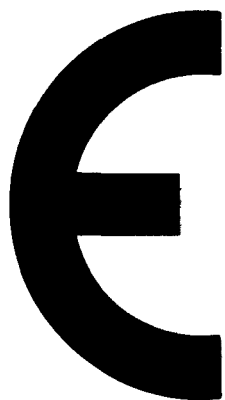


Bulletin

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Commission



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Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC — EEC — EAEC
Commission of the European Communities
Secretariat-General
Brussels

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- 4/82 A Community policy on tourism
- *5/82 Memorandum on the Communities' development policy

* In preparation.



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. Community development policy: a comprehensive approach

1.1.1. On 4 October the Commission transmitted a memorandum on Community development policy to the Council.¹ This paper, coming 10 years after the Paris Summit, contains a review of achievements to date and an outline of the principles and guidelines on which the Community's development policy should be based over the next decade. This is the framework in which the negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention will take place, starting in September 1983.

The past 10 years

1.1.2. Though initially focused on Africa the scope of Community action has been progressively extended: in 1975 the first ACP-EEC Convention was signed, marking the beginning of the 'Lomé policy', which went beyond the heritage of the Yaoundé Conventions; in 1976 comprehensive cooperation agreements of unlimited duration were concluded with the southern Mediterranean countries; in 1976 also, the first programmes of financial aid for the 'non-associated' developing countries in Asia and Latin America were launched, and then, following an initiative by Parliament, cofinancing was started with non-governmental organizations.

At the same time, the Community was participating in multilateral operations: generalized preferences, commodity agreements, food aid. With regard to trade, the Community is the developing countries' leading supplier and customer, and again it is the Community which allocates the largest volume of generalized preferences worldwide. With regard to the financial aspect, Community aid, which increased by 7% per annum in real terms during the 1970s, at present represents 0.5% of the Member States' GNP.

Proposals for the coming decade

1.1.3. This memorandum is intended to be an act of faith by the Community in itself. A

Community which had any doubts about itself and its place in the world would have neither the will nor the strength to propose such a development policy. It contains a number of innovations. First of all, the Community is setting itself certain objectives. Its aim is that the developing countries should be fully involved, from the social, political and human points of view, in its development aid operations.

The second original feature of the text is the new political approach represented by the strategies: here again, it is not a matter of helping to create instruments, but rather of supporting policies which will enable the developing countries to use the instruments we give them.

The third innovation in the memorandum is indisputably the Commission's request that a single budget framework be created for all the resources earmarked for development aid, hitherto entered in different chapters. This would mean that objectives and priorities could be identified at the same time, and discussed publicly.

Yet another innovation introduced by this document is the elaboration of a permanent framework for Community development aid. This means that the Convention with the ACP countries would have no fixed expiry date, but would have protocols valid for varying periods. The proportion of GNP target, 1%, will contribute to making the aid permanent.

Development activities

1.1.4. Food aid and financial assistance often prove to be ill-suited to the predicament of the recipient countries: they often become an end in themselves and do not fit into a cohesive development aid strategy. They should therefore be supplemented by Community back-up for national development

¹ Supplement 5/82 — Bull. EC (to be published shortly).

policies decided on freely by the governments of the countries concerned.

The Commission is in effect proposing that steps be taken to get away from present practice, where the dialogue between donor and recipient is limited to devising a project and financing it, and attempt to establish a dialogue on a policy—worked out by the recipient State—to which the recipient is committed, in the same way as the Community is committed to promoting its success. The Community has already adopted this approach in the context of the pilot support scheme for food strategies in several African countries.¹

1.1.5. Besides those fields where external aid is aimed at enabling fragile economies to develop, there are others where development schemes can be considered more in the way of an exchange of benefits. In certain spheres such as mineral resources, energy and fisheries, the Community would help to step up the developing countries' production capacities in exchange for increased supplies.

International economic cooperation

1.1.6. Cooperation between the Community and the ACP States, which has hitherto been governed by conventions subject to renegotiation every five years, would take the form of a framework convention of unlimited duration, with protocols valid for varying periods.

1.1.7. The agreements concluded with Mediterranean developing countries have no fixed expiry date, but are concluded on a bilateral basis. The Commission would like this cooperation to realize its true potential in the future by taking on the form of a comprehensive, region-to-region convention.

1.1.8. The Commission intends to add to the content of the existing agreements with the other developing countries (ASEAN, India, Brazil, Mexico), put the cooperative ties

with them on a stable footing, and encourage regional cooperation.

Ways and means

1.1.9. Improving development assistance and strengthening cooperative links will involve a review of the scope and management of the resources deployed by the Community, ranging from finance to commercial policy instruments.

Financial assistance: long-term commitments

1.1.10. The Commission is proposing a target for Community development aid; it wants it to reach one thousandth of the Member States' combined GNP over the next 10 years.

Further points are that the EIB's field of operations should be enlarged beyond the ACP and Mediterranean countries, the Community's own borrowing capacity made available for use on behalf of the developing countries, and private investment promoted within a suitable contractual framework.

Predictable trade arrangements

1.1.11. The Community must endeavour to make trade arrangements predictable and see that commodity prices are kept as stable as possible (commodity agreements, regional producer and consumer agreements). It is on this basis that the Commission will be presenting proposals designed to guarantee the effectiveness of the existing instruments of EEC-ACP cooperation (Stabex, Sysmin, sugar protocol, etc.) and proposing that a Stabex-type system for all least developed countries be examined during Unctad VI.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1982, points 1.3.4 and 1.3.7.

2 Community action in the cultural sector

1.2.1. The mobilization of the resources of the Treaties to improve the position of cultural workers and cultural activities is the aim of a communication on stronger Community action in the cultural sector¹ which the Commission adopted on 29 September. This will be sent to Parliament and the Council.

Five years have passed since the November 1977 communication on Community action in the cultural sector.² Basing itself largely on the work of Parliament in this field, the Commission has updated its record of work.

In the Commission's view:

'The Community must bear the same economic and social responsibilities towards the cultural sector that it bears towards other sectors under the Treaties. Community action in the cultural sector is a form of economic and social action and consists of applying the EEC Treaty and Community policies to the situations, themselves economic and social, in which culture develops; far from being neutral towards its preservation and development, these situations have a profound impact on it.'

Having established the need for Community action, the Commission sets out four goals to be pursued:

- (i) freedom of trade in cultural goods;
- (ii) improving the living and working conditions of cultural workers;
- (iii) enlarging the audience;
- (iv) conservation of the architectural heritage.

Freedom of trade in cultural goods

1.2.2. Administrative barriers to freedom of trade in works of art within the Community still exist. Such barriers are contrary both to Articles 30 to 34 of the EEC Treaty and to the new concept of 'Community heritage'—a concept which subsumes the traditional, narrower one of 'national heritage'.

In an attempt to break down these obstacles, the Commission has presented two proposals for Council regulations.³ The first, in 1981, was designed to simplify arrangements for

goods moved within the Community for temporary use. The other, in 1982, was concerned with easing the customs and tax formalities to which trade in works of art is still subjected. The Council is currently considering these proposals.

1.2.3. In the Commission's view, stronger Community action in the cultural sector could include the compilation of a list of national regulations and practices which constitute barriers to the free movement of works of art. These could then be considered in the light of Article 36 of the Treaty, which allows specified prohibitions or restrictions.

If the simplification of formalities encourages the growth of free trade in works of art, accompanying measures will have to be taken against traffic in stolen goods. Meanwhile, the recovery of stolen items could be assisted by the use of a record card which the Commission intends to make available to all those who own or are responsible for works of art.

Improving the living and working conditions of cultural workers

1.2.4. The Commission is concerned to emphasize that Articles 117 and 118 of the EEC Treaty, which refer to 'the need to promote improved working conditions and an improved standard of living' and 'close cooperation between Member States in the social field', apply to cultural workers.

That is why the Commission now gives Community scholarships for vocational training in a number of cultural professions (those engaged in conservation of the architectural heritage—including craftsmen—music, dancing, violin making, etc.) and en-

¹ Supplement 6/82 — Bull. EC (to be published shortly).

² Supplement 6/77 — Bull. EC.

³ OJ C 227, 8.9.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.29; OJ C 203, 6.8.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.10.

courages further development of skills by promoting personal contacts between cultural workers and multinational cooperation in cultural events of European interest (the Community Youth Orchestra).

The Commission has also carried out or intends to carry out a number of studies on authors' and performers' rights (where technical developments are eroding employment and fees). In addition, it has presented to the Council a proposal for a seventh VAT Directive which would harmonize taxation of certain goods, including works of art.¹

1.2.5. Future Community action to improve the living and working conditions of cultural workers should involve the enlargement and deepening of what has been achieved so far, especially in the fields of employment, income, social security, freedom of movement and establishment and the protection of cultural workers in the regions.

1.2.6. As regards employment, priority should be given to the fight against unemployment in the cultural sector, especially by promoting craft trades, socio-cultural activities and live performances. Some projects to help cultural workers are eligible for aid from the European Social Fund or the European Regional Development Fund, to which projects concerned with vocational training and job-creation for such workers can be submitted.

1.2.7. The income of cultural workers may be protected by the harmonization of copyright periods, the introduction of collective authors' rights, the adaptation of authors' and performers' rights to technical developments, the revision of playwrights' and composers' rights to take account of changes in the way theatres and concerts are financed, and introducing a general *droit de suite* for plastic artists.

1.2.8. Self-employed cultural workers must also be given greater protection against social risks. The best way of achieving this is by extending a special social security scheme in which the employer's contribution is paid by publishing houses and the art business as a collective employer.

The Commission considers that the concept of the protection of cultural workers should include those active in the regions: their social security position is often extremely precarious. Such workers should also receive aid from the European Regional Development Fund.

Enlarging the audience

1.2.9. Community action to enlarge the audience already includes support for cultural events (e.g. festivals).

This kind of action will be boosted by Community participation in European Music Year (1985), which is being organized in collaboration with the Council of Europe, a travelling exhibition entitled '150 young painters in the Community', support for European poetry, support for the establishment of a European film distribution network, etc.

Cultural advisers and cultural institutes in the Member States will have a special part to play in this work, and greater collaboration between them would be advantageous.

Conservation of the architectural heritage

1.2.10. So far Community support for the conservation of the architectural heritage has consisted of granting Community scholarships to training centres for various trades (including the craft trades), the training of young people in heritage management, the encouragement of voluntary holiday work camps and the promotion of nuclear conservation techniques as practised at the Centre d'études nucléaires in Grenoble.

Increased Community support for the conservation of the architectural heritage will take the form of fresh opportunities for finance. The European Investment Bank has indicated its willingness to make loans for conservation which would enjoy an interest rate subsidy thanks to a budget item added by Parliament.

¹ OJ C 26, 1.2.1978; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.65; OJ C 136, 31.5.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.45.

The Commission also intends to present a proposal for a Council recommendation to the Member States on the reduction of taxation on privately owned architectural monuments.

Finally, work will be carried out on a method to assess the economic and social returns from conservation measures, and a research programme into the effects of pollution (sulphuration) on limestone, marble and brick will be launched.



PART TWO
ACTIVITIES
IN SEPTEMBER 1982

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

IMF and World Bank Annual Meeting

2.1.1. The deliberations at the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, held in Toronto on 6 and 7 September, were overshadowed by the growing inability of a number of developing countries (including Poland, Romania and Mexico) to meet their loan repayment schedules. In these circumstances, the suggestion by the United States for a special emergency fund to deal with exceptional difficulties was greeted with interest.

As to the other agenda items, headway was made on two fronts in particular. A majority of members was in favour of a twofold increase or thereabouts in quotas under the eighth quota review, from SDR 61 000 million to between SDR 100 000 million and SDR 125 000 million. In addition, the International Development Association, which is running short of funds, will be given a new lease of life in the fiscal years 1983 and 1984 as most donor countries have agreed to make up some of the cutback in the United States' contribution.

The Community's position was set out by the President of the Council, Mr Ivar Nørgaard, the Danish Minister of Economic Affairs.¹

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.2. The Economic Policy Committee held three meetings:

- (i) on 7 September, in its 'medium-term' composition, to discuss national investment incentives;
- (ii) on 28 September, in its 'budgets' composition, to examine the restructuring of public spending;
- (iii) on 30 September, in plenary session, with Mr Byatt in the chair, to consider the Committee's draft report on the problem of investment.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

2.1.3. On 10 September the Commission, taking Parliament's views into consideration,² amended³ its proposal for a Directive amending for the fifth time the Directive of 27 July 1976⁴ relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (asbestos).⁵

Small business — Business Cooperation Centre — Distributive trades

Distributive trades

2.1.4. The fifth plenary meeting of the Committee on Commerce and Distribution was held on 17 September under the chairmanship of Mr Narjes, Member of the Commission, and Mr Braun, Director-General. Discussions covered the European Cooperation Grouping, price-marking of non-food products, indication of the country of origin of certain textile products imported from outside the Community and the distributive trades' participation in the Year of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (1983).

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Mutual recognition of diplomas and access to occupations

Veterinary surgeons

2.1.5. The Advisory Committee on Veterinary Training, meeting on 14 and 15 Sep-

¹ Point 3.5.1.

² OJ C 125, 17.5.1982.

³ OJ C 273, 16.10.1982.

⁴ OJ L 262, 27.9.1976.

⁵ OJ C 78, 28.3.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.8.

tember, set up a working party to examine a body of information concerning the basic training of veterinary surgeons. The working party will draft a report to enable the Committee to compare the training given in the several Member States and make such recommendations as may be needed to ensure that a consistently high standard of training is provided throughout the Community. The Committee also heard papers on the organization and regulation of veterinary training in France, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Ireland and Italy.

Industry

Steel

2.1.6. At its 20 and 21 September meeting the Council noted with regret that the conditions required for giving effect to the arrangement between the Community and the United States agreed on 6 August¹ had not yet been satisfied on the American side. For its own part, the Council confirmed that it wanted the agreement to come into effect by 15 October at the latest, and that it would proceed with internal Community preparations to that end. The Council noted that the Commission was continuing its talks on tubes.

2.1.7. On 22 September the Commission adopted production guidelines for highly alloyed steel products for the second half of 1982,² comparing the market situation with that in the corresponding period of 1981. In view of persistently discouraging market trends, the Commission is asking the producers of high-alloyed steels to see to it that output does not exceed the level reached in the second half of 1981. Supplies on the United Kingdom market will have to take account of the particularly depressed state of that market.

Forward programme for steel for the fourth quarter of 1982

2.1.8. The Commission approved the forward programme for steel for the fourth quarter of 1982,³ having submitted it to the

ECSC Consultative Committee on 24 September.⁴

The Commission notes that the present market situation and future prospects are far from bright and that the cautiously optimistic forecasts for the third quarter of 1982 have not been realized. In the light of the current general economic situation and of trends in the sectors upon which steel demand depends, Community production of crude steel in the fourth quarter of 1982 is estimated at only 25.6 million tonnes.

Mr Davignon himself stressed that with forecasts for steel production during the last quarter of 1982 scarcely topping the 25 million tonne mark, the steel crisis was reaching an 'all-time low'. He nevertheless rejected accusations of 'cheap pessimism', since the industry had to face the facts behind the figures: the crisis could not be wholly attributed to the recession. Over and above short-term economic trends, a structural change in the consumption of steel was taking place: for many years now, productivity had been increased on two counts. Steel was not only being produced differently, it was also being used differently.

After reviewing the situation, Mr Davignon drew the attention of European steel producers to the erosion of prices. Prices had to remain within fixed limits, otherwise the steel programme as a whole and the aim of restructuring in particular would be thrown into jeopardy. It was also already apparent that internal trends in steel prices in the Community would not keep pace with rising costs and that an even more resolute determination to increase productivity would be necessary. More than ever before, the future of the European steel industry depended on concentration on the best items of production and cooperation between producers.

Compared with the previous quarters, the level of supply against demand for steel for the fourth quarter is as follows:

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4.

² OJ C 253, 28.9.1982.

³ OJ C 256, 30.9.1982.

⁴ Point 2.4.26.

(million tonnes)

	III/1981	IV/1981	I/1982	II/1982 ¹	IV/1982
Real consumption	25.07	27.51	27.89	28.18	24.10
Stock change (%)	- 1.50	- 0.82	+ 2.09	—	- 1.00
Imports	1.77	2.39	3.15	3.05	2.50
Exports	8.30	7.31	5.18	5.90	5.00
Production	30.10	31.61	32.01	31.03	25.60

¹ Estimated.

The fourth-quarter rates of abatement for products subject to Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty and for those covered by voluntary delivery restrictions were determined in the light of the main factors affecting market trends for the various categories of product, i.e., real consumption of steel, stock levels, the penetration of imports and the prospects for exports. The rates for the first group of products were published separately on 25 September¹ and are as follows:

(%)

	Production	Part which may be delivered in the common market
Ia Hot wide strip	44	39
Ib Uncoated sheet	42	35
Ic Galvanized sheet	16	18
Id Other coated sheet	+ 30	+ 28
IV Wire rod	40	40
V Reinforcing bars	47	50
VI Merchant bars	40	45

The rates for the products in the second group are:

(%)

	Production	Part which may be delivered in the common market
II Reversing mill plate	41	38
III Heavy sections	44	49

A slackening in the number of job losses, which first became evident at the beginning

of the second half of 1981, now appears to be confirmed. The monthly average rate of reduction in the workforce over the first eight months of 1982 was 1 675, compared with 5 050 in the first and 3 150 in the second half of 1981.

Shipbuilding

2.1.9. The fourth report on the state of the shipbuilding industry (situation at 1 January 1982), which the Commission sent to the Council on 16 September pursuant to the Council Resolution of 19 September 1978,² points to the continuing state of crisis which has dogged the industry for six years. Furthermore, there is no prospect of improvement in the coming years.

This situation has come about as a result of the marked deterioration in shipping activity during 1982, the two hardest hit categories being oil tankers and bulk carriers. While the general economic depression persists both shipbuilding and the shipping market on which it depends will continue to be afflicted by the familiar stagnation characterized by an excess of supply over demand. In the short term there may even be a fall-off in new orders for ships despite the already low level of orders in 1981.

Community shipyards have maintained their 1981 share of the market. In volume terms, production has increased slightly to reach 2.7 million cgrt,³ which is slightly higher

¹ OJ L 275, 25.9.1982.

² OJ C 229, 27.9.1978.

³ Compensated gross registered tons: this unit takes account of the work involved per grt of a given vessel (grt is the unit of physical volume).

Table 1 — Rates of abatement for ECSC steel products (1981-82)

(%)

	IV/1981		I/1982		II/1982		III/1982		IV/1982	
	Production	Part which may be delivered in the EEC	Production	Part which may be delivered in the EEC	Production	Part which may be delivered in the EEC	Production	Part which may be delivered in the EEC	Production	Part which may be delivered in the EEC
<i>Products subject to Article 58</i>										
Ia Hot wide strip	18	20	20	20	22	22	37	33	44	39
Ib Uncoated sheet	30	25	23	23	27	14	38	33	42	35
Ic Galvanized sheet	10	17	5	5	+ 9	+ 13	13	15	16	18
Id Other coated sheet	+ 22	+ 18	+ 23	+ 26	+ 40	+ 45	+ 31	+ 35	+ 30	+ 28
IV Wire rod							40	40	40	40
V Reinforcing bars	24	27	26	29	38	41	47	50	47	50
VI Merchant bars	20	24	24	25	28	30	38	40	40	45
<i>'Voluntary' products</i>										
II Reversing mill plate	19	19	23	20	21	18	38	36	41	38
III Heavy sections	23	27	30	31	33	34	39	48	44	49
IV Wire rod	23	25	25	26	30	30				

than the level of new orders (2.5 million cgrt). The employment position has stabilized with a workforce of about 125 000. These figures show a 48% decline in output and a 40% reduction in the labour force since the beginning of the crisis.

The report also draws attention to Japan's contribution to this present state of affairs. Although Japan is now witnessing a fall in new orders and in the level of activity of its shipyards, it is at least partly responsible for the collapse of the market: it provided a fresh impetus for orders in 1980-81 by relaxing restrictions on its shipyards at a time when there was no sign of demand recovering. The report also refers to the growing importance on the international market of the South Korean shipbuilding industry and the resultant complications in the present tight market situation.

The report is therefore quite categorical in stating that the restructuring measures in the industry must be pursued with determination. Notwithstanding the additional cut-

backs in production capacity, there is an increasingly urgent need to take measures which concentrate on improving competitiveness. With this in mind, the Commission wishes to stress that, among the various measures which the industry itself should take to bring this about, there is a particular need to expand industrial cooperation at European level, particularly in the fields of standardization, research and development.

Industrial innovation and the information market

Industrial innovation

2.1.10. A meeting of industrial information transfer managers, one of whose main roles is to promote innovation in businesses, especially small businesses, was held in Luxembourg under Commission auspices on 20 September.

The idea was to lay the foundations for a European association of these managers, which would provide the opportunity for a permanent exchange of experience on the practice of their profession and for improving the dissemination of know-how, especially technological know-how, across the Community.

Customs union

Common Customs Tariff

Nomenclature

2.1.11. On 13 September the Commission adopted two Regulations for the purpose of ensuring uniform application of the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature; they concerned the classification of jeans in subheading 61.01 B V e) and of cylinder mechanisms securing 'cargo' doors in heading No 84.07 or subheading 84.08 C.¹

Economic tariff matters

Tariff quotas

2.1.12. The Council adopted Regulations in September opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for the following products:

- (i) certain wines having a registered designation of origin, falling with CCT subheading ex 22.05 C, originating in Tunisia (1982/83);²
- (ii) aubergines falling within CCT subheading ex 07.01 T, originating in Cyprus (1982).²

2.1.13. On 29 September the Commission adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for tomatoes falling within CCT subheading ex 07.01 M I, originating in the ACP States (1982/83).³

Reductions and suspensions

2.1.14. On 21 September the Council adopted two Regulations on the reduction of

customs duties on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey.⁴ One involves an amendment made necessary by the new nomenclature of Chapter 3 of the CCT and the other an amendment to certain customs duties applicable to Turkey following suspensions of CCT duties.

Community surveillance of imports

2.1.15. On 29 September the Commission established ceilings and Community surveillance for imports of carrots and onions (CCT heading No ex 07.01) originating in the ACP States (1983).³

General legislation

Repayment or remission of duties

2.1.16. Following the amendment by the Council of the provisions regarding the repayment or remission of import or export duties,⁵ on 30 September the Commission adopted a Regulation designed to ensure that persons using the new facilities for applying for repayment or remission are not granted longer time limits than those who observe the rules of procedure.⁶

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Mergers

2.1.17. On 22 September the Commission authorized the acquisition by Finsider SpA of a controlling interest in the steel business of Teksid Acciai SpA, a steel holding company in the Fiat group.

¹ OJ L 267, 16.9.1982.

² OJ L 275, 25.9.1982.

³ OJ L 278, 30.9.1982.

⁴ OJ L 274, 24.9.1982.

⁵ OJ L 186, 30.6.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.40.

⁶ OJ L 279, 1.10.1982.

Because of the crisis affecting both the Community and the national steel industries, Teksid Acciai has decided to abandon production of ordinary and special steels. It has therefore closed down some plants permanently and set up other companies to take over the remaining assets and liabilities, which it will transfer, totally or partially, to the Finsider group.

