cooperation both under and outside the existing agreements should be continued and consolidated. Discussion also took

place on international economic issues. The proceedings are summarized in the Joint Declaration adopted at the end of the meeting. Addresses were delivered in turn by Mr Cheysson on behalf of the Community, Mr Haferkamp on behalf of the Commission, Mr Hellström on behalf of EFTA and of Sweden, and by the representatives of each EFTA Member State.

The Joint Declaration

'Stressing the very special importance they attach to relations established by the Free Trade Agreements between the Community and the EFTA countries, Ministers of the Member States of the European Community and of the States of the European Free Trade Association and the Commission of the European Communities met to take stock of more than a decade of cooperation in free trade, and to lay down orientations to continue, deepen and extend cooperation within the framework of and beyond the Free Trade Agreements.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.2.23.

With the abolition, in early 1984, of the last remaining tariff barriers and quantitative restrictions affecting their bilateral trade in industrial products, the Community and the EFTA countries have attained the goal set more than 10 years ago.

There has thus been established the largest system of free trade in the world, within which one quarter of world trade takes place, with over 300 million consumers, and which future enlargement of the Community will be sure to widen further. This achievement has been a major element in the considerable growth of trade between the European countries concerned. The results which have been achieved are a major success for European cooperation, particularly when one considers the economic difficulties and protectionist pressures which have faced us since the early 1970s.

This development has contributed substantially to the progress towards economic recovery, and should lead to even further expansion of trade.

Ministers were therefore convinced of the importance of further actions to consolidate and strengthen cooperation, with the aim of creating a dynamic European economic space of benefit to their countries.

With this in mind, Ministers considered it essential to continue to oppose protectionist pressures and to pursue their efforts towards improving the free circulation of the industrial products of their countries, in particular in the following areas: harmonization of standards, elimination of technical barriers, simplification of border facilities and rules of origin, elimination of unfair trading practices, State aid contrary to the Free Trade Agreements and access to government procurement. In this regard the Community's efforts to strengthen its internal market are of particular relevance. Ministers are confident that, as in the past, it will prove possible to find well-balanced solutions, based on reciprocity, in the spirit of the Free Trade Agreements.

Ministers stressed the importance of continued pragmatic and flexible cooperation between the Community and its Member States and the EFTA States beyond the framework of the Agreements. Such cooperation has developed over the years in numerous fields of mutual interest as a natural extension of ever-growing trade relations.

Ministers agreed to broaden and deepen such cooperation between the Community and its Member States and the EFTA States. Increasing economic interdependence between the Community and the EFTA countries calls, in particular, for cooperation in research and development. Ministers stressed the need to increase these efforts, for instance within the framework of COST and in orga-

nizations involving some of the countries concerned, and particularly to promote mobility for European research workers. They wanted particular attention to be given to certain industrial and technological fields of the future, such as telecommunications, information systems or the new audio-visual media.

Cooperation and/or consultations in fields such as transport, agriculture, fisheries and energy should be intensified.

Consultations, contacts or exchanges of information with regard to working conditions, social protection, culture, consumer protection, the environment, tourism and intellectual property are also envisaged, taking into account the work also pursued in other international fora, in particular the Council of Europe, and with due regard for their individual spheres of competence.

Ministers confirm the need to continue efforts to sustain and consolidate the economic recovery and to reduce the unacceptably high level of unemployment—which affects the young in particular and creates a major problem for the economies and societies in their countries—without rekindling inflation. They will seek to concert their policies in these fields. It is essential for both sides of industry to take an active part in this process.

Lastly, through closer cooperation, Europe will be in a better position to create conditions for growth and to play a more important role in the world, particularly by increasing contacts in the sphere of economic and monetary policy.

With this in mind, Ministers agreed to increase their consultations and exchanges of information on economic problems and current trade difficulties with a view to finding equitable solutions with their principal trading partners in particular, with the aim of strengthening the open and multilateral trading system. In this connection they recalled the commitments taken in OECD, GATT and other international fora.

They also agreed to increase their consultations on development questions, particularly in the context of the North-South Dialogue, in order to achieve closer cooperation with the developing countries. They particularly stressed that there should be greater integration of the Third World into the multilateral trade system, and that problems of indebtedness should be tackled in an orderly way.

Ministers agreed to pursue these goals together both in international fora such as OECD, GATT, IMF, World Bank and also bilaterally.

Ministers expressed their political will to work towards achieving these objectives.'

Address by Mr Cheysson

1.2.2. 'It is a very great pleasure for me to welcome you here in this Council building in Luxembourg on behalf of the European Community.

The first of January this year marked the culmination of 10 years of cooperation within the framework of the Free Trade Agreements. The importance of this event, which indeed deserved to be highlighted, is borne witness to today by the exceptional character of this meeting of Ministers from our 17 countries; the Community salutes once again the initiative taken by its European partners here present at what is also, and perhaps above all, a family reunion, rich in symbols.

But we should not limit ourselves here in Luxembourg to congratulating one another on what has been accomplished to date: our main purpose in meeting here today is to analyse not just the reasons for the success of EEC-EFTA cooperation in the past but also the new challenges facing each of our countries, and our continent as a whole.

The world economy has undergone many upheavals in the space of 10 years. At the time the Free Trade Agreements were signed, few felt anxiety concerning our energy supply. Growth was an inexhaustible seam. I do not want here to go back over the history of the past 10 years—the redistribution of roles, the clashes, the emergence of some on the world market, the eclipse of others...

... All our countries today face, to a greater or lesser degree, the same imperatives: the necessary restructuring of traditional industries which are no longer in a position to meet the demands of the world economy, and a joint need to keep pace with new developments in the area of technology, on which the lasting prosperity of our societies depends.

Action is needed on a European scale, both to avoid disastrous competition—the steel industry is one example—and to achieve the critical thresholds below which there can be no effective action.

Action is urgently needed. In recent years, Europe, for the first time, has not been the principal source of scientific and technological innovation. A number of indicators—expenditure on research, innovation, patents—clearly reveal a growing gap between Europe and its main partners, particularly the United States and Japan, and a worrying technological dependence. Other industrial actors are appearing on the world stage. If our countries fail to act, both individually and collectively, the end of the century could mark an irreversible decline of the European economy bringing in its wake crisis, social conflict and political impotence.

This is why our countries should start first of all by making more combined efforts in the field of research. Some exemplary achievements such as CERN in Geneva and the European Space Agency signpost the path to be followed. The COST system, a flexible and pragmatic framework has fully demonstrated its value. More specific research programmes of common interest need to be drawn up directly between our countries or certain among them, between institutes and between companies. Greater mobility for European researchers constitutes a primary objective. And I like to think that today's inauguration of the JET installations in Britain is more than a happy coincidence.

These efforts in the field of research and development must go hand in hand with greater industrial cooperation. Of course, it is not the role of our governments to legislate on this; cooperation between European companies cannot be brought about by decree. But those companies, which are among the frontrunners in their field, should be able to derive more profit from a market of more than 300 million consumers and make Europe a key part of their strategy. What we must offer our companies above all is a framework, and especially a legal framework, which will foster cooperation on a European scale. The Community, for its part, has a number of initiatives in this sphere to its credit. Together, we could examine ways of extending the benefits of these initiatives to all European manufacturers in a spirit of mutual interest...

Naturally, we must avoid any rigid posture in defence of threatened interests that would precipitate the decline of our part of the world. But we must plead our cause with one voice if the Western world is to become more united, more consistent and more determined. The world's leading trade bloc, with unequalled imports *per capita*, has the duty to voice its alarm about the resurgence of certain protectionist tendencies. For our part, we remain deeply concerned about the continuing deterioration in the balance of trade between the Community and Japan. And finally, we should be united in our reaction to the international monetary chaos, all the effects of which we suffer and which limits the opportunities for European currencies to get organized. It is up to us to give an example by increasing consultation and contacts on our economic and monetary policies, and on our social policies.

Our countries, despite present-day difficulties and especially the most painful one of all—the surge in unemployment—remain privileged lands from the point of view of both freedom and living standards for 2 000 million human beings. History and our common values of civilization once again impose on us a duty of brotherhood and solidarity. But it is also clearly in our interest, since it would

be illusory to hope that the industrial powers can settle their problems among themselves without worrying about the rest of the world while the intolerable rise in unemployment in our countries is aggravated by the lack of development, and even economic decline, in the South.

The Community and the EFTA countries have long played a decisive role in pumping more resources into development aid, the stabilization of commodity markets and the improvement of balances of payments, and in bringing about more organization and joint efforts in these fields. We must intensify our efforts to ensure the survival of people deprived of everything and the return of prosperity.

Finally, allow me to remind you of this simple and great truth. We are gathered here today as Europeans among Europeans: 17 European countries which, leaving aside a moment the reasons—the scars of this century or free choice—constitute two distinct groups, but which could well have been associated in a different fashion. We are conscious of incarnating the values of Europe and being the bearers of a heritage and a state of mind that are the fruit of centuries of conflicts, creation and exchanges. It is our pride and our burden. And that is why our meeting today is of greater significance than our discussions on the state of our trade relations and, by stressing the solidarity which underlies our community of destiny, it is a reminder to ourselves first and foremost and also to others of the vitality of our common civilization and our confidence in the future of Europe.'

Address by Mr Hellström, spokesman for the EFTA countries

1.2.3. '... I should like to recall the determination of the EFTA countries, mentioned in the Preamble to the EFTA Convention, to remove trade barriers and to promote close economic cooperation between the members of the organization for European Economic Cooperation, including the members of the European Economic Community. An important step towards the fulfilment of these objectives was taken on 1 January 1984 with the full implementation of the Free Trade Agreements, giving the European industry access to a free trade area covering industrial goods, benefiting over 300 million consumers. With regard to geographical size as well as economic importance, this area is without comparison in the world ... What should we do to derive even more benefit from our cooperation in the future? Our aim should be to develop our Free Trade Area into a genuine home market for industrial products in Western Europe.

To this end the remaining hindrances to free trade should gradually be eliminated; we need simpler origin rules, simplification of border controls and less trade bureaucracy, harmonization of technical standards and regulations, including mutual recognition of tests. This could be an important stimulus for economic growth and employment.

The EFTA countries consider that the Community's efforts to strengthen its internal market represent an important step towards that goal and are confident that on the basis of reciprocity, solutions beneficial for the development of trade and economic relations between all the partners in the European free trade area will be found. We take it for granted that no infringement on our free trade arrangements is implied by the possible introduction of a new trade policy instrument, given our special relationship through the Free Trade Agreements.

The EFTA countries feel that another goal should be to strengthen European industry by a pooling of resources, in order to preserve and increase competitiveness. Research and development play an important role in this context and the EFTA countries are prepared to participate constructively. Efforts in this direction should be seen as a contribution to global economic recovery, in line with a strengthening of the open multilateral trading system. This system is currently threatened by increased protectionism.

Although the present economic outlook is somewhat brighter, the governments of the EFTA countries feel that there is still reason for concern. In Western Europe 19 million people are unemployed. Such mass unemployment is a great waste of productive human resources and creates a major problem for the economies and societies in their countries. The weak recovery under way in Europe should be strengthened and broadened through increased international economic cooperation. Much will depend on whether the Community and the EFTA countries can tackle the economic problems in a joint manner.

The dynamics of European industry is not something of the past. Our market potential is obvious. But our industries must make use of it. The growing interdependence of our economies calls for greater efforts to facilitate the necessary structural adjustments that confront us ...

The EFTA countries look forward to developing further cooperation with the Community also in international fora like GATT and OECD. In this context, I wish to recall our common responsibility towards developing countries. We should further promote the North-South Dialogue...'

Address by Mr Haferkamp

1.2.4. 'This joint meeting of Ministers of EFTA and European Community Member States is a source of deep satisfaction to the European Commission. We have come together today to take stock of 10 years of cooperation between the European Communities and the countries of the European Free Trade Association: the balance sheet is positive without a shadow of doubt ... One of the major important tasks facing the Community is completion of the internal market. Europe can successfully meet the challenge of other world trading partners only by creating a large common market. The EFTA countries must not be excluded from the Community's efforts to consolidate its interior market. Both parties will benefit from a large European economic space ... The events of recent weeks on certain European borders have illustrated graphically the necessity of achieving free movement of traffic. The greatest possible freedom of movement over our national boundaries—that's the Europe the man in the street wants to see. Other areas calling for cooperation are research and industrial innovation ...

By a happy coincidence, today also sees the inauguration of the JET fusion programme, in which a number of EFTA countries are also involved. Economic cooperation must not stop at Europe's frontiers. The major problems of the world economy and world trade concern us all. No new structures or institutions are required further to promote EEC-EFTA cooperation on world economic issues: here too we can build on the pragmatic solutions we have worked out in recent years ... A great deal has been achieved over the past 10 years. From this fact we can draw confidence in tackling together, at both European and international level, the numerous problems still before us.'

*

1.2.5. Free trade agreements were signed by the EEC on 22 July 1972 with Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, on 14 May 1973 with Norway, and on 5 October 1973 with Finland; they entered into effect on 1 January 1973 except those with Portugal (1 March 1973), Norway (1 July 1973) and Finland (1 January 1974). In the same period agreements were also signed by the ECSC Member States and the ECSC itself with each of the EFTA countries.

Since 1 January 1984 all customs duty has been removed in trade between the Commu-

nity and the EFTA countries with the exception of Portugal, Finland (last reduction to take place on 1 January 1985) and Iceland (certain duties of a fiscal nature may be retained temporarily).

Quantitative restrictions have not been applied in bilateral trade since the entry into force of the various agreements.

Excepting the agreement with Iceland, which contained tariff concessions in respect of certain fish products, the agreements do not provide for any liberalization of trade in agricultural commodities. However, certain provisions in the agreements state the parties' readiness to promote the harmonious development of agricultural trade. Bilateral, specific agreements, mainly concerning cheese, have since been negotiated with a number of EFTA countries aimed at promoting orderly bilateral trade in this sector (Finland, Austria and Norway). An agreement has also been signed with Austria concerning reciprocal recognition of designations of origin for wine.

As the free trade area is not a customs union, it was necessary to draw up rules (known as 'rules of origin') specifying which goods were eligible for exemption—so as to prevent the introduction of goods into the free trade area via the country with the lowest customs tariff.

All the free trade agreements concluded, except that with Finland, contain a future developments clause allowing for cooperation outside the field of trade. The various parties have made extensive use of these provisions, and a variety of cooperation activities have been set in train.

Regular exchanges of information have been particularly useful to cooperation in a great number of areas, in particular: economic and monetary policy, the environment, workers' health and safety, consumer protection, transport, development aid, energy, industrial policy.

With a view to tackling difficulties on the steel market during the present recession, the Community, on the one hand, and Aus-

tria, Norway, Finland and Sweden, on the other, have negotiated annual arrangements regulating bilateral trade in steel products.

Switzerland, Sweden and Finland have connected their data transmission networks with the Community's Euronet network and with one another. In the area of science and technology, all the EFTA countries except Iceland are taking part in the Community's COST programme (European Cooperation on Scientific and Technical Research). For example, the Community and Switzerland are undertaking joint research into congenital abnormalities and the ageing of cells, while research continues in cooperation with Sweden into wood as a

recyclable commodity. Switzerland and Sweden are also involved in JET, the Community's nuclear fusion research programme, in the United Kingdom.¹

In June 1983² the Commission presented to the Council a list of sectors where cooperation with the EFTA countries might be undertaken or developed further. Frequent mutual visits at ministerial level have played a significant role in consolidating such cooperation.³

¹ Point 1.4.1 *et seq.*

² Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.2.24.

³ Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.2.19; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.2.35; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.2.14; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.19; Bull. EC 12-1983, points 2.2.31 and 2.2.32; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.2.21.

3. Guidelines for the strengthening of relations between the Community and Latin America

1.3.1. For the last two years there has been a hiatus in relations between the Community and Latin America, mainly as a result of certain developments in Latin American countries and also the conflict in the South Atlantic. The dialogue between the Community and GRULA¹ was suspended in 1982, and formal negotiations on a cooperation agreement with the Andean Pact countries were blocked for a number of years following the Bolivian *coup d'état* in July 1980.²

From autumn 1983 onwards, however, encouraging signs of a resumption of relations were seen:

- in September the SELA (Latin American Economic System) Council adopted a decision stating that it wanted the dialogue between the Community and GRULA to be resumed;³

- in October the European Parliament passed a resolution voicing its wish for new and lasting relations to be established between the Community and Latin America;⁴
- November saw the return of a democratically elected civilian government in Argentina;
- and in December the negotiations between the Community and the Andean Pact ended with the signing in Cartagena, Colombia, of a five-year framework agreement

¹ Group of Latin American Heads of Mission accredited to the Community.

² Fourteenth General Report, point 698; Fifteenth General Report, points 790 to 792; Sixteenth General Report, points 707 and 708; Seventeenth General Report, points 707 and 708.

³ Bull. EC 9-1983, points 2.1.27.

⁴ OJ C 307, 14.11.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.4.12.

which is intended to strengthen commercial and economic relations and encourage industrial cooperation on both sides of the Atlantic.¹

1.3.2. In view of the trends now emerging, the Commission considers it particularly opportune to give fresh impetus to relations between the Community and Latin America, at a time when the latter is experiencing a very serious economic crisis but at the same time undergoing very positive political developments, given that gradual return to democratic regimes. It is essential that the Latin American group of countries should not feel neglected by the Community, despite the individual efforts of the Member States. Also, the Community must offer major support for the democratic resurgence in Latin America.

1.3.3. To help define a policy specifically suited to relations between the two sides, the Commission has drawn up a communication to the Council on 'Guidelines for the strengthening of relations between the Community and Latin America'.² In the light of the discussions to be held over the coming months, it will formulate specific proposals dealing with different aspects of these relations.

On the basis of its surveys of the situation, the Commission draws the conclusion that, although the Community has progressively improved its relations with the countries of Latin America as Community development cooperation schemes have been implemented, in the spheres of both trade and aid, those relations are still piecemeal. This has led to a feeling of disappointment on the part of the Latin Americans, who expected from the Community a policy which measured up to the historical, cultural, political and economic links between Europe and America.

1.3.4. In view of the economic spheres in which the Community and Latin America complement each other, the need to support moves towards democracy and also the prospect of the accession of Spain and Portugal,

the Commission feels that a special policy with regard to Latin America is needed.

This cannot be a uniform policy, since it must take account of two constraints peculiar to Latin America: the very marked diversity of political, social and economic situations and the dichotomy between those countries which are still in the relatively early stages of development and those whose level of development is close to that of industrialized countries. It must therefore operate at three levels—continental, subregional and bilateral.

As for the various sectors, the Commission's view is as follows:

- *Trade.* Given the very liberal arrangements already applying, the CAP constraints and the preferential benefits which must be maintained for the ACP States, there is very little opportunity for improvement. Efforts should consequently be concentrated on trade promotion.
- *Food aid and technical and financial assistance.* Owing to the budgetary difficulties, the Community must focus its efforts on the countries of Central America, in order to contribute to their political and economic stability, and on the Andean Pact countries.
- *Economic cooperation.* The measures to be taken should be specifically adapted to the economic situation of the Latin American countries and take account of the level of development attained by the more important countries. They would mainly concern the following:

transfer of resources: in view of the present serious recession, and in order to take account of the Latin American countries' capital requirements for the purpose of sustaining long-term development efforts, the Commission proposes that the EIB be asked to deploy its financial resources, particularly in cofinancing operations and for co-

¹ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.2.45; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.2.38.

² COM(84) 105 final and Annex.

operation with financial consortia in Latin America;

energy cooperation: the operations already in progress in this sphere can be developed further, in view of the similar interests of the two parties, in conjunction with OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization);

industrial cooperation: the development of joint ventures by small businesses, and also of mining operations, must be encouraged;

scientific cooperation: more extensive cooperation in the sphere of science and research, notably through the joint development of research projects, the transfer of European scientific know-how, and *ad hoc*

training schemes, would supplement the present cooperation activities, which are concerned solely with agriculture, nutrition and tropical medicine;

training; this sector is of particular interest owing to its multiplier effect and the contribution of know-how linked with European technology;

information and cultural exchanges: efforts are called for above all to prevent misunderstandings and a lack of mutual comprehension; the Commission regards the setting up of the Europe-Latin America Institute as being of great importance in this respect.

4. JET: A European venture

1.4.1. One of the most remarkable European achievements in research on the peaceful uses of the atom, the JET (Joint European Torus) project, was inaugurated at Culham, Oxfordshire, in the United Kingdom, on 9 April.

Established on 1 June 1978, under Articles 45 to 51 of the Euratom Treaty, for a duration of 12 years, the JET project, the most ambitious experiment ever conducted anywhere in the world in an attempt to control nuclear fusion, is the keystone of the Community research programme on fusion.¹

The principal objective of JET is to obtain and study a plasma under conditions and within dimensions close to those of a thermonuclear reactor. A plasma is a gas brought to a very high temperature, in which the atoms split up into free ions and electrons. The medium obtained is generally luminous and a very good electricity conductor, and its best-known form is flame.

JET is a large installation of the tokamak type, the main features of which are: an

Incomel toroidal vacuum chamber in which the plasma is contained, 32 coils in the form of a D producing an intense toroidal field and a transformer composed of primary coils, its secondary circuit being the plasma itself, through which a very intense current passes. The first experiments were started in January 1983.

In December 1983 the 400 research workers at Culham saw their initial hopes fulfilled.² The basic results expected of JET were achieved under ohmic conditions (in which the plasma is heated solely by the current circulating within the plasma): a current of 3 mega-amperes was generated. The performance of the American TFTR tokamak (1 mega-ampere by that date) had been overtaken.

The programme for the years to come has already been determined. Now that the

¹ OJ L 151, 7.6.1978; OJ L 213, 21.8.1979; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.109.

² Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.226; see also Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.260; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.194.

way in which hydrogen plasmas function under ohmic conditions, in which temperatures between 15 and 20 million degrees were obtained, has been studied, the objective in phases II and III will be to increase that temperature by a factor of 5 to 10 by means of non-ohmic additional heating processes and to make use of deuterium (an isotope of hydrogen). The two planned heating systems will be installed in JET at different times between 1984 and 1988. The systems involved are heating by the injection of high-energy neutral atoms into the plasma and heating by absorption of high-intensity electromagnetic waves in the plasma. The plasmas obtained towards the end of 1988 will thus be able to reach temperatures of 100 million degrees with confinement times greater than 1 second. The experiment will enter its final phase with the introduction of a mixture of deuterium and tritium (the second isotope of hydrogen) into the tokamak. At this stage, the conditions under which the plasma formed can be brought close to ignition will also be studied in JET.

Of the budget allocated to the JET Joint Undertaking, 80% is chargeable to the Community, 10% to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and 10% to the national bodies associated with Euratom under the fusion programme. The total cost for the 1982-86 period amounts to 400 million ECU, including the cost of buildings, staff expenditure and the first years of service.

1.4.2. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Mr François Mitterrand and Mr Gaston Thorn met at Culham to inaugurate JET in their respective capacities as Head of State of the host country, President of the Council and President of the Commission.

Queen Elizabeth made the opening speech:

'All of us here today may have a tale to tell our grandchildren, when we say that we attended the unveiling of the Joint European Torus at Culham, and witnessed the beginning of a brilliant new technological advance. In an energy-hungry world, the JET may be a step along the road towards a virtually unlimited source of electric power. I am

delighted to be able to applaud this magnificent technical achievement, the full potential of which is still to be revealed.

An excellent performance has already been obtained from the Torus, which augurs well for its future operation. That it has been completed according to schedule, and very closely in accordance with its budget, is an additional reason for satisfaction...

I wish you all good luck with your future efforts, and I have great pleasure in formally opening the Joint European Torus.'

Mr François Mitterrand continued in the following vein:

'I am happy to have been given this opportunity, in my capacity as President of the Council of the Communities, to speak here of Europe in connection with the inauguration of JET.

For this is first of all a great technical achievement in which engineers and technologists from 12 countries, since Sweden and Switzerland are also involved, have excelled themselves...

JET, however, is also an instrument of fundamental research, since it involves producing the plasmas needed for fusion reactions, understanding their properties by making use of a wide range of physical theories under unusual experimental conditions and progressively acquiring the expertise needed to create what is called the confinement.

JET can thus be added to an ever-lengthening list of examples of European cooperation in fundamental research, such as the European Molecular Biology Organization, the European Southern Hemisphere Observatory of CERN, the European Space Agency and the Lane-Langevin Institute. It is through these achievements that a European scientific community, very widely represented here, can be seen to be emerging around centres of excellence, open to the outside world and, a most positive aspect, prepared to cope with international competition. It is at these places, which are also places for training our young research workers, that a common conscience is gradually being created: Europe is also being constructed there.

Scientists are accustomed to meeting on the universal common ground of science. As Frédéric Joliot-Curie wrote — science is a fundamental element of unity between the thoughts of men all over the globe...

On behalf of the European Community, I express my most heartfelt wishes for the complete success

of the great, real and symbolic undertaking which is being initiated here.'

Mr Gaston Thorn represented the Commission. In his speech he said:

'The inauguration of the laboratory here today is a major event. It represents the culmination of a scientific and technical effort by all the partners. The Community can rightly take pride in a project for which an original organizational and management set-up was devised, was brought to maturity on schedule, within budget, and in which the planned performance of the Joint European Torus itself was achieved.

My warm congratulations, therefore, go to all the scientists, technicians and the JET personnel generally.

These results—of world significance in the field of fusion—would not have been possible without the cooperation of all the laboratories associated with the project. I wish also to pay tribute to them on behalf of the Commission.

The Commission regards the JET project as of special significance.

Schemes like the fusion programme underscore in a dramatic way the need for and the advantages of the European dimension.

Research and development require substantial medium- and long-term investment and this is difficult for individual governments to provide in a period of budget stringency and high interest rates.


Only the Community can offer a big enough dimension and a framework of stability and continuity for carrying out indispensable projects of

this kind in a way that avoids unnecessary burdens on individual national treasuries...

I trust that, once the Community's budget problems have been overcome, the forthcoming meeting of the European Council at Fontainebleau will be in a position to allocate a larger share of Community resources to the funding of Community research...'

1.4.3. Mr Etienne Davignon, the Commission Vice-President with special responsibility for research and development, stated at a press conference he gave that, once it has been brought under control, thermonuclear fusion will enable a virtually non-polluting and inexhaustible source of energy to be made available. He stressed the fact that Europe today is a single and coherent entity in fusion research and emphasized the important role of co-leader with the United States that the Commission plays in the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment set up in the wake of the Versailles Summit,¹ the purpose of which is to achieve a consensus on the objectives and strategies of the three major fusion programmes (Europe, USA and Japan) in order to facilitate bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 3.4.1; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.108; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.153.



PART TWO

ACTIVITIES
IN APRIL 1984

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Meetings of IMF and World Bank

2.1.1. The Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the Development Committee of the World Bank and the Fund met in Washington on 12 and 13 April. Mr François-Xavier Ortoli represented the Commission.

IMF Interim Committee

2.1.2. Chaired by Mr Willy De Clercq, Belgium's Minister for Finance, the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the IMF analysed the economic situation. It welcomed the pace of the economic recovery currently under way in industrial countries, and noted that growth prospects in the developing countries were improving with the renewed expansion of world trade coupled with some improvement in their terms of trade. Most of those taking part, however, expressed great concern about the level of international interest rates and the current account and public finance imbalances in a number of major industrialized countries.

The necessarily long-term nature of the adjustment policies implemented by many developing countries and the continuing concern over problems of international indebtedness gave new prominence to discussions on the question of an allocation of SDRs.¹ A sizeable minority of industrialized countries were not yet convinced that there was a global long-term international liquidity shortage—the key criterion according to the Fund's Articles. However, it was agreed to press ahead with analyses and discussions until the Interim Committee's next meeting, to be held in Washington on 22 September.

Development Committee

2.1.3. Chaired by Mr Ishaq Khan, Pakistan's Minister for Finance, the World Bank/

IMF Development Committee expressed concern about the interlinked difficulties which were holding up negotiations on the selective capital increase for the World Bank—which should have the effect of making Japan the second largest shareholder—and on the Seventh Replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association (a World Bank affiliate).² All members, except the United States, pointed to the inadequacy of the USD 9 000 million replenishment, which represented a sharp decline in IDA's resources in real terms. However, barely any progress was made on the question of instituting a supplementary funding arrangement.

The Committee agreed to continue to give priority to Africa in the bank's programmes and welcomed the Bank's intention to prepare a special programme by September to help deal with the critical situation in sub-Saharan Africa.