The content of the merger agreement is as follows:

(a) Nuova Italsider SpA (Finsider group) will acquire, in two stages, 80% of the shares of Società Laminazione a Freddo — LAF SpA (Teksid-Fiat group), which is engaged in the production of cold-rolled sheet and hot-rolled strip and sheet. The remaining 20% of LAF's shares will continue to be held by Teksid.

(b) Terni SpA, or another Finsider group company, will acquire all the shares of Industria Acciai Inox SpA (Teksid-Fiat group), which is engaged in the production and cold-rolling of stainless steel sheet.

(c) Nuova Sias SpA (Finsider group) will acquire 51% of the shares of Industria Acciai Speciali (Teksid-Fiat group), which is engaged in the production and hot-rolling of special steel long products. The remaining 49% of the capital of Acciai Speciali will continue to be held by Teksid.

These mergers will not significantly alter either Finsider's overall position or the existing balance between the various groups on the common market. In one sector (special stainless steels), Teksid's contribution will help to restore the balance on this oligopolistic market by making Finsider one of the largest groups.

The acquisition by Finsider of a controlling interest in the Teksid steel companies accordingly satisfies the tests for authorization laid down in Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

*

2.1.18. The Economic and Social Committee adopted an opinion approving the amended proposal for a Council Regulation on merger control.¹

State aids

Regional aids

Belgium

2.1.19. On 2 September the Commission decided to raise no objection to the extension until 31 December 1982 of the supplementary regional aid provided for in Section 2(b) of the Belgian Economic Expansion Act of 30 December 1970, which allows for an extra interest-rate subsidy of two points to be granted in addition to the basic subsidy when the economic position justifies it.

In December 1981 the Commission initiated the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the grant of such aid to certain regions, reaffirming the fundamental principle that the objective of regional aids is to reduce structural regional imbalances and not to resolve cyclical difficulties.² In the mean time the Belgian Government has announced that it will shortly bring in changes to the Economic Expansion Act removing the provision making allowance for cyclical problems; the Commission has accordingly decided to terminate the procedure and to accept as a transitional measure one last extension of the aid in question until 31 December 1982 for all development areas, provided that the geographical definition of these areas and the ceilings of aid intensity authorized therein are in line with the Commission's Decision of 22 July 1982.³

United Kingdom

2.1.20. On 7 September the Commission authorized the United Kingdom Government to make alterations to its substantial reorganization of the main regional aid scheme operated in the United Kingdom, set up under the Industry Act 1972, which it had notified in 1979 and which had been accepted by the Commission.⁴

¹ OJ C 252, 27.9.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.4.44.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.40.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.38.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.30.

These alterations involve upgrading to Special Development Area status a few major employment centres in the North (Teesside), in the North-West (Rochdale and Rossendale) and in Wales (Llanelli and Pontypool), and retaining as Intermediate Areas certain areas in the North-West (Leigh, Bolton and Northwich), in Scotland (Forres and Nairn) and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands (Kirkwall and Lerwick), which were to lose the status of Assisted Area on 1 August 1982. These alterations will also allow, for the first time, the Development Board for Rural Wales to grant aid selectively and at a level lower than applied previously for certain industrial projects in the part of the region under its responsibility which lost the status of Assisted Area on 1 August.

With regard to Kirkwall and Lerwick, as the maintenance of the current status of these areas depends on certain future socio-economic developments, the Commission has reserved the right to review its position after 1 January 1984 after re-examining their economic situation.

Industry aids

Paper

The Netherlands

2.1.21. On 29 September the Commission decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure initiated in May 1982¹ in respect of a plan by the Dutch Government to grant aid to a manufacturer of printing and writing paper.

The Dutch Government, in its reply to the Commission in the course of the procedure, explained that the aid, in the form of a loan of HFL 4 million at 0.25% above market rates, was part of a plan for restructuring the whole printing and writing paper industry in The Netherlands.

Once restructuring was complete, productive capacity would be reduced by 56% of capacity in 1981. A cutback of this magnitude would allow other European producers to develop their markets, leading overall to a strengthening of the competitiveness

of this Community industry. These factors were crucial to the Commission's decision to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure.

Soft drinks

Belgium

2.1.22. On 22 July the Commission adopted three adverse decisions under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty prohibiting the Belgian Government from granting aid under the Act of 17 July 1959 for investment projects by three soft drinks manufacturers. The investments planned by two of these firms (in the province of Liège) concern the expansion of productive capacity and of storage and dispatching facilities for their products; the investment by the third firm (in Brabant) concerns the setting up of new manufacturing, bottling and distribution facilities for its products.

The Commission considers that the three firms concerned, which are healthy and expanding, are operating in a profitable industry with a definite potential market and that it is therefore in their own interests to make the investments in question.

In addition, the Commission found that these aids would serve to relieve the firms of costs which they would otherwise have to bear and that accordingly the aids were likely to distort competition and affect trade within the meaning of Article 92(1).

Finally, the Commission decided that there were no grounds which would allow the aids in question to qualify for exemption under Article 92(2) and (3).

Mechanical engineering/Shipbuilding

The Netherlands

2.1.23. The Commission initiated the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of the Dutch Government's plans to grant aid to a ship-repair firm and to a mechanical engineering firm. Both firms had already, with the Commission's agreement, received substantial assistance from the Dutch Government to help

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.22.

them to restructure. These restructuring operations have apparently not achieved the results expected and, since the Dutch authorities in notifying these new cases had not in the Commission's view provided convincing evidence regarding the restructuring of these firms and their chances of regaining viability and competitiveness, the Commission was obliged to initiate the procedure in respect of aids which seem merely intended to wipe out debts. It should be noted that in one of these cases the aid has already been paid, in breach of Article 92(3), which stipulates that plans to grant aid must be notified before they are put into effect.

Ceramic sanitary ware

Belgium

2.1.24. On 14 September the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of a decision by a Belgian regional investment corporation to acquire a capital interest in a firm manufacturing ceramic sanitary ware.

This firm, which had run into serious financial difficulties, has received an injection of capital from public funds.

The Commission, by initiating this procedure, is seeking to obtain fuller information on the economic conditions of the Belgian Government's assistance, in order to establish whether it may be considered compatible with the common market.

The aid is such as is likely to lead to distortions of competition within the Community in view of the difficult situation on the relevant market.

Textile and clothing industry

Belgium

2.1.25. On 26 February the Commission initiated the procedure set out in the first subparagraph of Article 93(2) in respect of a proposal to grant aid to a firm in Mouscron engaged in combed wool spinning.¹

In the course of the procedure the Belgian Government submitted its comments, on the basis of which a new plan was drawn up:

production costs and capacity were to be further reduced. Nevertheless, the conditions for viability and the nature of the aid requirements as seen against the aid scheme for the industry currently in force in Belgium are unacceptable.

In the course of the procedure four other Member States, seven federations of firms and fourteen individual firms submitted comments supporting the Commission's position.

On 14 September the Commission decided that the proposed aid did not qualify for any of the exemptions provided for in Article 92(3) because the firm concerned is not viable, most of the aid would be used to plug financial losses of previous years, the amount and form of the aid are not in conformity with the industry aid scheme in force, and the combed wool spinning industry is suffering from serious problems of excess capacity.

Employment, education and social policy

Employment

Reorganization of working time

2.1.26. On 16 September Parliament delivered opinions on two Commission proposals, one on voluntary part-time work and one on retirement age.²

In its opinion on the proposal for a Directive on voluntary part-time work,³ Parliament welcomed the proposal and approved the type of legal instrument selected and the basic guidelines; however, at the same time it proposed a number of amendments, mainly with respect to the field of application, implementation by the Member States and the time limit for drawing up the first report on the application of the Directive.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.25.

² OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

³ OJ C 62, 12.3.1982; Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.1.4 and 1.1.5.

2.1.27. In its opinion on the draft recommendation on the principles of a Community policy with regard to retirement age¹—a measure which had been favourably received by the Council at its 27 May meeting²—Parliament sought to introduce a number of amendments. For instance, it deleted the paragraph providing that financial incentives to promote the early departure of elderly workers should only apply for a limited period. And it considered that retirement pensions should only be combined with earnings up to a certain ceiling on incomes to be set by the Member States.

Financial instruments

European Social Fund

2.1.28. On 24 September the Commission approved the fourth batch of applications for assistance from the European Social Fund for 1982. These applications had been examined previously by the Fund Committee and involved the following sums:

(i) 438.666 million ECU in respect of operations for workers leaving agriculture, textile workers, migrant workers, women and for young workers encountering employment difficulties, as follows:

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Operation	Amount
Agriculture	7.135
Textiles	22.361
Young people: training aids	250.263
employment aids	108.056
Migrant workers	36.053
Women	14.798
Total	438.666

(ii) 209.434 million ECU in respect of re-training operations for unemployed or underemployed workers in less developed regions of the Community, training operations to meet the needs created by technical and industrial progress and rehabilitation operations for the handicapped, as follows:

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Operation	Amount
Regions	91.318
Groups of firms	7.938
Technical progress	34.196
Handicapped people	75.982
Total	209.434

(iii) 1.162 million ECU for pilot schemes.

Redeployment aid for workers in the ECSC industries

Social aspects — steel

2.1.29. On 21 September the Council adopted a Decision whereby an additional 100 million ECU (estimated) is transferred from the general budget of the Community to the operating budget of the ECSC in respect of 1982 and 1983.³ This sum will be used to finance special temporary allowances for workers in the steel industry in the Community whose jobs are threatened or have been eliminated following a restructuring plan adopted under the general objectives for steel. The Council had agreed in principle to this measure in June 1981.⁴ The programme has already received a direct contribution of 50 million ECU from the Member States,⁵ and a further 62 million ECU was transferred from the general budget to the ECSC budget.⁶

Education and vocational training

Education Committee

2.1.30. At a meeting on 17 September the Education Committee held a preliminary discussion on a resolution adopted by Parlia-

¹ OJ C 16, 21.1.1982; Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.1.6 and 1.1.7.

² Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.31.

³ OJ L 277, 29.9.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 1.4.3.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.3.46; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.3.39.

⁶ OJ L 74, 18.3.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.3.2.

ment on 11 March concerning a Community programme in the field of education.

The Committee noted the Commission's progress report on joint programmes of study in higher education and expressed its approval. Since these programmes were set up in 1976-77 under the action programme in the field of education, 473 grants have been awarded in respect of 263 programmes affecting some 450 higher education institutions in the Community. The Committee requested the Commission to do what it could to expand the joint programmes of study and disseminate their results as widely as possible, with particular respect to the academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study.

The Committee also endorsed the measures proposed by the Commission to expand joint programmes of study and short study visits in the next three years.

Transition from school to working life

2.1.31. Following on from the resolution adopted by the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting in the Council on 12 July,¹ a group of national coordinators was set up on 23 September. Working with Commission staff, the group began preparing a new programme of 25 to 30 pilot schemes for young people in the Member States.

Higher education

Academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study

2.1.32. The working party set up by the Education Committee to report on the position with regard to the academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study in the several Member States and on the social and material situation, registration procedures and reception facilities provided for nationals from other Member States in host countries² held its first meeting on 16 September. It examined the information provided by delegations on current agreements in the Member States between the authorities re-

sponsible for final decisions as regards recognition, the flow of students between Member States and measures designed to encourage students to study in another Member State.

Short study visits

2.1.33. The selection panel for short study visits met on 23 and 24 September. Out of 800 applications, 120 projects were selected for financial support by the Community in the 1982/83 academic year. The purpose of these visits is to enable higher education staff to expand their knowledge and experience of higher education in the other Member States while developing cooperation between higher education institutions in the Community.

Social security— Living and working conditions

Equal treatment for men and women

2.1.34. A seminar on the new Community action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women organized by the Commission in conjunction with women's organizations was held in Athens on 20 and 21 September; participants included representatives of the Greek Government and Parliament. This was the first occasion on which all the organizations concerned had been brought together. On 22 and 23 September the same participants attended a public hearing in Athens organized by the European Parliament's committee of inquiry into the situation of women in Europe.

Health and safety

Public health

2.1.35. From 14 to 17 September a workshop on policy issues in the health and social welfare of the elderly was held in Luxembourg.

¹ OJ C 193, 28.7.1982; Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.35.

² Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.36.

The two main recommendations concerned the need to share information from research and studies in order to make better use of current work, and collaboration between national authorities in developing health policies to meet the needs of the increasing proportion of elderly in the population.

Health and safety at work

2.1.36. On 13 September the Commission adopted its second report to the Council on the action programme of the European Communities on safety and health at work (financial years 1980-81).¹

The report reviews progress made in giving effect to the various measures set out in the programme and dwells particularly on the application of the Council Directive of 27 November 1980 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work.² It discusses two Directives adopted by the Council in 1982, one on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to metallic lead and its ionic compounds at work³ and the other on the major accident hazards of certain industrial activities⁴ (from the viewpoint of their impact on protection and safety at work). The report also lists various studies on this subject currently under way.

Health and safety (ECSC)

2.1.37. In September the Commission decided to grant aid to a number of research projects:

(i) 1 289 928 ECU was allocated to 12 research projects under the Ergonomics IV programme;

(ii) 2 372 640 ECU was allocated to 10 research projects under the programme concerned with the effects on the health of workers of physical and other occupational factors at the workplace;

(iii) 1 625 700 ECU was allocated to 9 research projects under the programme on technical measures to combat nuisances at the workplace and in the vicinity of steel plants; these projects concern measures deal-

ing with ore briquetting, blast furnace waste gases, steelworks, measurement of pollutant emissions, water purification and treatment of liquid wastes;

(iv) 1 416 980 ECU was allocated to 7 research projects under the second programme of research on safety in mines; particular importance is attached to a Community research project on the human factor as a contributory cause of accidents; other projects concern explosions, fires, fires in mines and electricity.

Safety and health (Euratom)

2.1.38. The Commission has published the 20th annual report on the results of environmental radioactivity measurements in the Member States of the European Community for air — deposition — water — milk (1980).⁵

The report is based on the results of environmental radioactivity measurements in the Member States and concerns the presence of radiation in the air, deposition, surface water and milk in 1980. It constitutes one of the means available to the Commission for implementing Articles 35 and 36 of the Euratom Treaty (concerning the continuous monitoring of the level of radioactivity in the environment in the Member States) and ensuring observance of the Directive establishing basic standards.

Regional policy

Financial Instruments

European Regional Development fund

2.1.39. On 9 September the Commission proposed to the Council an amendment⁶ to

¹ OJ C 165, 11.7.1978; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.53.

² OJ L 327, 3.12.1980.

³ OJ L 247, 23.8.1982.

⁴ OJ L 230, 5.8.1982.

⁵ Radiological protection 22 (EUR 7639), available from DG V, Commission of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

⁶ OJ C 261, 6.10.1982.

its original proposal¹ for a revision of the European Regional Development Fund Regulation, in order to take account of the suggestions made by Parliament.²

Seventh Annual Report

2.1.40. On 30 September the Commission sent to the Council the Seventh Annual Report on the activities of the European Regional Development Fund in 1981. This starts by describing developments in the Community's regional policy during the year and moves on to analyse expenditure by the Regional Fund, an essential tool in applying that policy. Assistance from the Fund in 1981 totalled 1 709 million ECU³ — 52% up on 1980.

This was a year of significant innovations in the Regional Fund: the Commission proposed a revision of the Fund Regulation,⁴ and approved the first programmes to implement the measures under the non-quota section adopted by the Council in 1980;⁵ and the Fund was joined by a new beneficiary in the shape of Greece.

The year under review also saw the beginning of the second generation of multiannual regional development programmes (1981-85), which Member States submit to the Commission and which provide the framework for assistance from the Fund. During the year six Member States transmitted their programmes, describing their countries' regional problems and the national measures they planned for solving them.

Quota section

2.1.41. Under the quota section, which accounts for 95% of the Fund's resources, the Commission granted 1 666 million ECU for 2 759 investment projects and 2 million ECU for four studies closely linked to investment projects. Of these funds, 12% were allocated for investment in industry and the services sector, which should create or maintain around 60 000 jobs. The remaining 88% went to infrastructure investment. Most of the projects funded in this category concerned transport or water supply infrastructure.

Non-quota section

2.1.42. Under the Fund's non-quota section, the Commission approved six special programmes to implement the five non-quota measures adopted by the Council in 1980. (Two further programmes were approved in the first half of 1982; yet another programme remains to be submitted to the Commission.)

The maximum contribution from the non-quota section of the Fund for the six programmes adopted in 1981 is 166 million ECU spread over five years (1981-85), and broken down as follows:

- (i) enlargement measures: 65 million ECU for the Mezzogiorno and 55 million ECU for the regions in south-west France, for the development of non-agricultural economic activities to offset the deleterious effects of the Community's enlargement on the competitive position of those regions;
- (ii) frontier regions: 16 million ECU for the border regions of Ireland and 8 million ECU for those of Northern Ireland, to promote tourism, craft trades and small business and to develop communications;
- (iii) energy: 16 million ECU for mountain areas in the Mezzogiorno, to improve energy supplies by more efficient use of new techniques in hydroelectric power and alternative sources of energy;
- (iv) steel: 6 million ECU for certain areas in Belgium adversely affected by the restructuring of the steel industry, to develop other economic activities.

The Fund's contribution to these six programmes was 40 590 000 ECU in 1981.

¹ OJ C 336, 23.12.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9; Supplement 4/81 — Bull. EC.

² OJ C 125, 17.5.1982; Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.37.

³ For the quota section, funds are granted in national currencies. The sums expressed here in ECU do not reflect fluctuations in exchange rates during the year, since they were converted at the rates obtaining in January 1981.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9; Supplement 4/81 — Bull. EC.

⁵ Fifteenth General Report, point 324.

Utilization of appropriations

2.1.43. The commitment appropriations and payment appropriations available for the quota section in 1981 were almost entirely utilized (99% and 98% respectively). The appropriations for the non-quota section, however, were used only in part (40% of commitment appropriations and 24% of payment appropriations), the remainder being carried forward to 1982. This was due to the special programmes being submitted late or incomplete in 1981.

ERDF aid: third allocation for 1982

2.1.44. On 20 September the Commission approved the third allocation of grants for 1982 from the European Regional Development Fund, totalling 205.8 million ECU for 333 investment projects costing a total of 2 931.3 million ECU.

The recipient Member States are Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Under the Regulation of 18 March 1975 establishing the ERDF,¹ as amended by the

Regulations of 6 February 1979² and 16 December 1980,³ the Fund Committee had endorsed these projects on 15 July.⁴ The Regional Policy Committee had been consulted beforehand, on 2 and 3 July, on infrastructure projects costing more than 10 million ECU.

The aid granted under this allocation was distributed among the Member States as shown in Table 2.

The total of 205.8 million ECU breaks down as follows:

(i) 163.51 million ECU to help finance 238 infrastructure projects, comprising 110.66 million ECU to finance 23 projects costing more than 10 million ECU each, 52.37 million ECU to finance 209 projects costing less than 10 million ECU each, and 480 000 ECU to finance 6 projects costing less than 10 million ECU each in regions covered by

¹ OJ L 73, 21.3.1975.

² OJ L 35, 9.2.1979.

³ OJ L 349, 23.12.1980.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.78.

Table 2 — *Grants from the ERDF (third 1982 allocation)*

(Conversion at January 1982 rates)

	Number of grant decisions	Number of investment projects	Investment assisted (million ECU)	Assistance granted (million ECU)
Belgium	4	11	24.88	4.21
Denmark	5	45	28.18	6.91
Germany (FR)	17	51	197.14	10.04
Greece	8	21	43.05	7.87
Ireland	16	24	1 951.68	72.18
Italy	8	60	77.83	24.46
The Netherlands	3	9	61.83	10.78
United Kingdom	27	112	546.75	69.36
Total	88	333	2 931.34	205.81

the Directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas.

The total cost of infrastructure investment projects receiving assistance from the Fund amounts to 2 497.86 million ECU.

(ii) 42.30 million ECU to help finance 95 projects in industrial (including small business) or service activities, comprising 19.36 million ECU to finance 7 projects costing more than 10 million ECU each, and 22.94 million ECU to finance 88 projects costing less than 10 million ECU each.

The total cost of industrial and services investment projects receiving assistance from the Fund amounts to 433.48 million ECU.

*

2.1.45. Including this third allocation, the Fund has so far granted a total of 585.17 million ECU this year to help finance 1 194 investment projects. This brings the number of projects financed since the Fund was set up to 15 718 and the total aid granted to about 5 879 million ECU.

Aid for disaster victims

2.1.46. On 29 September the Commission decided to grant 100 000 ECU in emergency aid for the inhabitants of a number of villages in the Belgian province of Luxembourg which were devastated by a tornado on 20 September.

Environment and consumers

Environment

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Freshwater and marine pollution

Protection of the Mediterranean

2.1.47. On 28 September the Commission recommended¹ that the Council conclude the protocol concerning Mediterranean specially

protected areas. This protocol complements the three others already concluded under the 1976 Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution.

Chemicals

Toxic Substances Control Act

2.1.48. In preparation for the Commission's next round of negotiations with the United States on the control of toxic substances,² the Member States' representatives met once again in Brussels on 23 September, this time to examine an American draft concerning exemptions from the obligation to give notification of certain categories of chemicals.

The meeting enabled the Commission to prepare a memorandum drawing the attention of the American authorities to the divergences between the US draft and the Council Directive of 18 September 1979 on dangerous substances³ (amending for the sixth time the 1967 Directive⁴) and to the problems which this could cause for importers and, consequently, producers within the Community.

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

Flora and fauna

Berne Convention

2.1.49. The Standing Committee set up, under the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats,⁵ to monitor application of the Convention, to adapt it to changing environmental requirements and to alert the Contracting States should they fail to fulfil their obligations held its first meeting from 13 to

¹ OJ C 278, 21.10.1982.

² Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.56.

³ OJ L 259, 15.10.1979.

⁴ OJ 196, 16.8.1967.

⁵ OJ L 38, 10.2.1982; Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.67; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.91.

15 September at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

The most noteworthy problems on the agenda were the clandestine introduction into Europe of American rabbits as hunting prey, the precarious predicament of migratory birds when sudden cold spells set in, the encroachment of hunting on certain protected areas and, finally, tourist development in regions of special environmental interest.

Natural resources

The use of sewage sludge in agriculture

2.1.50. On 13 September the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Directive on the use of sewage sludge in agriculture.¹

The proposal fits into the two Community action programmes on the environment;² it lays down the minimum conditions under which sludge may be considered fit to spread on agricultural land with proper guarantees for the farmer.

Energy and the environment

2.1.51. In collaboration with the Yorkshire and Humberside County Councils Association, the Commission helped to run an international conference on the reassessment of coal in the light of energy and environmental policies in Leeds from 22 to 24 September. Senior managers from the Community's largest coalfields and members of the European Parliament spoke at the debates, which left no doubt that it is imperative to take account of the environment when shaping and implementing coal policy. More specifically, they acknowledged that security of supply could no longer be bought at the expense of the quality of life in the coal-producing regions, as in the past, but that now it was time for national and Community solidarity to enter into play. As one step in that direction, the conference took stock of the technologies, procedures and instruments which have already been developed, or will have to be devised, in order to implement a Community coal policy consistent with the needs of the environment, such as that defined in the communication which the Commission sent the Council on 10 February.³

International cooperation

2.1.52. A meeting was held in Brussels on 22 September to continue the cooperation on environmental matters between the Commission and Norway which started with an exchange of letters in February 1981.⁴

The talks focused on air pollution (and in particular on the efforts provisionally to implement the Geneva Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution) and on the follow-up to the ministerial conference on the acidification of the environment which was held in Stockholm last June.⁵ There was also an exchange of views on the problem of marine pollution by oil and on bilateral activities concerning development and the environment.

*

2.1.53. During its 13 to 17 September part-session Parliament adopted three resolutions⁶ concerning the following aspects of the environment and consumer affairs:

- (i) war games and toys;
- (ii) safeguarding Europe's architectural and archaeological heritage;
- (iii) seal pups.

Agriculture

Council meeting

2.1.54. As agreed at its 18 May meeting,⁷ the Council continued its examination of the problems arising over the adjustment of the *acquis communautaire* for Mediterranean products — in particular fruit and vegetables and olive oil.⁸

¹ OJ C 264, 8.10.1982.

² OJ C 112, 20.12.1973; OJ C 139, 13.6.1977.

³ OJ C 105, 26.4.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.94.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.1.33.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.98.

⁶ OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

⁷ Bull. EC 5-1982, points 2.1.74, 2.1.95 and 2.1.97.

⁸ Bull. EC 10-1981, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9.

It also discussed the proposal for a Regulation on imports of New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom in 1983. This matter will be on the agenda of the Council's October meeting, at which it will also consider the exchange rates to be applied in agriculture.

Economic aspects of the common agricultural policy

Cereal substitutes

2.1.55. Under the cooperation agreement between the Community and Thailand on manioc production, marketing and trade,¹ signed on 2 September, the Commission agreed with the Thai authorities, in accordance with the statement made by the Council on 19 July, that for 1982 Thai manioc exports could exceed the quantity provided for in the agreement by 500 000 tonnes.

2.1.56. On 30 September the Council adopted a Regulation on the import arrangements applicable in 1982 to manioc imported from certain non-member countries.² The tariff quota, to which a maximum duty of 6% applies, is 500 000 tonnes for Indonesia and 90 000 tonnes for other GATT members. Under the most-favoured-nation clause an autonomous tariff quota of 370 000 tonnes is set for non-members of GATT other than Thailand. This is particularly advantageous for China.

Effect of the common agricultural policy on the developing countries

2.1.57. As requested in a resolution passed on 18 September 1980,³ the Commission has now sent Parliament a study on the effects of the CAP and the Community's agricultural trade policy on the developing countries.⁴ This shows that in 1979 the Community was still the developing countries' major export market (taking 30% of their exports) and obtained from them 43% of its agricultural imports.

Market organizations

Prices and specific measures

Cereals

2.1.58. On 8 September the Commission amended⁵ the Regulation on the grant of adjusted refunds in the case of cereals exported in the form of certain spirituous beverages.⁶ The amended Regulation gives details regarding the moisture content to be used in establishing the weight of malt intended for the manufacture of spirituous beverages.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

2.1.59. On 14 September the Commission added the typical Greek varieties liable to produce surpluses to the list of apples and pears which may be the subject of preventive withdrawals.⁷

2.1.60. The same day the Commission adopted a Regulation enabling Member States to authorize preventive withdrawals of apples.⁸ This measure involves 368 000 tonnes for all the Member States combined. It was adopted on the basis of a fairly high production estimate and because producer prices of apples are tending to fall on several representative markets in the Community. The Commission has also increased, for part of the 1982/83 marketing year, the minimum size of apples of large-fruit varieties that may be marketed for delivery fresh to the consumer.⁹ By restricting the quantities which may be marketed this Regulation is aimed at preventing the marketing and storage of small-sized produce from 1 January 1983.

¹ OJ L 219, 28.7.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.91.

² OJ L 279, 1.10.1982.

³ OJ C 265, 13.10.1980.

⁴ Point 2.2.13.

⁵ OJ L 261, 9.9.1982.

⁶ OJ L 281, 1.11.1975; OJ L 164, 14.6.1982.

⁷ OJ L 189, 27.7.1979.

⁸ OJ L 265, 15.9.1982.

⁹ OJ L 277, 29.9.1982.

Wine

2.1.61. The Commission has adopted several management measures for 1982/83 which are applicable from 1 September, the start of the wine-growing year. It has laid down provisions relating to different kinds of distillation: distillation of wine obtained from table grapes,¹ distillation of the by-products of wine-making¹ and preventive distillation.²

On 15 September it authorized the conclusion of short-term private storage contracts for grape must, concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must,² and on 17 September it fixed the aid for the use in wine-making of concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must in respect of the 1982/83 wine-growing year.³

Olive oil

2.1.62. On 21 September the Council fixed the representative market price, the threshold price and the amount of consumption aid for olive oil for the 1982/83 marketing year. As a result, the ratio between the price of olive oil and the price of competing vegetable oils will be about 2.35 : 2.4.

2.1.63. On the basis of data supplied by the Member States, the Commission fixed on 16 September the standard yields of olives and olive oil necessary for determining the quantities to which the production aid for olive-growers who are not members of a producers' organization applies.⁴

2.1.64. On 24 September the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Regulation laying down special measures in respect of olive oil producer organizations for the 1982/83 marketing year⁵ and a proposal for a Regulation laying down, for 1982/83, general rules relating to production aid for olive oil. These proposals provide for derogations from the basic Regulation⁶ so that production aid may be granted also for 1982/83 by reference to the quantity of olive oil actually produced.

Structures

Amendments to Directives

2.1.65. On 10 September the Commission decided⁷ to include the Scilly Isles in the Community list of less-favoured areas within the meaning of the Directive of 28 April 1975 on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas.⁸

Agricultural legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.66. On 8 September the Commission presented the Council with a proposal for a Directive introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease.⁹ This proposal aims at ensuring the effectiveness and harmonization of measures for the control of the disease in the Community. It constitutes the basis of Community action to establish and maintain a satisfactory, uniform health situation.

2.1.67. The Commission also sent to the Council on 13 September a proposal¹⁰ for amending the 1964 and 1972 Directives as regards certain measures relating to foot-and-mouth disease, Aujeszky's disease and swine vesicular disease.¹¹ The purpose of this proposal is to lay down rules to limit the risk connected with Aujeszky's disease, to retain the rules laid down in respect of swine vesicular disease and gradually to replace the individual provisions of some Member States by Community rules.

2.1.68. Lastly, to protect the Community against exotic foot-and-mouth virus, on 24 September the Commission laid before the Council a proposal for a decision on a finan-

¹ OJ L 262, 10.9.1982.

² OJ L 267, 16.9.1982.

³ OJ L 269, 18.9.1982.

⁴ OJ L 273, 23.9.1982.

⁵ OJ C 263, 7.10.1982.

⁶ OJ 172, 30.9.1966; OJ L 162, 12.6.1982.

⁷ OJ L 277, 29.9.1982.

⁸ OJ L 128, 19.5.1975.

⁹ OJ C 248, 22.9.1982.

¹⁰ OJ C 249, 23.9.1982.

¹¹ OJ 121, 29.7.1964; OJ L 302, 31.12.1972.

cial contribution from the Community to the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease in south-east Europe.¹ Under this proposal the Community would make a financial contribution to the FAO enabling it to extend until 1984 the measures it is taking in south-east Europe.

2.1.69. Parliament gave its opinion on 16 September² on a set of proposals from the Commission to the Council concerning intra-Community trade in fresh meat,³ trade with non-member countries,⁴ health inspection,⁵ notification of animal diseases⁶ and antibiotic residues.⁷

Competition

2.1.70. Applying Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty, the Commission decided to make no comment on the introduction of the following draft measures notified by:

Federal Republic of Germany

Baden-Württemberg: non-recurrent grant for the construction and fitting-out of a slaughterhouse and centre for preparing quality meat. This measure is in line with the appropriate measures in the stock-farming sector.

Hessen: aids to repair the damage caused by snowfalls in private woodlands in winter 1981/82.

Schleswig-Holstein: aids to repair the damage caused to agricultural land by wild geese in the Halligen Islands. The aid is designed to ensure that farming continues despite the reduced scope for stock-rearing, and to keep land in good condition from the point of view of coastal protection. This scheme ranks as a measure intended to offset the damage caused by natural disasters or other extraordinary events.

Belgium

Extension of the measures to encourage energy saving in agriculture and horticulture. These measures involve technical improvements, insulation and the modernization, conversion and/or replacement of heating facilities so as to use cheaper sources of

energy. They are in accordance with the Community guidelines on the subject.

France

Improvement of the quality of goats' milk cheese. This involves a promotional and publicity campaign for goats' milk cheese and measures to improve carryover stocks by using new techniques.

Improvement of cheeses from east-central France. This operation is intended to make quality control of Gruyère cheese universal by promoting research, training and advisory programmes. In reaching its decision the Commission took account of the additional information supplied by the French authorities.

Greece

Programme to provide support for stock-farmers affected by natural disasters. There has been a change in the aid for farmers whose livestock has been badly affected by epizootic diseases or other exceptional natural phenomena.

Programme for improving the health status of productive livestock. This programme involves aids for the slaughter and replacement of animals affected by epizootic diseases and for the construction and/or improvement of slaughterhouses and their equipment for health and veterinary purposes. The aids in the veterinary and public health field are compulsory under national legislation. The Commission, however, is requesting the Greek authorities to discontinue the aid not later than the end of 1984, when the programme expires.

¹ OJ C 264, 8.10.1982.

² OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

³ OJ C 255, 7.10.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.81.

⁴ OJ C 250, 30.9.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.82.

⁵ OJ C 262, 14.10.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.83.

⁶ OJ C 248, 29.9.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.85.

⁷ OJ C 251, 1.10.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.86.

Italy

Sicily: grant of management credit for almond-growing cooperatives. The Commission may reconsider these measures later under Article 93(1) of the Treaty.

United Kingdom

Aids for the food-processing industry, under the Inner Urban Areas Act, 1978.

Isle of Man: increase in the premium for rearing hill sheep and cattle. The Commission, however, is requesting that the Isle of Man authorities make the grant of the premium for cattle subject to the rules on the non-marketing of milk.¹

2.1.71. Under the same procedure, the Commission took a final decision in accordance with Article 93(2) disallowing the following measures planned by:

France

Grant of flat-rate premiums in the beef and veal sector in connection with rearing contracts, decided on at the 1981 Agricultural Conference.

Italy

Sicily: draft measures for rationalizing the industrial treatment and marketing of citrus fruit and horticultural produce.

2.1.72. The Commission also decided to close the Article 93(2) procedure which had been initiated in respect of measures planned by:

France

A set of measures applying to various sectors of agriculture and forming part of the package decided on at the 1981 Agricultural Conference. The Article 93(2) procedure, however, remains open in respect of a number of other measures.

Payment of premiums to improve the quality of table wine. The French authorities have amended the original draft to bring it in line with Community provisions.

2.1.73. The Commission also decided to initiate the procedure laid down in Article

169 of the Treaty in respect of a French measure similar to a solidarity aid for less-favoured farmers. This also forms part of the package of measures approved at the 1981 Agricultural Conference.

Glasshouse horticulture

2.1.74. Because conversion to other sources of heating had been delayed by high interest rates on loans, the Commission decided to extend until 31 March 1983 the guidelines authorizing Member States to grant aids for the purchase of fuel used for heating glass-houses.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guidance Section

2.1.75. On 28 September the Commission adopted a Decision² relating to applications for reimbursement under the Council Decision of 11 November 1980 introducing Community financial measures for the eradication of classical swine fever³ and a decision on applications for reimbursement and advances for schemes under the integrated development programme for the French department of Lozère.² The purpose of these decisions is to specify the content and form of applications for reimbursement and advances so as to expedite their processing.

2.1.76. Under the Council regulation on a common measure to improve public amenities in certain less-favoured agricultural areas of the Federal Republic of Germany,⁴ on 30 September the Commission adopted a number of decisions granting aid totalling 8.9 million ECU from the Guidance Section for 1982 to 11 projects involving the construction of farm roads and water engineering measures.

¹ OJ L 140, 5.6.1980.

² OJ L 289, 13.10.1982.

³ OJ L 325, 1.12.1980.

⁴ OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.

Fisheries

Resources

Internal aspects

2.1.77. The Federal Republic of Germany referred to the Commission, under the procedure laid down in Article 170 of the Treaty, the refusal of the Danish Government to comply with the Commission decision of 27 August approving a German measure authorizing cod fishing off West Greenland.¹ Germany and Denmark reached an interim solution after a hearing at the Commission on 14 September; the Commission therefore decided to discontinue the procedure.

On the other hand, the infringement procedure which the Commission initiated by a letter serving formal notice under Article 169 of the Treaty remains open, pending the reaction of the Danish Government to the Commission's request that the Danish legislation in question should be amended.

2.1.78. The Commission continued its examination of national conservation measures and adopted the following decisions:

- (i) it found that two draft United Kingdom measures, one prohibiting fishing for scallops along the Welsh coast in the second half of each year and the other laying down the minimum size for landings of the same species in Wales, were intended to ensure the conservation of local stocks; approval is subject to an undertaking by the United Kingdom Government that these measures will apply only to British fishermen;
- (ii) the Commission raised no objection to the introduction of a draft United Kingdom measure reopening the fisheries for herring in the Mourne Stock for a certain period in 1982;
- (iii) the Commission found that the Federal German Government's intention of limiting cod fishing off West Greenland to 5 000 tonnes until 31 October 1982 was in accordance with the proposals on TACs and quotas for 1982;
- (iv) the Commission approved a Danish measure on fishing for salmon and sea trout

in the Baltic Sea which takes account of changes approved by the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission.

External aspects

Bilateral relations

2.1.79. On 28 September the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal² concerning the conclusion of the fisheries agreement between the Community and the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea which was initialled in Brussels on 10 August.³

Multilateral relations

2.1.80. The Commission represented the Community, as a member, at the annual meeting of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, at which catch quotas were fixed for Community vessels in the area covered by the Organization.

2.1.81. The Commission also attended, with observer status, the annual meetings of the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission, the West Central Atlantic Fishery Commission and the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean.

Transport

Parliament

2.1.82. On 16 September Parliament adopted a resolution on the institution of proceedings against the Council for failure to act in the field of transport policy⁴ — a procedure provided for by Article 175 of the EEC Treaty. Parliament feels that the measures taken in the field of transport policy have been minimal, and by no means commensurate with the objectives set by the Treaty, notably by Articles 3 and 74. It con-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.139.

² OJ C 269, 13.10.1982.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.143.

⁴ OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

siders that this omission on the part of the Council has delayed the development of Community law in the transport sector, thereby creating an imbalance between the various sectors of the economy, increasing uncertainty in the law and raising doubts as to the attainment of a common transport policy. The delay also forms an obstacle to trade between the Member States, in that it has made it impossible to establish conditions comparable to those on a national market. It jeopardizes the very existence of the customs union.

In the light of this Resolution and of the provisions laid down in the Treaty, the President of Parliament has called on the Council to act within two months and to reply to the resolution. When the deadline expires (on 22 November) Parliament in turn will have two months to bring an action before the Court of Justice if need be.

Inland transport

Approximation of structures

Harmonization of social legislation

2.1.83. On 22 September the Commission sent the Council the Ninth (1979) Report on the implementation by the Member States of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport.¹ One of the main conclusions drawn by the Commission is that although some progress was made, the Community rules were not applied satisfactorily in every Member State over the period in question.

Community driving licence

2.1.84. The panel of government experts concerned with the Community driving licence met on 14 and 15 September. It considered the conditions under which driving licences would be exchanged, from 1 January 1983 onwards, and in particular which licences were to be regarded as equivalent and hence interchangeable. The experts clarified the procedure by which the Member States were to consult the Commis-

sion on any changes that giving effect to the Directive would entail in their national laws and regulations. Finally, they discussed a number of points concerning the interpretation to be put on certain articles of the Directive.

Operation of the market

Regular passenger services

2.1.85. A dispute between Luxembourg and France over the renewal of authorizations for certain special regular services was referred to the Commission for settlement under Article 14 of the Council Regulation of 28 February 1972 on the introduction of common rules for regular and special regular services by coach and bus between Member States.² The Commission has now adopted a Decision settling the dispute.³ This is the first time that the Commission has arbitrated in a case concerning the carriage of passengers by road, by means of coach and bus.

Occasional international passenger services

2.1.86. As a follow-up to the Council's decision to approve the Agreement on Occasional International Passenger Services by Road (ASOR),⁴ on 23 September the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Regulation on measures to implement the Agreement.⁵

Among the measures included are the control system, procedure and instruments, plus the penalties for infringements, the rules for designating the competent authorities in the Member States for the purposes of implementing the Agreement and, finally, the procedures for concertation and exchanges of information between individual Member States and also between the Member States and the Commission.

2.1.87. The introduction of a new control document for the occasional international passenger services covered by ASOR,⁴

¹ OJ L 77, 29.3.1969; OJ C 73, 17.3.1979 (consolidated version).

² OJ L 67, 20.3.1972.

³ OJ L 244, 19.8.1982.

⁴ OJ L 230, 5.8.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.154; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.165.

⁵ OJ C 265, 9.10.1982.

prompted the Commission on 13 September to amend¹ the Regulation of 9 July 1968 prescribing the model control documents for services of that type.²

Rate formation

2.1.88. On 23 September the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Regulation on the formation of rates for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.³ In the light of the experience gained in applying the Regulations of 30 July 1968 and of 12 December 1977 respectively,⁴ of the opinions expressed by the social and economic bodies involved and of the outcome of the consultations held with the Road Haulage Tariff Committee,⁵ the Commission has put forward a new rate formation system which is scheduled to enter into force on 1 January 1984. The new approach proposed would entail establishing a general system of recommended tariffs ('reference tariffs') for all links between Member States. At the same time it would leave the Member States with the option of introducing additional reference tariffs on certain routes, and compulsory minimum tariffs under bilateral or multilateral agreements only.

This system is based on market-economy principles and follows the transport policy guidelines which the Community has always advocated.

Community quotas

2.1.89. On 13 September the Commission sent the Council a proposal⁶ amending the Regulations on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.⁷ The proposal is to increase the number of authorizations to 4 227 (up by about 5%) to take account of the dual need for the carriage of goods between Member States and to promote Community integration in the transport sector.

Besides that, the proposal also recommends that, for an indefinite trial period, the Member States should be allowed to have a limited number of their Community authorizations converted into short-term authorizations. In the past the Member States have

made widespread use of this option, which was made available by the Council Regulation of 20 December 1979⁸ but only for an experimental period, which will end on 31 December 1982.

Sea transport

Navigation aid systems

2.1.90. On 10 September the Commission sent the Council an amendment⁹ to its proposal for a Decision adopting a concerted action project for the European Economic Community in the field of shore-based maritime navigation aid systems.⁹ Parliament gave its opinion on the original proposal on 9 July.¹⁰

Energy

Specific problems

Energy saving and rational use

2.1.91. On 27 September the Commission followed up the general communication transmitted in February¹¹ by sending the Council a proposal for a Regulation on the payment of financial incentives in support of certain categories of investment in the rational use of energy.

Four categories of investment would qualify for support under the Commission's proposal:

(i) heat generation for district heating systems;

¹ OJ L 265, 15.9.1982.

² OJ L 173, 22.7.1968.

³ OJ C 265, 9.10.1982.

⁴ OJ L 194, 6.8.1968; OJ L 334, 24.12.1977.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.159.

⁶ OJ C 247, 21.9.1982.

⁷ OJ L 357, 29.12.1976; OJ L 336, 29.12.1979.

⁸ OJ L 336, 29.12.1979.

⁹ OJ C 256, 8.10.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, points 2.1.117 and 2.1.134.

¹⁰ OJ C 238, 13.9.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.164.

¹¹ OJ C 107, 28.4.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, points 1.2.2 to 1.2.6.

- (ii) conversion of industrial oil-fired plant to coal;
- (iii) action on the preparation of coal for users other than power stations and coking plants;
- (iv) generation of energy from urban, agricultural and industrial waste, and from agricultural by-products.

These investments are of the utmost importance to society as a whole. Apart from loosening the energy constraints on Europe's economy, they are also likely to have an appreciable impact on the level of activity in, and the competitiveness of, European industry, and hence on the level of employment.

The support mechanism proposed provides for the payment—for ten years in the case of district heating systems and for five for the three other categories of investment—of a 3% interest rebate on loans, whether from the EIB or granted under the Council Decisions empowering the Commission to raise loans under the NCI or paid out under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty. Projects would have to be consistent with the Community's energy objectives in order to qualify for an interest rebate, the final decision resting with the Commission.

The payments for the interest rebates would be made from the general budget of the European Communities. Judging from the projects already notified to the Commission, 12 million ECU would be needed for the first year followed by 35 million ECU for each subsequent year to 1987. This would be enough to provide interest rebate facilities for loans totalling about 1 200 million ECU over the entire period.

2.1.92. Parliament followed up its opinion of 14 May¹ on the Commission's general communication² transmitted in February by adopting a resolution on the encouragement of combined heat and power production on 17 September.³

Oil and gas

2.1.93. On 22 September the Commission adopted a draft Council recommendation on the methods of setting natural gas prices and

tariffs in the Community.⁴ This was in response to the concern which the Council has repeatedly expressed with regard to the compatibility of today's energy-pricing policies with the Member States' common energy objectives.⁵ It extends the system already set up to keep the tariffs for other fuels⁶ in line with the ultimate objectives of diversification of supply and optimum allocation of resources.

Above all, the recommendation strives to achieve more uniform pricing throughout the Community. The Commission is particularly concerned at the practice of charging prices which are artificially low in relation to the market and to the real cost situation; in practice this amounts to subsidizing certain categories of consumption or certain applications, and can in the worst cases encourage wasteful use of fuels.

The Commission feels that a two-part tariff system, consisting of a fixed component to cover fixed costs, and in particular the cost of connection to the grid, plus a component which varies with the volume of gas supplied would be best suited for adoption as the uniform system.

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2.1.94. On 17 September Parliament approved⁷ the proposals for a Directive on the obligation to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and for a Decision on measures to mitigate the effects of a limited shortage of crude oil and petroleum products,⁸ subject to certain reservations, in particular that the Commission must harmonize the national legislation defining the categories of petroleum products and the stock levels to be held.

¹ OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

² OJ C 107, 28.4.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, points 1.2.2 to 1.2.6.

³ Point 2.4.11; OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

⁴ OJ C 270, 14.10.1982.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.159; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.110.

⁶ OJ L 337, 24.11.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.150.

⁷ OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

⁸ OJ C 55, 3.3.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.97.

Coal

2.1.95. On 16 September the Commission updated its report on the Community coal market in 1981 and the outlook for 1982,¹ reaching the conclusion that the market was still suffering from the effects of the recession. In 1982 coal deliveries could be 2.7% up on the 1981 level and there would be a further build-up of stocks. Community output is likely to be 244 million tonnes, slightly below the 1981 level (down by 0.7%); intra-Community trade is likely to fall off more sharply than imports from non-Community countries.