Most of the speakers dwelt on the linkages between trade, finance and development. They emphasized the disastrous combination of the debt-servicing burden and the constraints imposed by increasing protectionism, and many members expressed concern at the handicap which this represented in the medium term for many developing countries. The Committee therefore welcomed the indications of a growing interest in launching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations in GATT.

Free movement of capital

2.1.4. On 10 April Parliament adopted a resolution on travel restrictions on holiday-makers in the Community.³

Monetary Committee

2.1.5. The Monetary Committee held its 301st meeting in Brussels on 17 April, with

¹ Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.3.

² Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.4; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.1.

³ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

Mr Michel Camdessus in the chair. It examined in particular the economic and monetary situation in Greece.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Strengthening the internal market

2.1.6. At a foreign affairs meeting on 10 April the Council signified its approval in respect of the 15 directives¹ on the harmonization of technical regulations relating to industrial products which did not give rise to difficulties as regards Community certification for products originating in non-member countries.² France, which had linked approval of the directives to the adoption of the new commercial policy instrument, withdrew its reservation when the Council reached agreement on that instrument.³

2.1.7. The Council Directive of 28 March 1983 providing for an information procedure in the field of technical standards and regulations became operative.⁴

2.1.8. On 9 April Parliament adopted a resolution calling for the effective establishment of the internal Community market.⁵

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Tourism

2.1.9. On 10 April the Council adopted the following resolution on a Community policy on tourism.⁶

‘THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Whereas Article 2 of the Treaty provides that the Community shall have as its task in particular to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion and closer relations

between the States belonging to it; whereas tourism can help to achieve these objectives;

Whereas tourism is an important activity for the integration of Europe;

Whereas tourism affects or is affected by many of the Community’s activities;

Whereas the coordination of Community activities relating to tourism and consultation between Member States and the Commission may facilitate tourism in the Community;

WELCOMES the Commission’s initiative in drawing attention to the importance of tourism and takes note of the initial guidelines of a Community policy on tourism set out in the Commission communication attached hereto;

EMPHASIZES the need for the tourism dimension to be taken more fully into consideration in the Community’s decision-making process and the need for consultation between Member States and the Commission on matters relating to tourism;

INVITES the Commission to present proposals to it in the field of tourism, based in particular on the above-mentioned consultations with the Member States and respecting the peculiarities of the national policies and the international commitments of the Member States.’

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical and administrative barriers to trade

Standardization of products

2.1.10. The Council Directive of 28 March 1983 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations⁷ became operative. The Commission is currently examining the two draft technical regulations

¹ Point 2.1.10.

² OJ C 54, 4.3.1980; see also Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.9.

³ Points 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.

⁴ Point 2.1.9.

⁵ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁶ OJ C 115, 30.4.1984. See also Supplement 4/82 — Bull. EC; Bull. EC 6-1982, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.4; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.1.8.

⁷ OJ L 109, 26.4.1983; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.8.

already submitted by one of the Member States.

This procedure, which represents a significant step towards the prevention of new barriers to trade, will gradually promote interdependence among the national authorities concerned. It is to be supplemented by an information procedure now being introduced in respect of standards adopted by private bodies, which will become fully operational on 1 January 1985.

Industrial products

2.1.11. The Council signified its approval of the following 15 directives on the harmonization of technical regulations relating to:

Pressure vessels

- seamless steel gas cylinders;¹
- seamless aluminium-alloy gas cylinders;²
- welded, unalloyed steel gas cylinders.²

Gas appliances

- appliances using gaseous fuels (framework directive);³
- appliances for the instantaneous production of water (separate directive).³

Lifting and mechanical-handling devices

- framework directive;⁴
- electrically operated lifts (separate directive).⁴

Limitation of the noise emitted by construction plant and equipment

- construction plant and equipment (framework directive);⁵
- pneumatic concrete-breakers and jackhammers (separate directive);⁵
- current generators for welding (separate directive);⁶
- current generators for power supply (separate directive);⁶
- tower cranes (separate directive);⁶
- compressors (separate directive).⁷

Lawnmowers

- noise emitted by lawnmowers.⁸

Electrical equipment

- electromedical equipment used in human and veterinary medicine.⁹

The adoption of these directives (after one Member State has withdrawn its reservation) will be a major step towards the creation of a genuine single market in all these sectors, since it will enable producers to exploit to the full opportunities offered by the size of the Community while, at the same time, contributing to consumer protection.

Mr Karl-Heinz Narjes, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for the internal market, welcomed this achievement: it represented an important stage in the implementation of the emergency programme—launched by the Commission in July 1982¹⁰ and strongly supported by the European Council at its meeting in Copenhagen in December of that year¹¹—which was designed to give new impetus to the internal market as an essential precondition for enhancing the competitiveness of European industry.

Foodstuffs

2.1.12. The Council again¹² amended its 1964 Directive on preservatives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption,¹³ extending the authorization in respect of thiabendazole from 16 April to 15 May 1984.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1973, point 2106.

² OJ C 104, 13.9.1974; Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2118.

³ OJ C 134, 16.6.1975; Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2115.

⁴ OJ C 222, 29.9.1975; Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2115.

⁵ OJ C 82, 14.4.1975; Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2115.

⁶ OJ C 54, 8.3.1976; Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2117.

⁷ OJ C 94, 19.4.1978; OJ C 87, 3.4.1979.

⁸ OJ C 86, 2.4.1979.

⁹ OJ C 33, 12.2.1975; Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2115.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.10.

¹¹ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 1.2.3.

¹² OJ L 40, 11.2.1984.

¹³ OJ 12, 27.1.1964.

2.1.13. As required by the Council Directive of 18 October 1982 laying down the basic rules necessary for testing migration of the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs,¹ the Commission put forward a proposal for a Council Directive on 2 April laying down a list of simulants to be used for testing such migration.²

Pharmaceuticals

2.1.14. On 13 April Parliament adopted a resolution on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the distribution of veterinary medicines.³

Business law

Companies

2.1.15. On 10 April the Council formally adopted the eighth company law Directive, on the qualifications of persons authorized to audit company accounts.⁴ It had approved the instrument on 13 March.⁵

Economic and commercial law

2.1.16. On 10 April the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States signed the Convention of Accession of the Hellenic Republic to the Rome Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations. The following press release was issued:

'The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in a Conference on the occasion of the session of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, today signed the Convention of Accession of the Hellenic Republic to the Rome Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations. The entry into force of the Convention of Accession has been made subject to the entry into force of the Rome Convention, which depends on ratification by at least seven Member States. This will be achieved with the ratification by the Hellenic Republic and by seven other Member States having ratified the Rome Convention.

The Rome Convention, which was opened for signature in Rome on 19 June 1980, has been signed by nine Member States (Belgium, Denmark,

Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom). It has been ratified by France, and in the other Contracting States the national ratification procedures are under way. It is expected that Denmark, Belgium and Italy will be able to ratify the Convention during 1984.

The Rome Convention lays down in standard form for all Contracting States the laws applicable to contracts in situations involving a conflict of law, i.e. where there are elements of extraneousness with respect to the internal social life of a country (for example, nationality of one of the parties, or place of execution of the contract situated abroad).

The basic principle of the Convention is that of freedom of choice by the parties to the contract.

Failing an explicit choice by the parties the Convention provides that the law applicable to the contract is the law of the country with which the contract has the closest links.

Since this criterion may in some cases be too imprecise, the Convention provides for presumptions for certain types of contract. Thus, for example, in the case of contracts concerning an immovable property right or a right to use real property (leasing), the country with which the contract has the closest links is presumed to be the country where the real property is situated.

Particular rules govern contracts concluded by consumers and individual work contracts: these rules are intended to guarantee the protection of the economically weaker party in these two forms of contract. The result of these provisions will be that consumers and workers cannot be deprived of the protection guaranteed to them by the binding rules of the laws of their country of residence when they conclude contracts covered by the Convention.'

Small business. Business Cooperation Centre. Distributive trades

Business Cooperation Centre

2.1.17. On 2 April the Commission sent to the Council the eighth progress report on the Business Cooperation Centre (BCC), covering the period 1980-83.⁶

¹ OJ L 297, 23.10.1982; Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.8.

² OJ C 102, 14.4.1984; COM(84) 152 final.

³ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁴ OJ L 126, 12.5.1984.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.17.

⁶ COM(84) 169 final; see also Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.21.

The report reviews the main projects the Commission has initiated through the BCC since it was set up and draws conclusions on the last four years of operation.

In addition to its traditional activity of introducing individual businesses wishing to cooperate, the BCC has been giving priority treatment to small businesses in Greece, Spain and Portugal—following the guidelines laid down by the Commission in 1980. Three symposia and 30 trade missions covering different industries in various Community countries were organized.

Another of the BCC's areas of activity during the reporting period was that of coordinating and promoting subcontracting. Two multilingual glossaries (on metals and on plastics) have been drawn up and widely disseminated; electronics and electrical engineering are now being given priority.

In 1984 and 1985, in addition to continuing its support for small firms in the two countries seeking accession and its work on promoting subcontracting, the BCC intends to computerize the processing of offers of and requests for cooperation by businesses with a view to creating a European information exchange network which will also cover subcontracting.

*

2.1.18. On 13 April Parliament adopted a resolution on sport in the Community and

another on the seat of the European Trade Mark Office, the European Development Organization and a European Centre for Small and Medium-sized Undertakings and Trades.¹

Industry

Steel²

The market situation

Crude steel production in the first quarter

2.1.19. Crude steel production in the first quarter in the Community amounted to 30.396 million tonnes compared with 26.465 million in the same period of 1983. Output went up more than was forecast in the forward programme, which put the quarter's production at 27 million tonnes (Table 1). Real consumption is estimated to be 27.1 million tonnes, imports 2.4 million tonnes and exports 5.3 million tonnes.

¹ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

² International relations are dealt with in the 'Enlargement and external relations' chapter, under 'Commercial policy'.

Table 1 — *Crude steel production in the Community, first quarter 1984*

Member State	'000 tonnes					
	January	February	March	Total	1st quarter 1983	% change
Belgium	916	940	995	2 851	2 548	+ 11.9
Denmark	54	52	57	163	117	+ 39.3
Germany (FR)	3 026	3 294	3 523	9 843	8 865	+ 11.0
France	1 736	1 590	1 709	5 035	4 257	+ 18.3
Italy	1 996	1 964	2 179	6 139	5 317	+ 15.5
Luxembourg	318	350	383	1 051	752	+ 39.8
Netherlands	407	416	443	1 266	806	+ 57.1
United Kingdom	1 283	1 356	1 409	4 048	3 803	+ 6.4
Community	9 736	9 962	10 698	30 396	26 465	+ 14.9

The high rate of production of the first quarter is unlikely to be maintained throughout the year, as this would mean an increase in steel production incompatible with forecasts, particularly those concerning GDP.

Crisis measures

Production certificate and accompanying document

2.1.20. On 4 April, having obtained the Council's assent and a favourable opinion from the ECSC Consultative Committee,¹ the Commission decided² after a second reading to extend by two weeks the transition provided for by Decision No 3717/83/ECSC introducing for steel undertakings and steel dealers a production certificate and an accompanying document for deliveries of certain products.³

An extension of the period was needed to allow time for printing and supplying the certificates and documents in question.

Restructuring

National plans

2.1.21. On 28 March the Commission approved the payment of aid by the Belgian Government to Cockerill-Sambre, which will receive BFR 51 200 million to capitalize its debt. The industrial plan provides for capacity to be reduced from 7.1 million to 4 million tonnes and for the shedding of 7 900 jobs (out of 23 000) between now and 1986.

2.1.22. On the same date the Commission authorized payment by the German authorities of aid totaling DM 1 084 million (investment, structural improvements, R&D and operating subsidies) to the steel companies Hoesch and Peine-Salzgitter.⁴

2.1.23. On 12 April Parliament adopted a resolution on the consequences for Lorraine of decisions to restructure the French iron and steel industry⁵—following publication

by the French Government at the end of March of a restructuring plan which includes abandoning the plans for a universal mill at Gandrange and closing Ugine-Fos.

Electronics and information technology

Multiannual data-processing programme

2.1.24. On 10 April the Council formally adopted the Decision to extend for two years the second part of the multiannual data-processing programme (1979-83),⁶ to which it had agreed in February.⁷ A sum of 15 million ECU has been provided to cover this extension, and it is intended for use mainly in promoting software (the computer language ADA; application of database techniques to transnational information systems).

Biotechnology

2.1.25. On 17 April the Commission approved for transmission to the Council a proposal for a Decision adopting a Community research action programme in the field of biotechnology (1985-89).⁸

In communications sent to the Council in June⁹ and September¹⁰ last year the Commission emphasized the importance of modern biotechnology for future agricultural and industrial development and for health care in the Community. Bearing in mind activities already under way, it has now prepared and put forward the following six priority projects to promote biotechnology in the Community and improve the

¹ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.23.

² OJ L 95, 5.4.1984.

³ OJ L 373, 31.12.1983.

⁴ See also Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.24.

⁵ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁶ OJ L 126, 12.5.1984.

⁷ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.28.

⁸ COM(84) 230 final.

⁹ Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.42.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.25.

competitiveness of the European bioindustries:

- research and training;
- concertation of biotechnology policies;
- new regimes on agricultural outputs for industrial use;
- European approach to regulations affecting biotechnology;
- European approach to intellectual property rights in biotechnology;
- demonstration projects.

This proposal covers the first two of these priority projects. One is designed to establish a supportive context for biotechnology in Europe and to promote precompetitive research in basic biotechnology, while the other focuses on monitoring modern developments in biotechnology, assessing their strategic significance for Europe and encouraging the necessary concerted approach by the Community and the Member States. A budget of 87.65 million ECU is considered necessary for the programme.

Industrial innovation and the information market

Transnational technological cooperation

2.1.26. On 13 April, after receiving a favourable opinion from the Consultative Committee on Innovation and Technology Transfer, the Commission adopted a provisional list of priority activities for 1984 under the three-year plan for the transnational development of the supporting infrastructure for innovation and technology transfer.¹ The priorities include:

- support for the establishment and initial activities of bodies providing liaison in the field of innovation and technology transfer in the Member States;
- support for better use of Community-wide protection of industrial and commercial property rights;

- the acquisition and dissemination at Community level of information relating to: the market situation with respect to licences; transnational cooperation between small businesses; market surveys and studies; assessment of the trends in and implications of the new technologies; R&D results;
- the harmonization of measures taken or forthcoming at Community level and in the Member States.

Exploitation of research results

2.1.27. Two patents for discoveries made at the JRC's Ispra and Karlsruhe Establishments have been issued since the beginning of the year to Euratom, represented by the Commission—one in Japan (No 1 188 021) for an apparatus to control and synchronize alternating current motors, the other in the United Kingdom (No 2 082 832) for a secondary emission detector to analyse irradiated samples for electronic microscopes and microprobes.

In 1983, 47 patents were granted to Euratom in 14 countries (7 in the United States, 3 in Japan and 5 in Community countries). In all, there are 530 Euratom patents currently applying, of which 230 were granted in Community countries and cover 217 inventions and processes.

Customs union

Simplification of customs formalities

2.1.28. On 10 April the Council adopted a Regulation concluding the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods on behalf of the Community.²

¹ OJ L 353, 15.12.1983; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.32.

² OJ L 126, 12.5.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.35.

General legislation

Payment of customs debt

2.1.29. On 6 April the Commission, having taken into account the opinion delivered by Parliament,¹ amended² its January 1983 proposal for a Regulation on the security to be given to ensure payment of a customs debt.³ The amendments offer greater facilities to traders with regard to such security.

2.1.30. On 13 April Parliament endorsed the proposal for a Regulation determining the persons liable for the payment of a customs debt,⁴ which had been transmitted by the Commission to the Council in December 1982.⁵

Common Customs Tariff

Nomenclature

2.1.31. On 3 April the Commission made a proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.⁶ This Convention will supersede the 1950 Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, to which all Member States are contracting parties; the Harmonized System will replace the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature as the basis for customs tariffs and international trade statistics.

Economic tariff matters

Tariff quotas

2.1.32. In April the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas in respect of new potatoes, falling within CCT subheading 07.01 A II b), originating in Cyprus (1984).⁷

Value for customs purposes

2.1.33. By Regulation adopted on 10 April⁸ the Commission amended the list of imported perishable goods covered by the system of simplified procedures for the determination of the customs value established by the Regulation of 12 June 1981.⁹ To take account of trends in import trade, some new products have been brought under the system and some included previously have been dropped. The list of marketing centres has also been changed.

Competition

Thirteenth Report on Competition Policy

2.1.34. On 21 March the Commission approved its *Thirteenth Report on Competition Policy*,¹⁰ and the Report was published in April in conjunction with the *Seventeenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities*.¹¹ As in previous years, the Report outlines developments in Community competition policy during the past year.

The Commission's conduct of competition policy in 1983 can be described in terms of continuity as regards basic principles and of the specific decisions taken in individual cases. Particular stress was laid on the constructive role of this policy, which extends beyond its coercive function.

¹ OJ C 77, 19.3.1984.

² OJ C 113, 27.4.1984; COM(84) 198 final.

³ OJ C 30, 4.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.21.

⁴ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁵ OJ C 340, 28.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.32.

⁶ OJ C 120, 4.5.1984; COM(84) 141 final.

⁷ OJ L 102, 14.4.1984.

⁸ OJ L 101, 13.4.1984.

⁹ OJ L 154, 13.6.1981; Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.1.28;

OJ L 323, 19.11.1982.

¹⁰ COM(84) 136.

¹¹ Available from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

Continuity of principles

2.1.35. The Commission—like Parliament—reaffirmed its commitment to the market economy and undistorted competition. But its policy was not a purely defensive one of removing distortions liable to interfere with trade between Member States: it also sought to improve the allocation of resources in the Community, and thus to enhance the competitiveness of Community industry, with the twofold objective of progress towards a single Community market and a lasting improvement in its economic structures.

Specific positions

2.1.36. Fifteen decisions were taken under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty and five under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, while positions were adopted on 201 State-aid cases, so the year's work naturally covered a wide variety of questions. However, the Commission's activities largely concerned two particular fields — industries undergoing restructuring, and R&D and innovation.

2.1.37. The economic and social importance of industries undergoing restructuring is such that the Commission had to deal both with plans providing for the grant of State aid in various forms and with plans for concerted action to reduce excess production capacity.

In State aid cases the most important steps taken related to the steel industry, where the problem of restoring a balanced Community market is particularly acute. The principles of the steel aids code were formulated in 1980 and further developed in 1981; in 1983 the Commission had to decide whether to authorize Member States' aid and restructuring programmes,¹ which were to be submitted to it by 1 July. The Commission decided to authorize implementation of the plans notified to it only where restructuring would be sufficiently far-reaching to ensure that the firms would be financially viable around the end of 1985.

Implementation of other industry schemes considered in 1983 was also made subject to reductions in overcapacity and prior notification to the Commission of individual cases of application, so that it can satisfy itself that the firms aided will become viable; in some cases the Commission insisted that certain sensitive industries or sectors should be excluded from the aid envisaged.

When it considered the concerted measures to reduce capacity in the synthetic fibres industry, the Commission took the view that such industry-wide agreements could be accepted only provided they made structural rationalization of the industry possible and did not entail restrictions of competition

our of proportion to this objective. The Commission took the same approach when dealing with two drafts of similar agreements in certain sectors of the petrochemicals industry.

2.1.38. The application of the Community competition rules in the fields of research and development and innovation was also at the centre of Commission policy in 1983. A block exemption Regulation for R&D cooperation agreements² was drafted along with a code for State aids in the same field. In both measures the Commission is seeking a balance which would preserve genuine competition while strengthening Community firms' technological and innovatory capacity. The Commission is thus abiding by the principles of its competition policy while underlining its support for research efforts likely to increase Community industry's international competitiveness.

Legal certainty and procedural improvements

2.1.39. The continuity of policy was also reflected in the Commission's concern to spell out the application of the competition rules, and thus to increase businessmen's certainty as to the law. The Commission pursued this objective in two Regulations, one on exclusive distribution agreements and another on exclusive purchasing agreements.³

Progress towards this objective was also made in the preparation of draft Regulations on research and development,² patent licensing agreements, and motor vehicle distribution.⁴ and—in the State aids sphere—in the work done on several draft codes, including one for aids for energy-saving measures and one governing the combination of aids granted for different purposes.

2.1.40. A presentation of the broad outlines of competition policy in 1983 would be manifestly incomplete if measures to increase legal certainty were discussed without mention of the Commission's related efforts to simplify and accelerate procedures, in line with the wishes expressed by business and legal circles. The block exemption Regulations serve this purpose, and so does the extended use of comfort letters,⁵ now also sent

¹ OJ L 227, 19.9.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12.

² OJ C 16, 21.1.1984; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.44.

³ OJ L 173, 30.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.57.

⁴ OJ C 165, 24.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.59.

⁵ OJ C 295, 2.11.1983; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.1.46; OJ C 343, 31.12.1982; Twelfth Report on Competition Policy, point 30.

in cases of agreements notified with a view to exemption under Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty.

Two areas to be developed

2.1.41. Continuity of competition policy did not, however, involve any relaxation of the Commission's efforts to advance into two areas where for a variety of reasons past initiatives have not secured their objectives, but whose economic importance cannot be underestimated.

2.1.42. One of these is merger control, where Parliament's resolution¹ of October 1983 strengthened the Commission in its insistence that the Council take a decision on its proposal;² the main thrust was worked out long ago, but recent changes take account of the views put forward by the Economic and Social Committee and by Parliament.

2.1.43. The other area is that of financial relations between the Member States and their public undertakings. This important aspect of competition policy has recently received attention in Parliament.³

With the transparency Directive⁴ the Commission now has the tool it needs to collect the financial information it previously lacked. However, proper application of the Directive requires the willing collaboration of the Member States, and this has not always been readily given. Competition policy must be able to refer to such financial information in order to verify that the Member States have not been granting aid, by acquiring shareholdings or otherwise, without prior authorization from the Commission.

2.1.44. Lastly, policy has to be guided by the results of the studies ordered by the Commission into competition, concentration and competitiveness in the Community. These studies strongly suggest that the high and rising level of concentration in industries exposed to international competition ought to be taken into account in administering competition policy. This conclusion lends weight to the Commission's contentions regarding merger control and the competitive behaviour of public undertakings.

General rules applying to undertakings

New rules on block exemption for exclusive distribution and purchasing

2.1.45. On 13 April the Commission published an amended version⁵ of its Notice⁶

on the two Regulations on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to categories of exclusive distribution and exclusive purchasing agreements, both of which were adopted in June 1983.⁷

Professional secrecy

2.1.46. On 13 April Parliament adopted a resolution on professional secrecy (lawyers).⁸

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Distribution

Commission clears IBM personal computer distribution system

2.1.47. Acting under Article 2 of Regulation No 17, the Commission decided that it has no grounds for action under Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the selective distribution system introduced by IBM for its personal computers—in other words, the Commission gave negative clearance under the competition rules.

In the past IBM distributed its products through its own sales force. Wishing to have more points of sale for its personal computers, it decided to appoint as many independent dealers as possible. Believing that personal computers can be sold for professional or business use, at least for the moment, only by dealers capable of offering skilled sales and after-sales services, IBM set up a selective distribution system: it published criteria for appointment as an IBM dealer; it will appoint any applicant

¹ OJ C 322, 28.11.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.43.

² OJ C 36, 12.2.1982; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.31.

³ OJ C 117, 30.4.1984; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.4.22.

⁴ OJ L 195, 29.7.1980; Fourteenth General Report, point 195.

⁵ OJ C 101, 13.4.1984.

⁶ OJ C 355, 30.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.38.

⁷ OJ L 173, 30.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.57.

⁸ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

who satisfies those criteria; it will supply only authorized dealers; sales by authorized dealers to non-authorized dealers are prohibited. By 31 December 1983 the company had appointed 777 dealers in the Community.

IBM also undertook to appoint independent distributors at wholesale level alongside its own distribution subsidiaries in each Member State. This met the request of a chain with a number of dealer outlets, which had asked for a special price in return for taking large quantities ex factory and providing these outlets with the storage facilities and after-sales back-up normally provided by the IBM subsidiary in each Member State. IBM agreed, and is willing to appoint any other chain or independent wholesaler capable of providing such services as an independent IBM distributor on the same terms.

This decision is in line with the approach taken in the past by the Commission and the Court of Justice in other selective distribution cases. IBM's selection criteria are objective and relate to the qualifications of the distributor or dealer or of his staff and the suitability of his premises. They are uniformly applied without discrimination. In accordance with the decisions of the Court, notably in *Metro*,¹ most recently confirmed in *AEG-Telefunken*,² IBM's system is not caught by Article 85(1).

This case is not connected with the proceedings under Article 86 concerning IBM's alleged abuse of a dominant position. IBM does not have a dominant position in the personal computer market.

State aids

General aids

Netherlands

2.1.48. On 4 April the Commission decided to raise no objection to implementation of changes to a Dutch scheme of assistance for businesses in difficulty involving a new

category of assistance called *herstefinanciering* ('rehabilitation financing').

The scheme dates from 1975 and the relevant Commission decision from 1979. The new arrangements concern only firms with over 500 employees; the previous arrangements still apply to smaller firms.

The grant of aid to firms with over 500 employees will now be referred to a committee of independent experts, which will consider the long-term viability prospects of the firm and its importance to the Dutch economy as a whole; the committee will decide on the conditions to be imposed with regard to restructuring. The assistance may not exceed HFL 40 000 per job and will normally be granted in the form of loans at market rates. Since the firms concerned employ more than 500 persons, all individual cases of application must be notified to the Commission in advance in accordance with the procedure laid down for aid to firms in difficulty.

Regional aids

United Kingdom

2.1.49. The Commission informed the British Government that it raised no objection to the proposal, notified on 17 February and amended on 1 March, to grant assistance to a firm located in the metropolitan borough of Wolverhampton.

This aid is intended for inner-city redevelopment under the Inner Urban Areas Act 1978; it will cover 11% of the planned investment and lead to the creation of some 60 jobs.

Industry aids

Textiles

France

2.1.50. In March the French Government informed the Commission that, following

¹ Case 26/76 [1977] ECR 1875.

² Case 107/82, not yet reported; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.4.39; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.4.24.

its comments under the Article 93(2) procedure initiated in June 1983,¹ it had amended the scheme of assistance to the textile and clothing industry whereby the State was to take over part of employers' social security contributions.

Having carefully examined the amended version of the scheme, the Commission concluded that it had been amended in accordance with its request of December 1983² and that it qualified for exemption under Article 92(3) (c). It accordingly decided to withdraw its reservations and terminate this procedure.

Italy

2.1.51. In December 1983 the Italian Government notified the Commission of its intention to grant aid under Act No 675 to a fibre manufacturer for the restructuring of a viscose filament yarn production facility in Rieti. The aid was to take the form of a LIT 20 800 million loan at 4.2% interest with a 12.6% interest rebate for seven years on a commercial loan of LIT 13 900 million.

On the basis of its own scrutiny and the findings of an outside expert who examined the scheme, the Commission felt that it should be regarded as a far-reaching and promising restructuring measure in keeping with the views and objectives concerning restructuring of the industry which it has put forward on several occasions.

Similarly, the scheme satisfies the criteria defined by the Commission in its 1971 and 1977 approaches on aids to the textile and clothing industry. Furthermore, the aid envisaged complies with the conditions laid down for application of Act No 675.

In view of the highly capital-intensive production process to be employed, the proposed assistance must be considered necessary and appropriate to induce the prospective recipient to undertake the restructuring in question, secure 325 jobs in an area of high unemployment and thus adopt a course of action contributing to attainment of one of the objectives set out in Article 92(3).

Moreover, the new product is not yet manufactured in the Community and, given the markets at which it is aimed, the aid is not likely to affect trade to an extent contrary to the common interest.

The Commission has therefore decided that this scheme can be exempted under Article 92(3)(c) from the rules on incompatibility of aids with the common market.

Steel

2.1.51a. In March the Commission approved the payment by the Belgian Government of assistance to Cockerill-Sambre.³

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Insurance

2.1.52. On 13 April Parliament endorsed⁴ a proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Community concerning direct insurance other than life assurance,⁵ and a proposal for a Council Directive on the implementation of the Agreement in the Member States. It entered the proviso that a more satisfactory solution was needed to the problems posed by the maintenance of Switzerland's extensive powers to control policy conditions and the level of premiums and by certain provisions relating to company capital which, while they might allow Swiss insurers operating in the Community considerable freedom of manoeuvre, might make for only a very limited improvement in the position of Community insurers established in Switzerland.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.68.

² Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.52.

³ Point 2.1.21.

⁴ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁵ OJ C 154, 13.6.1983; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.41.

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Tax-free allowances

Small consignments

2.1.53. On 10 April Parliament endorsed¹ the proposal for a fourth Directive² amending for the third time³ the Directive of 19 December 1974⁴ (to introduce a multiannual programme of increases in the relief allowed on the importation of goods in small consignments of a non-commercial character into one Member State from another). However, Parliament asked that the amount of relief should be higher than proposed by the Commission.

Travellers

2.1.54. On 30 April the Council adopted a Directive⁵ bringing in the first stage of the multiannual programme of increases in the tax-free allowance for persons travelling within the Community, proposed by the Commission in April 1983.⁶ This will put the allowance up to 280 ECU from 1 July. The Council would consider other proposals made by the Commission at a later date. The Directive also provides for a further extension⁷ of the derogation authorizing Ireland to exclude from the allowance, as long as it remains at 280 ECU, goods whose unit value exceeds 77 ECU.

The Directive allows Greece to defer any change and then to effect a two-stage increase in the allowance (210 ECU until 31 December 1984 and thereafter 250 ECU until 30 June 1985).

Lastly, it replaces and repeals with effect from 31 December 1984 the Directive of 30 December 1982⁸ authorizing Denmark to apply to Danish residents returning to the country more restrictive quantitative limits than those provided for under the Community arrangements for tax-free allowan-

ces for travellers. The new provisions amend the timetable for those measures, phasing them out by the end of 1989.

2.1.55. On 10 April Parliament endorsed¹ the proposal for a Directive prolonging the derogation accorded to Ireland relating to the rules governing turnover tax and excise duty applicable in international travel,⁹ but opposed the derogation being maintained in the long term: it should be terminated on 1 January 1989.

Excise duties

2.1.56. On 10 April the Council extended once again, until 31 December 1985,¹⁰ the second stage of harmonization of excise duties which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco.¹¹

2.1.57. On 13 April Parliament adopted resolutions on the taxation of wine and on the harmonization of taxation of alcoholic drinks.¹²

Employment, education and social policy

1983 Social Report

2.1.58. On 9 April the Commission adopted the Report on Social Developments for 1983¹³ with a view to its presentation to the Council and the other Community institu-

¹ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

² OJ C 3, 6.1.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.58.

³ OJ L 366, 28.12.1978; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.54.

⁴ OJ L 354, 30.12.1979.

⁵ OJ L 117, 3.5.1984.

⁶ OJ C 114, 28.4.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.60.

⁷ OJ L 370, 31.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.59.

⁸ OJ L 12, 14.1.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.52.

⁹ OJ C 17, 14.1.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.60.

¹⁰ OJ L 104, 17.4.1984.

¹¹ OJ C 348, 23.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.62.

¹² Point 2.4; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

¹³ COM(84) 199.

tions and bodies. As in previous years,¹ the Report describes the situation in the 10 Member States and reviews the action taken by the Commission in the social field.

In 1983 the unemployment rate remained at around 10.3% of the working population owing to the fact that the level of growth in gross domestic product and industrial production (0.8% as against 0.6% in 1982) was insufficient to prevent a further worsening of the employment situation. Young people continued to be disproportionately hard-hit by unemployment—of the 12 million unemployed 4.7 million were under 25 years of age and nearly a quarter of these young people had been unemployed for more than a year. Both national and Community authorities having acknowledged that 'unemployment remains the principal problem facing the Community',² the Commission argued that specific and immediate measures were needed to tackle youth unemployment³ and put forward—in its communication on the promotion of employment for young people⁴—a programme of special measures aimed in particular at combating long-term unemployment.

The Commission also stressed the importance of the contribution to be made by local employment initiatives⁵ and the problem of technological change and social adjustment.⁶ In its June 1983 resolution concerning vocational training policies in the 1980s,⁷ the Council acknowledged that training has a key role to play in the fight against unemployment and in efforts to adjust workers' knowledge and skills to technological change.

The Commission intends to use the new rules for the operation of the European Social Fund⁸ and the increased resources allocated to the Fund in such a way as to ensure the continuation of efforts to assist young people and encourage training activities associated with the introduction of new technologies, thus integrating its activities in the social field into the Community's industrial strategy.

Employment

Employment and the labour market

Reorganization of working time

2.1.59. On 6 April the Commission put before the Council an amended version⁹ of its April 1982 proposal for a Directive concerning the supply of workers by temporary employment businesses and fixed-duration contracts of employment.¹⁰ Taking account of the opinions of Parliament¹¹ and the Economic and Social Committee,¹² the amended version is directed towards the same aims as the initial proposal but differs in regard to the following main points:

- the conditions governing recourse to temporary employment businesses and fixed-duration contracts have been eased and made more flexible; this is possible thanks to the imposition of stricter conditions for the establishment of temporary employment businesses;
- supervision of temporary employment businesses' cross-frontier activities is reinforced;
- workers must be informed at the workplace of the measures introduced to give effect to the Directive.

Financial instruments

European Social Fund

2.1.60. On 27 April the Commission decided that the guidelines for the manage-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.51.

² 'The economic and social situation in the Community' (Communication from the Commission to the Athens European Council). COM(83) 722 final.

³ 'Coping with the shortage of jobs in the 1980s'. COM(83) 148 final.

⁴ OJ C 149, 8.6.1983; EC 4-1983, points 1.1.11 to 1.1.21.

⁵ OJ C 70, 12.3.1984; Bull. EC 11-1983, points 1.2.1 *et seq.*

⁶ Bull. EC 1-1984, points 1.3.1 *et seq.*

⁷ OJ C 193, 20.7.1983; Bull. 6-1983, point 2.1.80.

⁸ OJ L 289, 22.10.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, points 1.3.1 *et seq.*

⁹ OJ C 133, 21.5.1984; COM(84) 159 final.

¹⁰ OJ C 128, 19.5.1982; Bull. EC 4-1982, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

¹¹ OJ C 242, 12.9.1983; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.55.

¹² OJ C 176, 4.7.1983.

ment of the European Social Fund in the financial years 1984-86, originally adopted on 21 December 1983¹ and endorsed by Parliament on 30 March,² should continue to apply for the years 1985-87.

Measures for ECSC workers

Redeployment aids

2.1.61. In April, acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to contribute 6 256 750 ECU towards redeployment expenses for 3 756 workers affected by the final closure of a coalmine and a steel plant in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Education and vocational training

Education and training of migrants

2.1.62. On 25 April the Commission approved a report to the Council on pilot schemes relating to the education of migrant workers' children. This report undertakes a comparative evaluation of the various pilot schemes with a view to identifying examples of good practice, conclusions and guidelines which will enrich debate at both national and Community level and contribute to the development of a joint education policy in favour of immigrants from Member States and other countries.

2.1.63. On 13 April Parliament adopted a resolution on the use of languages in the Community.³

Transition from school to working life

Linked work and training for young people

2.1.64. On 26 April the Commission presented a communication to the Council⁴ concerning the implementation of the Council resolution of 18 December 1979 on the linked work and training of young

people in the European Communities,⁵ reviewing the number and range of developments which have taken place in the Member States. This communication also constitutes a report on the implementation of the Commission recommendation of 6 July 1977 on vocational preparation for young people who are unemployed or threatened with unemployment.⁶

Living and working conditions and social protection

Equality between men and women

2.1.65. On 17 April the Commission put before the Council a communication and a draft recommendation on the promotion of positive action for women in the Member States.⁷ These follow on from the new Community action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women (1982-85)⁸ and cover one facet of the campaign to make equality of opportunity a reality. The proposals formulated in these documents are intended to complement the various measures which the Commission has already proposed to the Council with a view to eliminating discrimination against women in the legislation of Member States and translating into practice the principle of equal treatment laid down in the Treaty.

The draft recommendation outlines a range of measures in the field of positive action which would promote the employment of women in both public and private sectors, the acquisition of vocational qualifications, the recruitment of women in sectors where they are under-represented, the implementation of specific measures at workplace level, etc.

¹ OJ C 5, 10.1.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.66.

² OJ C 117, 30.4.1984; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.66.

³ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁴ COM(84) 132 final.

⁵ OJ C 1, 3.1.1980.

⁶ OJ L 180, 20.7.1977.

⁷ COM(84) 234 final.

⁸ OJ C 22, 29.1.1982; Supplement 1/82 — Bull. EC; OJ C 186, 21.7.1982; Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.48.

2.1.66. On 12 April Parliament adopted a resolution on the participation of the Community in the UN conference to be held in Nairobi in 1985 to mark the end of the Decade for Women.¹

2.1.67. The Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men held its seventh meeting on 3 and 4 April.² Of the many reports submitted to the Committee, two received particular attention owing to the importance of their implications.

A comparative analysis of the arrangements for legal redress in the Member States aimed at ensuring compliance with Article 119 of the Treaty, the Directive of 10 February 1975 on equal pay,³ the Directive of 9 February 1976 on equal treatment as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions⁴ and the Directive of 19 December 1978 on equal treatment in matters of social security⁵ showed, among other things, the desirability firstly of sensitizing the judiciary to problems arising in connection with the application of laws on equal treatment for men and women and secondly of establishing arrangements for informing both male and female workers systematically as to ways and means of obtaining legal redress in the event of infringements.

A study of public day care facilities and services for children under the age of three reached the conclusion that further research was required and a conference of European Ministers for Health and Labour should be organized.

The Committee also considered the question of preparatory work for the world conference to be held in Nairobi to mark the end of the United Nations Decade for Women and the action to be taken in response to Parliament's resolution of 17 January on the situation of women in Europe.⁶

Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.68. At its 59th meeting on 13 April the Executive Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation examined 424 applications for

financial aid for children of ECSC workers who had died as a result of an industrial accident or occupational disease and granted assistance, totalling BFR 5.3 million, in 328 cases.

Health and safety

Health and safety (Euratom)

2.1.69. On 26 April the Commission convened the group of technical experts on dosimetry and radiation protection; with due regard for the work performed in the past and for current requirements, the group examined the activities that it would be possible to undertake and adopted a programme concerning, in particular, dosimetry in the environment, dosimetry of the extremities, beta-dosimetry and the filing of the data. Working parties were set up for the detailed definition of this work.

On the initiative of the Commission, it was also requested that the technical recommendations for the monitoring of persons exposed to external radiation, which were drawn up in 1975 (EUR Report 5287), be brought up to date. In addition, the experts reported on the technical advances in dosimetry achieved in their respective countries and on developments as regards legislation on radiation protection.

2.1.70. Acting under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission expressed a favourable opinion on the plan for the discharge of radioactive effluents from the Hamm-Uentrop nuclear power station in the Federal Republic of Germany.

2.1.71. In April Parliament endorsed⁷ the proposal⁸ for an amendment to the Direc-

¹ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

² Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.82.

³ OJ L 45, 19.2.1975.

⁴ OJ L 39, 14.2.1976.

⁵ OJ L 6, 10.1.1979.

⁶ OJ C 46, 20.2.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.4.7.

⁷ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁸ OJ C 286, 24.10.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.73.

tive of 15 July 1980 concerning the basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation.¹

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2.1.72. On 12 April Parliament adopted a resolution on the need for Community measures to promote population growth in Europe.²

Culture

2.1.73. On 26 April the Commission, as part of its drive to protect and conserve the Community architectural heritage, and in response to the wishes expressed by Parliament in the resolution passed last November,³ published a call for proposals for pilot projects in this field.⁴ In 1984 it plans to support up to 12 projects for a total of 400 000 ECU. The provision of Community financial support will be subject to the applicant's receiving a subsidy from another public organization at least equivalent to the Commission grant and guaranteeing that the public will have access to the monument or site concerned.

Regional policy

Coordination and programmes

2.1.74. On 13 April Parliament adopted a resolution on the strengthening of trans-frontier cooperation.⁵

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.75. At its 47th meeting, held on 3 April, the Committee re-elected Mr Bernard Attali Chairman and Mrs Käte Andreasen Vice-Chairman for a two-year term. The Committee adopted a statement on the Commission's second periodic report on the social and economic situation and development of the regions of the Community.⁶ It

delivered a favourable opinion on a number of infrastructure projects submitted to the ERDF for assistance and considered the recent changes to the United Kingdom's regional policy.

Financial instruments

European Regional Development Fund

Revision of ERDF Regulation

2.1.76. On 13 April Parliament endorsed⁶ the proposal⁷ to recast the Regulation of 18 March 1975 establishing a European Regional Development Fund.⁸ It appealed for greater transparency and comparability and more consultation of the Regional Policy Committee and the regional and local authorities. Applications for interest-rate subsidies should normally be given priority over other forms of assistance.

ERDF grants

Quota section

2.1.77. On 4 April the ERDF Committee delivered its opinion on the draft grant decisions under the first 1984 allocation from the quota section of the Fund.

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2.1.78. On 13 April Parliament adopted a resolution on the outcome of the Conference of the Regions and another on the regional problems of Greece.²

¹ OJ L 246, 17.9.1980.

² Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

³ OJ C 342, 19.12.1984; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.1.93.

⁴ OJ C 111, 26.4.1984.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.89.

⁶ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁷ OJ C 360, 31.12.1983; Bull. EC 11-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.8.

⁸ OJ L 73, 21.3.1975.

Environment and consumers

Environment

Protection of the Mediterranean

2.1.79. On 24 April the Commission sent the Council a communication on the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean basin proposing a series of measures and calling for the requisite resources to be released.¹ In the short term it would then be possible to carry through the specific measures identified in the Commission's preliminary studies carried out earlier. In the long term these would be followed by moves to formulate a strategy and plan of action for the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region.

Water quality and supply, waste management, rational use of land, and international cooperation are the main areas for action in the short term. In practice, the Community plan of action will consist of a package of dovetailing measures designed to create conditions favouring the harmonious development of social and economic activities throughout the Mediterranean region.

The plan is for the Commission to be assisted by an advisory committee of highly qualified experts appointed to ensure close liaison with the Member States concerned (France, Greece and Italy) before any specific measures are decided.

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Freshwater and marine pollution

Barcelona Convention

2.1.80. Representatives of the Community joined delegates from 15 Mediterranean countries at a special meeting of the contracting parties to the 1976 Barcelona Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution in Athens on 10-13

April to review the progress achieved under the Convention and the protocols thereto. The delegates decided to move on to the second phase of the Blue Plan and strengthened the organizational arrangements made for the Plan.² Secondly, to help monitor pollution in the Mediterranean Sea, they produced draft recommendations setting out the criteria to apply to bathing water, to water for shellfish farming and to shellfish for human consumption and to checking mercury levels in fish. Finally, the delegates reviewed the 1984-85 budget and reached a final decision on how the resources were to be deployed.

As the Community proposed, the Ministers concerned will attend the next regular meeting of the contracting parties, to be held in Genoa in September 1985 to mark the 10th anniversary of the Action Plan for the Mediterranean.

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2.1.81. At its April part-session Parliament gave its opinion on two proposals for measures to combat pollution of the aquatic environment³—one on the reduction of pollution by waste from the titanium dioxide industry,⁴ the other on discharges of hexachlorocyclohexane.⁵

It also endorsed³ the extension of certain provisions of the 1969 Bonn Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil.⁶

Noise

2.1.82. The Council approved a series of Directives to limit noise emissions from construction plant and equipment and from lawnmowers on 10 April.⁷

¹ OJ C 133, 21.5.1984; COM(84) 206 final.

² Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.67.

³ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁴ OJ C 138, 26.5.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.82.

⁵ OJ C 215, 11.8.1983; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.86.

⁶ OJ C 40, 15.2.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.58.

⁷ Point 2.1.11.

2.1.83. On 24 April the Commission sent the Council a communication proposing that the Community should notify the US authorities of its disappointment with their position concerning the rules on aircraft operating noise limits, which violate the recommendations made by the International Civil Aviation Organization.¹ This is the Community's response to the US authorities' refusal to change their position and rejection of the main objections raised in the Community's latest protest in August 1983.²

Chemicals

Dangerous preparations

2.1.84. On 18 April the Commission adapted to technical progress the Directive of 26 June 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (pesticides).³ The main purpose was to establish a list of active substances along with their lethal dose (LD₅₀) and lethal concentration (LC₅₀) values plus a list of active substances divided into classes and subclasses. As a result it will now be possible to apply the classification formulae set out in the 1978 Directive to these lists.

Dangerous substances

2.1.85. On 25 April the Commission adapted to technical progress for the sixth time the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.⁴ The new measure adds descriptions of the methods for the determination of the physico-chemical properties, toxicity and ecotoxicity of dangerous substances and preparations to Annex V to the Council Directive of 18 September 1979 amending for the sixth time the 1967 Directive.⁵

Protection and rational use of land, the environment and natural resources

Land

2.1.86. Commission representatives attended the Fourth European Ministerial Conference on the Environment in Athens on 25-27 April. The Conference's main theme was 'Coastal areas, river banks and lake shores: their planning and management in compatibility with the ecological balance'.

Although no one any longer disputes that development and environmental conservation have many interests in common, all too often the decisions finally taken are a trade-off between economic and environmental interests. The resolutions and guidelines adopted by Ministers brought out the need for an integrated preventive policy, closer coordination and a smoother flow of information to all parties with an interest in regional planning in order to keep such trade-offs to a minimum. Ministers stressed that their work tied in with and complemented that of the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Regional Planning and stressed the importance of the European Charter of Spatial/Regional Planning in particular.⁶

Natural resources

2.1.87. In response to the opinions given by Parliament⁷ and the Economic and Social Committee,⁸ on 26 April the Commission decided to send the Council amendments⁹ to the proposal for a Directive on the use of sewage sludge in agriculture presented in September 1982.¹⁰ The amended

¹ COM(84) 209 final.

² Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.87.

³ OJ L 206, 29.7.1978.

⁴ OJ L 96, 16.8.1967.

⁵ OJ L 259, 15.10.1979.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.88.

⁷ OJ C 77, 19.3.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.91.

⁸ OJ C 90, 5.4.1983.

⁹ COM(84) 240 final.

¹⁰ OJ C 264, 8.10.1982; Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.1.50.

version tightens up a number of points in the original proposal to give greater protection to farmers and consumers alike without jeopardizing the prospects of putting the Directive into practice.

2.1.88. On 11 April Parliament adopted a resolution on the treatment of waste in the Community.¹

2.1.89. Finally, the Waste Management Committee held a further meeting in Brussels on 3 and 4 April, the main item on the agenda being to examine the preliminary draft of a Commission communication to the Council on a Community waste management policy.

Agriculture

2.1.90. In accordance with the mandate received from the Council in March, the Commission notified GATT in April that it intended to open negotiations on certain cereal substitutes.²

2.1.91. On 18 April the Commission asked the Council for authority to initiate consultations in GATT on imports of hybrid maize for sowing.³

Economic aspects of the common agricultural policy

Agri-monetary measures

2.1.92. On 18 April the Commission repealed⁴ Regulation (EEC) No 926/80, the 'equity' Regulation,⁵ which allowed exemption, subject to certain conditions, from monetary compensatory amounts on imports or exports covered by contracts concluded prior to the increase or introduction of the MCAs.

The Commission took its decision following a survey it had carried out among the Member States in 1983, which had shown that many difficulties hampered the proper application of the Regulation.

2.1.93. The Commission decided to increase the 'neutral margin' not covered by monetary compensatory amounts in the wine sector to five percentage points. The Council had left room for this adjustment when it fixed the 1984/85 agricultural prices in March.⁶

Market organizations

Adjustment of basic regulations

Wine

2.1.94. On 27 April the Council adopted,⁷ on the basis of a Commission proposal presented last November,⁸ an amendment of the basic wine regulation which will enter into force on 1 September 1984. The changes concern structural measures and the intervention arrangements.

New plantings of table and wine grape vines, including those for quality wines produced in specified regions (p.s.r.), will be prohibited until the beginning of the 1990/91 marketing year, except for individual derogations granted under Commission supervision.

With regard to intervention, the following measures were adopted:

- the activating price is to be 92% of the guide price for all types of wine;
- the price of wine for preventive distillation is to be 65% of the respective guide price, whether there is to be compulsory distillation or not;
- access to support distillation can be confirmed to those growers who took part

¹ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

² Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.115.

³ COM(84) 224 final.

⁴ OJ L 106, 19.4.1984.

⁵ OJ L 99, 17.4.1980.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.118.

⁷ OJ L 115, 1.5.1984.

⁸ OJ C 338, 15.12.1983; OJ C 62, 5.3.1984; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.1.122.

in preventive distillation at the beginning of the marketing year;

- compulsory distillation will reduce end-of-year stocks to five months' normal utilization (and not between five and six months');
- to prevent, on distillation, an undue advantage for wine part of the alcohol of which has been obtained cheaply through chaptalization or enrichment with aid-supported musts, the distillation price will be reduced to a degree corresponding to the advantage the wines have enjoyed;
- aids to short-term (three months) private storage of table wines and musts are to be discontinued (however, the aid for short-term private storage of wine can be granted from the Member States' budgets).

The Commission's proposals concerning oenological practices and a policy on quality will be considered later, with a view to establishing a set of measures the effect of which will be to guide production towards better quality and to discourage the planting of vines in areas not suited for quality production.

These proposals concern a ban on chaptalization from 1990 onwards, the abolition of aid to enriching on the same date and its adjustment in the meantime, an increase in the minimum alcoholic strength, a reduction in maximum SO₂ content, less stringent requirements with regard to acidification, adjustment of the compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine making, and an adjustment of the definition of certain products and certain oenological practices.

2.1.95. Parliament had adopted an opinion on the Commission's proposal on 13 April.¹

Market situation

Sugar

2.1.96. On the world market, sugar prices are at present low, mainly because stocks built up during previous marketing years to

reach 37.9 million tonnes by the end of August 1983, i.e. 39.6% of consumption (25% is regarded as 'normal').

The price situation is further aggravated by fluctuations in the value of the dollar, due to the upward interest rate movement in the United States.

After reaching 100 million tonnes in 1981/82 and 1982/83, world production of sugar is now put at between 96 and 97 million tonnes, while world consumption has apparently grown only slowly, to reach a total of about 96 million tonnes.

With regard to the situation in the Community, sugar production (including cane sugar from the French overseas departments) is expected to reach 11 million tonnes in 1983/84 (comparing with 13.93 million tonnes for 1982/83). No increase in consumption—about 9.5 million tonnes—is expected. The quantity of white sugar exported in 1983 is estimated at 4.2 million tonnes. For 1984/85, beet sowings were generally carried out in normal conditions (except in Greece and in northern Italy), and the area sown in the Community is 1.72 million hectares (comparing with 1.67 million hectares for 1983/84).

Prices and specific measures

Milk and milk products

2.1.97. Following the Council decisions on the 1984/85 agricultural prices,² the Commission adopted a series of Regulations on milk and milk products, concerning technical adjustments to refunds³ and free-at-frontier prices for certain cheeses³ and fixing new amounts of aid for special sales of butter,³ liquid skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder⁴ and the revised Com-

¹ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

² OJ L 90, 1.4.1984; OJ L 103, 16.4.1984; OJ L 107, 19.4.1984; OJ L 113, 28.4.1984; Bull. EC 3-1984, points 1.2.2 and 2.1.114.

³ OJ L 91, 1.4.1984.

⁴ OJ L 99, 11.4.1984.

munity contribution towards the financing of the school milk programme.¹

2.1.98. The Commission sent a proposal for a Regulation to the Council on 3 April on the designations used in the marketing of milk and milk products.² The purpose of the proposal is to offer milk products better protection against competition from imitations. As it is often possible for manufacturers to present imitation products in a way likely to mislead the consumer, it was felt that Community rules should be laid down defining more precisely the composition and quality of traditional milk products.

2.1.99. On 25 April the Commission adopted a Regulation tightening up the quality criteria for the admission of skimmed-milk powder to intervention.³

2.1.100. It also adopted a Regulation relaxing the rules on granting aids for liquid skimmed milk for use as animal feed.⁴ Since milk production fluctuates seasonally, to assure livestock farmers of liquid skimmed milk supplies during the period of the year when there is a production shortfall, the Regulation lays down that the aid may be granted—subject to certain limits—for skimmed-milk powder manufactured and placed in store during a period of surplus and then reconstituted and used in accordance with the conditions in force.

2.1.101. Lastly, the Commission proposed to the Council that the derogation from observance of the free-at-frontier value allowed for Cheddar from Australia and New Zealand be extended until 30 June as these two countries were still having difficulties in using up the export quotas allocated to them by the Community.

Structures

New measures and adjustment of Directives

2.1.102. On 13 April Parliament endorsed,⁵ with a few reservations,⁶ the Com-

mission's proposals, made in September, on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures. The purpose of the proposals is to replace the three 1982 Directives concerning the modernization of farms (Directive 72/159), socio-economic guidance and vocational training for persons engaged in agriculture (Directive 72/161) and the cessation of farming by elderly farmers (Directive 72/160).

Parliament believes that the Community should concentrate on a few measures of broad scope, these being mainly:

- (i) incentives for investment in agricultural holdings,
- (ii) measures to aid agriculture in the less-favoured regions and other problem regions,
- (iii) measures above the single farm level.

It welcomed several points made by the Commission, including the proposal that smaller farms as well should qualify for investment aid, without having to submit development plans with specific income objectives, the new rule that one of the main criteria for receiving aid will simply be the presentation of a holding improvement plan, the proposal that action taken by individual farms in the field of environmental protection should be taken into account for the purposes of structural aid, and the substantial improvement in the aid to young persons starting farming.

Parliament also felt that the Council, and not the Commission, should determine which surplus products should not qualify for aid, that there should not be a total ban on aids to eggs and poultry farming, that aids to secondary—and/or auxiliary—income farms should not be confined to a given percentage of the aid granted to holdings providing the main source of income,

¹ OJ L 112, 28.4.1984.

² OJ C 111, 26.4.1984.

³ OJ L 109, 26.4.1984.

⁴ OJ L 120, 5.5.1984.

⁵ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁶ OJ C 347, 22.12.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, points 1.2.6 and 1.2.7.

and that the reimbursement procedure should be simplified so that the reimbursement can be made to the Member State in a single payment.

Agricultural legislation

Veterinary and animal husbandry legislation

2.1.103. On 13 April Parliament endorsed¹ the proposal put forward by the Commission in January² to amend the Directive of 22 January 1980 introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever.³

Competition

2.1.104. Under Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty the Commission decided to make no comment on the introduction of the draft measures notified by:

Italy

Friuli-Venezia Giulia: Regional Act No 76 of 26 August 1983 on assistance for agriculture, in particular:

- compensatory allowances for holdings in disadvantaged mountain areas;
- aids for the wine industry;
- aids for the expansion of livestock holdings;
- subsidies for farming cooperatives.

Luxembourg

Compensation for damage to agriculture caused by the particularly heavy and prolonged rain in the spring and the drought which followed during summer 1983.

Greece

A 15-point programme for the livestock sector for 1984, the main measures being:

- aid to livestock farmers for improving animal health following various diseases;
- aid for the organization of slaughterhouses;
- aid to cooperatives or groups of oyster-growers;
- aid for the construction of cleansing ponds for molluscs;
- aid for veterinary research.

Germany

Baden-Württemberg: aids to encourage land consolidation, including measures for the protection of the countryside.

United Kingdom

Isle of Man: aid for beef production (aid accepted for 1984/85 only).

2.1.105. The Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of the following aid:

Germany

Bavaria: special aid for the extension of a dairy.

2.1.106. It also decided to terminate the procedure in respect of Sicilian Act No 129/82 concerning in particular:

- the financing of a programme for the disposal of 'Italia' grapes;
- a subsidy for nurserymen per vine plant certified and marketed.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guarantee Section

2.1.107. Parliament adopted a resolution on 10 April on the clearance of the Guarantee Section accounts.⁴

¹ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

² OJ C 19, 26.1.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.79.

³ OJ L 47, 21.2.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.46.

⁴ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

Fisheries

Resources

Internal aspects

Community measures

2.1.108. On the basis of information from the Danish authorities concerning the exhaustion of their quota of northern deep-water prawn (in ICES Division Va and Sub-area XIV), the Commission, in a Regulation dated 6 April,¹ prohibited vessels flying the flag of Denmark from fishing for the species in the areas concerned. Information from the German authorities concerning their cod quota in ICES Division III led to the adoption of a similar Regulation on 18 April.²

National measures which are stricter than Community rules

2.1.109. The Commission took note of the following national measures, stating that it might review at any time the compatibility of such measures with Community law and the common fisheries policy:

Ireland

Measure extending from 29 February to 30 March 1984 the validity of a national measure approved by the Commission in May 1983³ prohibiting Irish vessels exceeding 55 feet in length from fishing for mackerel unless duly licensed.