Nuclear energy

2.1.96. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) held its General Conference in Vienna from 20 to 24 September. The delegates acknowledged the need to adopt internationally accepted criteria for storing nuclear waste in general, and high-level radioactive waste in particular. As for nuclear safety, further efforts are needed to prevent accidents and to limit their consequences.

The Commission representative emphasized the need to consolidate and improve the close collaboration which has already developed between the Agency and the Commission—the two safeguarding authorities exercising responsibilities within the Community—particularly in the field of nuclear safeguards. The fact that almost 50% of the Agency's worldwide safeguard effort falls within the Community gives an idea of the value of the safeguards experience which the Agency has acquired there.

2.1.97. On 20 September the Council approved subsidiary arrangements supplementing the Agreement between France, Euratom and the IAEA on the application of safeguards in France; the Agreement entered into force on 12 September 1981.² These subsidiary arrangements give full details of how the procedures provided for by the Agreement are to be applied.

New sources

2.1.98. Parliament adopted a resolution on the production of energy from biomass³ on 17 September.

Nuclear safety

Radioactive waste

2.1.99. On 16 September Parliament adopted a resolution on the storage of radioactive waste in the Atlantic Ocean by Belgium, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom.⁴

Decommissioning of nuclear power plants

2.1.100. At its meeting on 28 September the Advisory Committee on Programme Management (Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Plants) discussed the details of the second five-year (1984-88) programme, which is in preparation and will continue the work undertaken during the first programme. Nevertheless, while the current programme is confined to the decommissioning of nuclear power stations, it is intended to widen the scope of the second programme to include the decommissioning of nuclear installations in general and reprocessing plants in particular. A new section of the second programme would involve the testing of new decommissioning techniques under real-service conditions as part of large-scale decommissioning operations undertaken in the Member States.

Research and development

Development of the common policy

Coordination of national policies

2.1.101. At its meeting in Brussels on 30 September and 1 October the Scientific and

¹ OJ C 131, 24.5.1982.

² Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.126.

³ OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

⁴ Point 2.4.11; OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

Technical Research Committee discussed three Commission proposals relating to:

- (i) applied metrology and reference materials (CBR) (1983-87);¹
- (ii) the stimulation of the Community's scientific potential;²
- (iii) pilot projects in information technology.³

It delivered favourable opinions on the resources and procedural arrangements requested by the Commission for the implementation of these three proposals.

Objectives in the field of science and technology

Energy

Energy bus scheme

2.1.102. On 14 September a working party on the Community's energy bus scheme⁴ met at Ispra to discuss progress and future developments. The energy bus scheme enables small and medium-sized firms to benefit from a one-day audit of their energy consumption and to receive advice on energy saving by drawing on information stored in a large Community data base at Ispra. To date, nine energy buses have made over 600 visits to firms mainly in Italy, The Netherlands and Belgium.

The data base, which has undergone development work aimed at bringing it more closely into line with the requirements of the various participants, has now reached the operational stage. Studies are in progress with the aim of integrating the data base into the Euronet system, which will greatly increase the number of its potential users.

Data are currently being exchanged with Canada, which has its own energy bus scheme. Other non-member countries have shown an interest in cooperating with the Community project.

Geothermal energy

2.1.103. Two noteworthy achievements were announced in the geothermal energy field as part of the Community's energy R&D programme. A new geothermal source,

which is likely to be commercially exploitable, has been discovered at Nisyros (Dodekanisos) in Greece. The source should be able to raise steam for generating electricity.

In Cornwall, in the UK, a large-scale experiment has succeeded in making practicable a different type of geothermal source—hot dry rock at a depth of several thousand metres. Two boreholes separated by 300 m of rock and bored to a depth of 2 000 m were joined together by an explosion detonated with great precision. The fissures between the two boreholes will be enlarged by massive hydraulic pressurization. It will thus be possible to exploit several square kilometres of hot impervious rock, which opens up new possibilities for heat extraction at depths where previously only pervious rock could be exploited.

Energy from biomass

2.1.104. On 17 September Parliament adopted a resolution pressing for greater Community R&D efforts in the field of biomass.⁵

2.1.105. Some 540 experts from throughout the world attended the second Energy from Biomass Conference held by the Commission in Berlin from 20 to 23 September. The most recent estimate of the potential of biomass in the Community Member States amounts to 160 million toe (50% of which could in practice be used for conversion into fuel). This would correspond to 7% of energy consumption by the year 1985.

The conference concluded that biomass could in future make a major contribution to solving the problem of the Community's energy deficit. Biomass production could provide an alternative solution for agricultural capacity and make it possible to eliminate the production of food surpluses. In order to arrive at an efficient use of biomass,

¹ OJ C 187, 22.7.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.175.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.178.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.183.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.123.

⁵ OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

fuel production should be encouraged by exploring the biochemical and thermochemical routes.

Fusion

2.1.106. Important results in fusion research on tokamaks were announced at the Ninth International Conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion, which was held under the auspices of the IAEA at Baltimore, USA, from 1 to 8 September and was attended by some 600 participants.

In particular, results from the Asdex facility at Garching, a laboratory which is collaborating with the Community's fusion programme, have demonstrated that additional plasma heating is possible at high power levels without detracting from the energy confinement. Another laboratory associated with the Community programme, the CEA at Grenoble, has contributed to the experimental demonstration of non-inductive current drive, which makes the continuous operation of tokamak reactors conceivable.

The satisfactory results obtained with tokamaks as a whole confirm the validity of the choice of this type of fusion machine for the Community's fusion programme and in particular the choice of the parameters for the largest-ever fusion device, JET.

Nuclear fuel performance and technology

2.1.107. Some 60 experts from 18 countries attended a meeting concerned with nuclear fuel performance and technology held at the Petten Establishment of the Joint Research Centre on 8 and 9 September. The meeting, entitled 'Power ramping and cycling behaviour of water reactor fuel', was sponsored by the IAEA.

A total of 28 papers were presented to the meeting, four of which related to research on light-water reactor (LWR) fuel carried out in the context of the HFR programme.

The meeting concluded that although LWR economy, safety and reliability have been considerably improved thanks to internation-

al research programmes, it was necessary to devise new projects for investigating the basic processes involved in fuel behaviour under transient conditions.

Living and working conditions

Environment

2.1.108. The second annual meeting convened under the cooperation agreement between Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd and the Community took place in Brussels from 28 September to 1 October.

The cooperation agreement covers research on the management of radioactive wastes and in particular the disposal of the latter in geological formations.

The exchanges mainly related to current research concerning geochemistry, hydrogeology, risk assessment and environmental research.

2.1.109. In view of the keen public interest in the 'acid rain' issue, the Commission organized for the first time, in connection with COST project 61a *bis* on the 'physico-chemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants', a workshop on the subject of acid deposition.

The aim of the workshop, which was held in Berlin on 9 September, was to give an overview of this field, which covers the transport of pollutants by the dry and wet routes (acid rain) and the effects of acid deposition on the environment. Future research requirements in this area were also discussed.

Health

2.1.110. A meeting on 'Irradiation and thyroid disease' took place in Brussels on 3 and 4 September. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Community and in the context of its radiation protection programme, and was attended by scientists from the main European and some American centres.

Radioiodine is the main radioisotope released during nuclear accidents or after nuclear explosions; it is also widely used in medical diagnosis and concentrates in the thyroid. Furthermore, recent studies report a definite increase in the occurrence of benign

and malignant tumours in the thyroids of persons exposed to radiation 10 or 20 years ago.

This phenomenon is perhaps connected with the gradual increase in the incidence of thyroid tumours among the general public, which has been reported but is still a matter of controversy. The participants in the Brussels meeting presented and compared data from several countries and discussed the methodology used in such investigations. The discussion revealed that, although there is no doubt that irradiation results in the late development of thyroid tumours, little is yet known about the incidence and its relationship with time, population characteristics and the radiation dosage involved.

In addition, the differences between the methodologies used in the different centres render the evaluation even more difficult. It was emphasized that in order to obtain reliable data, it was essential for the population surveyed to be large, which implies the need for international cooperation. Before such a survey can be conducted, a protocol comprising clear definitions and operational criteria will have to be accepted at international level. The scope of the survey and the questions asked should be based on data provided by basic research. This survey should be launched in 1983.

Cultural sector

Stronger Community action in the cultural sector

2.1.111. On 29 September the Commission adopted a communication to be sent to Parliament and the Council entitled 'Stronger Community action in the cultural sector'.¹ The Commission's intention is that the resources available under the Treaties should be mobilized to improve the position of cultural workers and cultural activities. For instance, legislative action should be taken to widen freedom of trade in cultural goods and to better the living and working conditions of cultural workers. Community

policies (regional and social, with the emphasis on vocational training) can also contribute to the opening-up of cultural life to a wider public and to the conservation of our cultural heritage.

Informal meeting of Culture Ministers

2.1.112. The Ministers responsible for culture in the Member States, Spain and Portugal, or their representatives, met in Naples on 17 and 18 September at the invitation of Mr Scotti, the Italian Minister of Cultural Affairs, and Mr Lang, his French opposite number. Some of those present called for far-reaching initiatives and real action at European level, while others adopted a more cautious attitude. At the end of the meeting the Ministers issued a joint press release, making no commitments and confining themselves to the declared intention to have further meetings and to study certain measures. There was general agreement that more funds should be made available to safeguard our cultural heritage and to ensure that Europe's film and audiovisual industries are competitive.

Mr Burke announced that the Commission was about to send the Council a communication on strengthening Community action in this area.¹ He emphasized the point that, while there was no common cultural policy, Community action in the cultural sector did follow from the Treaty of Rome and the various Community policies. He noted that there were four goals to be pursued—freedom of trade in cultural goods, improving the living and working conditions of cultural workers, enlarging the audience, and conserving the architectural heritage.

Mr Burke stressed the need for Member States to refrain from making assistance for the film industry conditional on nationality. He announced that a travelling exhibition entitled '150 young painters in the Community' would be touring Community capitals in 1983 and 1984. Member States were

¹ Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

asked to make an effort to provide funds for cultural purposes.

European Music Year 1985

2.1.113. The European Organizing Committee for European Music Year (1985)¹ was convened at the beginning of September by the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, Mr Franz Karasek. The Chairman of the Committee is to be Mr Walter Scheel, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany; its two Vice-Chairmen will be Mr Rolf Liebermann, former director of the Hamburg and Paris Operas, and Mr Massimo Bogianckino, at present administrator at the Paris Opera.

The Committee endorsed the aims that the preparatory group had set for European Music Year:

- (i) to widen the audience for music of all periods and all kinds,
- (ii) to encourage and assist composers and performers,
- (iii) to extend music education and training.

*

2.1.114. On 14 September Parliament adopted a resolution on the protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage,² in which it calls for the creation of a European Historical Monuments and Sites Fund to help preserve that heritage and hopes that the Commission will use the resources available under the various Funds, and the EMS and NCI.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.3.19.

² Point 2.4.11; OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.1. The ninth meeting of the Conference at ministerial level was held in Brussels on 21 September. This was a follow-up to the meeting of 22 June,¹ during which certain key questions were resolved regarding customs union, ECSC, external relations, taxation and right of establishment, and it was able to conclude the bulk of the negotiations in these five areas.

In the customs union field, agreement was reached on the arrangements for textile products, which include provisions for prevent-

ing disturbances on the Community market while at the same time ensuring that the Portuguese textile industry's exports to the Community will show a satisfactory annual increase. The question of Portuguese import licences was also settled. As regards the ECSC, agreement was reached on crisis measures and the arrangements for ferrous scrap. In the external relations field, agreement was reached on the quantitative arrangements to be applied by Portugal during the transitional period to the various groups of non-member countries and the duration of this period. As regards taxation, conclusions were reached on the implementation of VAT in Portugal, and in connection with right of establishment, agreement was reached on banks and credit institutions.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.2.1.

Taking account of the progress achieved, the Community and Portugal decided at the end of the meeting to start examining substantive problems in agriculture and to continue negotiations in the social sector.

Commercial policy

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.2. Under the Council Regulation of 4 December 1980 on import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries,¹ the Commission decided to open import quotas in respect of the following products:

Italy-People's Republic of China: ladies' hand-embroidered linen nightdresses; ladies' silk woven nightdresses.²

Italy-USSR: natural honey.

Trade protection

2.2.3. The Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of polyvinyl chloride resins and compounds originating in Czechoslovakia.³

2.2.4. The Commission opened an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of polyethylene originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the Soviet Union,⁴ and another concerning imports of xanthan gum originating in the United States.⁵

It also extended the anti-dumping proceedings in respect of imports of ferrosilicon originating in Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia,⁶ and of certain pears in syrup originating in Australia, China and South Africa.⁷

2.2.5. The Commission accepted undertakings from the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Romania in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding on imports of polyvinyl chloride resins and compounds,

and terminated the proceeding in respect of those countries.³

2.2.6. The Commission imposed retrospective Community surveillance on imports of certain textile products originating in Morocco and Tunisia.⁸

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Iron and steel products

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.7. In September the Commission held consultations with a number of countries with which it has arrangements on ECSC iron and steel products. Consultations took place with Australia on 10 September, Romania on 22 September, Spain on 23 September, Poland on 28 September, Czechoslovakia on 29 September and Hungary on 30 September.

The main purpose of these meetings was to discuss the operation of the arrangements, which it was found had enabled trade to continue on a satisfactory basis despite the difficult economic situation affecting the steel industry.

Textiles

Renewal of bilateral agreements

2.2.8. The negotiations begun in May⁹ and continued in September for the renewal of bilateral textile agreements between the Community and certain supplying countries (Argentina, Brazil, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and South Korea) were suspended after it proved impossible to reach agreement.

¹ OJ L 353, 29.12.1980.

² OJ C 249, 23.9.1982.

³ OJ L 274, 24.9.1982.

⁴ OJ C 230, 3.9.1982.

⁵ OJ C 253, 28.9.1982.

⁶ OJ C 250, 24.9.1982.

⁷ OJ C 276, 19.10.1982.

⁸ OJ L 258, 4.9.1982.

⁹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.11.

2.2.9. However, agreements were initialled with Colombia, Egypt, India, Mexico¹ and Yugoslavia (the latter based on the EEC-Yugoslavia Cooperation Agreement), bringing the number of agreements renewed to 18.² Agreement was also reached with Indonesia on the economic content of an accord, subject to approval of the text.

2.2.10. On 29 September the Commission adopted a report to the Council on the negotiations as a whole which it had agreed in February to prepare.³ The report suggests that the Council confirm the existing negotiating directives and authorize the Commission to make one last effort on that basis to complete the suspended talks. The Commission would then notify the Council of the outcome in time for it to decide whether the Community should continue to be a party to the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA). (When the latest protocol extending the MFA was adopted in December last year,⁴ the Community stated that its continued membership would depend on the conclusion of satisfactory bilateral agreements with its major suppliers.)

Relations with preferential countries

2.2.11. Negotiations for an arrangement with Portugal are under way. The negotiations with Turkey which started in July will be resumed in October.

Development

Memorandum on Community development policy

2.2.12. On 4 October the Commission sent the Council a memorandum containing its views on the objectives, resources and institutional framework of the Community's development policy.⁵ A major objective, said the Commission, should be to help developing countries feed themselves. The Community should provide the material support to underpin those countries' own development policies, and enter into a dialogue with recipient governments concerning their development strategies. The Commission is propos-

ing that the Community set itself an aid target of 0.1% of its GNP by the end of the decade, in addition to the bilateral aid supplied by Member States. It also suggests that relations with the ACP States could be governed, once the present Lomé Convention expires, by a framework accord of unlimited duration, supplemented from time to time by various protocols containing more specific provisions and financing arrangements. The memorandum was presented to the Member States on 30 September by Mr Pisani himself; it was received with considerable interest, and welcomed as an important and timely contribution to the policy debate.

Impact of the CAP on the Third World

2.2.13. The Commission has just sent Parliament a study on the common agricultural policy and the EEC's trade policy in the agricultural sector with special reference to its effects on the developing countries, prepared in answer to Parliament's resolution of 18 September 1980 on hunger in the world.⁶ The study seeks to establish the facts relating to the agricultural policies of the industrialized countries in general, and of the European Community in particular with regard to the agricultural development of the developing countries.

The EEC remains the world's largest importer of agricultural produce and the developing countries' biggest customer. Community imports of agricultural produce were worth USD 55 000 million in 1979, representing 27% of world trade, and the Community absorbed on average almost 30% of the developing countries' agricultural exports over the period 1972-78. The study shows that the impact of the CAP on the developing countries' exports has been relatively small and that the trend in their agricultural trade is mainly due to the slow increase in production by comparison with the rise in demand

¹ Subject to confirmation.

² Out of the 27 due to expire at the end of this year.

³ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.8.

⁴ Fifteenth General Report, point 637.

⁵ Point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

⁶ Bull. EC 9-1980, points 2.3.5 and 2.3.6.

in those countries. Moreover, the Community has made considerable efforts to introduce favourable terms for imports from developing countries, by eliminating or reducing various import charges or lowering the level of tariff protection on products of interest to the Third World, whether through GATT or via the system of generalized tariff preferences. As a result, 60% of the developing countries' agricultural exports to the EEC are admitted duty free, 33% are subject to a relatively low duty and only 7% are subject to variable import levies.

The rise in the Community's exports to the Third World has helped meet an ever-increasing demand for imported food. From 1973 to 1978, while the EEC's exports remained constant at around 10% of world trade, the proportion of EEC agricultural exports going to the Third World rose from 31% to 42%, and 78% of the EEC's agricultural exports are of products for which the developing countries are net importers.

North-South relations

2.2.14. A meeting of the OECD Group on North-South Economic Issues on 21 and 22 September¹ coincided with the opening of the UN General Assembly session in New York, where global negotiations were on the agenda. All participants at the OECD meeting, including the Community, reiterated their support for negotiations and agreed that the proposals put to the developing countries after the Versailles Summit² were a suitable basis on which to launch them.

2.2.15. At the invitation of Mr Pisani, the members of the Brandt Commission met in Brussels on 22 and 23 September to discuss the present state and future prospects of relations between industrialized and developing countries, with particular reference to the role of the Community. The Brandt Commission, made up of independent persons, was formed in 1977 on the initiative of Robert MacNamara to 'study the grave global issues arising from the economic and social disparities of the world community and to suggest ways of promoting adequate solutions to the problems involved'. The

Commission's report was published in the spring of 1980, inspiring Parliament to adopt its resolution on world hunger in September that year.³

Commodities and international agreements

Coffee

2.2.16. The Community and the Member States took part in the 38th meeting of the International Coffee Council—the executive body of the International Coffee Organization (ICO)—which came to a successful conclusion on 25 September when, after three weeks of intensive negotiations, the Council approved the text of a new International Coffee Agreement. The new Agreement will come into force after 1 October 1983, once ICO members have completed their various ratification procedures. The 1976 Agreement, which expired on 30 September, has been extended for a further year until 30 September 1983.

The Council also decided on an export quota of 56 million 60-kg bags for 1982/83 and allocated it among exporting members on the basis of a USD 1.20 to 1.40/lb price range.

The supply regulation machinery is designed to prevent the current glut of exportable coffee leading to a collapse of market prices so as to safeguard the export earnings of a number of Latin-American, Asian and African developing countries, many of them ACP States. This helps to stabilize a world market subject to notable price fluctuations.

Jute

2.2.17. The third round of UN-sponsored negotiations for an International Jute Agreement, launched in January last year⁴ after a lengthy series of preparatory meetings in Unctad, ended in Geneva on 1 October after a two-week session with the successful conclusion of an accord.

¹ Point 2.2.28.

² Bull. EC 6-1982, points 3.4.1 to 3.4.3.

³ Bull. EC 9-1980, point 2.3.6.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1981, point 2.2.11.

The new Jute Agreement is the second such international pact concluded under the Integrated Programme for Commodities (the first deals with rubber),¹ but it is the first to envisage use of the Common Fund's second account; it establishes no precise price stabilization machinery such as a buffer stock, but instead is concerned with research, market development, reducing costs and promotion. The aim is to make jute more competitive, improve market conditions and encourage greater consumption of the product.

The Agreement will come into force on 1 July 1983, provided it has been signed by a minimum of 20 importing countries and 3 exporting countries representing 65% of imports and 85% of exports. The International Jute Organization set up by the Agreement will operate under the aegis of the International Jute Council, and will be based in Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh (Bangladesh, India and Thailand are the main jute exporters).

As the new Agreement is largely to be financed from the second account of the Common Fund (international or regional financial institutions and voluntary contributions will provide the remainder), its effectiveness will depend on the entry into force of the agreement on the Common Fund itself.

Tin

2.2.18. The Commission and the Member States of the Community participated in the second session of the International Tin Council held in London under the Sixth International Tin Agreement from 27 September to 1 October. Following consideration of the current market situation, the Council decided to apply during the fourth quarter of the year the same export restrictions as had been applied during the preceding quarter.

Aid to non-associated developing countries

2.2.19. On 5 October the Commission sent the Council a document setting out general

guidelines for financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries for 1983.² The actual volume of aid will be decided by the budget authority; the Commission guidelines deal with the regional and sectoral allocation of funds. The Commission is proposing that 74-78% of the aid goes to Asia, 17-20% to Latin America and 5-6% to Africa. Priority will continue to go to rural activities—farming, fishing or forestry—preferably those aimed at improving local food production.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.20. By the end of September 284 projects totalling 29 155 198 ECU had been submitted to the Commission by 123 NGOs. To date Community funds totalling 13 560 703 ECU have been committed for 144 projects.

In addition 813 425 ECU have been spent on cofinancing 30 campaigns to inform the European public about development issues.

International organizations and conferences

United Nations

General Assembly: 37th session

2.2.21. The 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly opened on 27 September with Mr Imre Hollai, Hungary's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, as president.

In the general debate on 28 September the Community spokesman was Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Denmark's Minister of Foreign Affairs and current President of the Council.³

The Commission President, Mr Gaston Thorn, also visited New York from 28 Sep-

¹ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.2.21.

² OJ C 276, 19.10.1982.

³ Point 3.4.1.

tember to 1 October. He met the President of the General Assembly and also the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Pérez de Cuéllar, with whom he discussed the global negotiations and the United Nations' role in collective security. Mr Thorn also had talks with the Foreign Ministers of many non-Community countries on the GATT ministerial meeting, the global negotiations, the Middle East and bilateral issues.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

25th session of the Trade and Development Board

2.2.22. At the 25th session of Unctad's Trade and Development Board, held in Geneva from 6 to 17 September, the Community participated in the discussions on the state of the world economy, which were conducted on the basis of the second report on trade and development. The Community drew attention to the progress made by a number of developing countries over the last 10 years but stressed the need to attach equal weight to the improvement of the world economic climate and the internal adjustment policies of the developing countries.

The Community very much regretted that these new discussions proved inconclusive. Despite the Commission's constructive criticism of the secretariat's latest studies, it is still convinced that Unctad has a role to play which is complementary to that of GATT.

The Trade and Development Board also approved measures relating to the holding of Unctad VI in Belgrade, including the establishment of four committees or commissions covering the main items on the agenda.

Agreement on this point constitutes a considerable achievement. However, the Board was unable to agree on the arrangements to govern Unctad's participation in economic cooperation between developing countries, the key component of which is at present the proposal to establish a global system of generalized preferences.