Denmark

Order regulating fisheries in the North-east Atlantic for the first quarter of 1984: the Commission found that the quantitative and technical measures introduced by this Order as regards fishing for cod, haddock, saithe, mackerel and herring were consistent with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 170/83⁴ or Article 20(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 171/83,⁴ while reminding the

Danish authorities that they must manage their fisheries in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 320/84.⁵

Measures implementing Community legislation

2.1.110. The Commission took note of the following national measures, stating that it might review at any time their compatibility with Community law and with the common fisheries policy:

Ireland

Draft regulations to give effect to Article 6(2) of and Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 170/83⁴ within the Irish twelve-mile zone.

Draft order to give effect to Regulation (EEC) No 171/83. Since Article 3 of the draft does not take account of the fact that Community regulations are directly applicable in waters under the jurisdiction of Member States, the Commission requested the Irish authorities to reword this Article.

External aspects

Bilateral relations

Faroe Islands

2.1.111. The periods for herring fishing in the Skaggerak having been altered when provisional TACs were fixed for 1984,⁶ the Council adopted on 16 April, after consultation with the Faroese authorities, a Regulation⁷ changing the periods in which vessels registered in the Faroe Islands can fish for herring and making such fishing subject to

¹ OJ L 97, 7.4.1984.

² OJ L 106, 19.4.1984.

³ Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.129

⁴ OJ L 24, 27.1.1983

⁵ OJ L 37, 8.2.1984

⁶ OJ L 37, 8.2.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, points 2.1.85 and 2.1.86.

⁷ OJ L 104, 17.4.1984.

a licence issued by the Commission being held on board.

Senegal

2.1.112. On 13 April Parliament endorsed¹ the proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Fisheries Agreement with Senegal, which had been initiated in January.²

Markets and structures

Structures

Competition

2.1.113. The Commission took note of a Danish bill to amend the basis of tax assessment (tax treatment of certain subsidies for fisheries). It took the view that the bill should not be considered a national aid within the meaning of Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty.

2.1.114. The Commission decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of a temporary subsidy granted by France to undertakings in the fisheries sector to encourage the continued operation of fishing vessels, but stated that any extension of the aid in 1984 would have to be notified to the Commission.

Transport

Inland transport

Infrastructure

Infrastructure costs

2.1.115. The Inland Waterways Working Party met on 3 April to pave the way for the adoption of a method of calculating the marginal cost of using inland waterway infrastructure.

It reached agreement in principle on the three methods proposed and on how to classify the costs and to allocate them to the different categories of vessel concerned.

Approximation of structures

Reorganization of the railways

2.1.116. On 9 April the Commission sent the Council its fifth (1981) report on the transposed annual accounts of the railway undertakings in the Community.³

Technical aspects

Community driving licence

2.1.117. On 12 April the Commission convened a further meeting of the Committee on the Community Driving Licence⁴ to discuss some of the problems which have emerged as the first Council Directive of 4 December 1980 on the introduction of a Community driving licence⁵ has been put into practice, the main difficulties being to harmonize the vehicle categories, to define 'normal residence' and to agree arrangements for exchanging licences issued by the UK armed forces in the Federal Republic of Germany. At the same time the Committee set up a group of experts on driving tests.

Operation of the market

Access to the market

Hired vehicles

2.1.118. On 9 April the Commission sent the Council an amendment⁶ to its original proposal for a Directive on the use of hired

¹ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984

² OJ C 48, 21.2.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.93

³ COM(84) 188 final.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.195.

⁵ OJ L 375, 31.12.1980; Bull. EC 12-1980, point 2.1.117.

⁶ OJ C 111, 26.4.1984; COM(84) 222 final.

vehicles for the carriage of goods by road.¹ The Commission had decided to accept Parliament's suggestion that the Member States be allowed more time (two years) to bring their legislation into line with the Directive.²

Air transport

2.1.119. Parliament adopted a resolution on the safety of air transport in Europe on 13 April.³

Energy

Specific problems

Solid fuels

2.1.120. On 13 April Parliament adopted a resolution on the energy solidarity plan to promote the use of European coal.³

Oil and gas

Natural gas

2.1.121. On 13 April, continuing its series of reports dealing with aspects of the Member States' energy policies,⁴ the Commission sent the Council a communication on natural gas in which it examines the pattern of supply and demand in the Community over the last ten years and looks ahead to the year 1990 and the year 2000 with particular emphasis on security of supplies.⁵ This report is a follow-up to the communication presented to the Council in October 1982,⁶ which dealt with the member States' ability to work together in coping with a major disruption of supplies.

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2.1.122. On 13 April Parliament adopted a resolution on the introduction of a Community energy tax and its possible effects on energy policy.³

Research and development

Development of the common policy

International cooperation

COST projects

2.1.123. On 2 April the Council adopted a decision on a Community concerted-action project on the use of lignocellulose-containing by-products and other plant residues for animal feeding (COST 84 bis).⁷ This four-year project complements the subprogramme on the recycling of urban, industrial and agricultural waste included in the Community's raw materials R&D programme.⁸ The aim is to coordinate research done in the Member States on the use of substrates (lignocellulose and starch substrates, some soluble carbohydrates) and the use of products converted into animal feed (nutritional evaluation and toxicological tests).

On 20 February the Council had already adopted a decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate an agreement on this project between the Community and the non-member countries taking part in European cooperation in the field of scientific and technical research (COST).⁹

The research will call for a financial outlay of around 20 million ECU in the participating Member States, while the coordination cost paid from the Community budget is estimated at 650 000 ECU for 1984-87.

2.1.124. A memorandum of understanding on a European telecommunications research project concerning man-machine

¹ OJ C 155, 14.6.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.145.

² OJ C 10, 16.1.1984.

³ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.153.

⁵ COM(84) 120 final.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.121; Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.1.135.

⁷ OJ L 103, 16.4.1984; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.1.182.

⁸ OJ L 174, 21.6.1982; OJ L 357, 21.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 1.2.228.

⁹ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.158.

communication by means of speech signals (COST 209) was signed on 4 April by Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Finland and Sweden.

2.1.125. On 13 April Parliament endorsed¹ the proposal for a Community concerted-action project on the effect of processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food.²

Scientific and technical objectives

Promoting industrial competitiveness

Technical steel research

2.1.126. On 3 April, after receiving the assent of the Council and the opinion of the ECSC Consultative Committee, the Commission adopted the decision granting financial aid to six steel pilot/demonstration projects³ under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty. The projects concern the development of continuous casting methods, the improvement of rail production and straightening, an experimental electroplating plant and the use of steel-based products. These projects are to be granted aid of 7 572 100 ECU from the ECSC operating budget.

Biomolecular engineering

2.1.127. The 1983 annual report on the biomolecular engineering research and training programme has just been published.⁴ It reviews the work already done by the 50 or so contracting laboratories involved in the initial stage (April 1982—December 1983) of the programme.⁵ The papers by contractors contained in this report give a good idea of the progress made in biomolecular engineering in Europe, thus opening up future prospects for the use of biotechnology.

Improving the management of energy resources

Thermonuclear fusion: inauguration of JET

2.1.128. The largest experimental fusion device in Europe, the Joint European Torus (JET), was officially inaugurated on 9 April at Culham, Oxfordshire, in the United Kingdom.⁶ JET is the cornerstone of the Community's fusion research programme to demonstrate the feasibility of nuclear fusion as a new source of energy.

Nuclear fission energy

2.1.129. On 3 May the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a third shared-cost research programme (1985-89) on the management and storage of radioactive waste.⁷ The new programme, which is in line with the aims of the relevant Community action plan (1980-92)⁸ and forms an integral part of the research action programme on the development of nuclear fission energy (1984-87),⁹ will allow the current programme¹⁰ due to end on 31 December to be continued.

It is divided into two parts, one designed to exploit and supplement the results already obtained in the Member States while the other covers experimental underground storage facilities in geological formations. The amount required for the programme is estimated at 92 million ECU for the period 1985-89.

The treatment, conditioning and storage of radioactive waste under conditions of maximum safety are vital to the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Priority

¹ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

² OJ C 260, 29.9.1983; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.199.

³ Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.1.195.

⁴ Report EUR 8967. Office for Official Publications, Luxembourg.

⁵ OJ L 375, 30.12.1981; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.166.

⁶ Point 1.4.1. *et seq.*

⁷ COM(84) 231 final.

⁸ OJ C 51, 29.2.1980.

⁹ OJ C 164, 23.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.263.

¹⁰ OJ L 78, 25.3.1980.

must be given to Community action in this field. Through the coordination and encouragement of work in all Member States and the Euratom Joint Research Centre, progress has been made over the last 10 years that must now be validated.

Improving living and working conditions

Radiation protection

2.1.130. Medical radiodiagnosis is the largest source of exposure to ionizing radiation after natural exposure. The Commission therefore participates in studies on dose reduction during radiological examinations within the Community's radiation protection programme.¹

A seminar on criteria and methods for quality assurance in medical X-ray diagnosis was organized jointly by the Commission and the Centro de Ricerca Applicata e Documentazione in Udine. Some 100 scientists from 18 countries and various international organizations attended the seminar and evaluated the quality assurance activities already undertaken. Discussion centred on ways and means of ensuring the best quality assurance practices for equipment performance and working procedures with a view to obtaining at low cost an optimum diagnostic image with the lowest possible dose. Participants agreed on the need for more detailed analysis of image quality and for the establishment of organ-specific radiodiagnostic requirements. They requested more data for training radiological personnel and wider information exchanges.

2.1.131. The contamination of the environment by man-made radionuclides has received considerable attention because of its potential harmful effects on living organisms, including man. However, despite these efforts, the behaviour of the radionuclides is not yet completely understood, especially in the biological portion of the biogeochemical cycle.

The Commission therefore organized a workshop in Brussels from 25 to 27 April

on the role of microorganisms in the behaviour of radionuclides in aquatic and terrestrial systems and their transfer to man, jointly with the International Union of Radioecologists and the Institut royal des sciences naturelles. The workshop helped to compile detailed information on the often disregarded but important role of bacteria and other microorganisms on the behaviour of radionuclides in the aquatic (marine, estuarine and freshwater) and terrestrial ecosystems in humans as well as animals.

Improving the efficacy of the Community's scientific and technical potential

2.1.132. Following the Council's endorsement last February of the broad lines of its plan,² the Commission put forward on 16 April a proposal for a Decision adopting a plan to stimulate European cooperation and scientific and technical interchange (1985-88).³

Under the proposed plan, which is designed to strengthen the Community's scientific competitiveness, a network of scientific and technical cooperation and interchange (laboratory twinning, operations contracts, research grants) will gradually be set up. The scientific and technical fields covered include all the exact and natural sciences that are of importance to the future of the Community. The participants in the Member States may be public or private bodies, and the stimulation plan may be extended to non-Community European countries with appropriate arrangements for their contribution to the costs. The amount required for the first phase (1985-86) is estimated at 40 million ECU.

2.1.133. The fifth meeting⁴ of the Committee for the European Development of Science and Technology was held in Brussels on 11 April under the chairmanship of

¹ OJ L 78, 25.3.1980.

² Bull. EC 2-1984, points 2.1.163 and 2.1.164.

³ COM(84) 215 final.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.165.

Mr Colombo. There was discussion of the implications of the recent Council Decision on Esprit.¹

It was reported that in response to the call for proposals last January² nearly 400 applications had been received for the second part of the experimental phase of the stimulation action³ and that following an examination of their eligibility by members of the Committee these proposals were to be sent to a network of anonymous referees for detailed assessment.

The Committee also gave its support to the Commission proposal for a plan to stimulate European cooperation and scientific and technical interchange (1985-88).⁴

Horizontal activities

Research evaluation

2.1.134. The panel of external and independent experts set up to evaluate the results of the remote sensing programme of the Joint Research Centre met in Ispra for

the first time on 3 and 4 April. Remote sensing is the first of the JRC programmes to undergo evaluation according to the procedures laid down in the plan of action on the evaluation of Community R&D programmes.⁵

The panel was invited to appraise the scientific and technical contribution of the programme, including the quality of the work and the results achieved, to determine the practical contribution of the results of the programme to Community objectives, to evaluate the programme implementation methodology and to make recommendations on ways of exploiting research results and on the future orientation of the programme. The panel will hold several more meetings before submitting its findings to the Commission next October.

¹ OJ L 67, 9.3.1983; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

² OJ C 29, 4.2.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.118.

³ OJ L 181, 6.7.1983; OJ C 182, 8.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.159.

⁴ Point 2.1.132.

⁵ OJ C 213, 9.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.258.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.1. The 29th deputy-level meeting¹ of the negotiations was held in Brussels on 13 April.

The Community presented a statement on agriculture which contained a specific pro-

gramme for the improvement of agricultural structures in Portugal, for which an estimated 700 million ECU would come from the EAGGF over a period of ten years following accession. The rate of Community financing would be similar to that for operations to help less-favoured regions in the Community.

Portugal presented two statements—giving its general reaction to the Community posi-

¹ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.2.2.

tion on agriculture and a specific reply on taxation (VAT, zero-rating). While expressing agreement with the general transitional arrangements proposed, it wanted to see improved access for Portuguese products to the Community market, stiffer measures to defend Portuguese markets against Community competition and the application in Portugal of Community disciplines during the period needed to carry out projects aimed at restructuring Portuguese agriculture.

As regards taxation, Portugal presented its proposal to zero-rate some food products and a number of agricultural inputs for VAT purposes. It also submitted a progress report on measures aimed at introducing VAT from 1985.

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.2. The 20th ministerial meeting¹ of the negotiations for Spain's accession to the Community was held in Luxembourg on 10 April under the chairmanship of Mr Cheyson, French Minister of External Relations; the Spanish delegation was headed by Mr Fernando Morán, the Foreign Minister.

The Community presented statements on external relations covering the application by Spain of the Community's preferential trade agreements with Mediterranean countries and the ACP States, and the Community scheme under the generalized system of preferences.

The Spanish statements were on the ECSC (reorganization of the Spanish iron and steel industry) and patents.

The Conference was successful in reaching an agreement on patents and on external relations (adoption of the GSP and the preferential arrangements with the Mediterranean countries, the ACP and the OCT). Only minor points still remain open in the product list concerning the application by Spain of the Community's preferential trade agreements.

Owing to the settlement of the patents issue, the Spanish reservation on right of establishment was withdrawn, and this part of the negotiations is now also concluded.

Mr Lorenzo Natali described the outcome of the meeting as 'a remarkable step forward in the negotiations made possible by the spirit of cooperation shown by the two sides, which enables us to be optimistic about the coming stages and the successful conclusion of the accession negotiations on schedule'.

Commercial policy

Implementing the common commercial policy

Commercial policy instruments

New instrument

2.2.3. On 9 April the Council, acting on a Commission proposal,² settled a key issue: the decision-making machinery to be adopted in relation to protection against illicit commercial practices. The main problem still standing in the way of the establishment of a new common commercial policy instrument³ had concerned the acceptance of unilateral undertakings by non-member countries and the need or otherwise for a Council decision in accordance with Article 113 of the EEC Treaty. The instrument was therefore adopted in principle, and the Council released the following statement:

'On the basis of a Commission proposal, the Council adopted, in substance, the Regulation on the strengthening of the common commercial policy, with regard in particular to protection against illicit commercial practices.

The new commercial policy instrument establishes procedures enabling the Community, with due res-

¹ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.2.4.

² OJ C 83, 26.3.1983; Bull. EC 2-1983, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.8.

³ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.2.5.

pect for existing international obligations and procedures, to:

- respond to any illicit commercial practice with a view to removing the injury resulting therefrom;
- ensure full exercise of the Community's rights with regard to the commercial practices of third countries.

The principal features of this Regulation are, apart from referral to the Commission by the Member States, the granting to Community producers of a right to submit complaints where they consider that they have suffered injury as a result of illicit commercial practice, formalized examination proceedings to be conducted by the Commission and decision-making machinery enabling the Community to react swiftly.¹

2.2.4. Two courses of action are envisaged by this instrument, the first to respond to any illicit commercial practice with the object of removing the resulting injury, and the second to ensure full exercise of the Community's rights with regard to the commercial practices of non-member countries.

It is the first course of action which is of special significance; it defines illicit commercial practices as any practices attributable to non-member countries which are incompatible with international law or commonly accepted rules of international commerce.

Through this first course of action, the new commercial policy instrument should provide a way of dealing with a series of illicit practices on the part of non-member countries, including many not covered by the specific instruments already existing, such as restrictive administrative practices contrary to international rules, restrictions on imports of raw materials and certain other restrictions on imports.

What is more, unlike the arrangements under the existing instruments, the new commercial policy instrument will make it possible to identify and remove any injury suffered by the Community on its export markets. Hence, the instrument not only covers the Community markets but is also aimed at improving access for Community firms to non-member countries' markets. In this connection it should be noted that

the American experience with section 301, which is in some respects similar to the new commercial policy instrument, has shown that 85% of cases covered ended with unilateral undertakings being offered by other countries: hence the importance attached by the Commission to this issue in the decision-making machinery as adopted.

On the decision-making plane, the first course of action is made up of two consecutive stages:

(i) a consultative stage, where the Community follows formal international procedures for consultation or settling differences; during this stage any decisions to initiate, conduct or terminate proceedings are taken using the machinery of the 'safeguards' Committee (a decision is taken by the Commission after consultation with an Advisory Committee—in the case of recourse to the Council by a Member State a decision is reached by qualified majority within 30 days—and becomes applicable after this period if the Council has not decided otherwise);

(ii) a decision-making stage, when, after an international procedure, the Community has to decide to take action: the Council acts in accordance with Article 113, but no later than 30 days after receipt of the Commission proposal.

For the second course of action, the decision-making machinery is that laid down by Article 113 giving the Council a period of 30 days in which to act.

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.5. Under the Council Regulation of 14 November 1983 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level,¹ the Commission took decisions opening quotas for the following:

*Italy—Hungary: Aluminous cement;*²

¹ OJ L 346, 8.12.1983.

² OJ C 94, 5.4.1984.

Italy—People's Republic of China: ladies' hand-embroidered flax woven night-dresses;¹

Italy—Hungary/Soviet Union: aluminium alloyed waste recast into ingots, containing less than 97.5% aluminium;²

Italy—Romania: synthetic textile discontinuous fibres of polyamides.³

Under the same Regulation,³ the Commission changed the quotas for the following:

Benelux—German Democratic Republic: textile products.⁴

Trade protection

2.2.6. The trade protection measures taken in April are shown in Table 2.

¹ OJ C 108, 19.4.1984.

² OJ C 113, 27.4.1984.

³ OJ C 118, 2.5.1984.

⁴ OJ C 96, 7.4.1984.

Table 2

Council	Commission
	<p><i>Anti-dumping proceedings</i></p> <p><i>Anti-dumping duty on imports of:</i></p> <p>certain angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, originating in the German Democratic Republic OJ L 109, 26.4.1984 (initiation of proceedings: OJ C 13, 19.1.1984)</p> <p><i>Notice of reopening of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of:</i></p> <p>certain ball and tapered roller bearings originating in Japan OJ C 101, 13.4.1984 (acceptance of undertaking: OJ L 152, 11.6.1981)</p> <p>certain sodium carbonate originating in the United States of America OJ C 101, 13.4.1984 (definitive anti-dumping duty: OJ L 64, 10.3.1983)</p> <p><i>Accepting undertakings given in connection with the anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of:</i></p> <p>standardized multiphase electric motors having an output of 0.75 kW but not more than 75 kW, originating in the Soviet Union OJ L 95, 5.4.1984. (definitive anti-dumping duty: OJ L 220, 29.7.1982)</p> <p>propan-1-ol (propyl alcohol) originating in the United States of America and termination of that proceeding OJ L 106, 19.4.1984 (initiation of proceeding: OJ C 275, 14.10.1983) choline chloride originating in the German Democratic Republic and Romania and termination of that proceeding OJ L 117, 3.5.1984 (provisional anti-dumping duty: OJ L 356, 20.12.1983)</p> <p><i>Protective measures in respect of:</i></p> <p>certain electronic piézo electric quartz watches with digital display imported in France OJ L 106, 19.4.1984 (initiation of proceeding: OJ C 285, 22.10.1983)</p>

Export credits

2.2.7. At the meeting held in Paris from 9 to 12 April, participants in the consensus were unable to reach an agreement on tied aid credits, as major differences persist within the OECD group and also among the Member States.

Progress was made in discussions concerning an agreement on nuclear power stations, though no final agreement was reached.

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Iron and steel products

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.8. On 18 April the Permanent Representatives Committee approved the 1984 arrangement with Norway, which means that the Commission has now concluded the renewal of the ECSC iron and steel arrangements with the 15 partner countries: Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, South Africa, Australia, Brazil (signed 3 April and only for pig iron), South Korea, Spain, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

2.2.9. On 6 April the Commission decided to extend until 31 December 1984 the prohibition of alignment on offers of iron and steel products originating in certain non-member countries.¹

2.2.10. On 12 April Parliament adopted a resolution on trade relations between the Community and the United States in the steel sector.²

Autonomous measures

√ 2.2.11. On 2 April³ the Commission amended its recommendation of 20 January⁴ extending the Decision of 7 March 1980 on the retrospective surveillance of imports of iron and steel products,⁵ in order to bring it into line with the surveillance

of imports of certain ECSC products originating in Spain.

Textile products

Agreements and arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.12. On 13 April the Commission adopted a Regulation opening supplementary quotas for imports into the Community of certain products originating in certain non-member countries participating in the 1984 Berlin Trade Fairs.⁶

MFA countries

2.2.13. On 29 March and 11, 12 and 26 April the Commission sent to the Council five proposals for Regulations concluding agreements between the Community and Mexico, Uruguay, Peru, Guatemala and Haiti on textile trade. The Commission conducted negotiations with these countries in accordance with a brief given by the Council on 25 February 1982.⁷

*

2.2.14. On 12 April Parliament adopted a resolution² on the price of newsprint.

Relations with industrialized countries

United States

Wine

2.2.15. The American Grape Growers Alliance for Fair Trade appealed to the US Court of International Trade on 20 April

¹ OJ L 97, 7.4.1984.

² Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

³ OJ L 93, 3.4.1984.

⁴ OJ L 19, 24.1.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.2.11.

⁵ OJ L 65, 11.3.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.15.

⁶ OJ L 102, 14.4.1984.

⁷ OJ L 83, 29.3.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.8.

against the International Trade Commission's decision on 6 March¹ to reject petitions filed on 27 January² for countervailing and anti-dumping duties on certain Community table wines.

Footwear

2.2.16. The Commission made formal representations to the US authorities in defence of the European footwear industry following a petition filed on 23 January by both sides of the US industry under the escape clause section of the Trade Act of 1974 with a view to obtaining import relief.

Cereals

2.2.17. In accordance with the mandate given by the Council in March,³ the Commission notified GATT in April of its intention of entering into negotiations on certain cereal substitutes.

*

2.2.18. On 12 April Parliament adopted three resolutions on relations between the Community and the United States—one on political aspects, another on economic and commercial relations, the third on trade in steel.⁴

Japan

2.2.19. A new list of requests aimed at further opening up the Japanese market was transmitted by the Commission to Japan's Ambassador to the Communities on 2 April. This list updates the one drawn up in November,⁵ which itself revised and enlarged the December 1981 list.⁶ The Community's main requests are that Japan increase its imports of manufactured goods.

Commission officials went on a mission to Japan from 16 to 20 April to explain the requests contained in the updated list and underline the degree of the Community's concern regarding trade in goods and services with Japan.

On 27 April, in response to the Community's wishes and those other countries (including the United States), Japan announced a new series of external economic measures to open up its market (including the high-technology sector) and to promote imports and investment. These measures are an expression of Japan's opening up to the outside world, but their scope is fairly limited and they do not seem of a nature to make any significant improvement in the trade imbalance between the Community and Japan as the tariff measures announced cover only a tiny percentage of the Community's exports to Japan. But one of the Community's principal demands—that a policy for actively stimulating imports be implemented—has not yet elicited any Japanese response.

European Free Trade Association

EEC-EFTA ministerial meeting

2.2.20. The Foreign Ministers of the seven EFTA countries and the ten Community countries met on 9 April for the first time in the history of Community-EFTA relations.⁷

The Ministers undertook to consolidate and strengthen relations both within and outside the framework of the free-trade agreements. The areas in which they agreed to cooperate were specified in a final joint statement.

2.2.21. Parliament adopted two resolutions—one on economic and trade relations between the Community and the Nordic countries.⁸

¹ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.19.

² Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.2.21; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.2.19.

³ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.115.

⁴ Point 2.4.7; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁵ Bull. 11-1982, point 2.2.62.

⁶ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.2.43.

⁷ Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

⁸ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

Relations with other countries and regions

Mediterranean countries

Overall Mediterranean policy

2.2.22. On 9 and 10 April Council made a preliminary examination¹ of the proposals transmitted by the Commission in March² aimed at maintaining and strengthening relations between the enlarged Community and the Mediterranean countries. The Council noted that in the next few weeks the Commission would be submitting further documents concerning the technical aspects and would be continuing its exploratory talks with the Mediterranean countries and the applicant countries.

Egypt

Cooperation Council

2.2.23. The third meeting of the EEC-Egypt Cooperation Council at ministerial level was held in Luxembourg on 10 April with Dr Butros Ghali, Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in the chair.³ The Community delegation was led by Mr Cheysson, President of the Council and France's Minister of External Relations.

The Cooperation Council took stock of relations between the Community and Egypt as covered by the provisions of the 1977 Cooperation Agreement.⁴ It welcomed the progress made so far in implementing the Financial Protocols⁵ and stressed the need to continue moving forward rapidly and effectively in this area. It underlined the importance it attached to the progress of triangular cooperation in Africa.

The Cooperation Council noted the persistence of Egypt's trade deficit with the Community and, in the light of its discussions, hoped that further efforts would be made to help in reducing this. The export cover of Egypt's imports from the Community increased from 42% in 1977 to 62% in 1982,

and the value of the goods traded more than trebled during that period.

The Council discussed in depth the Egyptian delegation's request for the initiation of the Cooperation Agreement review procedure under Article 46 and noted that there was mutual readiness to proceed with the review, in due course, once both parties had so agreed.

The Council understood the Egyptian delegation's concern about the possible repercussions of the Community's enlargement on Egypt's trade with the Community, and confirmed the desirability of continuing the exploratory talks between two sides in parallel with the negotiations with the applicant countries, pointing out that once these negotiations were concluded it would be possible to start discussions on adjusting the Cooperation Agreement to take account of enlargement.

Countries of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula

Gulf Cooperation Council

2.2.24. From 29 to 31 March Dr Abdulla El-Kuwaize, Assistant Secretary-General (Economic Affairs) of the Gulf Cooperation Council, was received at the Commission by Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon. Discussions were held, following on from the talks in Riyadh in March 1983,⁶ which resulted in agreement on a continued and expanded programme of technical cooperation between the GCC Secretariat and the Commission.

¹ Point 2.4.12.

² Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.28.

³ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.49.

⁴ OJ L 266, 28.9.1978.

⁵ The second Financial Protocol covers the period from 1 January 1981 to 31 October 1986 (OJ L 3237, 29.11.1982).

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.2.38.

Asia

Association of South-East Asian Nations

2.2.25. Three seminars aimed at informing European businessmen (about 100 per week) on investment opportunities for small firms in ASEAN countries were organized by the ASEAN-EEC Business Council in London, Paris and Bonn at the end of March and the beginning of April. This was the first event organized by the Business Council since it was set up.¹

Commission officials visited Manila and Kuala Lumpur in April to take part in seminars on the generalized preferences scheme.

Latin America

Strengthening of relations between the Community and Latin America

2.2.26. On 11 April the Commission transmitted to the Council 'Guidelines for the strengthening of relations between the Community and Latin America'.² In the light of the discussions to be held over the next months, it will make practical proposals covering the various sectoral aspects of these relations.

Andean Pact

2.2.27. On 13 April Parliament endorsed³ the proposal for the conclusion of a framework agreement for cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Pact countries,⁴ which the Commission had placed before the Council in November.⁵

State-trading countries

China

2.2.28. On 13 April Parliament adopted a resolution on economic and commercial

relations between the Community and China.⁶

2.2.29. The Community Youth Orchestra gave a series of eight concerts in Peking, Shanghai and Canton. This tour (the CYO's first in China) was one of a number of contacts aimed at forging closer economic and cultural links between China and the Community.

Development

North-South relations

2.2.30. The 28th regular session and the 13th special session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD⁷ ended at the beginning of April with a satisfactory outcome. Agreement was reached on all the main items of business:

- adoption of a work programme on protectionism and structural adjustment;
- examination of detailed features relating to the debt and problems of developing countries, especially the least developed;
- convening of a meeting between LDC experts and representatives of multilateral and bilateral aid institutions to prepare, *inter alia*, the mid-term review of the 1980 Substantial New Programme of Action;
- establishment of a consultative committee under the Chairman of the Board to study the possibility of a session at ministerial level, the details to be decided at the 29th session of the Board;
- adoption of a composite text on the contribution of UNCTAD to the International Development Strategy which will include proposals from the groups.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.2.47.

² Point 1.3.1 *et seq.*; COM(84) 105 final, with Annex.

³ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁴ Countries party to the Cartagena Agreement: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

⁵ OJ C 29.11.1983; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.40.

⁶ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁷ Point 2.2.46.

The improved atmosphere at UNCTAD was certainly helped by the positions adopted by the Community; the spirit of cooperation which prevailed throughout these meetings meant that one year after Belgrade¹ the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Conference could be followed up in a number of important fields.

2.2.31. Preparation of the Community position at the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO—one of the main events in the North-South Dialogue in 1984 (Vienna, 2-18 August)—was the subject of a communication sent by the Commission to the Council on 17 April.

*

2.2.32. At its April part-session Parliament adopted a resolution on urbanization in the Third World and the consequent growth of shanty towns.² A resolution was also adopted on the political and economic situation in Zimbabwe.²

Generalized preferences

Information seminars on the GSP

2.2.33. In April the seminars were organized in the Philippines and Malaysia, the first attracting some 70 participants, the second over 90. The participants were mainly businessmen—manufacturers and exporters and representatives of the associated service industries—though officials of government departments concerned with trade policy, trade promotion and certificates of origin also attended. Participants also came to both seminars from other ASEAN countries.³

The same programme was followed on both occasions. The Commission, after explaining the basic principles of the GSP, went on to present in detail the rules and specific provisions currently applicable and, in question-and-answer sessions, sought to make clear how the substantial opportunities for preferential exports to the Community, which are not always as yet fully utilized, could be most effectively taken up.

Food aid

Annual programmes

2.2.34. On 13 April Parliament gave its opinion⁴ on the Commission's January proposal laying down the overall quantities of food aid products for 1984 and listing the countries eligible.⁵ It endorsed the proposal, with the reservation that the references to the Council Regulation of 3 December 1983⁶—which in its view was prejudicial to Parliament's powers—should be withdrawn. It duly repeated its appeal to the Commission to draw up a proposal for a new basic Regulation on food aid policy and management. During the debate, the Commission made it clear that it did not plan to do so this stage.

Parliament also noted that the total quantities of aid proposed would be covered by budget funds for 1984 and expressed satisfaction at the fact that these multiannual operations could be implemented this year.

Operations in place of food aid

2.2.35. In an opinion given on 13 April⁴ on the Commission proposal relating to alternative operations in place of food aid,⁷ Parliament reiterated its opposition to the 1982 Regulation⁶ being cited as the legal basis for these operations.

Parliament expressed satisfaction at the fact that, in addition to incorporating food aid in development projects, the Commission proposed that financial assistance be granted for agricultural and food develop-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 2.2.61 to 2.2.64.

² Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

³ The ASEAN countries are: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

⁴ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.2.32.

⁶ OJ L 352, 14.12.1982.

⁷ OJ C 340, 17.12.1983; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.48.

ment projects and for projects upstream or downstream of production.

Emergency operations

2.2.36. In April the Commission approved the following emergency food aid operations (Article 927 of the Treaty):

West and southern Africa. Subject to the Council's adopting the Regulation¹ laying down the implementing rules for 1984 in respect of the 1982 Regulation on food aid policy and management, the Commission approved, on 25 April, the allocation of 59 000 tonnes of cereals from the quantity available for food aid in respect of 1984. The amount is to be divided up as follows:

- *West Africa*—the following countries faced with severe drought and where the food shortage has now reached catastrophic proportions:

	Quantity (tonnes)	Budget estimate at world prices (million ECU)
Gambia	1 000	0.26
Ghana	8 000	2.10
Guinea-Bissau	2 000	0.52
Mauritania	5 000	1.30
Senegal	8 000	2.10
Togo	2 000	0.52
Upper Volta	3 000	0.80
	29 000	7.60

- *Southern Africa*—two countries where the effects of the drought have made the food shortage problem particularly acute. In Mozambique the situation has been further exacerbated by the effects of cyclone Domoina and recent flooding, which has made tens of thousands of people destitute. In addition an estimated 60 000 people have fled from Mozambique to Zimbabwe to escape the effects of the famine. The following emergency aid has therefore been approved:

	Quantity (tonnes)	Budget estimate at world prices (million ECU)
Mozambique	15 000	3.9
Zimbabwe	15 000	3.9
	30 000	7.8

- *Madagascar*—on 26 April it was decided that Madagascar should get 5 000 tonnes of cereals from the available food aid reserves for 1983 to help the country deal with its considerable cereal shortfall caused by the damage to crops from the cyclones. The estimated value of this aid is 1 300 000 ECU.

Trade promotion

Trade missions

2.2.37. In April the Commission arranged a Uruguayan trade mission to Japan, a Bangladesh mission to Europe and a Papua New Guinea mission to California.

ACP Protocols

Sugar

2.2.38. On 27 April the Council approved the restoration of an agreed quantity of preferential sugar for India, and also fixed the guaranteed prices for this sugar for the 1983/84 delivery period.²

Financial and technical cooperation

ACP States and OCT

2.2.39. In April the Commission took decisions involving the allocation of fourth and fifth EDF resources totalling 43 736 932 ECU to finance projects, programmes and emergency aid operations administered by it in the following sectors:

¹ Point 2.2.34; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.2.32.

² OJ L 120, 5.5.1984.

	ECU
Economic and social infrastructure	5 752 932
Road infrastructure	1 000 000
Port infrastructure	3 300 000
Social development	4 500 000
Rural production	3 784 000
Fisheries	2 000 000
Training	1 100 000
Trade promotion	220 000
Other	3 130 000
Emergency aid	18 950 000
	43 736 932

2.2.40. Cyclone Kamizi hit the north-west coast of Madagascar with exceptional force between 9 and 14 April. The effects were devastating: 82 dead, many injured, 40 000 homeless; damage to infrastructure estimated at USD 250 million. A number of towns were partially destroyed. The Commission decided to contribute to the emergency aid effort under Article 137 of the second Lomé Convention¹ by sending milk, tents and equipment for a total value of 350 000 ECU in addition to the emergency food aid.²

Non-associated developing countries

2.2.41. On 16 April, the Committee on aid to non-associated developing countries having delivered a favourable opinion, the Commission took decisions to finance the following projects out of the 1983 appropriations for Article 930 of the Community budget:

Bangladesh: improvement of grain storage (autonomous project)—total cost 7 million ECU; Community contribution 7 million ECU.

Sri Lanka: integrated rural development of system b (zones 2 and 3) of the accelerated Mahaweli development programme (parallel cofinancing with the Saudi Fund)—total cost 73 million ECU; Community contribution 20 million ECU.

Angola: permanent resettlement of former refugees in Uige province (parallel cofinancing: grant)—total cost 2.6 million ECU; Community contribution 2.0 million ECU.

Mozambique: post-disaster reconstruction in Moamba district (autonomous project)—total cost 4.4 million ECU; Community contribution 2.5 million ECU.

Non-associated developing countries and bodies eligible for EEC financial and technical assistance: Services of expatriate experts (autonomous project)—total cost 4 million ECU; Community contribution 4 million ECU.

Relations with NGOs

2.2.42. The Annual General Assembly of Community non-governmental organizations active in the development aid field was held in Brussels from 10 to 12 April, with about 75 national NGOs represented. Also present were about 30 observers representing intergovernmental organizations, international NGOs and development cooperation departments of the Member States.

Eight years of cooperation (1976-83) have resulted in 1 327 projects being cofinanced with 205 NGOs. Joint investment totalled 266 million ECU, 40% of which has been contributed by the Community. Some 146 projects specifically concerned with development education were also cofinanced.

A number of issues relating to cooperation between NGOs and the Commission were discussed, with the NGOs as a whole strongly advocating an increase in Community aid in the following fields: cofinancing of development projects and public awareness campaigns, food aid, emergency aid and use of volunteers.

2.2.43. As far as cofinancing of projects in developing countries was concerned, a total of 6.8 million ECU was committed by the Commission for the period 1 January-30

¹ See point 2.2.39.

² See point 2.2.36.

April 1984, to finance 49 projects presented by 39 NGOs.

The Commission also contributed 0.8 million ECU to 19 European public awareness campaigns.

International organizations and conferences

United Nations

2.2.44. On 12 April Parliament adopted a resolution¹ on the need for the Community to participate in the UN conference to be held in Nairobi in 1985 at the end of the Decade for Women.²

Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Europe

2.2.45. The 38th session of the Economic Commission for Europe was held in Geneva from 3 to 14 April.³

Despite Western delegates' determination, expressed even before the start of the meeting, that the annual session should be constructive and free of any confrontation, the general statements by delegates from Eastern-bloc countries during the first week were, almost without exception, a clear attempt to politicize the meeting. In connection with the deployment of American missiles in Europe, they referred to the threat of nuclear war and the 'militarization' of Western economies.

The atmosphere of the session worsened after these speeches, and this in turn had repercussions in the Contact Group, where the Western and Eastern 'caucuses' met. Discussions in this group in the session's second week were particularly difficult and protracted. As a result it was not possible to agree on a further meeting of the Senior Advisers on Energy to ECE Governments,

a point of particular interest to the Eastern bloc.

By adopting a firm and united stand, however, delegates from the market economy countries emerged from the difficult negotiations with a fair number of their proposals accepted, particularly in the areas of the environment (air and water pollution, the Munich conference, cooperation in the Mediterranean) and the organization's working methods ('concentration and integration'). They also managed for the second year running to keep any political references out of the general resolution, apart from a mention, on a Western proposal, of the importance, for the ECE's future work, of the concluding document of the CSCE's Madrid meeting.⁴

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Trade and Development Board

2.2.46. UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board held its 28th regular and 13th special session in Geneva from 26 March to 6 April. It was generally agreed (explicitly or implicitly) that the outcome was satisfactory.⁵

UNIDO

2.2.47. On 17 April the Commission sent a communication to the Council setting out general political guidelines for the position to be adopted by the Community at the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to be held in Vienna from 2 to 18 August.⁶

UNIDO IV will be one of the main events in the North-South Dialogue in 1984 and will be the most significant international

¹ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

² Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.54.

³ Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.2.53.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1983, points 2.2.60 and 2.2.61.

⁵ Point 2.2.30.

⁶ COM(84) 205 final.

conference of this type since UNCTAD VI in June 1983.¹

United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

2.2.48. The Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea held the first part of its second session in Kingston, Jamaica, from 19 March to 13 April.² Discussions were confined to technical matters such as the rules and procedures for the registration of pioneer investors in activities related to sea-bed exploration in the international zone, the priorities for the work of the Special Commission for the Enterprise and the programme of work for the Special Commission preparing the sea-bed mining code.

International Monetary Fund and World Bank

2.2.49. The Interim Committee of the IMF Board of Governors and the World Bank/IMF Development Committee met in Washington on 12 and 13 April.³

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Government Procurement Committee

2.2.50. The Government Procurement Committee met in Geneva from 10 to 12

April under the chairmanship of Mr Henriksen (Sweden).⁴ The discussions centred on the renegotiation and improvement of the Government Procurement Code and on service contracts.

With regard to improvement of the Code, it was agreed that the GATT Secretariat would prepare a consolidated list of proposals to form the basis for discussions at the Committee's next meeting in June.

Where services were concerned, it was agreed that the Secretariat would initiate pilot studies on service contracts in the areas of insurance and consulting engineering.

Council of Europe

2.2.51. The Commission took part in the Fourth European Ministerial Conference on the Environment held in Athens from 25 to 27 April.⁵

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 2.2.61 to 2.2.64.

² Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.2.56.

³ Points 2.1.1 to 2.1.3.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1984, points 2.2.53 and 2.2.54.

⁵ Point 2.1.86.

3. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

1984

2.3.1. As a result of the exhaustion of own resources, the inadequacy of the appropriations in the general budget for 1984 and the shortfall in the outturn of resources compared to estimates, on 18 April the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Regulation providing for the Member States to make available to the Community a loan of 2 300 million ECU bearing interest at market rates to be repaid from 1986.¹

1985

2.3.2. In accordance with Article 203(9) of the EEC Treaty the Commission stated on 17 April, after consulting the Economic Policy Committee on 19 March, that the maximum rate of increase for non-compulsory expenditure in 1985 would be 8.5%. This is the arithmetical average of the increase in GDP in the Community in 1983 (8.4%) and the increase in the budgets of the Member States (8.7%).

2.3.3. At its April part-session Parliament adopted a resolution on the guidelines for budgetary policy for 1985.²

Own resources

VAT own resources base

2.3.4. On 13 April the Commission decided³ to extend or amend from 1983 to 1985 the authorizations granted to certain Member States in 1982⁴ concerning the calculation of their VAT own resources bases, as provided for in Regulation No 2892/77 of 19 December 1977.⁵

Budget discharge

2.3.5. During its April part-session Parliament adopted a number of discharge deci-

sions concerning implementation of the budgets for 1982. It granted a discharge to the Commission in respect of the ECSC accounts and the activities of the second, third, fourth and fifth European Development Funds; it also granted a discharge to the Administrative Board of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in Dublin and to the Management Board of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in Berlin for the implementation of their budgets. These discharges were accompanied by comments.⁶ However, Parliament decided to defer granting a discharge in respect of implementation of the general budget for 1982 and invited the Commission to formulate detailed replies to its criticisms and submit proposals for remedying these deficiencies by the end of September.

2.3.6. Following its resolution of last September,⁷ on 10 April Parliament adopted a further resolution urging the Commission to continue its review of ways of rationalizing the operations of its advisory committees and groups of experts.² It also adopted resolutions on frauds against the Community budget and the clearance of the EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.7. During April the Commission made a number of private placings in German

¹ Point 1.1.1 *et seq.*; COM(84) 250 final.

² Point 2.4.9; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

³ OJ L 135, 22.5.1984.

⁴ OJ L 320, 17.11.1982; OJ L 343, 4.12.1982.

⁵ OJ L 336, 27.12.1977.

⁶ Point 2.4.10; OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁷ OJ C 277, 17.10.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.4.12; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.3.6.

marks, Swiss francs and sterling for the equivalent of 48.7 million ECU.

Loans paid out

2.3.8. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made industrial, conversion and subsidized housing loans totalling 116.9 million ECU in April.

Industrial loans

2.3.9. Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling 61.68 million ECU were granted for the following purposes:

France

Electricité de France, Paris: construction of two coal-fired power stations.

United Kingdom

Investors in Industry Group plc, London: promotion of consumption of Community coal.

Subsidized housing

2.3.10. Loans for the building of subsidized housing totalled 1.54 million ECU, of which 950 000 ECU was for steelworkers and 590 000 ECU was for mineworkers.

Conversion loans

2.3.11. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling 52.97 million ECU were granted to the following undertakings:

United Kingdom

Clwyd Cooperative Wholesale Society, Ltd, Deeside Industrial Park, Shotton; South Glamorgan Condial Communication Systems Ltd, Cardiff.

Supraregional loans for small businesses:

Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; Barclays Bank, London; Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow; Investors in Industry, London; National Westminster Bank, London; Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; Welsh Development Agency, Pontypridd.

Denmark

Supraregional loan for small businesses:

Finansieringsinstituttet for Industri og håndværk a/s, Copenhagen.

Italy

Supraregional loan for small businesses:

Mediocredito Piemontese, Turin.

EEC-NCI

Loans raised

2.3.12. In April the Commission issued a public bond loan of HFL 200 million carrying a coupon of 8.75% and priced at 100.5%. The bonds are for 10 years and will be repayable in five equal instalments from 1990.

4. Political and institutional matters

Political cooperation

2.4.1. The Foreign Ministers met in Luxembourg on 9 April. They issued the following statement on Chile:

‘The Ten have been disturbed to learn of the tragic incidents which marked the eighth day of protest organized in Chile by all the opposition movements and which caused at least five deaths, all civilian. They deplore the suppression of these demonstrations, which provide the Chilean people under present circumstances with the only effective means of expressing their democratic aspirations. They regret the prosecution of political leaders, including Mr Almeyda, the chairman of the MDP, the continuing restrictions on the press and the accelerating cycle of repression and violence in Chile.

The Ten wish to see a resumption of the dialogue between the authorities and the democratic forces in Chile with a view to the early restoration of civil liberties following the formation of a government based on free elections.’

It was also decided that the Ten would make a formal approach to the Chilean authorities concerning the extradition of Walter Rauff, in accordance with the wishes of Parliament.¹

The Ministers also discussed East-West relations and the situation in the Middle East, including the question of exports of chemicals to Iraq and Iran. They took note of national arrangements and decided to compare procedures and the products covered. The Permanent Representatives Committee was asked to consider this question, notably with regard to the Community aspects.

2.4.2. On 5 April a meeting was held at ministerial level in Paris, on the troika pattern, with the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Wu Xueqian. The Commission was represented by Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp. It was the first meeting with China at ministerial level, previous contacts having been between officials (China’s ambassador in the capital of the country holding the presidency).

The participants held an exchange of views on the major issues of international policy (East-West relations, the Middle East).

They highlighted the exemplary nature of the meeting, the first contact between China and the Ten at political level.

2.4.3. During its April part-session Parliament passed a number of resolutions on the following political cooperation and human rights topics: shared European interests, risks and requirements in the security field, the situation in Chile, Lebanon, the Horn of Africa and Zimbabwe, the granting of exit visas to two East German nationals on humanitarian grounds, the right of association for members of the armed forces, the transfer of sentenced prisoners, application of the Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees, creation of a framework for dialogue to foster observance of internationally accepted standards of human rights in the Community and in those countries with which it has close ties.

European policy and relations between the institutions

European policy

Preparations for Fontainebleau European Council

2.4.4. The Council meeting of Foreign Ministers on 9 and 10 April² again considered the issue of correcting the budgetary imbalances² and found that there was still some disagreement.

While retaining political responsibility for this matter, the Foreign Ministers asked the Ministers of Economic and Financial Affairs to enlarge upon the opinion they had prepared at the Council meeting on 2 April³ concerning the technical features (method of calculating VAT, rate of exchange, threshold and rate of correction,

¹ OJ C 77, 19.3.1984; Bull. 2-1984, point 2.4.14.

² Point 2.4.12.

³ Bull. EC 3-1981, point 1.1.1.

etc.) and to spell out how budgetary discipline was to operate.

Greek memorandum

2.4.5. In a statement issued on 10 April the Council confirmed the Community's resolve to give due consideration to the special problems of the Greek economy on the basis of the analysis made by the Greek authorities in March 1982.¹ Some of Greece's requests had already been met in the Regulations adopted by the Council in March.²

'The Council confirms that it is possible in the Community context to find solutions enabling Greece to become fully integrated into the Community system in a harmonious and mutually advantageous manner.

The Council notes that although some important steps have been taken towards meeting the requests in the Greek memorandum it is necessary to continue Community efforts and action in order to cope with the economic and social problems of Greece and gradually close the gap between its level of development and that of the other Member States.

To that end, the Council will examine the Commission proposals outstanding and those to be submitted as soon as possible.

The Council asks the Commission to examine the investment programmes which will be put to it by the Greek Government. Recognizing the importance of the integrated Mediterranean programmes in meeting the requests in the Greek memorandum, the Council will adopt the necessary decisions as soon as possible in the context of the discussions at the last European Council.'

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament³

Strasbourg: 9 to 13 April

2.4.6. The April part-session heard some major debates on political issues such as toxic and dangerous waste, the discharge to the Commission for the financial year 1982,

the internal market, the population decline in Europe and the Mediterranean dimension of regional policy.

The Community's external relations also came in for contrasting appraisals, particularly as regards the possible introduction of a European security policy and relations with China. But it was the stormy relations with the United States that led to the most heated exchanges and liveliest debates.

Redefining Community relations with the United States

2.4.7. Relations between the Community and the United States are deteriorating in the wake of America's mounting budget deficit and the resulting high interest rates. Protectionist tendencies on the part of the United States and the difficulties they are creating in Europe are also steadily widening the political divide between the Community and the United States. This diagnosis came from Mr Klaus Hänsch (*Soc/d*), who said that though the Americans had helped Europe in the past and might presume upon their strength to 'point the way' they still had no right to give orders to Europe. Regarding economic and trade relations, Mr Helmut Rieger (*SOC/D*) said that while the Community must join with the United States to tackle the economic and commercial problems and institutionalize

¹ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.4.1; Bull. EC 3-1983, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.13.

² Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.4.7.

³ This report was prepared from *Le point de la session* published by Parliament's Secretariat. The complete texts of the resolutions adopted by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 127, 14.5.1984 and the report of the proceedings is contained in OJ Annex 1-312. The political groups of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: *Soc* = Socialists; *EPP* = European People's Party — Christian Democratic Group; *ED* = European Democratic Group; *Com* = Communists and Allies; *Lib* = Liberals and Democrats; *EPD* = European Progressive Democrats; *Ind* = Group for the Technical Coordination and Defense of Independent Groups and Members; *NA* = Non-affiliated. The countries of origin are indicated as follows: B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, GR = Greece, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

the dialogue, it must none the less defend its legitimate interests. He warned the Americans against the economic and political repercussions of their decisions, particularly on interest rates and trade relations. Mr Tom Spencer (*ED/UK*) looked at relations on steel and explained that the steel crisis was due not only to world overcapacity but also to the soaring value of the dollar, following the rise in American interest rates, and to the impact of currency fluctuations on the pattern of trade. After reviewing all the Community's efforts to iron out the difficulties, particularly the voluntary restraint agreement on steel supplies to the American market made on 8 August 1982¹ and concluded in October 1982,² Mr Spencer endorsed the Commission's position on special steels of declining further voluntary restraint agreements and seeking a settlement within GATT.³

Mr Karl von Wogau (*EPP/D*) called for the development of the EMS, the only possible counterweight to the swings of the dollar, and hoped that the United States would honour the agreement on steel. Turning to agriculture, he insisted on stabilizing imports of cereal substitutes but was against introducing a tax on imported oils and fats. For the Committee on Agriculture, Mr Giuseppe Vitale (*Com/I*) said that the Americans had turned aggressive just as the Community was beginning to adapt the common agricultural policy to changed conditions. Rebutting American allegations that the Community was breaking the GATT rules, he reminded the House that the difficulties besetting American agriculture were not due to the CAP but to an overvalued dollar, competition from new producer countries and a decline since 1981 in farm production. Pointing out that American subsidies to agriculture were far higher than their European counterparts and that the Community held only 14% of the world market, Mr Vitale proposed that an agreement be concluded with the United States based on three principles: the removal of barriers to the growth of demand for agricultural produce; adjustment of supply to market conditions; and a common strategy for food aid.

Mr Hans Joachim Seeler (*Soc/D*) wanted to see a truly equal partnership; he was furious that the Americans were laying down the law in Europe's internal affairs as, for example, with the embargo on material and equipment for the European gas pipeline directed not so much at the Soviet Union as at European export policy.⁴ To stand up to the United States, he said, the Member States must be willing to relinquish a bit of national sovereignty and give the Community the powers to act.

Mr Otto Habsburg (*EPP/D*) saw this dependence on America as the price Europe had to pay for failing to devise and mount its own defence and even concluded by saying that they must show some understanding towards their friends. Noting that America 'has gone over to a dangerous megaphone diplomacy among the super-powers' and made 'a totally unacceptable extension of its extraterritorial jurisdiction',⁵ Sir Fred Catherwood (*ED/UK*) maintained that as long as Europe could not do without American nuclear aid it must not allow economic relations to impair political relations with the United States. The idea of the global approach was advocated by Mrs Heidemarie Wiczorek-Zeul (*Soc/D*), who hoped that the Community would get out of the present situation, in which Member States had defence agreements with a partner whose economic policy was designed to weaken the Community so that it could win back its leading place on the world markets. Mr Francis Wuertz (*Com/F*) believed that the Community's future lay in less dependence on the United States, as evidenced by the proliferating and

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 2.2.52.

² OJ L 307, 1.11.1982; Bull. EC 10-1982, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.3.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 2.2.38 to 2.2.41; Bull. EC 9-1983, points 2.2.15 and 2.2.16; Bull. EC 10-1983, points 2.2.19 and 2.2.20; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.20; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.2.16; OJ L 40, 11.2.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.2.18.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.2.43; EC 7/8-1982, points 1.1.4 and 2.2.53.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.2.4; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 1.1.4 and 2.2.53; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.2.18; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.21.

worsening disputes over steel, cars, wine, cereal substitutes, agricultural policy, and so on. They must therefore make use of instruments to hand and equip the Community with new means in order to prevent it becoming a mere free-trade area at the mercy of the economic threat of the United States, rejoined Mr Pierre-Bernard Cousté (*EPD/F*), who, as an answer to the present pre-eminence of the dollar, recommended a stronger role for the ECU. The next speaker, Mr Gérard Israël (*EPD/P*) condemned the inconsistency of the United States, which wanted to see Europe make an effective contribution to the defence of the west and yet was waging a ruthless economic war, thus actually weakening Europe's capacity and resolve for defence. Mr Roger Gauthier (*EPD/F*), in contrast, found American policy to be crystal clear: reduce European exporters' share of the American market for the benefit of other suppliers, so that the United States—free traders in theory and protectionists in practice—could protect its market and impose new GATT negotiations to the disadvantage of the Community alone.

Speaking for the Commission, Mr Haferkamp tried to play down the extent of existing disputes, describing the American decision on special steels¹ as an unfortunate incident. He was glad the US Administration had managed to resist the protectionist lobbies at work in America and welcomed the creation by the Council of a new commercial policy instrument,² which, he said, would not be used by the Community as a protectionist device.

At the end of the debate the resolution on political relations with the United States, moved by Mr Klaus Hänsch (*Soc/D*) and carrying several amendments by Lady Diana Elles (*ED/UK*) stressing in particular the growing importance of the Pacific area countries for the United States, was adopted by a large majority. Earlier, Mr Jacques Denis (*Com/F*) had announced that the French Communists could not vote for a text that would have Europe take its cues from America on security.

The resolution on economic and commercial relations, moved by Mr Helmut Rieger (*Soc/D*), was also passed, with amendments by Mr Erik Blumenfeld (*EPP/D*) affirming that security issues should not serve as an argument for exerting economic or political pressure on one of the partners, and by Mr Tom Spencer (*ED/UK*) regarding as dangerous any retaliatory measures against American machinations and condemning the protectionist measures in certain bills before Congress (Wine Equity Act, Export Administration Act, Foreign Sales Corporation Act, etc.) and the system of unitary taxation³ applied by certain American states.

The resolution on commercial relations on steel, moved by Mr Tom Spencer (*ED/UK*), was passed as it stood. Mr Guy Fernandez (*Com/F*) announced that the French Communists, whose proposed amendments were rejected, would abstain.

2.4.8. Parliament gave opinions on a number of Commission proposals, including:

- (i) a Regulation determining the persons liable for payment of a customs debt;⁴
- (ii) a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Community concerning direct insurance other than life assurance, and a Directive implementing the Agreement;⁵
- (iii) an amendment to the Directive of 19 December 1974 on the tax reliefs to be allowed on the importation of goods in small consignments of a non-commercial character within the Community;⁶
- (iv) a Directive prolonging the derogation accorded to Ireland relating to the rules governing turnover tax and excise duty applicable in international travel;⁷

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 2.2.38 to 2.2.40.

² Points 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.

³ Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.2.18; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.21.

⁴ Point 2.1.30.

⁵ Point 2.1.52.

⁶ Point 2.1.53.

⁷ Point 2.1.55.