The Community continues to hope that the main questions outstanding (global partici-

pation, financing of projects) can be settled when the 25th session resumes from 19 to 22 October.

Unido — Third Consultation on the iron and steel industry

2.2.23. The Community participated in the third Consultation on the iron and steel industry, which was held in Caracas from 13 to 17 September. The representatives of the Community gave the Consultation a review of the extremely stringent measures which have been adopted in the Community in order to deal with the present crisis situation in the Community and world steel markets, and explained that these measures had been introduced without affecting the traditional trade flows with non-member countries.

The Community's representatives and participants from governments and industry of the Member States made an important contribution to the debate on ways of assisting the development of the steel industry in developing countries, particularly those countries which were establishing a steel production capacity for the first time.

The Consultation examined the scenarios which had been drawn up by the Unido Secretariat with the assistance of experts on the industry for the development of the world iron and steel situation up to the year 1990. This work had concentrated in particular on a 'low growth' scenario, which would mean a new capacity of 63 million tonnes in the developing countries by the end of the decade, and a 'normative' scenario, which would be brought about by the realization of additional projects, providing a total new capacity of 117 million tonnes by the end of the decade.

A number of participants, particularly those from the industrialized countries, felt that, considering the present evolution and state of the industry, the 'low growth' scenario was something of a misnomer, and that the realization of this scenario would be quite a satisfactory outcome from the point of view of the developing countries.

The meeting ended with the adoption of conclusions and recommendations on measures which might be undertaken by Unido and the world community to further assist in the development of steel production in the third world.

IMF and the World Bank

2.2.24. The Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank was held in Toronto, Canada, on 6 and 7 September.¹ The Community position was presented by Mr Ivar Nørgaard, the President of the Council.²

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

2.2.25. In accordance with the timetable adopted in April,³ the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea met in plenary session in New York from 22 to 24 September. It adopted the text of the Convention after a drafting committee had put the finishing touches to the Final Act. The Conference decided that the Final Act would be signed and the Convention opened for signature in Jamaica from 6 to 10 December.

The Community is the only international organization to have been specifically admitted, as a signatory to the Final Act and the Convention itself, by virtue of the powers vested in it regarding certain fields covered by the Convention.

International Atomic Energy Agency

General Conference

2.2.26. The Commission took part in the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, held in Vienna from 20 to 24 September.⁴ It presented a statement on cooperation between the Commission and the IAEA in carrying out their respective responsibilities as regards nuclear safeguards. It was the first time that a Commission representative had spoken at the IAEA's General Conference.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Preparation of ministerial meeting

2.2.27. The work going on in Geneva in preparation for the GATT ministerial meeting to be held from 24 to 27 November reached an intensive phase.

The Preparatory Committee discussed a draft ministerial document which it was proposed should comprise the following: a statement by the ministers, constituting the political aspect of the document, which would seek to express general points of concern regarding the open trading system and its operation and would express a political commitment to take positive measures to strengthen and improve the system; a second part containing specific decisions relating to the operation of GATT and the implementation of trade policy by the Contracting Parties, which would transpose the political statement into practical terms.

The Community is making a positive contribution to the efforts to bring about a credible and realistic ministerial meeting.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Group on North-South Economic Issues

2.2.28. The meeting of the Group on North-South Economic Issues on 21 and 22 September coincided with the opening of the regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, which once more has on its agenda the question of the opening of the global negotiations. All the participants at the OECD meeting, including the Community, renewed their expressions of support for these negotiations, being of the opinion that the proposals made to the developing countries following the Western Summit at Versailles form an appropriate basis for the opening of the negotiations. The key issue, therefore, is how the matter should be tackled in the General Assembly, which could of-

¹ Point 2.1.1.

² Point 3.5.1.

³ Bull. EC 5-1982, points 2.2.23 to 2.2.30.

⁴ Point 2.1.96.

fer the last opportunity for an agreement which the Community considers to be of great importance for the future of North-South relations. On the basis of very detailed studies the Group also examined monetary and financial questions and also commodities, within the general framework of interdependence. There were severe constraints and uncertainties affecting monetary and financial matters, but there were also certain encouraging signs: given this situation, official flows must continue to play a major part, though private flows should not be disregarded on that account. With regard to commodities, there was wide agreement that they would form an important topic at the sixth Unctad Conference in Belgrade in 1983, which the Group also discussed. Even though international action on commodities was not considered sufficient in itself to bring major change in North-South relations, there were many—including the Community—who urged that efforts to obtain international commodity agreements and establish measures to stabilize earnings should be maintained.

Industrialized countries

United States

2.2.29. At its meeting on 20 and 21 September the Council noted with regret that the United States had yet to approve the arrangement on steel exports agreed with the Community on 6 August.¹ The Council confirmed for its part that it wanted the agreement to enter into force by 15 October at the latest and to continue internal Community preparations to that end. It also noted that the Commission was continuing its current talks on tubes.

2.2.30. The Council discussed the measures taken by the United States authorities regarding exports of equipment for the construction of the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline.² It regretted the situation which had arisen following the measures taken by the USA and emphasized the importance of normal relations being restored. The Council noted the readiness of the European side to con-

tinue contacts to this end and stated that the Community would have to participate, at the appropriate moment, in the discussion of matters falling within the Community's jurisdiction.

Japan

2.2.31. The high-level working party set up at the request of the Council on 22 March³ met for the third time⁴ on 22 September. It continued its work on the international competitiveness of European industries. The next meeting is scheduled for 19 October.

2.2.32. On 17 September Parliament adopted a resolution on Japanese customs duties on chocolate confectionery.⁵

Australia

2.2.33. An Australian parliamentary delegation visited the Commission on 27 September for talks with Mr Tugendhat, Mr Andriessen and senior Commission officials. Their main interest in visiting the Commission was to consider the Community's political and economic problems in the light of present and future relations between the Community and Australia.

New Zealand

2.2.34. Mr Cooper, New Zealand's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Overseas Trade, visited the Commission on 13 September. Mr Cooper, who also visited all the Member States in the course of the month, called on Mr Thorn and had talks with Mr Haferkamp and Mr Dalsager. The purpose of the visit was to discuss the issue of access for New Zealand butter in 1983, in the hope of convincing the Member States to accept the Commission's proposal now being examined by the Council (89 000 tonnes in 1983, as against 92 000 tonnes in 1982).

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 1.1.4.

³ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.2.35.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.2.40; Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.45.

⁵ OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.35. Mr Sermet Pasin, Turkish Minister of State for External Economic Affairs with special responsibility for European affairs, called on Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon on 23 September.

He gave details of the latest developments in the political and economic situation in Turkey and raised certain problems regarding EEC-Turkey relations generally, expressing the hope that there would be an improvement in the near future.

The Commission for its part stressed the importance which the Community attaches to the programme announced by the Turkish Government to restore democracy and observance of human rights.

Yugoslavia

2.2.36. On 17 September Parliament adopted an opinion concerning the Regulation on the conclusion of an Additional Protocol to the EEC-Yugoslavia Cooperation Agreement to take account of Greece's accession.¹ Despite having certain reservations and suggestions, it approved the Commission's proposal.

Maghreb, Mashreq and Israel

2.2.37. At its 20 and 21 September meeting the Council approved the outcome of the negotiations undertaken by the Commission with Algeria and Tunisia² concerning the new Financial Protocols, which are now ready to be signed.

New Financial Protocols had already been signed with Morocco, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon in June.³

2.2.38. Mr Lasram, Tunisian Minister of Economic Affairs and the Plan, visited Brussels on 8 September. He had talks with Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali and Mr Davignon, and also saw Mr Pisani, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for development. The discussions centred on prospects for cooperation between the Com-

munity and Tunisia in the industrial field (business cooperation, elimination of bottlenecks in trade).

2.2.39. Following the assassination on 14 September of the President-elect of Lebanon, Mr Beshir Gemayel, the following telegram was sent to the Lebanese chargé d'affaires to the Communities:

'The Commission of the European Communities was shocked and saddened to learn of the assassination of Mr Beshir Gemayel, the President-elect of the Lebanese Republic The Commission shares Lebanon's continuing grief and is confident that the Lebanese people will be able to find the means to overcome the obstacles to the restoration of independence and peace.'

2.2.40. Parliament adopted a resolution on Mr Gemayel's assassination on 16 September.⁴

2.2.41. The situation in the Middle East following the assassination of Mr Gemayel and the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut was the subject of a statement by the Foreign Ministers of the Ten⁵ and was also discussed by the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Ellemann-Jensen, in addressing the United Nations General Assembly.⁶

2.2.42. In the course of his visits to a number of African countries,⁷ Mr Pisani, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for development, visited Egypt, where he met Mr Boutros Ghali, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Developing countries

ACP States and OCTs

2.2.43. At the end of August and beginning of September Mr Pisani paid official visits to Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan.

¹ OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.2.63.

³ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.2.55.

⁴ Point 2.4.12; OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

⁵ Point 2.2.55.

⁶ Point 3.4.1.

⁷ Point 2.2.43.

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.44. On 14 September the Commission decided on the payments to be made to the ACP States for 1981 under the system for the stabilization of export earnings. It took decisions on 36 transfers, involving a total

of some 182.8 million ECU, to 26 ACP States. The Commission also decided to make a transfer of 341 000 ECU to Vanuatu, which is still covered by the arrangements governing the overseas countries and territories. Advances already received by a number of ACP countries will of course be deducted from the amounts calculated (see Table 3).

Table 3 — *Stabex: transfer decisions for 1981*

	Product	Amount (ECU)	Allocation from EDF cash resources ¹ (ECU)
Benin	Cotton, not carded or combed	101 694	28 475
Benin	Palm oil	198 893	55 692
Benin	Palm kernel oil	425 520	119 148
Cameroon	Cocoa products	3 084 683	2 263 765
Cameroon	Raw or roasted coffee	5 459 706	1 528 755
Central African Rep.	Raw or roasted coffee	1 200 616	336 180
Dominica	Coconut products	392 297	109 846
Ethiopia	Raw or roasted coffee	756 794	211 908
Fiji	Coconut oil	510 459	142 932
Gambia	Groundnuts	1 738 342	486 747
Gambia	Groundnut oil	1 125 275	315 085
Gambia	Oilcake	413 858	115 883
Ghana	Cocoa products	25 606 655	7 170 037
Grenada	Nutmeg and mace	154 320	43 211
Ivory Coast	Raw or roasted coffee	27 601 201	7 728 523
Kenya	Raw or roasted coffee	16 448 532	4 605 699
Lesotho	Mohair	276 977	77 556
Madagascar	Raw or roasted coffee	2 688 131	752 695
Malawi	Tea	510 459	142 932
Mali	Sheanut kernels	510 459	142 932
Papua New Guinea	Raw or roasted coffee	7 360 518	2 060 995
Papua New Guinea	Cocoa beans	4 482 798	1 255 314
Papua New Guinea	Copra	1 082 569	303 126
Papua New Guinea	Coconut oil	906 347	253 783
Rwanda	Raw or roasted coffee	510 459	142 932
Samoa	Cocoa beans	914 719	256 127
Samoa	Copra	808 903	226 498
Sao Tome and Principe	Cocoa beans	777 258	217 637
Senegal	Groundnut products	20 525 673	5 747 326
Sierra Leone	Palm kernel products	845 514	236 749
Sierra Leone	Cocoa beans	41 680	11 671
Solomon Islands	Copra	565 092	158 229
Somalia	Fresh bananas	741 567	207 644
Sudan	Cotton, not carded or combed	8 499 198	2 379 832
Tanzania	Raw or roasted coffee	542 321	151 853
Tuvalu	Copra	44 223	12 383
		142 853 710	40 000 000

¹ In accordance with the decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Libreville, 40 m ECU, from the interest accrued to the EDF, is to be allocated to implement projects that can be carried out rapidly. The final decision on the individual development projects will be taken in accordance with the current procedures governing the EDF.

These decisions have resulted from the arrangements adopted by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Libreville last May regarding the shortfall of Stabex funds¹ and by the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors regarding the distribution of the funds available.²

2.2.45. On 8 September the Commission decided to make the following Stabex advances for 1982:

Swaziland (cotton)	600 000 ECU
Tonga (coconut oil, copra, bananas)	850 000 ECU

The forecast loss of export earnings for Swaziland is based on a 1982 harvest which is about 40% down on 1981 as a result of a severe drought which is affecting the entire eastern part of southern Africa.

The poor outlook for exports of the products in question from Tonga is due essentially to hurricane Isaac, which hit the island in March and seriously damaged crops.

European Development Fund

2.2.46. In September the Commission decided to allocate Chad and Ghana immediate aid totalling 590 000 ECU from the fifth EDF.

Asia

ASEAN countries

2.2.47. A conference, partly sponsored by the Commission, was held in September and included two days of discussions on the various aspects of relations between the Community and the Association of South-East Asian Nations. The main aim of the discussions was to draw the attention of European entrepreneurs and investors to ASEAN, and the importance of the forthcoming industrial conference in Kuala Lumpur in February 1983 was also emphasized.

2.2.48. A seminar for officials from ASEAN Finance Ministries and central banks was held in London from 19 to 24 September. This is the second such seminar,³ which is aimed at increasing the ASEAN countries' awareness of the potential of the European capital markets.

Thailand

2.2.49. On 2 September Mr Punnamee Punsri, Minister of Commerce of Thailand, visited the Commission and formally signed the Community-Thailand cooperation agreement on manioc production, marketing and trade.⁴ Under this agreement, which aims at encouraging agricultural development and crop diversification in Thailand and at stabilizing the manioc markets in Thailand and the Community, Thailand has undertaken to manage its level of exports of manioc to the Community during the period 1982-86 according to guidelines agreed by both sides. The Community for its part will assist with rural development and crop diversification in the poorest manioc-producing regions of Thailand.

Burma

2.2.50. The Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance of Burma, U Maung Shein, visited the Commission on 20 September with a view to familiarizing himself with the various Community instruments for aid to the non-associated developing countries.

Latin America

Brazil

2.2.51. On 21 September the Council adopted a Regulation concluding the Framework Agreement for cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil,⁵ signed in 1980;⁶ on 29 September the representatives of the Community and Brazil notified each other that the internal procedure had been completed, and this enabled the Framework Agreement to enter into force on 1 October.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.59.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.2.67.

³ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.2.35.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.2.58; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.91.

⁵ OJ L 281, 4.10.1982.

⁶ Bull. EC 9-1980, point 2.2.56; Bull. EC 4-1980, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

The Framework Agreement replaces the 1974 Trade Agreement. It is initially to last for five years, and may then be tacitly renewed annually.

This agreement introduces a new dimension into relations between Brazil and the Community. Whereas its predecessor was a trade agreement of the conventional type which also included references to certain sectoral problems, the new one is designed to encourage the expansion of commercial cooperation in general between the two parties and to develop economic cooperation. It embodies general objectives and means of action. One of its essential features is the promotion of cooperation between the two parties' economic operators.

The agreement caters for future developments. No area falling within Community jurisdiction where there is scope for economic cooperation is ruled out, and both parties intend to explore together, through a joint committee, all practical opportunities for cooperation.

Central America

2.2.52. At its meeting on 20 and 21 September the Council continued examining the Commission's proposal on special measures for Central America.¹ Although the measures were approved in principle in July, a consensus still has to be reached on the means of implementing and the conditions for granting the aid. It was agreed to discuss the matter further at the October meeting.

For its part, the Commission emphasized that the measures would be based on objective criteria (the existence of viable agrarian reform schemes and whether the countries concerned can see they are implemented) and benefit the largest possible number of countries.

State-trading countries

Poland

2.2.53. While the operation to supply emergency humanitarian aid to Poland ap-

proved by the Council in June² continued, the political situation in Poland was the subject of a resolution passed by Parliament on 16 September.³ The resolution analyses the Polish situation in the wider context of East-West relations and application of the Helsinki Final Act. In the current situation, Parliament wants all new offers of credit or economic aid to Poland to be suspended, but humanitarian and food aid to the Polish people to be increased.

Diplomatic relations

2.2.54. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission received the following ambassadors, who presented their letters of credence with effect from 21 September:⁴ Their Excellencies Mr Eric Gonzales, Head of the Mission of the Republic of India to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC); Dr Hai Ding Chiang, Head of the Mission of the Republic of Singapore to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, Euratom); Mr Alfredo Cañete, Head of the Mission of the Republic of Paraguay to the European Economic Community; Mr Jacques Gignac, Head of the Mission of Canada to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, Euratom); Mr Sundie John Kazunga, Head of the Mission of the Republic of Zambia to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, Euratom); Mr Carlo Jagmetti, Head of the Swiss Mission to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, Euratom); and Mr Mohamed Shaikh Mohamud Malingur, Head of the Mission of the Democratic Republic of Somalia to the European Economic Community.

The new ambassadors succeed Mr Surjit Singh Puri (India), Mr Peng Yuang Hwang (Singapore), Mr Tomas R. Salomoni (Paraguay), Mr R.M. Tait (Canada), Mr W.K. Nkwane (Zambia), Mr Pierre Cuenoud (Switzerland) and Mr Omar Salah Ahmed (Somalia).

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.62.

² Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.2.71; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.2.74.

³ OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

⁴ OJ C 257, 1.10.1982.

European political cooperation

Middle East situation

2.2.55. At a political cooperation meeting held on the occasion of the Council meeting on 20 September, the Foreign Ministers issued the following statement to the press:

'The Ten express their profound shock and revulsion at the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut. They strongly condemn this criminal act and call for the necessary measures to be taken to ensure the safety of the civilian population. They welcome UN Security Council Resolution 521 and are ready to support, up to the limit of their capabilities, appropriate additional steps, including the strengthening of the UN observers team in Beirut and the possible deployment of UN or multinational forces.

They strongly deplore the violation of the Habib plan and demand the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from West Beirut. They are convinced that the interests of Lebanon and of the region require the earliest possible withdrawal of all foreign forces except those authorized by the government of Lebanon, whose authority should be fully re-established over all its national territory.

The Member States of the European Community remain greatly concerned about the situation in Lebanon as a whole. They strongly condemn the assassination of the President-elect of Lebanon. They appeal to all parties to show moderation and prevent further violence in that country.

The Ten reaffirm their solidarity with a friendly country whose population has suffered so cruelly and whose fragile stability is dangerously threatened. They are confident that the Lebanese people will be able to elect a new president in accordance with their constitution and to bring about national reconciliation. They renew their offer to assist in the relief and reconstruction of the country.

The tragic events in Lebanon have once again demonstrated that the Middle East can enjoy true peace and lasting stability only through a comprehensive settlement to be concluded with the participation of all parties, which means that the PLO will have to be associated with negotiations. Such a settlement should be based on the principles of security for all States in the region, including Israel's right to exist, justice for all peoples, including the right of self-determination for the Palestinians with all that this implies, and mutual recognition by all the parties involved.

The Ten note that the abovementioned principles are commanding increasing acceptance.

They therefore welcome the new American initiative contained in President Reagan's speech on 1 September 1982. In the view of the Ten it offers an important opportunity for peaceful progress on the Palestinian question and a step towards the reconciliation of the parties' conflicting aspirations.

The Ten appeal to all parties to seize the present opportunity to initiate a process of mutual *rapprochement* leading towards a comprehensive peace settlement.

In this connection they underline the importance of the statement adopted by Arab Heads of State or Government at Fez on 9 September, which they see as an expression of the unanimous will of the participants, including the PLO, to work for the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East encompassing all States in the area, including Israel.

They call now for a similar expression of a will to peace on the part of Israel.

They believe that discussions of the Franco-Egyptian draft resolution by the Security Council could play a useful part in establishing a common basis for a solution of the problems of the area.

The Ten continue to believe that a basic element for progress towards a negotiated comprehensive peace settlement in the region is the creation of a climate of confidence between the parties. Consequently, they consider that the Israeli decision to establish eight new settlements in the occupied territories is a serious obstacle to peace efforts as well as illegal under international law.

The Ten confirm that they will continue to be active in pursuing their efforts to promote a comprehensive, just and lasting peace settlement. In this context they will maintain and expand their contacts with all parties.'

2.2.56. On 28 September the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Ellemann-Jensen, addressed the 37th session of the UN General Assembly in New York on behalf of the Community and its Member States.¹

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2.2.57. On 16 September Parliament adopted resolutions on the assassination of President Gemayel of Lebanon and on terrorism and anti-terrorist measures.²

¹ Point 3.4.1.

² Point 2.4.12; OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

3. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Supplementary and amending budget No 1/1982

2.3.1. On 16 September Parliament adopted a resolution on the Council's refusal to establish a supplementary and amending budget allocating appropriations saved in the agricultural sector to the fight against unemployment and against hunger in the world.¹ The resolution pointed out that the Council's action ran counter to the position it adopted in July,² that of the European Council of 29 and 30 March³ and its own decision of 15 June.⁴

Parliament also took the view that the Commission's power of initiative in the budgetary field concerned both arms of the budgetary authority and that, by rejecting the Commission's proposals on its own responsibility, the Council had acted in violation of the spirit of the Joint Declaration of 30 June 1982.⁵ Parliament requested that the presidents of the three institutions meet without delay in accordance with Section III, paragraph 5 of the Joint Declaration.

ECSC operating budget

Transfer from general budget

2.3.2. On 21 September the Council decided⁶ to grant the ECSC a further contribution from the general budget (estimated at 100 million ECU) for the programme of social measures of the type agreed by the Council on 24 June 1981 in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry.⁷ This decision provides formal authorization for the instalment of 50 million ECU already provided for in the 1982 budget and for further finance of the same kind. The draft budget for 1983 contains an additional appropriation of 50 million ECU for this purpose.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.3. In September the Commission made a public issue of LFR 600 million (the equivalent of 13.2 million ECU) for a term of 10 years at an annual interest rate of 11%. The issue was placed at 99.25% of its nominal value.

Loans paid out

2.3.4. Acting under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made industrial loans in September amounting to 4.56 million ECU for the following projects:

France

Irsid, St-Germain-en-Laye: partial financing of laboratories at St-Germain-en-Laye and a testing station at Maizières-en-Metz.

United Kingdom

Moray Resources Ltd, London: purchase of small mines operating under licence from the National Coal Board (located at Darren, Cefnawr and Pencwm in South Wales).

Greece

Hellenic Ferroalloys SA, Athens: mining and enrichment of chromite and processing into ferro-chrome.

EEC-NCI

Loans raised

2.3.5. The Commission made two public issues during September. The first was for

¹ OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.3.1.

³ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 1.3.5.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 1.3.7.

⁵ OJ C 194, 28.7.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 1.1.4.

⁶ OJ L 277, 29.9.1982.

⁷ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 1.4.3.

SFR 100 million (50 million ECU) for a term of 10 years at an annual interest rate of 6.25%. It was placed at 99.5% of its nominal value. The second was for HFL 150 million (58.36 million ECU) for 12 years at an annual interest rate of 10.5%. This issue was placed at 100.5% of its nominal value.

Euratom

Loans raised

2.3.6. The Commission concluded a bank credit in Luxembourg francs for the equivalent of 27.47 million ECU and a private placing in Luxembourg francs for the equivalent of 5.49 million ECU.