(v) an amendment to the Euratom Directive of 15 July 1980 concerning the basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation;¹

(vi) an amendment to the Regulation of 18 March 1975 establishing a European Regional Development Fund;²

(vii) a Decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances;³

(viii) a Directive on procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry;³ a Directive on discharges of hexachlorocyclohexane;³

(ix) three amendments to the 1972 socio-cultural Directives on agriculture;⁴

(x) an amendment to the Directive of 22 January 1980 introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever;⁵

5(xi) an amendment to the basic Regulation on the common organization of the market in wine;⁶

(xii) a Decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement with Senegal on fishing;⁷

(xiii) a Decision adopting a concerted-action research project on the effects of processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food;⁸

(xiv) a Regulation on the conclusion of a framework agreement for cooperation between the Community and the countries party to the Cartagena Agreement (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela);⁹

(xv) a Regulation on the implementation of alternative operations in place of food aid;¹⁰

(xvi) a Regulation laying down implementing rules for the Regulation of 3 December 1982 on food aid policy and food aid management.¹¹

2.4.9. The House also passed resolutions on:

(i) travel restrictions on holidaymakers in the Community: having restated the importance of the right to free movement of persons, Parliament welcomed the fact that France had eased the unlawful currency restrictions on its nationals and urged that measures be adopted forthwith to liberalize capital movements in keeping with the guidelines set out in its resolution of 17 February 1984;¹²

(ii) the need to implement the internal European market: taking the view that a revival of the process of unifying national markets into a Community market was an essential precondition for any attempt to restore European firms to lasting competitiveness, Parliament made numerous proposals for ensuring the free movement of goods, persons and services and for establishing conditions in which a genuine European internal market could be achieved and free competition made to operate;

(iii) the seat of the European Trade Mark Office, the European Development Organization and a European Centre for Small and Medium-Sized Undertakings and Trades: concerning the European Trade Mark Office, Parliament referred to the Commission's 1980 proposals¹³ on which it gave an opinion in October 1983,¹⁴ asking that the choice of seat for this Office not be decided on language considerations; concerning the European Development Organization, the House regretted that the Commission had not followed its February 1982 recommendations to establish such an Organization as part of the Mediterranean

¹ Point 2.1.71.

² Point 2.1.76.

³ Point 2.1.81.

⁴ Point 2.1.102.

⁵ Point 2.1.103.

⁶ Point 2.1.95.

⁷ Point 2.1.112.

⁸ Point 2.1.125.

⁹ Point 2.2.27.

¹⁰ Point 2.2.35.

¹¹ Point 2.2.34.

¹² OJ C 77, 19.3.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, 2.4.14.

¹³ Supplement 5/80-Bull. EC; OJ C 351, 31.12.1980; Bull. EC 11-1980, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.4.

¹⁴ OJ C 307, 14.11.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.19.

Plan it was then proposing;¹ for the European Centre for Small and Medium-Sized Undertakings and Trades, the House, recalling its previous resolutions on the situation and problems of such businesses in the Community,² reiterated its wish to see this Centre established, which should be a private law body, independent and representative;

(iv) the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the distribution of veterinary medicines: aware of the importance to public health of unacceptable residue levels in animals and the lowered resistance to drugs that can appear in man as a result of the use of certain veterinary products, Parliament urged that their distribution be solely on prescription for the most toxic products and called for common rules and standards and an adequate number of slaughterhouse inspectors;

(v) sport in the Community: asking the Member States to coordinate their sports policies and the Commission to consider holding 'Community games', Parliament welcomed the adoption on 19 December 1983³ of the Regulation introducing arrangements for movement within the Community of goods sent from one Member State for temporary use in one or more Member States but protested vigorously at the exclusion from these arrangements of sports equipment accompanying sports teams, even though it was expressly included in the Commission's proposal;⁴

(vi) broadcast communication in the Community: aware of the threat to diversity of opinion posed by the commercialization of new media, Parliament made various proposals concerning new broadcasting technologies, citizens' band and local radio and suggested the setting up of a European news film agency;

(vii) the consequences for Lorraine of the decisions to restructure the French iron and steel industry: regretting that the Community's steel policy with regard to imports and exports was singularly lacking in vigour, the House hoped that, in the field of the Community's trade relations with the rest

of the world, the problems of the steel industry would be tackled firmly, and called for more suitable regional development programmes;

(viii) professional secrecy (lawyers): the House asked the Commission initially to consider, with the Consultative Committee of Bar Associations of the EEC Member Countries, the fundamental problems which arise, in connection with the protection of legal professional secrecy, for lawyers practising in a Member State other than their own;

(ix) the taxation of wine: reiterating the request made in its November 1983 resolution on harmonization of taxation in the Community,⁵ the House called on certain Member States to eliminate any discrimination against wine so that taxation systems did not unduly encourage the consumption of beer;

(x) harmonization of taxation of alcoholic drinks: Parliament wanted to see a Directive adopted that would harmonize the structures of excise duties in the first stage and then align Member States' rates; it should cover all alcoholic drinks and provide parameters for an equitable tax relationship between them;

(xi) Community participation in the UN conference to be held in Nairobi in 1985 to mark the end of the Decade for Women: the House felt that the Community should produce a document of its own stating the progress achieved during the last decade on questions coming within the Community's sphere of interest;

(xii) the need for Community measures to promote population growth in Europe: seriously disturbed by the rapid decline in the birth rate in the Community, which fell from 2.79 in 1964 to 1.68 in 1982, and the declining proportion of the Community

¹ OJ C 66, 15.3.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.4.15.

² OJ C 63, 13.3.1978; Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.13; OJ C 66, 16.3.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.4.15.

³ OJ L 2, 4.1.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.25.

⁴ OJ C 227, 8.9.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.29.

⁵ OJ C 342, 19.12.1983; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.4.12.

population in the world, which, after being 8.8% in 1950, would account for only 4.5% of world population in the year 2000 and only 2.3% by 2025, Parliament considered that population trends would determine Europe's development and the role it would play in the world in future decades; the House called for political and social measures at Community level;

(xiii) the use of languages in the Community: Parliament made a number of proposals concerning teaching, cultural exchanges, twinning of towns, promotion of audiovisual media and use of new communication techniques, with the aim of encouraging language-learning and the spread of Community languages;

(xiv) strengthening of transfrontier co-operation: recalling the Commission's recommendations concerning transfrontier co-operation on regional development,¹ Parliament called upon the Commission to draw up proposals for a Directive obliging the Member States to make the necessary arrangements for an exchange of information and to ensure reciprocal consultation on administrative measures in frontier regions having a direct or indirect effect on the frontier regions of neighbouring countries;

(xv) the regional problems of Greece: taking as its context the Commission's answers² to the Greek memorandum of March 1982³ and the proposals concerning the ERDF⁴ and the integrated Mediterranean programmes,⁵ Parliament urged the Commission to make use of integrated operations in Greece as these would be particularly suitable for tackling the need to restore balance and develop whole regions:

(xvi) the role of the regions in the construction of a democratic Europe and the outcome of the Conference of the Regions: reiterating its call for greater participation by the regional and local authorities in the socio-economic development of their regions,⁶ Parliament recommended the Commission to embark on direct talks with the regions on matters which affected them directly, while respecting the powers of the Member States;

(xvii) treatment of waste: concluding the work of the Committee of Inquiry into the Treatment of Toxic and Dangerous Waste (set up at the time of the disappearance of drums of dioxin from the Seveso disaster), the House found that the Council's Directive of 20 March 1978⁷ on toxic and dangerous waste had not been fully and properly implemented and incorporated into national legislation by the Member States; the Commission was criticized for failing to perform fully and properly its role of guardian of the Treaties, as was the Council, which had failed to respond appropriately to specific challenges such as the transfrontier shipment of waste;⁸ the House asked the Commission to present proposals by the end of the year for a European policy on waste;

(xviii) clearance of EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts: referring to the Court of Auditors' report⁹ in response to the conclusions of the European Council of June 1983,¹⁰ Parliament made a number of proposals concerning the role of the clearance of accounts and ways to eliminate delays on clearance and asked the Commission to report on the feasibility of implementing the suggestions made by the Court of Auditors;

(xix) the safety of air transport in Europe: further to its resolution on the safety of civil aviation and the consequences of the shooting down of a South Korean airliner by Soviet military aircraft,¹¹ Parliament made various proposals for the organization and management of air traffic;

¹ OJ L 321, 10.11.1981.

² Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.2.4; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 1.4.4.

³ Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.4.1.

⁴ OJ C 336, 23.12.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 1.1.13 to 1.1.20; Bull. EC-Supplement 3/83; OJ C 360, 31.12.1983; Bull. EC 11-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.18.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1983, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.13 and 3.4.1 to 3.4.3; OJ C 251, 19.9.1983; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.78; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.76.

⁶ OJ C 125, 17.5.1982; Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.37.

⁷ OJ L 84, 31.3.1978; Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.47.

⁸ OJ C 53, 25.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.55.

⁹ OJ C 287, 24.10.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.4.40.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.5.5 and 1.5.7.

¹¹ OJ C 277, 17.10.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.4.13.

(xx) a Community energy tax on the consumption of hydrocarbons: to be able to assess the impact of such a tax on energy consumption and on the international competitiveness of European firms, Parliament asked the Commission to clarify its proposal to introduce an energy tax¹ and describe its effects;

(xxi) the energy solidarity plan to promote the use of coal: referring to the Commission's communication² and a Council recommendation³ on the use of solid fuels, the House believed that the ECSC budget should assist in financing incentives to promote greater use of Community coal;

(xxii) the price of newsprint: the House called for the Council to authorize the Commission to negotiate an agreement with Canada within GATT whereby a zero-duty tariff quota for unwatermarked newsprint was set at as high a level as possible and increased annually so as to meet all the needs of newspaper publishers for newsprint from non-member countries without any customs discrimination;

(xxiii) relations with the countries of Northern Europe: stressing the shared political and economic interests that existed with these countries, the House felt that the Community should take more account of the interests of the Northern European countries and step up contacts with them;

(xxiv) economic and trade relations with the EFTA countries: the House wanted to see all the countries of Western Europe taking a united stand at international conferences and some form of solidarity and support established between the EMS and the currencies of the EFTA countries;

(xxv) economic and commercial relations with the People's Republic of China: welcoming the growing cooperation in several areas between the Community and China, the House asked the Commission to examine ways of extending the Community's trade with the People's Republic;

(xxvi) the problem of urbanization in the Third World: considering that urbanization had caused the spread of shanty towns in the Third World, Parliament advocated a

development policy that would try to halt the depopulation of the countryside by guaranteeing local food production;

(xxvii) the guidelines for Community budgetary policy in 1985: the House restated the budgetary guidelines that it had adopted in 1983 and 1984 for the fight against unemployment and stressed that the Commission's preliminary draft budget should be accompanied, on the revenue side, by the information used by the Commission in its calculations and should take account of all the Community's foreseeable expenditure and financial operations;

(xxviii) frauds against the Community budget: Parliament believed that the Court of Auditors should be consulted systematically when legislation concerning the various financial mechanisms was being adopted so that greater account would be taken of monitoring aspects;

(xxix) the rationalization of the operations of management, advisory and consultative committees, groups of experts and similar bodies: Parliament considered that, as the Community budget was financing a growing number of committees and working groups, the Commission must try to merge as many of these bodies as possible and investigate how far meetings could be dispensed with and replaced by consultations using modern communications techniques.

2.4.10. Under its budgetary powers, on 10 April Parliament adopted a package of decisions⁴ and resolutions⁵ completing discharges for Community institutions and organs for the financial year 1982. It decided, however, to defer its discharge in respect of implementation of the Community budget for 1982, because of inadequacies in the Commission's management and procedures: failure to take full account of Parliament's rejection of draft supplementary and

¹ Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.2.4, 1.2.5 and 1.2.20.

² Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.2.16 and 1.2.17.

³ OJ L 140, 31.5.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.149.

⁴ Point 2.3.5.

⁵ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

amending budget No 1 for 1982; the decision to overrule its Financial Controller's withholding of approval; failure to try out a new instrument recommended by Parliament; faults in implementing food aid policies; low rates of utilization of appropriations for demonstration projects in the energy and industry sectors; flaws in the Commission's management, monitoring, appraisal, assessment and financial information systems, and unsatisfactory implementation of the budget. The House also blamed the Council for delays in implementing the budget and for the inadequate resources for combating fraud.

2.4.11. In the field of political cooperation and human rights Parliament passed resolutions on:

(i) application of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees: concerned over the harsh or inhuman treatment inflicted in certain countries on women who are considered to have transgressed the social mores of the society in which they live, the House called upon States to apply the 1951 United Nations Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees;

(ii) creation of a framework for dialogue to foster observance on internationally accepted standards of human rights: Parliament asked the Commission to submit proposals for creating such a framework, whose object would be to ensure respect for human rights in the Community and, on a consultative basis, in those countries with which it has close ties;

(iii) shared European interests, risks and requirements in the security field: aligning its comments on its earlier resolutions on European cooperation in the matter of arms supply,¹ European political cooperation and European security,² arms procurement within a common industrial policy³ and the protection of shipping routes for supplies of energy and strategic materials,⁴ Parliament called on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to produce a thorough analysis of Member States' shared interests, risks and requirements in the security field

with a view to establishing a European security concept;

(iv) the situation in Lebanon: Parliament urged the Governments of the Member States and the Commission to assist the civilian victims of the conflict, especially through the provision of medical teams and equipment;

(v) exit visas: the House called upon the government of the German Democratic Republic to grant exit visas on humanitarian and medical grounds for the Samuel family to enable it to go to the Federal Republic of Germany;

(vi) the right of association for members of the armed forces: whereas strikes could not be considered a means of solving the social problems facing servicemen, Parliament asked the Member States to grant their servicemen the right, in peacetime, to establish professional associations to protect their social interests;

(vii) the political and economic situation in Zimbabwe: after expressing its concern over the detention without trial of many individuals in Zimbabwe, the House asked the Council and Commission to help increase Zimbabwe's exports;

(viii) The Horn of Africa: disturbed at the tension between Ethiopia and her neighbours—notably due to the presence of troops from the Soviet Union and Cuba, Ethiopia's refusal to recognize the autonomy of Eritrea requested by the UN General Assembly on 2 December 1950 and the tripartite agreement between Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen, and the revolts fomented in Sudan—Parliament asked the Foreign Ministers to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and its allies to withdraw their troops from Ethiopia and urged the Ethiopian Government to recognize the identity of the Eritrean people;

¹ OJ C 163, 10.7.1978; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.17.

² OJ C 42, 14.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.4.7.

³ OJ C 322, 28.11.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, points 1.4.10 and 2.4.19.

⁴ OJ C 327, 14.12.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.3.8.

(ix) the situation in Chile: the House urged the Chilean Government to release immediately all political prisoners and detainees, and to provide information on the fate of those who had disappeared; the Community and the Member States were urged to provide material assistance for exiled Chilean families to return to Chile;

(x) the transfer of sentenced prisoners: in order to facilitate the social reintegration of detainees, the House asked the Member States to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Prisoners opened for signature on 21 March 1983.

Council

2.4.12. The Council held two meetings in April. The table below lists the number, place and date of each meeting, the names of the Council President and Commission representatives and the main items of business. A more detailed account of specific items can be found in the sections of the Bulletin referred to in the footnotes.

Table 3 — Council meetings in April 1984

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
923rd Luxembourg 2 April	Economic and financial affairs	Mr Delors	Mr Ortoli Mr Tugendhat	IMF: forthcoming meetings of Interim Committee and Development Committee ¹ Discussion on Commission communication entitled 'Financial integration' Community financing of innovation in small firms Tax exemptions for travellers ² Budgetary imbalances ³
924th Luxembourg 9 and 10 April	Foreign affairs	Mr Cheysson	Mr Thorn Mr Haferkamp Mr Natali Mr Davignon Mr Tugendhat Mr Burke Mr Pisani	Egypt ⁴ Spanish accession ⁵ Portuguese accession Mediterranean policy for enlarged Community ⁴ Follow-up to European Council ³ Relations with ACP States — Preparation for third ministerial session of Conference New commercial policy instrument ⁶ Removal of technical barriers to trade ⁷ Tunisia — olive oil Council statement on Greek memorandum ³

¹ Economic and monetary policy.

² Financial institutions and taxation.

³ European policy and relations between the institutions.

⁴ Mediterranean countries.

⁵ Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries.

⁶ Commercial policy.

⁷ Internal market and industrial affairs.

Commission

Activities

2.4.13. The Commission held three meetings in April, a major part of which was devoted to budgetary matters.

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.14. In implementing the 1984 budget the Commission is faced with a shortfall in appropriations. To deal with this situation,¹ it has decided that payments for non-agricultural expenditure for 1984 should be reduced by 250 million ECU, called in remaining potential VAT own resources for 1984 (43 million ECU) and asked for a special contribution from Member States of 2300 million ECU in loans. The relevant proposal, based on Article 235, has been laid before the Council and Parliament.

As a complement to all the measures put to the Council designed to eliminate discrimination against women in Member States' legal systems, the Commission sent the Council a draft recommendation on the promotion of positive action for women.

It also transmitted to the Council an amendment to its April 1982 proposal on temporary work and fixed-duration contracts of employment.²

In a communication to the Council the Commission studied the security of the Community's natural gas supplies for the years to come and outlined a number of recommendations on steps to be taken to maintain the present degree of security until the end of the century.

The Commission approved two major research programmes: one is aimed at organizing cooperation between Member States in the field of biotechnology; the other is the third five-year programme on radioactive wastes, continuing work started in 1975. The Commission also sent the Council a

communication on the first plan for stimulating European scientific and technical cooperation and interchange (1985-88).

Lastly, the Commission adopted a report to the Council on the strengthening of relations between the Community and Latin America.³

Discussions, policy debates and work in hand

2.4.15. The Commission started preparations on the preliminary draft budget for 1985 with a view to submitting it by the end of May as scheduled.

It also started discussions on the problems of eliminating lead in petrol and restricting pollution by exhaust gases, which are of vital importance for the inhabitants of urban areas and for the environment at large.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.4.16. The Commission was represented by Mr Thorn, Mr Davignon, Mr Richard and Mr Andriessen at the conference on employment held in Strasbourg on 5 and 6 April under auspices of the European Trade Union Confederation. Representatives of 14 European governments, 34 trade union confederations, employers' organizations and Community institutions attended.

The Commission representatives stated their views on the ETUC proposals for stimulating growth by concerted action to boost demand in selected areas, through public investment programmes and an across-the-board reduction in working hours.

¹ Point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

² OJ C 128, 19.5.1982.

³ Point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

Court of Justice¹

Analysis of judgments delivered between 1 January and 31 March 1984

Free movement of goods

2.4.17. On the subject of the free movement of goods, two judgments were delivered, on 7 February and 13 March.

In its judgment of 7 February² the Court again had occasion to rule on the compatibility with Community law of certain national measures designed to combat rising social security costs.

The Court acknowledged that certain expensive medicinal preparations may be excluded under a compulsory national sickness insurance scheme on condition that the determination of the medicinal preparations excluded did not involve any discrimination regarding the origin of the products and was carried out on the basis of objective and verifiable criteria. The Court also confirmed that Article 36 of the EEC Treaty cannot justify a measure intended to achieve a budgetary objective.

In its judgment of 13 March³ the Court interpreted Article 30 of the Treaty as meaning that national legislation permitting a shape of bottle to be used only by certain national producers when the use of that shape or a similar shape of bottle is consistent with a fair and traditional practice in another Member State constitutes a measure having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction on imports. This judgment means that Germany cannot prohibit the importation of Italian wines traditionally sold in bottles resembling the *Bocksbeutel* bottle, which in Germany is reserved for Franconian wine.

Competition

2.4.18. In Joined Cases 228 and 229/82⁴ the Court declared void the Commission

Decision of 18 August 1982 imposing interim measures on Ford. The basis of the Court's decision was that interim measures, since they are based on Article 3 of Regulation No 17, 'must come within the framework of the final decision which may be adopted by virtue of Article 3'. Since, in its final decision, the Commission could not have ordered Ford to resume supplies of right-hand-drive cars, concerned as it was with the question of the exemptability of Ford's German dealer agreement, the Commission had therefore exceeded its competence in doing so by way of interim measures.

2.4.19. Case 84/82⁵ establishes the absolute nature of the requirement (resulting from Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty) that the Commission open the procedure envisaged by Article 93(2) once it establishes that there are serious doubts about the compatibility with the common market of a proposed scheme of state aids. The Commission's failure to do so in this case resulted in the Court's annulment of the Commission's decision of 18 November 1981 authorizing a restructuring scheme for the Belgian textile industry.

2.4.20. The decision in Joined Cases 29 and 30/83⁶ is of interest for the pronouncement by the Court on the ineffectiveness of a change of the formal identity of a company made to avoid Article 85 liability; the irrelevance to the applicability of Article 85 of which party to an agreement wishes the restrictive clause to be inserted, and of the alleged purpose of the clause; and the illegality

¹ For more detailed information, see the material published by the Court of Justice in the *Official Journal* and the *European Court Reports*, and the publications of its Informations Office (e.g. the annual synopsis of the work of the Court or the information quarterly).

² Case 238/82 *Duphar BV v The Netherlands State*; see also Case 181/82 *Roussel Laboratoria BV v The Netherlands*, Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.4.17.

³ Case 16/83 *Criminal proceedings against Karl Prantl*.

⁴ *Ford of Europe Inc. and Ford Werke AG v Commission*.

⁵ *Federal Republic of Germany v Commission*.

⁶ 1. *Compagnie royale asturienne des mines*; 2. *Rheinzink GmbH v Commission*.

lity of a mutual supply agreement producers (in the event of a shortfall in production).

Free movement of persons and movement of capital

2.4.21. On 31 January the Court delivered a very important judgment in response to two references for a preliminary ruling made by the Genoa District Court.¹ The cases concerned a dispute between two Italian residents, Graziana Luisi and Giuseppe Carbone, and the Ministry of the Treasury following the exportation of foreign currency far in excess of the maximum permitted per person and per year under Italian exchange legislation (at the material time—1974/75—LIT 500 000). Heavy fines corresponding to the difference between the amounts exported and the amounts permitted were imposed on both residents. They informed the national court hearing the action for a declaration of nullity of the measures imposing the fines that they had used the foreign currency in question for the purposes of tourism and medical treatment in the Federal Republic of Germany and France. They pleaded that the restrictions imposed by the Italian exchange legislation were incompatible with Community law, and in particular with Article 106 of the EEC Treaty.

The outstanding feature of the judgment delivered by the Court of Justice is that, for the first time, the Court explicitly acknowledges that freedom to provide services within the meaning of Article 59 of the Treaty includes the freedom for persons receiving services to visit another Member State in order to receive a service there without being subject to any restrictions whatever.

Once the major obstacle of interpreting Article 59 was overcome, the Court had no difficulty in finding that, by virtue of Article 106(1) of the Treaty, transfers of money made by recipients of services such as tourists, persons receiving medical treatment and persons travelling for the purpose of

education or business are automatically liberalized from the end of the transitional period in the same way as the services to which they relate.

Such transfers constitute payments for services and not movements of capital (which are still subject to restrictions²), even where they are effected by means of the physical transfer of banknotes.

The Court was careful to point out that, in so far as it might be used for unauthorized movements of capital, the liberalization of payments relating to trade in services remains subject to the power of the Member States to impose controls on the nature and reality of transactions.

Such controls must, however, be neither disproportionate nor arbitrary in the sense that they may not have the effect of limiting payments and transfers in connection with the provision of services to a specific amount for each transaction or for a given period, or of rendering illusory the freedoms recognized by the Treaty or of subjecting the exercise thereof to the discretion of the administrative authorities.

Equal treatment for men and women

2.4.22. In Joined Cases 75 and 117/82 *Raz-zouk and Beydoun v Commission* the Court held that Article 79 of the Staff Regulations, according to which only widows of deceased officials are entitled to survivor's pension, is illegal: in the view of the Court this difference represents a breach of the principle of equal treatment between the sexes which the Court has previously held to form part of those fundamental rights of which it has a duty to ensure the observance.

¹ Joined Cases 286/82 *Luisi v Ministero del Tesoro* and 26/83 *Carbone v Ministero del Tesoro*.

² As the Court held in Case 203/80 *Casati* [1981] ECR 2595, Article 67 of the EEC Treaty is not directly applicable.

Commercial policy

2.4.23. In Joined Cases 239/82 and 275/82¹ the Court held that producers and exporters in a non-member country may in certain circumstances have the right to challenge the validity of a Community regulation imposing an anti-dumping duty on goods exported by them to the Community. The Court said that they have this right if they are identified in the acts adopted by the Commission or the Council, or if they were involved in the anti-dumping investigations. The Court had already ruled² that a complainant may challenge the Commission's rejection of an anti-dumping complaint.

Common agricultural policy

2.4.24. In Case 337/82³ the Court ruled that Article 46 of the EEC Treaty may be applicable even after the expiry of the transitional period. It held that a countervailing charge (fixed by a Commission regulation) on imports of French ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin into four other Member States (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany) cannot be called in question simply because the regulation introducing it is based on Article 46. That article may therefore be applied after the expiry of the transitional period, but only to products which are not yet subject to a common organization of the market.

2.4.25. In its judgment in Case 237/82⁴ the Court examined the distinction between Community powers and the residual powers of the Member States in the fields covered by a common organization of the market (in the case in point, the market in milk and milk products). The Community may exercise exclusive powers only where Community rules cover the matter in question. In the absence of Community rules, Member States retain the power to adopt rules themselves, provided they are compatible with the common organization of the market

concerned. In the absence of Community rules on cheese, a Member State may unilaterally adopt, for the purpose of promoting sales of cheese and cheese products, rules concerning the quality of cheeses produced on its territory, including a ban on producing cheeses other than those exhaustively listed. Under certain conditions a Member State may also adopt, in respect of domestic products, rules on the mandatory use of names, signs or control documents, provided that no distinction is made according to whether the cheese is intended for the domestic market or for export. Cheese producers may be required to belong to a supervisory agency provided that the objectives of the agency are consistent with Community law and that the marketing, resale, import, export or sale for export of cheese products are not exclusively reserved to persons belonging to the agency.

2.4.26. The judgment delivered in Joined Cases 47 and 48/83⁵ is along much the same lines. In contrast to the Regulation on the common organization of the market in poultrymeat (2777/75) expressly provides for Community powers, but no specific measures had been adopted in exercise of those powers. The Court held that, in a situation characterized by the absence of implementing measures provided for by Regulation No 2777/75, national provisions laying down marketing and quality standards for slaughtered poultry, which must be observed upon penalty of disciplinary sanctions, are compatible with that Regulation provided they are in keeping with the aim of the common organization of the market and applied in a way which does not restrict the importation of poultrymeat

¹ *Allied Corporation, Michel Levy-Morelle, Transcontinental Fertilizer Company, Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation v Commission.*

² *Case 191/82 EEC Seedcrushers' and Oil Processors' Federation (Fediol) v Commission; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.4.30.*

³ *St Nikolaus Brennerei v HZA Krefeld.*

⁴ *Jongeneel Kaas BV and Others v State of the Netherlands and Stichting Centraal Orgaan Zuivelcontrole.*

⁵ *Pluimveeslachterij Midden-Nederland BV and Pluimveeslachterij Van Miert.*

lawfully produced and marketed in accordance with the marketing and quality standards in force in the other Member States.

Transport

2.4.27. The decision given in Case 90/83¹ provided an important clarification of an exemption in Council Regulation (EEC) No 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social legislation to road transport, which has effect also in relation to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1463/70 of 20 July 1970 on the introduction of recording equipment in road transport. The Court held that the expression 'transport of animal carcasses and waste not intended for human consumption' employed in Article 14a (2)(c) of the former Regulation envisaged carcasses which were not intended for human consumption and waste which was not intended for oral human consumption. The exempted operations envisaged were limited to cases where the exempted products alone were carried. The decision will assist in ensuring a more uniform application of the Regulations by Member States.

ECSC

2.4.28. In December 1983, in order to cope more effectively with the crisis on the steel market, the Commission introduced a system of production certificates and accompanying documents for deliveries of certain steel products with a view to drawing up reliable statistics.²

Next, it inserted in the current quota rules drawn up in January of this year an Article 15B authorizing Member States to complain to it if they establish that deliveries have been altered to a significant extent compared with traditional deliveries, and empowering itself to reduce the delivery quota of the undertaking in question to correct the imbalance in traditional deliveries.³ The European Independent Steelworks Association applied for the suspension of both

measures,⁴ arguing that the Commission had thus implemented a policy of freezing the flow of traditional trade between Member States.

The Court dismissed the first application, finding that a measure relating merely to statistics and documentation was not likely to be prejudicial to the applicants' interests. It likewise dismissed the application in the second case, but only after taking note of the undertaking given by the Commission that Article 15B would be applied only where alterations in traditional deliveries were due to infringements of Community law and that, in the case of infringements of the Community rules on prices, competition or aids, it would apply first and foremost the sanctions laid down for such infringements.