4. Institutional and political matters

European policy and relations between the institutions

2.4.1. On 15 September Parliament celebrated the 30th anniversary of the first session of the ECSC Common Assembly.¹ Speeches were delivered by the Presidents of Parliament, the Council and the Commission and by Mr Poher, President of the French Senate and former President of Parliament. Mr Thorn stressed in his speech that there could be no progress in the construction of Europe without active cooperation between the Commission and Parliament.

European policy

Greenland

2.4.2. In reply to the Council's request for an opinion on 8 June² Mr Burke, the Member of the Commission who is handling the matter of Greenland's withdrawal, toured the capitals of the Member States in order to sound out the Ten on Denmark's request to have the status of Greenland changed. He then paid an official visit to Greenland from 22 to 27 September, during which he had extensive talks with the head and members of the local government and with a broad range of political personalities. These talks centred primarily on Greenland's

wish to obtain OCT status and how this could be done, and on other topical problems such as fishing in Greenland territorial waters.

Interinstitutional relations

Proceedings against the Council for failure to act

2.4.3. On 16 September Parliament adopted for the first time in its history a resolution calling on the Council to act in the field of transport policy.³ In accordance with Article 175 of the EEC Treaty, the Council has two months in which to reply to Parliament. After examining the reply Parliament will decide whether or not to bring an action before the Court of Justice. Parliament's resolution made the point that only minimum measures had been adopted in the transport field which by no means met the requirements of the common market nor made for a real common transport policy, the establishment of which is one of the objectives of the Treaty.

Mr Contogeorgis, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for transport, told Parliament that this initiative

¹ Point 2.4.5.

² Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.4.3.

³ Point 2.4.7; OJ C 267, 11.10.1982.

would give fresh impetus to the development and integration of the common transport policy. The Commission was currently reviewing its proposals regarding the transport sector, some of which had been before the Council for quite some time, and was prepared to take action if necessary.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament¹

Strasbourg: 13 to 17 September

2.4.4. The September part-session was marked by a formal sitting to celebrate Parliament's 30th anniversary, attended by several former Presidents and many prominent figures. And it was at this anniversary session that the House resolved by an overwhelming majority that proceedings should be instituted against the Council for its failure to act in the field of transport policy—the first time that Parliament has passed such a resolution.

One focus of the debates was the Spencer Report on information and consultation of employees in transnational undertakings, the vote on which was postponed by a very small majority until the October part-session. The debate which followed the Council's presentation of the 1983 budget and Mrs Barbarella's report on the Council's refusal to establish a supplementary budget for 1982 augured fresh problems between the two arms of the budgetary authority.

Anniversary sitting

2.4.5. With former Presidents of Parliament in attendance—Mr Alain Poher, now President of the French Senate, Mrs Simone Veil, first President of the directly elected Parliament, Mr Walter Behrendt and Mr Cornelis Berkhouwer—Mr Pieter Dankert opened the formal sitting to mark Parliament's 30th anniversary.

A member of the House for 16 years, Mr Alain Poher was its President for three years and also Chairman of the Christian Democrat Group. After a profile of Parliament's history, in which he traced the gradual extension of its powers, Mr Poher said in conclusion that seeing the waverings of some and the reluctance of others, which were seriously compromising progress towards the Community's goals, the older generation of 'Europeans' sometimes feared that they—like the masons working on a Gothic cathedral—might not live to see the splendid edifice of their dreams completed; but they hoped, even so, that their successors and generations to come would see their dreams and their work brought to fruition.

Paying tribute in turn to what Parliament had accomplished, Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, acknowledged that the Commission was in a difficult position—caught as it was between two fires: it was subject under the Treaties to Parliament's control and it had to heed the reactions of the Council, which held the lion's share of legislative power. But this in no way meant that the Commission was abandoning its true vocation as the instigator of European integration. The further and fuller development of European integration inescapably entailed active cooperation between the Commission and Parliament and a stronger role for Parliament. In his conclusion Mr Thorn highlighted the crucial importance

¹ 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 267, 11.10.1982, and the report of the proceedings is contained in OJ Annex 1-288. 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 Defence 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* = The Netherlands, *UK* = United Kingdom.

that the Commission attached to the Parliamentary elections in 1984.

The President of Parliament, Mr Pieter Dankert, brought the commemorative sitting to a close with a statement which uncompromisingly but without undue pessimism pointed to past shortcomings and delays as well as to what had been achieved. With all its lights and shades of political hue, Parliament was the institution which best represented the peoples who had elected it. Compared with national parliaments, this House was better equipped to perform its control function, for unlike them it was not encumbered by a majority which saw it as its task to keep a government in office. He had heard people ask whether Parliament would make 1984. And what interest would the electors show in the next direct elections? Could we make the draft treaty for European Union the only platform for the second European elections? Parliament must take care to see that the decision taken somewhat lightly by our governments to proceed with direct elections without at the same time increasing Parliament's powers worked against them and not against the House.

Transport: proceedings against the Council for failure to act

(15 and 16 September)

2.4.6. Introducing his report, Mr Horst Seefeld (*Soc/D*) said that he felt a resolution to proceed against the Council for failure to act on the common transport policy was a fitting contribution to the day's celebrations: he hoped no one would have to repeat the performance on Parliament's 50th anniversary.

2.4.7. After 25 years, he said, who could say Parliament was impatient? Of course, the Treaties set no time limit for adopting a transport policy. But a treaty signed must be respected; it was not a blank cheque for inaction. Though Parliament might be thought to be trying to dodge its responsibilities by shifting them onto the Court of Justice, it was nothing of the sort. What Parliament wanted was to have these responsibilities

spelt out and restated, for at the next elections it would have to answer questions.

Except for the French Communists all the Groups endorsed the motion for a resolution. Mr Rudi Arndt (*Soc/D*) contended that transport had been wittingly neglected and for reasons of national selfishness. This neglect was harming the common market, for a well-developed transport system was a key economic factor. Mr James Moorhouse (*ED/UK*) pointed out that transport could be 'the backbone of economic recovery'. The Italian Communists, said Mr Angelo Carosino, supported the move by the Committee on Transport; its arguments were legally substantiated and the political significance was clear.

Mrs Simone Veil (*Lib/F*) believed that the Court of Justice would have to say—and therein lay the point of the action they were considering—whether the Treaty was no more than a declaration of intent or whether it placed obligations on the institutions.

She stressed in conclusion that they were not planning action against the Council for institutional reasons or out of animosity, but really to do it a service since it did need to be prompted to act.

Speaking for the Commission, Mr Contogeorgis said that the Commission too was disappointed that the Council had not ruled on their many proposals. Parliament's action would give fresh impetus to developing and integrating a common transport policy. The Commission was now reappraising its proposals, some of which had been with the Council for a long time, and would make any necessary changes.

By 157 votes to 12 with 12 abstentions Parliament instructed its President to call upon the Council to act, accusing it of failing to do so in the field of common transport policy. Under Article 175 of the Treaty the Council now has two months in which to reply. Not until it has studied that reply will Parliament decide whether it should bring proceedings against the Council before the Court of Justice.

Multinationals and information of employees

(13 and 14 September)

2.4.8. The purpose of the Commission's proposal,¹ sometimes referred to as the Vredeling Directive, is to require greater transparency and more information for employees not only in the multinationals but also in national firms with complex structures. The debate in the House revealed conflicting views on the question whether a Directive was needed or whether the OECD guidelines (a voluntary code of conduct) were enough. As the rapporteur for the Committee on Social Affairs, Mr Spencer (*ED/UK*), explained, the Legal Affairs Committee's amendments tended to weaken the Vredeling Directive while those of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs tended to strengthen it; for Mr Spencer all concentrations of power must be brought within a visible legal framework. Providing more information for employees need not be a burden on business. It was a natural, necessary development.

Mrs Johanna Maij-Weggen (*EPP/NL*) believed that it was especially in the big companies that there was such a great gulf between management and the shop floor. So the Vredeling Directive should not extend to small businesses, for which separate arrangements should be made. She went on to say that the spirit of the Directive was consistent with Christian Democrat principles: solidarity between capital and labour, no more of the 'them and us' syndrome and collaboration between employers and workers. Mrs Tove Nielsen (*Lib/DK*), however, found the Vredeling proposal a faulty paper. It was too rigid and at odds with other Community Directives. Did they want American and Japanese capital to desert Europe, which sorely needed investment? In the same vein, Mr Yves Galland (*Lib/F*) refused to choose between the rights of the employee and the rights of the company. He approved the principle of the Vredeling Directive but was not prepared to approve the text, which he described as vague, dangerous and overindulgent. The Directive would weaken European industry competing against the United

States and Japan by undermining the authority of subsidiary companies.

Mr Georges Frischmann (*Com/F*) held that the Vredeling Directive was a step forward, albeit a small one, at European level. Its originality lay in its mandatory rules. It provided more rights for workers threatened by the unchecked and invisible processes of decisions by managements of multinational or complex firms. It was a proposal which Communists could not but applaud, even if it did not change the pattern of property and rank.

Finally, by 168 votes to 161 with 2 abstentions the House decided to postpone the vote on the Spencer report until October. Mr Robert Chambeiron (*Com/F*) spoke against postponement, contending that after two years of discussion the time had come to wind up the proceedings. In contrast, Mr Fernand Herman (*EPPB*) had argued that time was needed to bring forward sound amendments in order to achieve consensus so that the Vredeling Directive could be accepted.

For the Commission, Mr Richard once again said that he was convinced that where information of employees in multinationals and companies with complex structures was concerned, voluntary codes were not enough. There had to be a binding Directive and a legal framework. He did not believe, as some claimed, that investment would suffer. The multinationals invested where profits were to be made.

Draft budget for 1983

2.4.9. Members were highly dissatisfied with the draft 1983 budget presented by the Council and with what amounted to the Council's refusal to establish an amending and supplementary budget for 1982 to allow the 500 million ECU saved on agriculture in the 1982 budget to be used for social and development aid purposes.

As the House heard from Mrs Carla Barbarella (*Com/I*), presenting the report of the

¹ OJ C 297, 15.11.1980; Supplement 3/80—Bull. EC.

Committee on Budgets, the Council, by refusing to establish the amending budget, was flying in the face of the priorities for Community operations recognized by the three institutions and blatantly defying the spirit of the joint declaration made in June on various measures to improve the budgetary procedure.¹

Mr Otto Møller, Danish State Secretary and Council President, explained the Council's view. The payment appropriations for the Social Fund had been raised by 26.7% over last year; for areas such as energy, research, computers and innovation, where appropriations had been slashed, the Council had worked on the principle that funds would not be allocated unless a clearly defined policy existed; it had parted company with Parliament when the House had expressed the wish to make the budget, by means of the appropriations, an instrument for creating Community policies; finally, where the supplementary budget was concerned, the Council had considered that the purposes could be better served by transfers.

Mr Robert Jackson (*ED/UK*) declared that the Council's draft was 'a thoroughly inadequate' response to the guidelines established by Parliament in April.² The spokesmen for most groups were no less critical. Mr Neil Balfour (*ED/UK*) contended that by refusing to adopt a supplementary budget the Council had soured the budgetary atmosphere and challenged the House only weeks after signing a joint declaration which should have had the opposite effect. Like other members, Mrs Christiane Scrivener (*Lib/F*) said that the Council did not practise what it preached. Mr Pierre Bernard Cousté (*EPD/F*), on the other hand, endorsed the transfer formula and was kinder to the Council's draft budget.

Winding up the debate, the Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr Erwin Lange (*Soc/D*), was particularly scathing. The Council was 'ratting' and clearly ignoring the joint declaration. He warned it not to trigger a conflict it had already prearranged.

2.4.10. The House gave opinions on several Commission proposals, including:

- (i) a set of proposals for Directives on fresh meat;³
- (ii) a draft recommendation on a Community policy with regard to retirement age;⁴
- (iii) a Directive on voluntary part-time work;⁵
- (iv) a Directive on minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products;⁶
- (v) a Decision on measures to mitigate the effects of a limited shortage of crude oil;⁶
- (vi) a recommendation for a Regulation concluding an additional protocol to the Cooperation Agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia following the accession of Greece.⁷

2.4.11. The House also passed resolutions concerning:

- (i) the Commission's failure to implement Parliament's resolution of 11 March on the massacre of seal pups:⁸ the Commission was urged to send Parliament and the Council the proposals for Regulations requested by the House in March;
- (ii) use of the biomass as a source of energy: the Commission was asked to formulate and launch as soon as possible a new biomass programme, and Parliament called for the setting up of research, development and demonstration projects on biomass sources;
- (iii) encouragement of combined heat and power production: the House recommended that the Commission present proposals since the systems of combined heat and power production offered considerable potential for both domestic and industrial energy users;
- (iv) storage of nuclear waste in the Atlantic: the Commission was urged to prepare a Directive which would in future ensure that the sea was not polluted by radioactive waste from the European Community; The

¹ OJ C 194, 28.7.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

² Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.4.7.

³ Point 2.1.69.

⁴ Point 2.1.27.

⁵ Point 2.1.26.

⁶ Point 2.1.94.

⁷ Point 2.2.36.

⁸ OJ C 87, 5.4.1982; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.4.7.

Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom were expected to stop immediately their storage of this waste in the Atlantic;

(v) war toys: Parliament was concerned over the role of the mass media in creating 'a culture of war and violence' which in its turn created the demand for war toys; the Governments of the Member States were therefore urged to take steps to ban the visual and verbal advertising of war toys;

(vi) protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage: the House called for the creation of a 'European Historical Monuments and Sites Fund' and hoped that the Commission would use the resources available under the various Funds;

(vii) results of the INFCE Conference (International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation): the House believed that considerable emphasis must be laid on two fundamental conclusions of the Conference, namely the ever-increasing and vital importance of nuclear energy in covering world energy needs and the need for specific measures to cope with the requirements of the developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; the Community was called upon to promote and encourage any action designed to establish procedures for improved Community supervision of nuclear plant safety and to strengthen collaboration with the IAEA to perfect the instruments, techniques and methodologies used for the application of nuclear safeguards;

(viii) The Soviet gas pipeline and the extension of the US embargo to firms based in the Community: the Council was asked again to urge the American authorities to lift the embargo and to raise the issue at the GATT ministerial meeting in November unless the embargo was lifted;

(ix) visa reciprocity between the United States and the EEC: noting that none of the ten Member States of the Community required American citizens to obtain visas when visiting them, the House deplored the lack of reciprocity on the part of the United States and urged that the imbalance be rectified;

(x) Japanese tariffs on chocolate confectionery products: the Commission was requested to give high priority in the continuing trade talks with Japan to securing the removal of, or at least a considerable reduction in, the tariffs on chocolate confectionery products.

2.4.12. In the field of political cooperation Parliament passed resolutions on:

(i) the assassination of the President of the Lebanese Republic: the House took the view that the Community must now more than ever continue to play a positive role in the attempts to achieve peace in the Middle East by adopting practical initiatives of a humanitarian, economic and political nature;

(ii) combating terrorism: shocked by the persistent terrorism in Europe, particularly a number of outrages in France, the House in two successive resolutions urged the police authorities of the Member States to take steps to ensure that an effective mutual information network was set up and asked the Council to do everything possible to ensure that any proposal for a settlement of the crisis in the Middle East contained an explicit reference to the need to renounce terrorism;

(iii) the situation in Poland: Parliament hoped that the West would be ready to grant substantial economic and financial aid to Poland if a decisive change took place in which the processes of democratic renewal are resumed; direct food aid should continue through non-governmental organizations.

Council

2.4.13. The Council had two meetings in September. 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 4 — Council meetings in September 1982

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
792nd Brussels 20 and 21 September	Foreign affairs	Mr Ellemann-Jensen	Mr Thorn, Mr Ortoli, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali, Mr Davignon, Mr Tugendhat, Mr Pisani	<p><i>Relations with USA.</i>¹ Steel arrangement: Council confirmed it would like to see agreement take effect by 15 October at latest. Gas pipeline: Council stated that the Community would have to participate when questions coming under its jurisdiction arose.</p> <p><i>Relations with Brazil.</i>² Regulation concluding framework agreement for cooperation between EEC and Brazil adopted.</p> <p><i>Accession of Portugal.</i>³ Preparations begun for ninth ministerial negotiating meeting.</p> <p><i>Central America.</i>² Discussion of means of implementing, and conditions for granting, special aid to Central America to be resumed at next meeting.</p> <p><i>Compensation for UK.</i> Work continued.</p> <p><i>Steel — social measures.</i>⁴ Decision adopted on contribution from general budget to ECSC for 1982-83.</p>
793rd Brussels 20 and 21 September	Agriculture	Mr Kofoed	Mr Dalsager	<p><i>Completion of olive oil price system for 1982/83.</i>⁵ Representative market price, threshold price and amount of consumption aid determined.</p> <p><i>UK imports of New Zealand butter in 1983.</i> Initial examination.</p> <p><i>Adjustment of acquis communautaire for Mediterranean products (fruit and vegetables, olive oil).</i> Examination continued.</p> <p><i>Exchange rate applicable in agriculture.</i> Discussions deferred.</p> <p><i>Guidelines to be followed for negotiation with certain non-Community countries of framework agreements relating to multiannual supply of agricultural products.</i> Progress report.</p>

¹ Industrialized countries.² Developing countries.³ Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries.⁴ Financing Community activities.⁵ Agriculture.

Commission

Activities

2.4.14. The Commission held four meetings in September and resumed discussion of a number of matters with which it had been dealing before the summer recess, such as the review of the European Social Fund and relations with the United States regarding steel exports and the sale of equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline.

The Commission also considered the position taken by the Council in July on the draft budget for 1983.¹

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.15. Although relatively few decisions were taken at the meetings, they touched on a number of important issues. The Commission adopted a memorandum on the Community's development policy,² a communication on strengthening Community action in the cultural sector,³ the forward programme for steel (first reading), a Decision fixing the abatement rates for the last quarter and a recommendation to high-alloy steel producers. On energy, a draft recommendation on price and tariff fixing for natural gas and a proposal for a Regulation authorizing financial assistance for energy-saving investments were adopted.

On agriculture, the Commission approved a proposal to change the 'green' rates. Lastly, the Commission set up, for a three-year trial period, an inspection unit to monitor the administration and operation of its external offices and delegations.

Discussions, policy debates and work in hand

2.4.16. The Commission kept a close watch on proceedings in Parliament and the Council. It took note of Parliament's resolution regarding proceedings against the Council for failure to act in the field of transport policy, and agreed that it would intervene in the case under Article 37 of the Statute of the Court of Justice, without committing itself at this stage as to precisely what form its intervention would take.

The Commission also discussed the situation which has arisen following the Council's refusal to establish a supplementary and amending budget for 1982.

Preparations were started for the European Council meeting planned for 3 and 4 December in Copenhagen; Mr Thorn began a tour of the Community capitals which he will continue in October.

The Commission continued its discussion on the reorganization of the European Social Fund, a memorandum on the general objectives for steel, and draft communications on Community initiatives concerning agricultural investment, production and markets and the amount of EAGGF Guarantee Section funds spent so far.

Mr Burke reported on his recent official visit to Greenland.⁴

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.4.17. While in Strasbourg for Parliament's September part-session, Mr Ortoli, Mr Davignon, Mr Narjes and Mr Andriessen received a delegation from UNICE, with whom they discussed the Community's industrial strategy and proposals put forward by UNICE in June.

Mr Davignon had a meeting with representatives of the European Trade Union Confederation about a memorandum on industrial policy presented by ETUC in response to two papers drawn up by the Commission under the May mandate.

2.4.18. Two briefing sessions were held, one to inform representatives of the European Federation of Building and Woodworkers of Community policies concerning their industry, the other to discuss the situation in the shipbuilding and ship-repair industry with representatives of the European Metalworkers' Federation, who called for international consultation and coordination and for continuation of the aid the industry receives.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.3.2.

² Point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

³ Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

⁴ Point 2.4.2.

During a consultation meeting representatives of the Coordinating Committee of Chemical and General Workers' Unions in the Community expressed their concern about the agreement on paper import quotas coming to an end in 1984.

2.4.19. During preliminary consultations ETUC representatives discussed the latest developments in Parliament on the proposed Directive on information and consultation of workers in multinationals.¹

Court of Justice²

2.4.20. New cases

Case	Subject	Basis
ECSC — Steel		
234/82 — Ferriere di Roe Volciano SpA v Commission ¹	Decision imposing a fine for exceeding production quotas for steel	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
235/82 — Ferriere Sancarolo SpA v Commission ¹	Decision imposing a fine for exceeding production quotas for steel	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
263/82 and 263/82 R — Klöckner-Werke AG v Commission	Decision imposing a fine for exceeding production quotas for steel	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
265/82 — Usinor v Commission	Decision imposing a fine for exceeding production quotas for steel	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
270/82 — Estel NV v Commission	Decision imposing a fine for exceeding production quotas for steel	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
Free movement of goods		
227/82 — Criminal proceedings against L. van Bennekom ²	Compatibility of Dutch law on the sale of vitamins with Article 30 <i>et seq.</i> of the EEC Treaty	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
238/82 — Duphar BV and Others v State of The Netherlands	Is the unilateral introduction by a Member State of measures intended to help sickness insurance schemes to make savings (by excluding certain proprietary medicinal products imported from another Member State from those covered by sickness insurance schemes) compatible with Community law?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Competition		
228/82 and 228/82 R — Ford of Europe Inc. v Commission ³ and 229/82 and 229/82 R — Ford Werke AG v Commission ³	Annulment of the Commission Decision of 18 August 1982 (adoption of an interim measure requiring Ford to resume its supplies of right-hand-drive cars in the Federal Republic of Germany, pending a definitive decision by the Commission on whether or not Article 85 of the EEC Treaty has been infringed)	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

¹ Point 2.4.8.

² For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the *Official Journal* and the *European Court Reports*, and the publications of its Information Office (e.g. the annual synopsis of the work of the Court or the information quarterly).