2.4.29. In its judgments of 21 February in *Thyssen and Walzstahl*⁵ the Court for the first time annulled one of the substantive rules adopted by the Commission in the context of the system of quotas provided in Article 58. The Commission had, on the basis of the powers which the general decision establishing the quota system vested in it in certain cases, made changes to the system in order to bring about a general increase in the quotas for a whole group of undertakings. The Court held that the system was based on the application of uniform abatement rates for all undertaking, and that the changes in question could therefore be made only in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 58 (consultations with the ECSC Consultative Committee and assent of the Council).

2.4.30. In a number of judgments⁶ relating to fines for exceeding quotas, the Court

¹ *M. Paterson v W. Weddel and Co. Ltd.*

² OJ L 373, 31.12.1983 (3717/83/ECSC).

³ OJ L 29, 1.2.1984 (234/84/ECSC).

⁴ Joined Cases 37/84 R and 45/84 R *European Independent Steelworks Association (EISA) v Commission*.

⁵ Joined Cases 140/82 *Walzstahlvereinigung v Commission* and Joined Cases 221/82 and 226/82 *Thyssen AG v Commission*.

⁶ Case 2/83 *Alfer SA v Commission*; Case 76/83 *Usines Gustave Boël v Commission*; Case 10/83 *Metalgoi v Commission*; Case 348/82 *Industrie Riunite Odolesi SpA v Commission*.

reaffirmed that, in proceedings instituted for the annulment of a fine, neither the earlier individual decision, fixing the quotas which had not been challenged, nor the provisions of a general decision not constituting the basis for the contested decision imposing the fine, could be questioned. It

also held for the first time that the Commission may impose on an undertaking which exceeds both its production quota and its delivery quota two fines to be calculated separately, and that in so doing it does not impose a dual penalty.¹

¹ Case 270/82 *Estel NV v Commission*.

2.4.31. New cases

Case	Subject	Basis
<p>ECSC — Steel 102/84 — Dillinger Hüttenwerke AG v Commission¹</p>	<p>Commission Decision of 27 February 1984 rejecting the applicant's claim for the allocation of its own quota and Commission Decision of 27 February 1984 notifying Sacilor SA of the production quotas allocated for the first quarter of 1984 in so far as certain quotas were allocated to that firm and not to the applicant</p>	<p>Article 33 ECSC</p>
<p>Free movement of goods 73/84 — Denkavit Futtermittel GmbH v Land Nordrhein-Westfalen, represented by the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry</p>	<p>Interpretation of Articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty and of Directive 79/373/EEC with reference to making the importation of compound feedingstuffs from other Member States conditional on production of an import licence issued by the veterinary authorities or of a certificate issued by the veterinary authorities of the exporting State</p>	<p>Article 177 EEC</p>
<p>80/84 — Procureur de la République v J. L. Remy</p>	<p>Is a national law imposing minimum prices for motor fuels contrary to Community Law?</p>	<p>Article 177 EEC</p>
<p>Customs union 81/84 — Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt eV v HZA Stuttgart-West</p>	<p>Validity of Decision 82/932/EEC finding that the apparatus described as 'Hewlett Packard-Digital signal analyzer, model 5420 A' cannot be imported free of CCT duties and, in the affirmative, interpretation of Article 1 thereof</p>	<p>Article 177 EEC</p>
<p>Approximation of laws 96/84 — Vereniging Slachtpluimvee-export eV v Rewe-Zentral-Aktiengesellschaft</p>	<p>Interpretation of Directives 76/211/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products, and 78/891/EEC adapting to technical progress the Annexes to Council Directives 75/106/EEC and 76/211/EEC on prepackaging, with reference to the right to affix an 'e' sign to products and direct applicability of Directive 76/211/EEC</p>	<p>Article 177 EEC</p>

Case	Subject	Basis
Agriculture		
69/84 — R. Padovani and Others, heirs of the late O. Mantovani v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato	Interpretation of Article 23(1) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC with reference to size of the reduction of the levy on cereals imported into Italy by sea and of Article 1(3)(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 542/69 with reference to the applicability of the internal Community transit procedure	Article 177 EEC
89/84 — Féd. Nat. des Prod. de vins de table et vins de pays, Conf. des ass. vitic. de France and Others v P. Ramel	Lawfulness of the coupage in a Member State of red and rosé wines originating in the Community and of the marketing thereof under the designation 'vin rouge DPCE' or 'vin rosé DPCE'	Article 177 EEC
Fisheries		
86 and 87/84 — Officier van Justitie v. I. Bout. en Zonen BV	How is the tonnage of fishing vessels to be determined for the purposes of Regulation (EEC) No 171/83 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources?	Article 177 EEC
Transport		
91/84 — Director of Public Prosecutions v Sidney Hackett Ltd and Roy Thomas Weston	Interpretation of the term 'local markets' contained in Article 14a(2)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 543/69 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2827/77	Article 177 EEC
92/84 — Raymond C. Tetlow Perman Georges Dovey	Interpretation of the term 'local markets' contained in Article 14a(2)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 543/69 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2828/77	Article 177 EEC
Administrative questions		
113/84 — N.G. Foden and Others ² v 1. Commission; 2. Council	Application for compensation for the loss suffered by the applicants by reason of the unlawful recruitment procedures applied to them and proceedings for failure to act against the Commission for having omitted to grant them the status of temporary staff of the European Communities	Articles 148 and 188 EAEC and Article 215 EEC
Infringements		
93/84 — Commission v France ³	Commission Decision of 8 February 1983 concerning aid to maintain maritime employment	Second subparagraph of Article 93(2)EEC
97/84 — Commission v France	Council Decision 74/393/EEC of 22 July 1974 establishing a consultation procedure for cooperation agreements, as regards the agreement concluded with Poland, Mexico and South Korea	Article 169 EEC

Case	Subject	Basis
98/84 — Commission v France	First paragraph of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty — different taxation of national products and products imported from other Member States in relation to fees for carrying out health checks on oysters, mussels and shellfish	Article 169 EEC
99/84 — Commission v France	Article 30 of the EEC Treaty — preferential rates for investments in national equipment — preparation of state aids application files	Article 169 EEC
100/84 — Commission v United Kingdom ⁴	Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 on the origin of goods — joint fishing operations	Article 169 EEC
101/84 — Commission Italy	Directive 78/546/EEC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by road, as part of regional statistics	Article 169 EEC
103/84 — Commission v Italy ⁵	Article 30 of the EEC Treaty — State aids reserved for the purchase of nationally produced industrial vehicles (Act No 308 of 29 May 1982)	Article 169 EEC
106/84 — Commission v Denmark ¹	Article 95 of the EEC Treaty — Tax discrimination between wines made from grapes and wines made from fruit other than grapes	Article 169 EEC
107/84 — Commission v FR Germany	Articles 2 and 13 of the Sixth VAT Directive (common basis of assessment)	Article 169 EEC

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Court of Auditors: 108/84

- ¹ OJ C 129, 16.5.1984.
² OJ C 139, 26.5.1984.
³ OJ C 123, 8.5.1984.
⁴ OJ C 135, 23.5.1984.
⁵ OJ C 137, 24.5.1984.

2.4.32. Judgments

Date and case	Held
Customs union 5.4.1984, 298/82 — Gustav Schickedanz KG v Oberfinanzdirektion Frankfurt/Main ¹	Classification of sports shoes under CCT sub-heading 64.02 B
Competition 5.4.1984, 177 and 178/82 — Criminal proceedings against Jan van de Haar and Kaveka de Meern ¹	The relationship between the interpretation of Article 30 <i>et seq.</i> and Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty, particularly with regard to the concept of affecting trade between Member States

Date and case	Held
Social policy	
10.4.1984, 14/83 — Sabine von Colson and Elisabeth Kamann v Land Nordrhein-Westfalen ²	As regards sanctions for any discrimination which may occur, Directive 76/207/EEC does not include any unconditional and sufficiently precise obligation which may be relied on before national courts
10.4.1984, 79/83 — Dorit Harz v Deutsche Tradax GmbH ²	Although Directive 76/207/EEC, for the purpose of imposing a sanction for the breach of the prohibition of discrimination, leaves the Member States free to choose between different solutions, it nevertheless requires, in order to ensure that it is effective and that it has a deterrent effect, that compensation must be adequate in relation to the damage sustained and must therefore amount to more than purely nominal compensation such as the reimbursement only of the costs incurred in submitting the application
Agriculture	
12.4.1984, 345/82 — Wünsche Handelsgesellschaft GmbH & Co. v FR Germany, represented by the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft ¹	Consideration of the question referred to the Court has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3429/80
12.4.1984, 281/82 — Unifrex v Commission and Council	Application dismissed (loss suffered as a result of the application of Regulation (EEC) No 801/81 to transactions in progress at the time of its adoption)
Administrative and institutional questions	
10.4.1984, 108/83 — Luxembourg v European Parliament ¹	The resolution of the European Parliament on the consequences to be drawn from the European Parliament's adoption, on 7 July 1981, of the Zagari Report is annulled
Infringements	
10.4.1984, 324/82 — Commission v Belgium ²	By retaining the catalogue price as the taxable amount for charging VAT on cars, as a special measure for derogation from Article 11 of the Sixth Directive, when the requirements laid down in Article 27(5) of the Directive are not met, the Kingdom of Belgium has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty

Orders for removal from the Court Register

28.3.1984, 56/84 — C. von Gallera v G. Maitre
 11.4.1984, 292/83 — Glengrove Ltd v Commission

¹ OJ C 128, 15.5.1984.² OJ C 129, 16.5.1984.

Court of Auditors

2.4.33. On 5 April the Court adopted an opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision empowering the Commission to help finance innovation within the Community.¹

European Investment Bank

Operations in April

2.4.34. In April the European Investment Bank announced loans for investments within the Community totalling 433.3 million ECU.² The breakdown was as follows: 318 million ECU for investments in Italy, 46.6 million in Ireland, 22.4 million in Germany, 17.1 million in Denmark, 16.9 million in Greece and 12.3 million in the United Kingdom. In this total 116.8 million ECU was provided from the resources of the new Community borrowing and lending instrument (NCI).³ Outside the Community the Bank lent 10 million ECU for small and medium-sized investment in Portugal.

Community

Italy

2.4.35. LIT 441 000 million was lent in Italy, including 145 000 million from NCI resources, mainly (LIT 286 000 million) for small and medium-sized ventures in industry and tourism. LIT 120 000 million was for the modernization and expansion of telecommunications and 35 000 million for the rationalization of energy use and the exploitation of national resources in accordance with Community objectives. LIT 251 000 million went to investment in the Mezzogiorno.

In industry, six global loans for LIT 275 000 million were granted to help set up, expand and modernize small and medium-sized ventures in the Mezzogiorno and in Central and Northern Italy: LIT 90 000 million

(75 000 million through ISVEIMER and 15 000 million through Banco di Sicilia) go towards financing ventures in the industrial, hotel and services sectors in the Mezzogiorno; part of the funds will be directed towards firms' energy saving investment. LIT 185 000 million will go to ventures in Central and Northern Italy: LIT 60 000 million drawn from the EIB's own resources, through IMI (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano) and, from NCI resources, LIT 70 000 million through Mediocredito Centrale, LIT 35 000 million through Centrobanca and LIT 20 000 million through Interbanca.

Two loans were made for larger-scale projects: LIT 6 000 million to Villaggio di vacanze Metaponto through ISVEIMER to help finance the construction of a family holiday resort in Basilicata, with the cooperation of French Club Méditerranée and INSUD, and LIT 5 000 million to Gruppo Finanziario Tessile SpA via IMI towards the modernization of factories manufacturing clothing in Piedmont. The project, which will make for increased productivity through the introduction of new technologies and a more systematic computer utilization in inventory management, will help restructuring in one of the Community's crisis sectors.

LIT 120 000 million was lent to SIP (Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico) through Banco di Napoli and IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale) towards the expansion of the telephone network in Southern Italy. The project involves the improvement of existing automatic exchanges and the installation of new ones, as well as the extension of urban and trunk networks (about 120 000 new lines are to be installed), in the Abruzzi, Molise and Southern Lazio.

Loans of LIT 35 000 million were granted for energy: LIT 20 000 million to ENEL

¹ OJ C 178, 5.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.44; OJ C 40, 15.2.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.25.

² The conversion rates at 30 March 1984 used by the EIB in statistics for the second quarter of 1984 were 1 ECU = BFR 45.63, DKR 8.18, DM 2.23, DR 88.69, FF 6.86, HFL 2.51, IRL 0.73, LIT 1386, LFR 45.63, UKL 0.60, USD 0.86.

³ OJ L 298, 20.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.10.

(Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica) from NCI resources to finance the installation of solar panels in residential and service sector buildings in the Mezzogiorno and in Northern and Central Italy; the project's interest lies in its innovative characteristics as well as in its economic advantages, which is an increase in the use of renewable sources of energy as an alternative to hydrocarbons; and LIT 15 000 million to API (Anonima petroli Italia SpA) through the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro to help finance energy saving and environmental protection investments at the company's Falconara Marittima refinery near Ancona.

Ireland

2.4.36. IRL 34 million was granted to the State for extensive afforestation and associated investment by the Forest and Wildlife Service of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry.

The development is costed at IRL 70 million and should safeguard direct employment for over 2 500 people, while indirectly increasing the potential for employment in the timber processing industry, private forest harvesting ventures and sawmills.

Germany

2.4.37. DM 50 million was lent for the construction of the Emsland nuclear power station in Lower Saxony. Equipped with a pressurized water reactor, the power station will have a net capacity of 1 240 MW and is scheduled for completion in 1988. Output from the station, once fully operational, should represent savings equivalent to some 1.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent per annum, which puts the project in line with the Community's objective of reducing EEC dependence on imported oil. Emsland nuclear power station will be fitted out with all requisite environmental protection equipment and installations.

Denmark

2.4.38. DKR 140 million, including 100 million from NCI resources, was lent in the

form of two global loans for the setting-up, expansion, or modernization of small and medium-sized undertakings: DKR 40 million from the EIB's own resources goes to the State and will be on-lent by the Regional Development Council (Egnsudviklingsraadet) to help finance small and medium-scale industrial and tourist ventures in the regional development areas of the country. DKR 100 million was granted from NCI resources to Finansieringsinstituttet for Industri og Handvaerk (FIH) to help finance productive investment by small and medium-sized enterprises in the manufacturing, construction and craft sectors in all regions.

Greece

2.4.39. DR 1 500 million was lent in the form of a global loan to the Investment Bank to support small and medium-sized industrial and tourism investments, especially those creating new activities in development areas. Since 1981, the Investment Bank has already drawn two global loans totalling DR 1 620 million, from the EIB. These previous loans have gone towards financing 35 small and medium-sized industrial ventures in a variety of sectors — ceramics, glass, paper, fur, cotton, tourism — and have involved the creation of an estimated 600 jobs.

United Kingdom

2.4.40. UKL 7 million was lent for infrastructure projects: UKL 4 million towards financing major improvements to the Newport — Abertillery section of the Newport to Brynmawr road scheme, which should help improve conditions for regenerating industrial activity in the Western Valleys of Gwent. UKL 3 million went to Lancashire County Council to support industrial development, waste disposal and road communications; UKL 500 000 of this amount will be on-lent to Rossendale Borough Council for industrial estates, prefabricated factory units and road improvements in the Rossendale Valley.

Outside the Community

2.4.41. The EIB lent 10 million ECU for small and medium-scale industrial, tourism and services ventures in Portugal. The global loan was made to the Sociedade Portuguesa de Investimentos (SPI), a private investment company established in Oporto

in 1981 to provide medium and long-term finance mainly for the private sector in industry, agro-industry, mining and tourism. This loan comes under an extension of the Community agreement to provide financing aid to Portugal, for economic development in the country in the period before accession to the Community.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU

Values in national currencies of one ECU

30 April 1984 ¹	
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible)	45.6255
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial)	46.4637
German mark	2.23789
Dutch guilder	2.52068
Pound sterling	0.589658
Danish krone	8.21074
French franc	6.86515
Italian lira	1 382.67
Irish pound	0.729953
Greek drachma	88.3309
United States dollar	0.823752
Swiss franc	1.84767
Spanish peseta	125.812
Swedish krona	6.58095
Norwegian krone	6.36884
Canadian dollar	1.05605
Portuguese escudo	113.266
Austrian schilling	15.7419
Finnish mark	4.74440
Japanese yen	186.786
Australian dollar	0.896161
New Zealand dollar	1.25821

¹ OJ C 118, 2.5.1984.

NB. Explanatory notes on the ECU and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3.

Representative rates ('green' rates)

Conversion rates into national currencies for the ECU used in connection with the common agricultural policy

April 1984	
National currency	Value in national currency of one ECU
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	46.4118 ⁶ 44.9008 ⁷
Danish krone	8.41499 ⁶ 8.23400 ⁷
German mark	2.65660 ¹ 2.52875 ² 2.54273 ³ 2.51457 ⁷
Greek drachma	71.5619 ¹ 90.5281 ⁶ 77.2479 ⁷
French franc	6.19564 ¹ 6.93793 ³ 6.77297 ⁴ 6.86866 ⁵ 6.49211 ⁷
Irish pound	0.750110 ⁶ 0.725690 ⁷
Italian lira	1 432.00 ⁶ 1 341.00 ⁷
Dutch guilder	2.81318 ¹ 2.72149 ² 2.73327 ³ 2.70981 ⁷
Pound sterling	0.618655

¹ For seeds.

² For cereals.

³ For milk and milk products.

⁴ For pigmeat and wine.

⁵ For beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat.

⁶ For beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat, and milk and milk products.

⁷ For other products.

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

3.2.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relating to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers is followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. EC 2-1984

Point 2.1.126

Commission Decisions of 8 February 1984 on the clearance of accounts in respect of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section, expenditure for 1978 and 1979
OJ L 110, 26.4.1984

Points 2.4.29 to 2.4.31

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee during its session of 29 February and 1 March 1984
OJ C 103, 16.4.1984

Bull. EC 3-1984

Point 2.1.28

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the coordination of the actions of the Member States and the Commission related to the implementation of a long-term programme for the use of telematics for Community information systems concerned with imports/exports and the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations
OJ C 112, 26.4.1984

3. Infringement procedures

3.3.1. In response to a request made in a resolution passed in February 1983¹ the Commission recently sent to Parliament its first annual report on monitoring the application of Community law.² The report analyses the infringement procedures initiated and pursued since 1978; it includes statistics by sector, Member State and legal basis and also a list of the cases referred to the Court of Justice and judgments delivered since 1978.

3.3.2. In April the Commission sent letters of formal notice to seven Member States concerning their failure to incorporate nine directives into national law (the Commission not having been informed of national implementing measures) in the following cases:

certain similar products⁴ (France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands);

Environment, consumer protection and nuclear safety

(ii) Council Directive of 16 June 1975 concerning the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States⁵ (Belgium);

(iii) Council Directive of 8 December 1975 concerning the quality of bathing water⁶ (Belgium);

(iv) Council Directive of 20 February 1978 on waste from the titanium dioxide industry⁷ (Belgium);

Internal market and industrial affairs

(i) Council Directive of 30 June 1981³ amending for the second time the Council Directive of 17 November 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning fruit juices and

¹ OJ C 68, 14.3.1983; Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.4.16.

² COM(84) 181 final.

³ OJ L 189, 11.7.1981.

⁴ OJ L 311, 1.12.1975.

⁵ OJ L 194, 25.7.1975.

⁶ OJ L 31, 5.2.1976.

⁷ OJ L 54, 25.2.1978.

- (v) Council Directive of 16 June 1975 on the disposal of waste oils¹ (Belgium);
- (vi) Council Directive of 15 July 1975 on waste (Belgium)¹;
- (vii) Council Directive of 6 April 1976 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls² (Belgium);
- (viii) Council Directive of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products³ (Italy);
- (ix) Council Directive of 15 July 1980 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters⁴ (Germany).

Reasoned opinions

3.3.3. In April the Commission delivered nine reasoned opinions concerning six Member States in the following cases:

Customs union

- (i) Withdrawal of simplified customs clearance procedures for certain steel products falling within the ECSC Treaty (Germany);

Agriculture

- (ii) Obligation to obtain an import licence for pigmeat (Greece);

Employment, social affairs and education

- (iii) Non-conformity of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 9 February 1976 on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions⁵ (Luxembourg);

Environment, consumer protection and nuclear safety

- (iv) Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 17 December 1979 on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances⁶ (France, Netherlands);
- (v) Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 17 February 1981⁷ amending Section 2 of Annex II to the Council Directive of 17 July 1972 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures⁸ (United Kingdom);

Taxation and financial institutions

- (vi) Incorrect application of the Council Directive of 17 May 1977 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes—Common system of value added tax: uniform basis of assessment⁹ and the Council Directive of 19 December 1972 on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco¹⁰ (France);
- (vii) Non-conformity of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 30 May 1978 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to Community coinsurance¹¹ (Germany);

Budget

- (viii) Refusal to pay interest on late payment of own resources (sugar production levy) (Germany).

Proceedings terminated

3.3.4. The Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceedings:

Cases in respect of which a reasoned opinion had been sent

- (i) Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 29 June 1978 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States on the protection of the health of workers exposed to vinyl chloride monomer¹² (Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands).

¹ OJ L 194, 25.7.1975.

² OJ L 108, 26.4.1976.

³ OJ L 262, 27.9.1976.

⁴ OJ L 229, 30.8.1980.

⁵ OJ L 39, 14.2.1976.

⁶ OJ L 20, 26.1.1980.

⁷ OJ L 57, 4.3.1981.

⁸ OJ L 173, 31.7.1972.

⁹ OJ L 145, 13.6.1977.

¹⁰ OJ L 303, 31.12.1972.

¹¹ OJ L 151, 7.6.1978.

¹² OJ L 197, 22.7.1978.

Publications of the European Communities

Publications of the European Communities

4 — 1984

Introductory note

This catalogue includes the newly published monographs and series issued during the period to which it relates by the institutions of the European Communities, and also their current periodicals. Publications of which English versions have been issued are listed only in that language; otherwise another version, but only one, is included, in the following order of choice:

French	Spanish
German	Portuguese
Italian	Greek
Dutch	others
Danish	

Where other language versions also exist, cross-references are provided by means of a code (those codes should not be used for ordering purposes):

IT: 1 - 12

which means that the Italian version is described in the Italian catalogue of January under No 12. This number is specific to each catalogue; it is a sequence number printed in consecutive order, opposite each entry in the classified list.

Arrangement

The catalogue is divided into three parts, as follows:

Part I — The classified list provides a subject classification of the titles included under 20 headings each divided into subheadings (see below).

Under each subheading, monographs and series are listed first in alphabetical order; there then follows a similar list of periodical titles.

Full entries for monographs and series appear only once; otherwise cross-references are given to the full entries identifying them by the sequence numbers already described. Periodical titles appear in the classified list only as cross-reference entries, full entries being found in Part II.

Part II — Periodicals presents full details of each current Community periodical, listed alphabetically.

Part III — The indexes of titles and series are listed alphabetically and cross-refer using the abovementioned

sequence numbers to the entries in Part I of the monthly catalogue. These indexes cumulate throughout the year.

How to obtain publications

Publications may be priced for sale, gratis, or of limited distribution. Those of the last two classes may be obtained from the issuing institutions, or, where they are published by the Information Offices of the Commission from those offices, whose addresses are given in the list on pp. 4 and 5. Publications of limited distribution are however, generally only for the attention of government: of Member States, Community departments and other authorities concerned.

Orders for priced publications should be directed to the Sales Offices listed on the last page.

All orders should quote the full title, as well as the ISBN or ISSN where such a number precedes the prices in the catalogue.

Abbreviations and conventional signs

The text languages of publications are indicated by the following abbreviations:

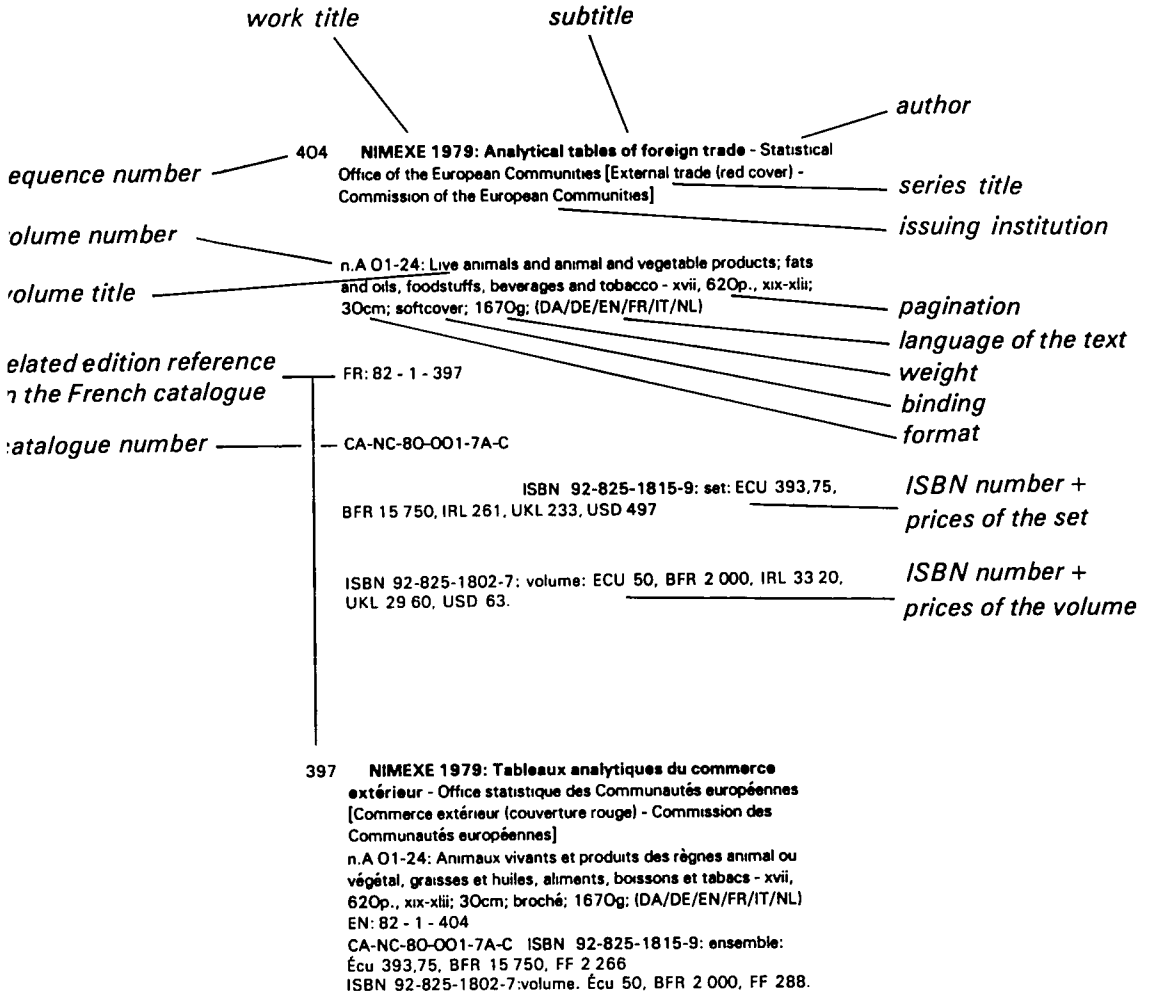
DA	Danish	GA	Irish
DE	German	IT	Italian
GR	Greek	NL	Dutch
EN	English	ES	Spanish
FR	French	PT	Portuguese

A string of such symbols separated by diagonal strokes denotes a publication in which different language versions of the same text appear under one cover.

The abbreviation 'multi' indicates a publication with a mixed multilingual text.

Prices, which exclude any value-added tax which may be chargeable, are fixed in various currencies, using the following abbreviations:

BFR	Belgian franc	HFL	Dutch guilder
DKR	Danish crown	IRL	Irish pound
DM	German mark	LIT	Italian lira
DR	Greek drachma	PTA	Spanish peseta
ESC	Portuguese escudo	UKL	Pound sterling
FF	French franc	USD	US dollar



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Suite 707
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Tel. 862 95 00

1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
245 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
Tel. 371 38 04

Classified list

1 General, political and institutional matters

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 1 **Guide to the Council of the European Communities - Council of the European Communities: General Secretariat - 14Opp.:** 2.1cm: softcover: 190g: (EN)
BX-40-84-117-EN-C ISBN 92-824-0168-5: ECU 2,72,
BFR 125, IRL 2, UKL 1.60, USD 2.60.
- 2 **Trentesimo Sommario delle attività del Consiglio (1° gennaio - 31 dicembre 1982) - Consiglio delle Comunità europee: Segretariato generale**
1982 - 269pag.: 2.1cm: brossura: 350g: (IT)
DA:84 - 4 - 2. DE:83 - 3. FR:83 - 17. NL:84 - 1 - 1
BX-37-83-893-IT-C ISBN 92-824-0142-1: ECU 6,57,
BFR 300.