Case	Subject	Basis
240 to 242/82, 260 to 262/82, 268 and 269/82 — Stichting Sigarettindustrie and Others v Commission	Annulment of the Commission Decision of 15 July 1982 establishing that a series of agreements between Dutch tobacco manufacturers infringed Article 85 (1)	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty
Social security for migrant workers		
232/82 — Margherita Baccini v Office National de l'Emploi ²	Interpretation of the phrase 'concerning the degree of invalidity of a claimant' contained in Article 40 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Agriculture		
237/82 — Jongeneel Kaas BV v (1) State of The Netherlands, (2) Stichting Centraal Orgaan Zuivelcontrole	Interpretation of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 and Articles 30 and 34 of the EEC Treaty in relation to the rules adopted unilaterally by The Netherlands concerning the quality of cheese	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Commercial policy		
231/82 — Spijker Kwasten BV v Commission ³	Annulment of the Commission Decision of 7 July 1982 authorizing the Benelux countries not to apply Community treatment to brushes (CCT heading No ex 96.01) originating in the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in the other Member States	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty
239/82 — (1) Allied Corporation, (2) Demufert SA and (3) Transcontinental Fertilizer v Commission ⁴	Annulment of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1976/82 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on certain imports of chemical fertilizer originating in the United States, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2302/82, and a claim for damages	Articles 173 and 215 of the EEC Treaty
264/82 — Timex Corp. v (1) Council, (2) Commission	Annulment of Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1882/82 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on mechanical wrist watches originating in the Soviet Union	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty
Administrative matters		
267/82 — (1) Développement SA, (2) Clemessy v Commission	Claim for damages to compensate for the loss which the applicants allegedly suffered at the time of the procedure relative to the invitation to tender for the construction of a pharmaceutical products packaging plant in Somalia	Article 215 of the EEC Treaty

Disputes between the Community and its staffv Commission: 230/82, 243-259/82,⁴ 266/82

v Council: 236/82

¹ OJ C 263, 7.10.1982.² OJ C 253, 28.9.1982.³ OJ C 258, 2.10.1982.⁴ OJ C 272, 15.10.1982.**2.4.21. Judgments**

Date and case	Held
Steel 20.9.1982, 220/82 R — Moselstahlwerk GmbH & Co. KG v Commission ¹	Application dismissed (interim measures)
Free movement of goods 14.9.1982, 144/81 — Keurkoop v Nancy Kean Gifts ²	Application of Article 36 of the EEC Treaty to a uniform Benelux law on the protection of drawings or designs. Reaffirmation of national judgments on industrial property
Customs union 23.9.1982, 237/81 — Almadent Dentalhandels- und Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH v Hauptzollamt Mainz ² 30.9.1982, 295/81 — International Flavors & Fragrances IFF (Deutschland) GmbH v Hauptzollamt Bad Reichenhall	Determination of the term 'refractory' contained in CCT subheading 38.19 K Interpretation of the general rules for the interpretation of the nomenclature of the CCT concerning the tariff classification of unassembled or disassembled articles
30.9.1982, 317/81 — Howe & Bainbridge v Oberfinanzdirektion Frankfurt am Main	Interpretation of the words 'cannot be seen with the naked eye' in Note 2(A)(a) to CCT Chapter 59
Social security for migrant workers 16.9.1982, 132/81 — Office national des pensions pour travailleurs salariés v Alice Vlaeminck ¹	No reply need be given to the question referred by the national court
23.9.1982, 274/81 — C.G. Besem v Board of Nieuwe Algemene Bedrijfsvereniging ²	Dutch law on the reduction of invalidity pensions is incompatible with Article 46(2) of Regulation No 1408/71
23.9.1982, 275/81 — G.F. Koks v Raad van Arbeid ²	Leaving aside Council Directive 79/7 of 19 December 1978, there is no rule of Community law which prevents the Member States from making the right of a husband or wife to benefit from a social security scheme conditional upon the spouse's membership of the same scheme
23.9.1982, 276/81 — Sociale Verzekeringsbank v Heirs and/or assigns of G.T. Kuijpers ²	Determination of liability with regard to social security where a person is employed in two Member States at the same time

Date and case	Held
Agriculture	
15.9.1982, 106/81 — Versandschlachtereij Julius Kind KG v Council and Commission ¹	Application dismissed
15.9.1982, 233/81 — Firma Denkavit Futtermittel GmbH v Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft ¹	Charging the cost of carrying out inspections is compatible with Community law provided that the charges represent the normal cost of inspections
29.9.1982, 26/81 — Oleifici Mediterranei SpA v Council and Commission	Application dismissed
30.9.1982, 108/81 — G.R. Amylum NV v Council; 110/81 — Roquette Frères SA v Council; 114/81 — Tunnel Refineries Ltd v Council	Application for annulment dismissed as unfounded
30.9.1982, 242/81 — Roquette Frères SA v Council	Application dismissed as inadmissible
Infringements	
22.9.1982, 127/81 — Commission v France	Order for removal from the Court Register (marks of origin of electric motors)
22.9.1982, 154/82 — Commission v Belgium	Order for removal from the Court Register (Directive 78/611/EEC — lead content of petrol)

Orders for removal from the Court Register

- 22.9.1982, 67/82 — Landbouwschap v Commission
- 22.9.1982, 68/82 — Kwekerij Gebr. Van Der Kooy BV and Gerardus W.J., Munten v Commission
- 22.9.1982, 70/82 — Netherlands v Commission
- 22.9.1982, 180/82 and 180/82 R — British Sugar PLC v Commission

¹ OJ C 268, 12.10.1982.
² OJ C 272, 15.10.1982.

Court of Auditors

2.4.22. On 16 September the Court of Auditors adopted a special report on the Community outward processing system.

It also adopted an opinion on four proposals for Council Regulations amending certain provisions governing the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training and the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions.

2.4.23. The contact committee of the heads of the supreme audit authorities of the Member States, which meets at regular intervals to discuss matters of mutual interest to national and Community audit bodies, held

a working meeting in Luxembourg on 29 and 30 September.

It discussed the aims and methods of auditing revenue and discussed various aspects of cooperation between the Court of Auditors and national audit authorities on the control of Community finances.

Economic and Social Committee

Renewal of the Committee

2.4.24. At its meeting on 20 and 21 September the Council appointed the members of the Economic and Social Committee to serve from 21 September 1982 to 20 Sep-

tember 1986.¹ The Council made these appointments, after consulting the Commission, from lists prepared by the Governments of the Member States.

The members of the Committee are drawn from a broad economic and social spectrum in the Member States and are generally divided into three groups: employers, workers and other interests. They are required to participate in at least two of the Committee's nine specialized sections: agriculture, transport, energy, economic and financial affairs, industry, social affairs, external relations, regional development and the environment.

ECSC Consultative Committee

229th meeting

2.4.25. The Consultative Committee met in Luxembourg on 24 September with Mr A. Robert in the chair.

The meeting began with an address by Mr Davignon, who gave a detailed analysis of problems in the steel industry. In answer to critics of the anti-crisis measures, he emphasized the importance which the Commission attached to them in view of the worrying situation in the industry.

2.4.26. The Committee's discussion of the forward programme for steel for the fourth quarter of 1982² revealed a large measure of support for the Commission's analysis.

2.4.27. The Committee unanimously adopted an opinion³ on draft Commission Decisions on an arrangement with the United States on steel and on restrictions on the export of certain steel products to the United States.⁴

2.4.28. The Committee unanimously adopted a resolution on social policy in the coal and steel industries.⁵

2.4.29. Finally, the Committee considered the revised estimates for the Community coal market in 1982. The Commission was asked to collect more up-to-date figures and to include coal in its overall energy policy so as to affirm the importance of this energy source in the Community.

European Investment Bank

Operations in September

2.4.30. In September the European Investment Bank announced loans for investments within the Community in Denmark (20.4 million ECU⁵) and the United Kingdom (7.8 million ECU). Outside the Community the Bank lent in two Mediterranean countries—Egypt (28 million ECU) and Spain (20 million ECU)—and in two signatories of the second Lomé Convention—Uganda (10 million ECU) and Grenada (2.4 million ECU).

Community

Denmark

2.4.31. In Denmark DKR 167.5 million was lent. DKR 100 million is intended for the construction of a 273-km natural gas transmission system supplying industry and district and individual heating systems in South Jutland. The project, which includes metering and regulation stations and remote control systems, should further the Community's objective to reduce its dependence on imported oil by reducing consumption by approximately 215 000 tonnes per year until 1990.

DKR 50 million was made available to central government in a global loan, which the Danish Regional Development Board (Egnsudviklingsraadet) will use to finance small and medium-scale ventures.

Finally, DKR 17.5 million was advanced to the Post and Telegraphs Administration (Post- og Telegrafvaesenet) towards the laying of a new submarine telecommunications cable between Denmark and The Netherlands. The new cable, which will be almost 270 km long, will boost from 300 to 3 000

¹ OJ C 272, 15.10.1982.

² Point 2.1.8.

³ OJ C 276, 19.10.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.3.

⁵ The conversion rates at 30 June used by the EIB in statistics for the third quarter were 1 ECU = DM 2.36, UKL 0.55, FF 6.55, LIT 1 327, HFL 2.61, BFR 45.01, LFR 45.01, DKR 8.18, DR 66.53, IRL 0.69, USD 0.96.

circuits the capacity available for direct traffic between the two countries and for transit traffic to other Scandinavian countries, Belgium and France.

United Kingdom

2.4.32. In the United Kingdom UKL 4.3 million was lent for investment in infrastructure works. Of this amount UKL 2.3 million went to the Highland Regional Council for water supply and sewerage improvements in the Highland coastal areas to assist economic development, and UKL 2 million was made available, for the same purpose, to Lancashire County Council for new waste treatment and handling facilities at Blackpool and Pendle, for improving and extending sea defences at Cleveleys and Fleetwood, and for strengthening the sea wall at Blackpool.

Outside the Community

Mediterranean

2.4.33. The Bank lent 28 million ECU towards the development of the natural gas deposits at Abu Qir, near Alexandria, Egypt. The investment should raise output from the field, which has been producing since 1979, to 2 000 million cubic metres per year by 1984. In addition, condensate is to be drawn off for export. The gas is used mainly by industry in the Alexandria area, and the increase in output will produce a saving of some 930 000 tonnes of oil per year, releasing a corresponding amount for export, which will benefit the balance of payments accordingly.

2.4.34. In Spain, 20 million ECU was lent in the form of a global loan to the Banco de

Crédito Industrial (BCI) for financing investment by small and medium-scale industrial firms in the less-developed regions of the country. In December 1981 the BCI, which is a public institution operating in the field of long-term investment, was granted two 20-million-ECU global loans, one of which was channelled into 34 small or medium-scale industrial ventures creating or safeguarding some 1 700 jobs. The other went towards 15 operations concerned with the substitution of coal for oil in cement production, in a move to reduce petroleum imports.

ACP countries

2.4.35. From the risk capital resources provided for under the second Lomé Convention, which are managed by the EIB, the Bank lent 10 million ECU in Uganda and 2.4 million ECU in Grenada.

7.5 million ECU was lent to the Uganda Development Bank to help in the recovery of industrial, agro-industrial and mining enterprises in the country, for the most part involving the replacement of worn-out machinery or fitting of new parts. 2.5 million ECU went to central government to cover part of its subscription to an increase in the equity capital of the Uganda Development Bank, which is entirely State-owned. The loans have been made available in the form of conditional loans, i.e. repayment terms depend upon how the operation progresses.

A further 2.4 million ECU was granted for the extension and modernization of electricity generating and distribution equipment in Grenada. The assistance takes the form of a subordinated loan, i.e. repayable only after reimbursement of loans from other banks.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU

Values in national currencies of one ECU

30 September 1982 ¹	
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible)	45.6409
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial)	47.5858
German mark	2.35365
Dutch guilder	2.57309
Pound sterling	0.549768
Danish krone	8.23109
French franc	6.64257
Italian lira	1 323.77
Irish pound	0.690606
Greek drachma	66.7793
United States dollar	0.930592
Swiss franc	2.01864
Spanish peseta	106.106
Swedish krona	5.84040
Norwegian krone	6.48483
Canadian dollar	1.14816
Portuguese escudo	81.2178
Austrian schilling	16.5459
Finnish mark	4.51244
Japanese yen	249.585
Australian dollar	0.980087
New Zealand dollar	1.29645

¹ OJ C 257, 1.10.1982.

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

September 1982	
National currency	Value in national currency of one ECU
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	42.9772
Danish krone	8.23400
German mark	2.57524 ¹
	2.65660 ²
Greek drachma	64.8597 ³
	66.5526 ²
French franc	6.19564
Irish pound	0.691011
Italian lira	1 289.00 ⁴
	1 258.00 ⁵
	1 227.00 ²
Dutch guilder	2.75563 ¹
	2.81318 ²
Pound sterling	0.618655

¹ For sugar and isoglucose, milk and milk products, beef and veal, sheepmeat, eggs and poultrymeat.

² For other products.

³ For dried grapes and olive oil.

⁴ For sugar and isoglucose, milk and milk products, beef and veal, sheepmeat, wine and seeds.

⁵ For pigmeat, olive oil and fish.

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 3-1982

Points 2.1.23 and 2.1.37

Amendments to the proposal for a Council Regulation introducing arrangements for movement within the Community of goods sent from one Member State for temporary use in one or more other Member States

OJ C 247, 21.9.1982

Bull. EC 5-1982*Point 2.1.51*

Council Directive of 28 July 1982 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to metallic lead and its ionic compounds at work (first individual Directive within the meaning of Article 8 of Directive 80/1107/EEC)
OJ L 247, 23.8.1982

Bull. EC 6-1982*Point 2.1.129*

Modified proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources

Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks in the Community fishing area total allowable catches for 1982, the share of these catches available to the Community, the allocation of this share bet-

ween the Member States and the conditions under which the total allowable catches may be fished
OJ C 228, 1.9.1982

Bull. EC 7/8-1982*Point 2.1.48*

Commission Decision of 22 July 1982 on aid granted by the Netherlands Government to a paperboard-processing firm
OJ L 277, 29.9.1982

Point 2.1.62

Resolution of the Council and of the Ministers for Education, meeting within the Council, of 12 July 1982 concerning measures to be taken to improve the preparation of young people for work and to facilitate their transition from education to working life
OJ C 193, 28.7.1982

3. Infringement procedures

Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement Directives

3.3.1. In September the Commission sent letters of formal notice to Member States for failure to implement Directives in the following four cases:

Council Directive 73/23/EEC of 19 February 1973 on the harmonization of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits¹ (France);

Council Directive 79/116/EEC of 21 December 1978 concerning minimum requirements for certain tankers entering or leaving Community ports² (Italy);

Council Directive 68/360/EEC of 15 October 1968 on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for workers of Member States and their families³ (France, Italy).

Reasoned opinions

3.3.2. In September the Commission delivered four reasoned opinions concerning three Member States in the following cases:

Council Directive 78/473/EEC of 30 May 1978 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to Community co-insurance⁴ (France, Federal Republic of Germany);

Imports of fresh meat/salmonella (Italy);

Failure to implement certain provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 543/69 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport (France).

¹ OJ L 77, 26.3.1973.

² OJ L 33, 8.2.1979.

³ OJ L 257, 19.10.1968.

⁴ OJ L 151, 7.6.1978.

4. The Community at the United Nations

Extracts from the address given on behalf of the Community and the Member States by Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, President of the Council, to the United Nations General Assembly on 28 September

3.4.1. The world today presents a bleak picture. It is becoming increasingly difficult to remain optimistic about the future.

Grave conflicts have continued to take place in many parts of the world in the period that has elapsed since the last session of the General Assembly. The threat remains that local and regional conflicts will escalate to the global level.

The world is in the grip of the worst economic recession in decades. All nations, and in particular the development countries, risk jeopardizing the hard-won achievements made through international cooperation. Fundamental human rights are being increasingly violated in many parts of the world.

This combination of challenges which the international community is facing today calls for determined action and constructive cooperation. The situation requires something more—and something else—than each nation working to solve its own problems.

Wisdom and statesmanship are required if we are to meet these challenges. We must realize the inescapable interdependence which characterizes the world today. We must learn—as the Secretary-General so rightly puts it in his annual report—'to differentiate between short-term advantages and long-term progress, between politically expedient positions and the indispensable objective of creating a civilized and peaceful world order'.

The United Nations provides the framework and the forum for accommodating and reconciling our interests if we accept the implications of our interdependence. We must make a determined effort to use the opportunities available to us. We must seek peaceful settlement of the disputes that divide us. We must employ the available international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples. And we must devote ourselves to the promotion and protection of human rights throughout the world.

The European Community and its ten Member States pledge their full cooperation in achieving these fundamental goals. We believe strongly that we have a role to play and a contribution to make in this great endeavour. We wish to make our contribution in fruitful partnership and col-

laboration with the other nations of the world. We understand and support their desire to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. We also recognize that genuine non-alignment is an important factor in maintaining international stability and can make an important contribution to bringing about political settlements to the conflicts which threaten the world.

The European Community also strongly believes that through cooperation and partnership we can come to grips with the problems of inequity which plague the world economy. We will pursue our efforts in these fields with vigour and look forward to building the partnership based on mutual trust which is necessary to achieve these important goals.

East-West relations

Serious setbacks in East-West relations have been a major element in the deteriorating international situation during recent years. The past years have brought new and disturbing violations of the principles on which the United Nations is based. The continued occupation of Afghanistan with the evident willingness of the Soviet Union to pursue its aims by use of its massive military potential have contributed to create a climate of distrust and tension. The tragic events in Poland since last December which took place under pressure have also had a major negative impact on overall East-West relations. These events, taking place in the heart of Europe, cause deep concern among the Ten.

The Ten have repeatedly called for the lifting of martial law, the release of those arrested and the restoration of a genuine dialogue with the Church and Solidarity. The Ten will continue to urge the Polish authorities to live up to their declared intentions of re-establishing civil liberties and the process of reform in Poland as rapidly as possible.

To halt the present negative trend and to develop substantial and balanced East-West relations aimed at genuine *détente*, the causes underlying the negative developments in East-West relations should be removed in order to restore respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act and to ensure mutually advantageous cooperation through dialogue and negotiations. We have already shown our readiness to contribute to a positive development of East-West relations and we urge the Soviet Union to demonstrate a similar inclination.

Arms control and disarmament

There is at present much popular concern about world tension, use of force by some countries in

contravention of the United Nations Charter, and the imbalance of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

This situation creates international mistrust and public anxiety. The latter manifests itself in many ways in States where freedom of expression is guaranteed. The governments of the Ten recognize and understand these concerns. We have no doubt that similar concern is felt by the peoples of States where, regrettably, open expressions of popular feeling about the build-up of armaments and the consequent burden on already faltering economies have so far been suppressed.

A few months ago the member countries of this organization met for the Second Special Session devoted to disarmament. Governments and peoples all over the globe had looked forward to this event in the hope that it would lead to fresh impetus in the process of disarmament and thereby to the reduction of armaments and the huge military expenditures. The results of the session were disappointing. However, the Ten consider it very important that the consensus principle was upheld. Furthermore, the Session unconditionally confirmed the Final Document of the First Special Session in 1978. The views presented at that Session will form a useful basis for future discussions and negotiations. It is also noteworthy that the Second Special Session devoted to disarmament agreed to continue the process initiated by the First Special Session.

The Member States of the European Community will make every endeavour to help accomplish this important task. They will continue to support all constructive proposals which lead to reductions in armaments and to bans on certain types of weapons. This would enhance confidence and contribute to assuring the security of all nations. In this respect the Ten strongly support efforts of a constructive and realistic nature that are made in the sole negotiating body, the Geneva Committee on Disarmament, and in other forums.

The Ten welcome the negotiations initiated this summer between the United States and the Soviet Union on mutual reductions of nuclear strategic arms. These negotiations will undoubtedly be difficult. We hope, however, that they will result in an early agreement on substantial reductions of these weapons.

We also welcome the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on intermediate-range nuclear forces which take place within the framework of the START talks. It is well known that these weapons are of special concern to us. We hope that the negotiations will lead to concrete results in the near future.

Parallel to arms control and disarmament in the nuclear field substantial reductions in the conventional field must be pursued vigorously.

As regards Central Europe, efforts to establish a real balance at a lower level of forces between East and West have been pursued in Vienna since 1973, but progress has been slow. However, the Ten note that in the view of Western participants prospects for an agreement have increased following the presentation of new and concrete proposals in Vienna. Their implementation would lead to significant reductions and thereby contribute to a more stable relationship between East and West and to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

Furthermore, the Ten have declared themselves in favour of a Conference on Disarmament in Europe on the basis of a precise mandate to negotiate in a first stage militarily significant, binding and verifiable confidence and security-building measures applicable to the whole of Europe.

Efforts at improving East-West relations should not be restricted to arms control. There is an equally great need for a comprehensive East-West dialogue on other, both political and economic, subjects. The process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) is a most important channel for this dialogue. The Ten sincerely hope that it will be possible, when the Madrid follow-up meeting within the CSCE process reconvenes in November of this year, to reach agreement on a balanced and substantial concluding document. Such a document should mark tangible progress within the human dimension of the CSCE and contain a precise mandate for a Conference on Disarmament in Europe. In the opinion of the Ten the draft submitted by the neutral and non-aligned countries remains a good starting point for the negotiating process in Madrid.

Since the last regular session of the General Assembly and following events in Lebanon, which are just the latest element in a chain of violence and counterviolence in the area, the situation in the Middle East has deteriorated further. During the last few months problems relating to that situation have occupied the Security Council repeatedly, as well as the General Assembly. The dangers to international peace must be evident to us all.

The Ten recall their vigorous condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. We are horrified by the terrible suffering and damage which were inflicted upon Lebanon and its civil population. A large number of innocent men, women and children were killed or wounded. Many thousands have been made homeless. We are especially

shocked and revolted by the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut. The Ten have strongly condemned this criminal act. An authoritative inquiry into the circumstances of this incident is clearly necessary.

The Ten reaffirm their solidarity with a friendly country whose population has suffered so cruelly and whose fragile stability is dangerously threatened. They are confident that the Lebanese people will be able to bring about national reconciliation. The presence of certain of their number in the multinational forces established at the request of the Lebanese Government in line with the objectives of relevant Security Council resolutions bears witness to the attachment of the Ten to the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government. They renew their offer to assist in the relief and reconstruction of the country.

The Ten reaffirm their attachment to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon, which are indispensable for peace in the region.

In the view of the Ten, establishment of a durable peace in Lebanon requires the complete and prompt withdrawal of Israeli forces from that country, as well as the departure of all foreign forces, except those which may be authorized by the government of Lebanon. They will support any efforts to this end.

The events in Lebanon confirm that the need for a negotiated, comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is more pressing than ever. They furthermore confirm that there can be no real peace or stability in the region unless also the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are recognized. Thus we do not believe it is either wise or just for Israel to seek to deny another people the right it claims for itself.

The Ten remain convinced that two essential principles must be accepted and reconciled: the right to existence and security of all the States and justice for all the peoples. Our commitment to the right of Israel to live in security and peace is absolute and unwavering. So also is our commitment to the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination with all that this implies. This approach is well reflected in the draft Franco-Egyptian initiative which is now before the Security Council.

The Ten are encouraged that these principles and the need to reconcile them are commanding increasing acceptance as the basis for a comprehensive, just and durable settlement.

We welcome the new American initiative contained in President Reagan's speech on 1 September 1982. It offers an important opportunity for peaceful progress on the Palestinian question

and a step towards the reconciliation of the parties' conflicting aspirations.

All parties should seize the present opportunity to initiate a process of mutual *rapprochement* leading towards a comprehensive peace settlement.

In this connection we emphasize the importance of the statement adopted by Arab Heads of State or Government at Fez on 9 September, which we see as an expression of the unanimous will of the participants, including the PLO, to work for the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East encompassing all States in the area, including Israel.

We call now for a similar expression of a will to peace on the part of Israel.

The Ten underline their continuing concern at Israeli policies in the occupied territories. We reiterate that the Israeli decisions concerning East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights are contrary to international law and therefore invalid in our eyes. Similarly, we regard the continuing programme of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza as illegal and a major obstacle to peace efforts and to the creation of a climate of confidence between the parties.

The Ten wish to see the Palestinian people in a position to pursue their demands by political means and by negotiation. For negotiations to succeed, the Ten believe that the Palestinian people must be able to commit themselves to them and thus to be represented at them. Consequently, the position of the Ten remains that the PLO must be associated with the negotiations.

The Ten will continue to be active in pursuing their efforts to promote a peace settlement along these lines. We clearly recognize that it must be for the parties directly concerned to negotiate a lasting settlement themselves. The Ten will maintain and expand their contacts with all parties to help improve conditions for such negotiations.

The Ten, as stated in their previous declarations, continue to be gravely concerned at the conflict between Iraq and Iran which has now lasted for two years and caused a large number of casualties as well as considerable material destruction. We call urgently for a peaceful solution to the conflict in accordance with the principles adopted by the international community, such as those defined by the United Nations Security Council in its Resolutions 479 of 28 September 1980 and 514 of 12 July 1982.

The Ten have stated their policy on the Cyprus problem on many occasions. We have consistently supported the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring about a lasting solution. Under his auspices the intercommunal talks have been established on a regular basis. As

stated by the Secretary-General, this does not mean that the well-known major substantive elements of the Cyprus problem are about to be resolved. It is our sincere wish that the necessary goodwill will be shown so that progress can be made towards a just and lasting solution to this grave problem, a solution that will effectively maintain the unity, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Cyprus.

The countries on the African continent are still faced with the difficult task of settling internal and external conflicts by peaceful means.

The Ten support Africa's quest for peaceful development. Confident that the difficulties presently confronting the Organization of African Unity will be overcome, we hope that the Organization will be able to continue to fulfil its unique role as a forum for concerted action to secure peace on the African continent.

The Ten express their deep concern for the renewed tension prevailing since early July at the Ethiopian-Somali border. The Ten, who are committed to the respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the countries of the region, make an urgent appeal to the interested governments to refrain from any actions contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and to work for the restoration of peace within the Horn of Africa.

In southern Africa independence for Namibia and an end to racial discrimination are still to be achieved.

The Ten have repeatedly and firmly expressed their conviction that the people of Namibia must be permitted to determine their own future through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435.

We reiterate this conviction today with a feeling that prospects for a settlement are now better than ever before. Encouraged by recent progress in the negotiations we now believe that implementation of the United Nations plan is within reach.

The Ten reaffirm their support for all parties who have striven in recent months to bring about the achievement of independence, peace and prosperity for Namibia. They commend the Western five for their untiring efforts to seek a speedy solution in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435.

The Ten urge all parties concerned to facilitate the conclusion of the negotiations without further delay and to refrain from any action which could endanger the agreement reached. The recent South African incursions into Angola cannot but complicate the ongoing negotiations. The Ten

have condemned these violations of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Now is the time for statesmanship and courage. Namibia remains the primary responsibility of the United Nations, and the world community would react strongly to attempts to delay Namibia's independence.

Within South Africa itself the situation continues to be marked by increased restrictions on and oppression of the country's black majority. The Ten deeply deplore this. They reiterate their unequivocal condemnation and rejection of this system of institutionalized racial discrimination.

Noting recent developments within South Africa, the Ten remain convinced of the urgent need for meeting the political as well as the social and economic aspirations of all South Africans. An early abolition of the apartheid system is essential. The Ten will continue a critical dialogue with South Africa to encourage peaceful change in the country. They will also continue to use the collective weight of the European Community to influence South Africa to end the system of apartheid and establish a society with freedom and justice for all.

The Soviet military occupation in 1979 of Afghanistan, a formerly non-aligned and independent country, remains a source of grave concern to the whole world and continues seriously to affect the stability of the region.

More than 20% of the Afghan population have had to flee their home country. This exodus continues, and tens of thousands of additional refugees are reaching the camps each month. Unbroken resistance in Afghanistan clearly shows that the Afghan people reject the political system forced upon them and vigorously refuse to be governed by a regime imposed by a foreign power.

The Ten strongly urge consideration of the European Council proposal of 30 June 1981 for a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict. They continue to believe that only a settlement which is ultimately endorsed by the Afghan people and which takes fully into account their fundamental right to self-determination will be able to bring lasting peace and stability to the area. The European Council proposal seeks to bring about the cessation of external intervention and the establishment of safeguards to prevent such interventions in the future, and takes into full account the legitimate interests of the countries of the area.

The Ten take note with interest of the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his personal representative aiming at a political solution. Any solution should be reached between all par-

ties concerned, should be based upon the principles of the United Nations resolutions adopted by an overwhelming majority of the General Assembly, and should include the withdrawal of foreign troops. The principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and of refraining from the threat or the use of force against the territorial integrity of any State are at the very basis of international relations.

Kampuchea has also been invaded and occupied by a foreign power. All efforts to bring about a solution to the Kampuchean problem have foundered so far on the refusal of Vietnam to accept the relevant United Nations resolutions as the basis for a genuine political settlement.

However, the Ten note with interest new developments which could contribute to a comprehensive political solution. Resistance forces have come together and announced the formation of a coalition. There have also been contacts recently between Vietnam and other governments of the region.

The Ten are prepared to support any initiative which aims at establishing a truly representative government in a neutral and independent Kampuchea. It is high time that the suffering of the Kampuchean people ceased and that they regained their right to self-determination without disruption, intimidation or coercion. It should not be impossible to find a solution which accommodates the legitimate concerns of all interested parties including Vietnam.

Almost 30 years after the armistice agreement the unresolved Korean question still constitutes an abnormal and potentially dangerous situation in the region. The Ten believe that a peaceful reunification of Korea should be pursued by means of dialogue and negotiations based on the communiqué of 1972 between South and North Korea.

The Ten wish to reaffirm the importance which they attach to the consolidation of good relations with all the countries of Latin America. Our histories have been closely interwoven over the centuries. We enjoy strong cultural, commercial and family ties. We share many of the same values. For all these reasons we intend both collectively and as individual States to develop and strengthen still further our relations with the States of both Central and South America.

We, therefore, deplore the recent grave events in the South Atlantic, in which force was used against a member of the Ten contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter, especially that of the peaceful settlement of disputes, and in defiance of the Security Council. These events serve to underline the importance of and respect

for those principles and the dangers which flow from their violation or neglect.

With particular reference to Central America, the Ten have frequently expressed their serious concern about growing tension in that region. They are convinced that grave economic and social problems in the region have caused an unstable situation which is aggravated by foreign political interference and arms supply. The increasing use of violence and the recurring violations of human rights further jeopardize this already precarious situation. The Ten are convinced that only the implementation of a political dialogue and negotiations with the participation of all democratic forces will bring about a peaceful settlement. Necessary political solutions should be sought and found by the parties to the conflicts themselves. In this context the Ten have taken note with interest of the proposals made by a number of countries of the region. They are furthermore actively considering how to help to improve the economic situation of the countries in Central America.

Human rights

On the threshold of the 34th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights we must, unfortunately, face the fact that member countries are not living up to their obligations under the Charter to cooperate at the United Nations in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. On the contrary, human rights are being violated in many parts of the world, and the violations seem to increase, rather than diminish, in number. Often, it is the most fundamental of human rights—the integrity of the individual—which is being violated.

Arbitrary killings or politically motivated executions occur on a large scale in many countries. The minimal guarantees of due process of law are not respected. Disappearances and torture have become an appalling part of daily life in an increasing number of countries. Large numbers of political prisoners, including trade-union activists, still remain locked away. Human beings are persecuted solely on ideological and religious grounds. In certain countries individuals or groups are persecuted simply because they have the courage to defend the cause of human rights. Whenever such abuses occur the international community has a particular obligation to intervene actively.

To maintain its credibility the United Nations must react promptly and adequately to all serious violations of human rights, no matter where they occur. Countries of the European Community have taken concrete initiatives with this aim. Let

me draw your attention to the establishment of the Working Group on Disappeared Persons, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the appointment of a special rapporteur on summary and arbitrary executions.

The Ten's firm commitment to ensure universal respect for human rights is rooted in our common democratic ideals and standards. The individual must be protected from possible infringement by the State on his or her rights. Political suppression is as incompatible with human dignity as are social discrimination, economic exploitation and sheer deprivation. Social and economic as well as civil and political rights need to be guaranteed as essential parts of an integral whole.

The Ten share a basic conviction that every human being is entitled to have his fundamental human rights recognized and respected in any country, irrespective of the social or political system. These rights must be safeguarded by the adherence of all States to common standards and legally binding instruments as well as by appropriate measures for their international monitoring.

The world economy is at present facing its deepest recession since World War II. The worldwide recession has affected almost all countries, developed as well as developing, especially the least developed. The annual growth rate has fallen to only 1% on a world basis.

Inflation, interest rates and unemployment are as heavy problems as ever. At the same time the world recession has once again clearly demonstrated the economic interdependence between all countries and all parts of the world. It has made it clear that economic growth in both developed and developing countries is the key to sustained progress in the world economy. Indeed, we are convinced that sustained growth in the developing countries will lead to stability and prosperity for the developing and developed countries alike. In order to achieve world growth, it is, however, necessary to work together and through increased international cooperation promote the recovery of the world economy.

The open world trade system embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has served the world economy well. It ought therefore to be preserved and further strengthened. It is the experience of the Community that the dismantling of trade barriers has been one of the most important engines of economic growth. We therefore hope that the GATT ministerial meeting in November will reaffirm the adherence to the international trade rules, strengthen the resistance to protectionist pressures, and promote an even better participation of developing countries in world trade and in the international trading system.

Increased trade is especially vital for the developing countries and improved conditions for North/South trade should be a priority item at the GATT ministerial meeting. In this context the Community recognizes the need for fair and stable prices for commodity producers. Implementation of the Agreement on the Common Fund on Commodities and extension of commodity agreements could constitute an important step forward in this direction. In this context we also look forward to having a constructive discussion of the overall perspectives in trade and development at Unctad VI next year.

Through the Second Lomé Convention the European Community has already for its part secured additional benefits for the trade of African, Caribbean and Pacific States with the Community. It has also contributed to the economic and social development of the ACP States through increased amounts of aid. Moreover, access to the Community markets for all developing countries has been improved through the Generalized System of Preferences and other EEC instruments.

It is of great importance that the goals set forth in the International Development Strategy for the 1980s be implemented. The targets regarding official development assistance and the endeavours to fulfil them despite economic difficulties are an integral part of this strategy.

Although faced with budgetary difficulties, the Member States of the Community remain committed to the target of 0.7% of GNP. We urge others to use their best endeavours to achieve this goal. The stagnation in the volume of, development assistance to the developing countries and to the multilateral financing institutions has given rise to growing concern within the Community. We feel that it is especially important to safeguard the multilateral institutions at a time when developing countries are faced with such enormous difficulties. We are willing—and appeal to others to do likewise—to participate in all efforts to that effect. We welcome the solution which has been found in Toronto to solve the problem of the financing of IDA VI; the countries of the Community have been instrumental in achieving this solution. We also regard the consensus to seek agreement by April on the eighth quota revision of the IMF as an important step forward. In this context, the Community believes that the IMF must play an increasing role as the world's primary monetary institution. Furthermore, we consider that non-concessional flows play their role in promoting economic development in developing countries.

The need for specific efforts to find solutions to the grave problem of hunger in the world has been recognized by a number of important international meetings. The Cancun Summit last Oc-

tober provided an important political impetus in this area. The Rome meeting of last April brought together the entire donor community for a thorough consideration of new lines of action in this field. The ministerial meeting of the World Food Council in June this year adopted a number of pertinent conclusions and recommendations, which we supported and fully subscribe to.

The Council rightly put particular emphasis on the urgent need to deal effectively with the food problems of many African countries. The Community and its Member States are particularly sensitive to the hunger problem. We have in the past year both as a community and individually taken a number of concrete steps. The Community approved last autumn a plan of action to combat hunger in the world which includes *inter alia* the allocation of exceptional food aid for the least developed countries which has enabled the international emergency food reserve to achieve its target for the first time. Another important field of action to which we are committed is our assistance to national food strategies in developing countries.

Last year's United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Paris made a valuable contribution to attract the attention of the international Community to the plight of these countries. The Community and its Member States took an active part in the elaboration and adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action and remain committed to its goals, including the 0.15% target for official development assistance to the least developed countries as defined at the Paris Conference. This target has already been achieved by some EEC countries. At present, no less than 70% of all bilateral ODA commitments from industrialized countries towards the least developed countries come from the Community and its Member States.

The United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in Nairobi last year was a major effort by the international community to find global solutions to the energy problems, notably the very severe problems of the developing countries. We support the Nairobi Programme of Action and will continue to make a constructive contribution to its implementation. The meeting in Rome of the interim committee in June this year made progress in this direction. We will participate constructively in the efforts of this session of the General Assembly to tackle the issues still outstanding, in particular those concerning the financial and institutional follow-up of the Nairobi Conference. Finally, the Community reiterates its call for early progress on the proposal to establish an energy affiliate in the World Bank which would contribute to increasing the financial resources available to developing countries at the multilateral level.

But in our concern for the state of the world economy we must bear in mind the problems raised by the continuing deterioration of the environment and the depletion of natural resources. The Community therefore associates itself with the concerns expressed at the Special Session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme earlier this year on the need for the wise management and preservation of the global environment and natural resources as a prerequisite for sustainable development. It will continue its efforts in support of these essential objectives.

We must bring about—as the European Community has advocated for several years—a more action-oriented and concrete course for the North-South Dialogue. The Community welcomed the initial proposal of launching global negotiations covering all major issues in the world economic area. We have all worked hard ever since to establish the necessary basis for the negotiations. We therefore welcomed the developing countries' latest draft resolution and we support the response from the Versailles Summit thereto. The four proposed amendments from the Summit should be considered as clarifications which fully respect the equilibrium and the spirit of the developing countries' draft resolution. We appeal to all member countries to support these amendments in order to grasp this opportunity to reach agreement on the launching of the global negotiations at this session. If we fail to do so, the moment for decision—and perhaps a golden opportunity—could well slip through our hands.

The gloomy picture I have just described must not lead us to despair. On the contrary, we must find new strength and double our efforts to reverse these deplorable trends. The countries of the European Community are ready to bear their share of this heavy burden and pledge their full cooperation in all efforts to bring about a strong and sustained momentum towards the solution of these fundamental problems.

The forum for such efforts already exists here in the United Nations. Its universality is one of its most precious assets and should not be challenged. The principles we should set as goals for our efforts are already defined in Article I of the Charter of the United Nations.

Let us use the United Nations and the specialized agencies in accordance with the purposes for which they have been created. Let us not divert their functioning in pursuit of short-term propaganda gains.

Let us reaffirm in deed our commitment to the Charter. Let us not dilute it by initiatives that draw selectionally on its provisions.

Let us demonstrate that we have the will and the vision to be united against the challenges facing us.

5. Annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank

Statement by the President of the Council, Mr Ivar Nørgaard, Danish Minister of Economic Affairs, on behalf of the European Communities to the IMF World Bank Annual Meeting

3.5.1. '... Since the last annual meeting, there seems to have developed a deeper understanding of the gravity of the world economic situation. The Community hopes that this will provide a broader basis for overcoming the present severe economic difficulties for developed and developing countries alike.

The fact that strong price increases are still in evidence in many developed as well as developing countries is a worrisome feature in the situation. However, several countries have made important progress in the fight against inflation and the overall picture for the industrial countries points to a continued slight reduction in the rate of price increases. However, these steps forward should not be a reason for diminishing the struggle against inflation.

Since 1980, hopes of a revival in growth have been repeatedly disappointed and at present the growth performance of the world economy is still discouraging. Despite the improved price and cost performance in several important countries and some recent decline in interest rates, nominal and real interest rates remain unacceptably high—partly as a consequence of high budget deficits—providing an important obstacle to productive investment. We are therefore witnessing a delay in the resumption of sustainable growth of the world economy. Both the development in oil prices in 1981 and 1982 and the sustained adjustment efforts by many countries have contributed to a distinct improvement in the global balance-of-payments pattern. However, the deficit of the non-oil developing countries as a group remains at a high level, and the high international rates of interest are particularly burdensome for this group of countries.

So far as the European Community is concerned, output is developing in a more satisfactory way than was the case when we met last year. However, the rate of expansion in output is modest indeed and could easily come to a halt in the event of only minor unfavourable external developments. The present and prospective growth rates for 1983 in the Community are clearly inadequate to stop unemployment from rising further from its already far too high level. Against this background, the European Council at its meetings in March and June stressed the importance of a

coordinated policy for combating unemployment by promoting productive investment, increasing competitiveness and productivity as well as the development of a Community industrial strategy based on a technology and innovation policy.

Over the last two years, the Community has been increasingly worried by the international economic situation. We have, in particular, witnessed high and volatile interest rates which, along with other factors, have played an important part in producing sharp exchange-rate movements between the major currencies, often unrelated to the underlying fundamentals. The European Council, therefore, in March called for increased cooperation between the major industrialized countries, aimed particularly at encouraging a reduction in interest rates and at making exchange rates less volatile. In this respect, we are encouraged by the reductions in US interest rates in recent weeks. It is important that this trend should be strengthened and made durable in order to pave the way for a more general reduction of interest rates internationally.

The Community welcomes the undertakings which were agreed upon at the economic summit meeting in Versailles in June. At its meeting late in June, the European Council confirmed its intention for its part to adhere to the lines of policy agreed by the participants at Versailles to the full. We hope that the agreement reached in Versailles will improve international economic cooperation. A development towards lower interest rates and more stable exchange rates hopefully can create the basis for sustainable growth and an improved employment situation. Last but not least, we believe that an improvement in the international economic situation will support our endeavours to maintain free world trade.

The Community strongly supports the efforts of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. We agree that it is important that the Fund's special responsibility in the field of surveillance be strengthened. Generally, the recycling process has been functioning smoothly during the past two or three years. However, it must be recognized that an increasing number of developing countries have run into financial difficulties. The experience since 1973 has clearly demonstrated the importance of preserving the duties and competences of the Bretton Woods institutions. In order for the Fund and the Bank to be able to fulfil their functions, we are prepared to support proposals to secure that these institutions have adequate financial resources at their command.

In order to assist developing countries in their longer-term development and in their adjustment

policies, the Community is concerned that sizeable amounts of aid should continue to flow from the industrialized countries and the better placed of the OPEC countries. In this connection, the funding situation of the IDA—following the reduction in the contribution by the largest donor—is cause for serious concern, but we attach the greatest importance to a rapid and effective realization of the conclusions of the Versailles Summit, which express 'a need for special temporary arrangements to overcome funding problems for IDA VI, and for an early start to consideration of IDA VII'. The Community gives its full support to such an action.

For the Fund, the most important task at hand is the eighth general review of quotas. In our view, quotas of member countries must remain the main source of finance available to the Fund and

the eighth quota review must ensure that the Fund has sufficient usable resources, both to ensure the liquidity of its liabilities and to give financial backing for appropriate adjustment programmes of members. We look forward to progress at these meetings towards reaching agreement on a substantial increase in the size of the Fund, as a result of the ongoing review, which should also result in an appropriate restructuring of Fund quotas on the basis of the general principles adopted for the eighth review in December 1978, namely with a view to adjusting quota shares better to reflect members' relative economic positions while having regard to the desirability of an appropriate balance in the composition of the Executive Board. We strongly support the conclusion reached at the Helsinki meeting of the Interim Committee that this review should be completed within the agreed timetable.'

Publications of the European Communities

Publications of the European Communities

9 — 1982

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 only listed 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 only appear in the classified list as cross-reference entries, full entries being found in Part II.

Part II — The list of 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 lists on pp. 4 and 5. Publications of limited distribution are, however, generally only for the attention of governments 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 :

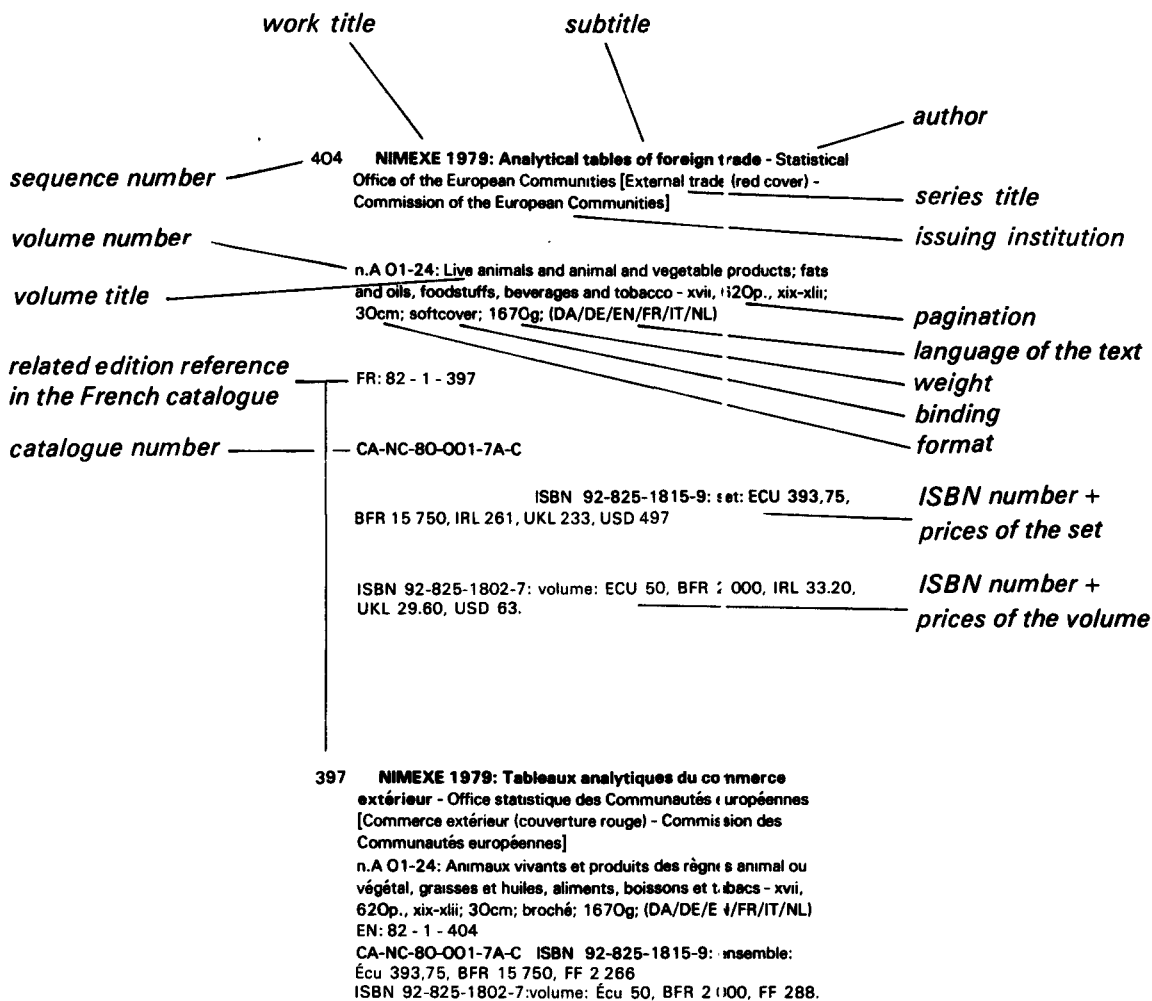
DA Danish	GA Irish
DE German	IT Italian
GR Greek	NL Dutch
EN English	ES Spanish
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A string of such symbols separated by diagonal strokes denotes a publication in which different language versions of the same text appear under one cover.

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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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