PERIODICALS

30 jours d'Europe.
 Avrupa.
 Background Report.
 Berichte und Informationen.
 Bulletin of the European Communities.
 COM Documents.
 COM Documents.
 COM Documents: Monthly catalogue.
 Committee Reports of the European Parliament.
 Communauté européenne: Lettre d'information du Bureau de Genève.
 Communauté Européenne Informations.
 Comunidad europea.
 Comunidades Europeias: Informação.
 Comunità europea.
 Debates of the European Parliament.
 Dokumente und Publikationen.
 Échos de l'Europe.
 Economic and Social Committee: Bulletin.
 EF-avisen.
 EG Magazin.
 EIB-Information.
 Eorascáil.
 Eur info.
 Europa.
 Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.
 Europa van morgen.
 Europe 83.
 European File.
 European news.
 European Parliament.
 Fiches pédagogiques "30 jours d'Europe".
 Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

Informations de l'Eurostat.

Informazioni.

Informazioni documenti.

Informazioni rassegna periodica.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series C: Information and Notices.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.

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Alphabetical index

1981-1982 [Actions COST: Recueil des Accords conclus dans le cadre de la Coopération européenne dans le domaine de la recherche scientifique et technique: - n.2] 4 - 4

A

L'ABC du droit communautaire	4 - 3
accidents/Biomechanics of impacts in road	4 - 10
Actions COST: Recueil des Accords conclus dans le cadre de la Coopération européenne dans le domaine de la recherche scientifique et technique	
- n.2, 1981-1982	4 - 4
Aerosol filtration	4 - 8
agricultural holdings 1979/1980/Community survey on the structure of	
- n.1, Introduction and methodological basis	4 - 28
The Agricultural Situation in the Community - 1983 Report	
- 1983	2 - 7
agriculture with special reference to agronomic research/Prospective inventory of the requirements of Greek	2 - 31
agriculture/The rates of value-added tax in	
- 1984	2 - 38
Die Aktivierung des biologischen Schields im stillgelegten Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen Block A	4 - 9
Aluminium industry in the European Economic Community/Energy audit	
No 2 -	2 - 25
Annual investments in fixed assets in the industrial enterprises of the member countries of the European Communities 1975-1981	
- 1983	1 - 21
atmospheric dispersion calculations/Review of specific effects in	
- n.1	4 - 22
- n.2	4 - 23
Atrophic rhinitis in pigs	1 - 12

B

Balances of payments - Geographical breakdown 1977-1981	
- 1983	1 - 22
Balances of payments - Global data 1971-1982	
- 1983	2 - 37
Belgique (Leur statut, leur préparation, leurs perspectives)/Le personnel enseignant chargé de la formation professionnelle en	1 - 18
Beton und Stahl/Thermische und mechanische Trennverfahren für	
	2 - 34
Betonoberflächen durch Flammstrahlen/Dekontamination von	4 - 13
biologiques des champs magnétiques/Effets	2 - 24
biologischen Schields im stillgelegten Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen Block A/Die Aktivierung des	4 - 9
Biomechanics of impacts in road accidents	4 - 10
Brennstoffhüllen durch Einbettung in metallische Werkstoffe und Graphitmatrix/FuE - 82Q38: Konditionierung von	4 - 17
Bulletin des Communautés européennes/Index:	
- 1979	1 - 3
- 1980	1 - 4

C

CAMAC: Updated specifications	4 - 11
The certification of the contents (mass fractions) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge of domestic origin - BCR No 144	2 - 17
The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, mercury and zinc in a calcareous loam soil - BCR No 141	2 - 18
The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, mercury, lead and zinc in a light sandy soil - BCR No 142	2 - 19
The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge amended soil - BCR No 143	2 - 20
The certification of the mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge - BCR No 145	2 - 21
The certification of the mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge of mainly industrial origin - BCR No 146	2 - 22

Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of manganese in steels and irons - Electrometric titration method	3 - 10
Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of non-combined carbon (graphite) in steels and irons - Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen	3 - 11
Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of sulphur in steels and irons - Gravimetric method	3 - 12
Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of total carbon in steels and irons - Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen	3 - 13
chômeurs/La planification des initiatives de préparation professionnelle en faveur des jeunes	1 - 9
La Communauté européenne: Forêts - Statistiques forestières sur la Communauté européenne, ses dix États membres, et superficies forestières mondiales	4 - 25
Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1979/1980	
- n.1, Introduction and methodological basis	4 - 28
The Community's research and development programme on decommissioning of nuclear power plants. Third annual progress report (year 1982)	2 - 23
Compendium of Community provisions on social security	1 - 8
Competition Policy/Thirteenth Report on	
- 1983	4 - 7
Competition rules: Guide for small and medium-sized enterprises/EEC	1 - 10
Conseil des Communautés européennes/Formulaire des actes mis au point par les groupes Juristes/Linguistes du	2 - 10
Consiglio (1° gennaio - 31 dicembre 1982)/Trentesimo Sommario delle attività del	
- 1982	4 - 2
Council of the European Communities/Guide to the	4 - 1
Court of Justice of the European Communities: Information for lawyers	
	3 - 4
Customs valuation, Seventh updating	2 - 6

D

déchets radioactifs en sites granitiques/Études de corrosion des matériaux de conteneurs pour le stockage des	3 - 18
Décontamination de surfaces par érosion de cavitation	4 - 12
Dekontamination von Betonoberflächen durch Flammstrahlen	4 - 13
Delivery conditions for surface finish of hot rolled plates and wide flats	
	3 - 14
Directory of the Commission of the European Communities	2 - 1
Disposal in sea-bed geological formations - Properties of ocean sediments in relation to the disposal of radioactive waste	4 - 14
droit communautaire/L'ABC du	4 - 3
Duration of unemployment: Methods and measurement in the European Community	
- 1983	1 - 23

E

EC-Yugoslavia agreements, signed in Belgrade on 2 April 1980	2 - 9
éducation, 1974-1983/Textes relatifs à la politique européenne de l'	
	2 - 36
Educational leave and the labour market in Europe	3 - 5
EEC Competition rules: Guide for small and medium-sized enterprises	
	1 - 10
Effects of prenatal irradiation with special emphasis on late effects	
	3 - 16
Effets biologiques des champs magnétiques	2 - 24
Electrometric titration method/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of manganese in steels and irons -	3 - 10
Employment and unemployment	
- 1984	3 - 22
The employment of women in Portugal	3 - 6
Energy audit No 1 - The iron and steel industry in the European Community	4 - 15
Energy audit No 2 - Aluminium industry in the European Economic Community	2 - 25
Energy audit No. 3 - Pulp, paper and board industry in the European Economic Community	1 - 13
Energy conservation (1979-83) - Survey of results/The second energy R & D programme -	2 - 13

- Energy conservation by energy storage - Advanced batteries and fuel cells 2 - 26
 energy evaluation for the European Communities/Wind 3 - 20
 The energy situation in the Community: Situation 1983 - Outlook 1984 (Report from the Commission to the Council) 3 - 9
 Energy statistics yearbook 1982 - 1984 4 - 27
 energy storage - Advanced batteries and fuel cells/Energy conservation by 2 - 26
 Entwicklung von Rechenverfahren und Durchführung von Modellrechnungen zur thermomechanischen Wechselwirkung des Selzes mit der Bohrlochauskleidung bzw. mit eingelagerten Abfällblöcken 2 - 27
 Equal opportunities and vocational training - Qualifications and educational needs of co-working spouses of owners of small and medium-sized enterprises 3 - 7
 érosion de cavitation/Décontamination de surfaces par 4 - 12
 Étude de la fracturation profonde des massifs rocheux granitiques: étude structurale de la fracturation du granite de Sainte-Sylvestre (mines de Fanay-Augères et de Margnac, Haute-Vienne, France) 3 - 17
 Études de corrosion des matériaux de conteneurs pour le stockage des déchets radioactifs en sites granitiques 3 - 18
 Europe 85 3 - 1
 L'Europe aujourd'hui - État de l'intégration européenne - 1982-1983 1 - 2
 European Certified Reference Materials (EURONORM-CRMs) for the determination of the chemical composition of iron and steel products - Information Circular No 1 2 - 14
 European Certified Reference Materials (EURONORM-CRMs) prepared under the auspices of the European Coal & Steel Community (ECSC) - Information Circular No 1 2 - 14
 European concerted action - COST 50 - Materials for gas turbines - EC 1 - Crack initiation and growth in high temperature low cycle fatigue 2 - 28
 The European programme for controlled nuclear fusion 4 - 16
 European Regional Development Fund: Eighth annual report - 1982 3 - 15
 European Union/Towards the 1 - 6
 European University Institute: Seventh Report of Activities - Academic year 1982-83 3 - 21
 Het Europees Monetair Stelsel - Ontstaan, werking en perspectieven 2 - 2
 Evaluation of the European Community's radiation protection research programme (1976-80) 1 - 14
F
 The Farm Accountancy Data Network - Results on Microfiches: Accounting year 1978/1979 - 1983 3 - 24
 Fiat glass for building 2 - 29
 Forestry statistics 1976-1980 - 1984 2 - 12
 Forêts - Statistiques forestières sur la Communauté européenne, ses dix États membres, et superficies forestières mondiales/La Communauté européenne: 4 - 25
 formateurs dans la Communauté européenne: Rapport de synthèse/Formation professionnelle et formation des 1 - 16
 formation professionnelle dans les pays membres de la Communauté européenne/Systèmes de 1 - 19
 formation professionnelle en Belgique (Leur statut, leur préparation, leurs perspectives)/Le personnel enseignant chargé de la 1 - 18
 formation professionnelle en Italie - État actuel de la situation et perspectives évolutives/Le personnel de 1 - 17
 Formation professionnelle et formation des formateurs dans la Communauté européenne: Rapport de synthèse 1 - 16
 Formulaire des actes mis au point par les groupes Juristes/Linguistes du Conseil des Communautés européennes 2 - 10
 FRANCE [Structure of earnings 1978-79 - Principal results: - n.2] 1 - 27
 FuE - 82038: Konditionierung von Brennstoffhüllen durch Einbettung in metallische Werkstoffe und Graphitmatrix 4 - 17
G
 gas turbines - EC 1 - Crack initiation and growth in high temperature low cycle fatigue/European concerted action - COST 50 - Materials for 2 - 28
 General government accounts and statistics 1970-1981 - 1982 1 - 24
 General Report on the Activities of the European Communities/Seventeenth - 1983 2 - 5
 Geological assessment of crystalline rock formations with a view to radioactive waste disposal 4 - 18
 geothermal energy - European geothermal update/Third international seminar - Results of EC research and demonstration projects in the field of 2 - 35
 Geothermal energy - R & D Programme 2 - 30
 glass for building/Flat 2 - 29
 Glossarium: Glossary of labour and trade union movement 2 - 40
 granite de Sainte-Sylvestre (mines de Fanay-Augères et de Margnac, Haute-Vienne, France)/Étude de la fracturation profonde des massifs rocheux granitiques: étude structurale de la fracturation du 3 - 17
 graphite in steels and irons - Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of non-combined carbon (3 - 11
 Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of non-combined carbon (graphite) in steels and irons - 3 - 11
 Gravimetric method/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of sulphur in steels and irons - 3 - 12
 Greek agriculture with special reference to agronomic research/Prospective inventory of the requirements of 2 - 31
 Guide to the Council of the European Communities 4 - 1
I
 Index: Bulletin des Communautés européennes - 1979 1 - 3
 - 1980 1 - 4
 industrial enterprises of the member countries of the European Communities 1975-1981/Annual investments in fixed assets in the - 1983 1 - 21
 Information circular no. 2/Weildable fine-grained structural steels: Recommendations for processing, in particular for welding - 1 - 11
 information society/Power and participation in an 3 - 19
 Innovations from Community research 4 - 19
 Intégration européenne/L'Europe aujourd'hui - État de l' - 1982-1983 1 - 2
 Introduction and methodological basis [Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1979/1980: - n.1] 4 - 26
 iron and steel products - Information Circular No 1/European Certified Reference Materials (EURONORM-CRMs) for the determination of the chemical composition of 2 - 14
 Iron and steel yearbook 1983 - 1983 1 - 25
 irradiation with special emphasis on late effects/Effects of prenatal 3 - 16
 Italie - État actuel de la situation et perspectives évolutives/Le personnel de formation professionnelle en 1 - 17
J
 Japan: Adgang til markedet/Statelige indkøb i 1 - 29
 Juristes/Linguistes du Conseil des Communautés européennes/Formulaire des actes mis au point par les groupes 2 - 10
K
 Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen Block A/Die Aktivierung des biologischen Schildd im stillgelegten 4 - 9
L
 Labour costs 1981 - n.1. Principal results 3 - 25
 - n.2. Results by size classes and by regions 3 - 26

- about market in Europe/Educational leave and the
lawyers/Court of Justice of the European Communities: Information for
3 - 5
3 - 4
- M**
- Main results [Structure and activity of industry - 1979/1980: - 1984]
3 - 27
- manganese in steels and irons - Electrometric titration method/Chemical
analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of 3 - 10
- mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese,
mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge - BCR No 145/The
certification of the 2 - 21
- mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese,
mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge of mainly industrial
origin - BCR No 146/The certification of the 2 - 22
- Microelectronics and informatics technology and their training
implications in firms/Microelectronics technology - 4 - 5
- Microelectronics technology - Microelectronics and informatics
technology and their training implications in firms 4 - 5
- Möglichkeiten der Entstehung sowie Art, Umfang und tektonische
Stellung von Rissen und Klüften im Salzgebirge 4 - 20
- Monetair Stelsel - Ontstaan, werking en perspectieven/Het Europees
2 - 2
- N**
- nuclear fusion/The European programme for controlled 4 - 18
- nuclear power plants. Third annual progress report (year 1982)/The
Community's research and development programme on
decommissioning of 2 - 23
- O**
- ocean sediments in relation to the disposal of radioactive waste/Disposal
in sea-bed geological formations - Properties of 4 - 14
- Outline programme of the Commission for 1984 2 - 3
- P**
- personale specializzato nel settore dei servizi - Relazione sulle risultanze di
ricognizioni bibliografiche e di inchieste con esperti: Repubblica
Federale di Germania, Francia, Regno Unito/Tecnica informatica e
formazione di 3 - 8
- Le personnel de formation professionnelle en Italie - État actuel de la
situation et perspectives évolutives 1 - 17
- Le personnel enseignant chargé de la formation professionnelle en
Belgique (Leur statut, leur préparation, leurs perspectives) 1 - 18
- pigs/Atrophic rhinitis in 1 - 12
- La planification des initiatives de préparation professionnelle en faveur des
jeunes chômeurs 1 - 9
- plates and wide flats/Delivery conditions for surface finish of hot rolled
3 - 14
- Portugal/The employment of women in 3 - 6
- Power and participation in an information society 3 - 19
- primary raw materials programme (1978-81)/Selected papers arising
from the EEC 2 - 32
- Principal results [Labour costs 1981: - n.1] 3 - 25
- professionnelle en faveur des jeunes chômeurs/La planification des
initiatives de préparation 1 - 9
- Programme of the Commission for 1984
- 1984 3 - 2
- Prospective inventory of the requirements of Greek agriculture with
special reference to agronomic research 2 - 31
- public finances of the Member States (1970-1981)/Studies of national
accounts - No 3: Trends in the
- 1983 2 - 39
- public limited companies/The structure of 1 - 7
- Pulp, paper and board industry in the European Economic
Community/Energy audit No. 3 - 1 - 13
- R**
- radioactive products/Research project for the determination of the
suitability of the mine "Konrad" as a final repository for 4 - 21
- radioactive waste disposal/Geological assessment of crystalline rock
formations with a view to 4 - 18
- radioactive waste/Disposal in sea-bed geological formations - Properties
of ocean sediments in relation to the disposal of 4 - 14
- The rates of value-added tax in agriculture
- 1984 2 - 38
- Rechenverfahren und Durchführung von Modellrechnungen zur
thermomechanischen Wechselwirkung des Salzes mit der
Bohrlochauskleidung bzw. mit eingelagerten
Abfallblöcken/Entwicklung von 2 - 27
- recherche scientifique et technique/Actions COST: Recueil des Accords
conclus dans le cadre de la Coopération européenne dans le domaine
de la
- n.2. 1981-1982 4 - 4
- Regional accounts ESA: Detailed tables by branches 1979/1980
- 1981 1 - 26
- Regional Development Fund: Eighth annual report/European
- 1982 3 - 15
- Reports of the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition
- Fourth Series 2 - 8
- repository for radioactive products/Research project for the determination
of the suitability of the mine "Konrad" as a final 4 - 21
- Research project for the determination of the suitability of the mine
"Konrad" as a final repository for radioactive products 4 - 21
- research/Innovations from Community 4 - 19
- Results by size classes and by regions [Labour costs 1981: - n.2]
3 - 26
- Review of specific effects in atmospheric dispersion calculations
- n.1 4 - 22
- n.2 4 - 23
- S**
- Salzgebirge/Möglichkeiten der Entstehung sowie Art, Umfang und
tektonische Stellung von Rissen und Klüften im 4 - 20
- Sammlung der von den Europäischen Gemeinschaften geschlossen
Übereinkünfte 1980
- n.10 2 - 4
- The second energy R & D programme - Energy conservation (1979-83) -
Survey of results 2 - 13
- Selected papers arising from the EEC primary raw materials programme
(1978-81) 2 - 32
- Seventeenth General Report on the Activities of the European
Communities
- 1983 2 - 5
- sewage sludge of domestic origin - BCR No 144/The certification of the
contents (mass fractions) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese,
mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a 2 - 17
- social security/Compendium of Community provisions on 1 - 8
- soil - BCR No 141/The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper,
mercury and zinc in a calcareous loam 2 - 18
- soil - BCR No 143/The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper,
nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge amended 2 - 20
- Sommario delle attività del Consiglio (1° gennaio - 31 dicembre
1982)/Trentesimo
- 1982 4 - 2
- spouses of owners of small and medium-sized enterprises/Equal
opportunities and vocational training - Qualifications and educational
needs of co-working 3 - 7
- Stahl/Thermische und mechanische Trennverfahren für Beton und
2 - 34
- Statslige indkøb i Japan: Adgang til markedet 1 - 29
- steel industry in the European Community/Energy audit No 1 - The iron
and 4 - 15
- Structure and activity of industry - 1979/1980
- 1984. Main results 3 - 27
- Structure of earnings 1978-79 - Principal results
- n.2. FRANCE 1 - 27
- The structure of public limited companies 1 - 7
- Studies of national accounts - No 2: Stock of fixed assets in industry in
the Community Member States: towards greater comparability
- 1983 1 - 28
- Studies of national accounts - No 3: Trends in the public finances of the
Member States (1970-1981)
- 1983 2 - 39

Study into EC-wide criteria for the identification of new technology based enterprises	4 - 24
sulphur in steels and irons - Gravimetric method/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of	3 - 12
surface finish of hot rolled plates and wide flats/Delivery conditions for	3 - 14
Systèmes de formation professionnelle dans les pays membres de la Communauté européenne	1 - 19

T

Tantalum pentoxide on tantalum foil - BCR No 261	2 - 33
Technological change, employment, qualifications and training technology based enterprises/Study into EC-wide criteria for the identification of new	4 - 24
Tecnica informatica e formazione di personale specializzato nel settore dei servizi - Relazione sulle risultanze di ricognizioni bibliografiche e di inchieste con esperti: Repubblica Federale di Germania, Francia, Regno Unito	3 - 8
Textes relatifs à la politique européenne de l'éducation, 1974-1983	2 - 36
Thermische und mechanische Trennverfahren für Beton und Stahl	2 - 34
Third international seminar - Results of EC research and demonstration projects in the field of geothermal energy - European geothermal update	2 - 35
Thirteenth Report on Competition Policy - 1983	4 - 7
Towards the European Union	1 - 8
training and prospects/Vocational training personnel in Belgium - Situation,	1 - 20
training implications in firms/Microelectronics technology - Microelectronics and informatics technology and their training/Technological change, employment, qualifications and Trennverfahren für Beton und Stahl/Thermische und mechanische	2 - 34
Trentesimo Sommario delle attività del Consiglio (1° gennaio - 31 dicembre 1982)	4 - 2
- 1982	

U

Übereinkünfte 1980/Sammlung der von den Europäischen Gemeinschaften geschlossen	2 - 4
- n. 10	
unemployment: Methods and measurement in the European Community/Duration of	1 - 23
- 1983	
unemployment/Employment and	3 - 22
- 1984	

V

value-added tax in agriculture/The rates of	2 - 38
- 1984	
Vocational training personnel in Belgium - Situation, training and prospects	1 - 20

W

waste disposal/Geological assessment of crystalline rock formations with a view to radioactive	4 - 18
waste/Disposal in sea-bed geological formations - Properties of ocean sediments in relation to the disposal of radioactive	4 - 14
Weldable fine-grained structural steels: Recommendations for processing, in particular for welding - Information circular no. 2	1 - 11
Wind energy evaluation for the European Communities	3 - 20
women in Portugal/The employment of	3 - 8

Y

Yearbook of iron and steel 1952-1982	3 - 28
- 1983	
Yugoslavia agreements, signed in Belgrade on 2 April 1980/EC-	2 - 9

E

Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης: Εβδομη ετήσια έκθεση - 1981	2 - 15
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

Π

Η περιβαλλοντική πολιτική των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων	2 - 16
-----------------------------------------------------	--------

Series index

A

Agriculture	
Atrophic rhinitis in pigs	1 - 12
Prospective inventory of the requirements of Greek agriculture with special reference to agronomic research	2 - 31
Reports of the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition - Fourth Series	2 - 8
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green cover)	
Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1979/1980	
- n. 1. Introduction and methodological basis	4 - 26
Forestry statistics 1976-1980	
- 1984	2 - 12
The rates of value-added tax in agriculture	
- 1984	2 - 38

B

BCR-Information	
The certification of the contents (mass fractions) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge of domestic origin - BCR No 144	2 - 17
The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, mercury and zinc in a calcareous loam soil - BCR No 141	2 - 18
The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, mercury, lead and zinc in a light sandy soil - BCR No 142	2 - 19
The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge amended soil - BCR No 143	2 - 20
The certification of the mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge - BCR No 145	2 - 21
The certification of the mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge of mainly industrial origin - BCR No 146	2 - 22
Tantalum pentoxide on tantalum foil - BCR No 261	2 - 33
Biological sciences	
Effets biologiques des champs magnétiques	2 - 24
Bulletin of the European Communities : Supplement	
The structure of public limited companies	1 - 7

D

Document	
The employment of women in Portugal	3 - 8

E

Energy	
Energy audit No 1 - The iron and steel industry in the European Community	4 - 15
Energy audit No 2 - Aluminium industry in the European Economic Community	2 - 25
Energy audit No. 3 - Pulp, paper and board industry in the European Economic Community	1 - 13
Energy conservation by energy storage - Advanced batteries and fuel cells	2 - 28
Geothermal energy - R & D Programme	2 - 30
The second energy R & D programme - Energy conservation (1979-83) - Survey of results	2 - 13

Third international seminar - Results of EC research and demonstration projects in the field of geothermal energy - European geothermal update	2 - 35	Studies of national accounts - No 3: Trends in the public finances of the Member States (1970-1981) - 1983	2 - 39
Wind energy evaluation for the European Communities environment and quality of life	3 - 20	Nuclear science and technology	
Selected papers arising from the EEC primary raw materials programme (1978-81)	2 - 32	Aerosol filtration	4 - 8
EURONORM		Die Aktivierung des biologischen Schields im stillgelegten Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen Block A	4 - 9
Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of manganese in steels and irons - Electrometric titration method	3 - 10	The Community's research and development programme on decommissioning of nuclear power plants. Third annual progress report (year 1982)	2 - 23
Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of non-combined carbon (graphite) in steels and irons - Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen	3 - 11	Décontamination de surfaces par érosion de cavitation	4 - 12
Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of sulphur in steels and irons - Gravimetric method	3 - 12	Dekontamination von Betonoberflächen durch Flammstrahlen	4 - 13
Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of total carbon in steels and irons - Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen	3 - 13	Disposal in sea-bed geological formations - Properties of ocean sediments in relation to the disposal of radioactive waste	4 - 14
Delivery conditions for surface finish of hot rolled plates and wide flats	3 - 14	Entwicklung von Rechenverfahren und Durchführung von Modellrechnungen zur thermomechanischen Wechselwirkung des Salzes mit der Bohrhoheauskleidung bzw. mit eingelagerten Abfallblöcken	2 - 27
European Certified Reference Materials (EURONORM-CRMs) for the determination of the chemical composition of iron and steel products - Information Circular No 1. European Certified Reference Materials (EURONORM-CRMs) prepared under the auspices of the European Coal & Steel Community (ECSC) - Information Circular No 1	2 - 14	Étude de la fracturation profonde des massifs rocheux granitiques: étude structurale de la fracturation du granite de Sainte-Sylvestre (mines de Fanay-Augères et de Margnac, Haute-Vienne, France)	3 - 17
Weldable fine-grained structural steels: Recommendations for processing, in particular for welding - Information circular no. 2	1 - 11	Études de corrosion des matériaux de conteneurs pour le stockage des déchets radioactifs en sites granitiques	3 - 18
European documentation		FuE - 82038: Konditionierung von Brennstoffhüllen durch Einbettung in metallische Werkstoffe und Graphitmatrix	4 - 17
L'ABC du droit communautaire	4 - 3	Geological assessment of crystalline rock formations with a view to radioactive waste disposal	4 - 18
EEC Competition rules: Guide for small and medium-sized enterprises	1 - 10	Möglichkeiten der Entstehung sowie Art, Umfang und tektonische Stellung von Rissen und Klüften im Salzgebirge	4 - 20
Statistige indkøb i Japan: Adgang til markedet	1 - 29	Research project for the determination of the suitability of the mine "Konrad" as a final repository for radioactive products	4 - 21
Η περιβαλλοντική πολιτική των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων	2 - 16	Review of specific effects in atmospheric dispersion calculations - n. 1	4 - 22
European perspectives		- n. 2	4 - 23
Het Europees Monetair Stelsel - Ontstaan, werking en perspectieven	2 - 2	Thermische und mechanische Trennverfahren für Beton und Stahl	2 - 34
		P	
		Physical sciences	
Industrial processes		CAMAC: Updated specifications	4 - 11
Flat glass for building	2 - 29	European concerted action - COST 50 - Materials for gas turbines - EC 1 - Crack initiation and growth in high temperature low cycle fatigue	2 - 28
Industry and services (blue cover)		Population and social conditions (yellow cover)	
Annual investments in fixed assets in the industrial enterprises of the member countries of the European Communities 1975-1981 - 1983	1 - 21	Duration of unemployment: Methods and measurement in the European Community - 1983	1 - 23
Energy statistics yearbook 1982 - 1984	4 - 27	Employment and unemployment - 1984	3 - 22
Iron and steel yearbook 1983 - 1983	1 - 25	Labour costs 1981 - n. 1. Principal results	3 - 25
Structure and activity of industry - 1979/1980 - 1984. Main results	3 - 27	- n. 2. Results by size classes and by regions	3 - 26
Yearbook of iron and steel 1952-1982 - 1983	3 - 28	Structure of earnings 1978-79 - Principal results - n. 2. FRANCE	1 - 27
		R	
M		Radioprotection	
Medicine		Effects of prenatal irradiation with special emphasis on late effects	3 - 16
Biomechanics of impacts in road accidents	4 - 10		
		S	
N		Science and technology policy	
National accounts, finance and balance of payments (violet cover)		Evaluation of the European Community's radiation protection research programme (1976-80)	1 - 14
Balances of payments - Geographical breakdown 1977-1981 - 1983	1 - 22	Power and participation in an information society	3 - 19
Balances of payments - Global data 1971-1982 - 1983	2 - 37		
General government accounts and statistics 1970-1981 - 1982	1 - 24		
Regional accounts ESA: Detailed tables by branches 1979/1980 - 1981	1 - 26		
Studies of national accounts - No 2: Stock of fixed assets in industry in the Community Member States: towards greater comparability - 1983	1 - 28		

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