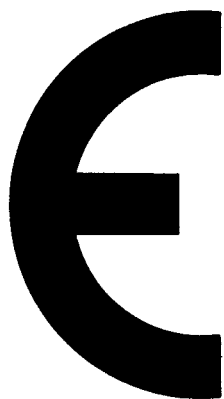


Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission



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Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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* 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 = Nedertandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

IRL = Irish pound / punt

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

LIT = Lira italiana

UKL = Pound sterling

USD = United States dollar

1. Improvement of the budgetary procedure

Joint declaration by the three institutions

1.1.1. At a ceremony held in Brussels on 30 June the Presidents of Parliament, the Council and the Commission signed a joint declaration on various measures to improve the budgetary procedure.

This concluded the talks which they had conducted during the first half of this year in an attempt to work out an approach by the two arms of the budgetary authority (Parliament and Council) regarding the classification of expenditure and cooperation between them.

1.1.2. It will be recalled that differences of opinion had disrupted or delayed adoption of Community budgets on a number of occasions.¹

Challenging the manner in which the 1982 budget had been adopted by the President of Parliament,² the Council had brought an action before the Court of Justice against Parliament on 26 January,³ then against the Commission in February (first Decision implementing the budget).⁴ At the same time, in response to an invitation from Parliament, the Council decided to start talks with Parliament and the Commission centering on the question of the classification of expenditure with a view to improving the operation of the procedure and the implementation of the budget.⁵

These were the origins of the 'interinstitutional dialogue', which has been taking place over the past four months. The Presidents of the three institutions met three times (on 5 March, 21 April and 28 May) with the President of the Commission in the chair.⁵ A technical working party helped them in their work. The Council discussed the matter twice — on 11 May and 21 June.

1.1.3. On 22 June the three institutions held a conciliation meeting, following which the joint declaration set out below was drawn up.

This declaration contains joint criteria and a comprehensive set of rules on the classifica-

tion of expenditure under all the existing budget items into compulsory expenditure and non-compulsory expenditure. Other provisions govern cooperation between the two institutions which constitute the budgetary authority during the budget procedure and specify certain mechanisms (maximum rate of increase in compulsory expenditure, Parliament's 'margin for manoeuvre', implementation of appropriations in the absence of a legal basis, 'ceilings').

1.1.4. The joint declaration was formally approved by the Commission on 7 July and by Parliament on 8 July.

Joint declaration by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on various measures to improve the budgetary procedure

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission,

Whereas harmonious cooperation between the institutions is essential to the smooth operation of the Communities;

Whereas various measures to improve the operation of the budgetary procedure under Article 78 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, Article 203 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and Article 177 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community should be taken by agreement between the institutions of the Communities, due regard being had to their respective powers under the Treaties,

Have agreed as follows:

Classification of expenditure

Criteria

In the light of this agreement and of the classification of expenditure proposed by the Commission for the budget for 1982, the three institu-

¹ Thirteenth General Report, point 44; Fourteenth General Report, point 60 et seq.; Fifteenth General Report, point 71.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.3.38.

³ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.3.1.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1982, points 2.3.1 and 2.4.21.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.3.4.

tions consider compulsory expenditure such expenditure as the budgetary authority is obliged to enter in the budget to enable the Community to meet its obligations, both internally and externally, under the Treaties and acts adopted in accordance therewith.

Classification of new budget items or existing items for which the legal basis has changed

1. New budget items and the expenditure relating to them shall be classified having regard to the data set out in section I hereof by agreement between the two institutions which make up the budgetary authority, acting on a proposal from the Commission.
2. The preliminary draft budget shall contain a reasoned proposal for the classification of each new budget item.
3. If one of the two institutions which make up the budgetary authority is unable to accept the Commission's proposal for classification, the disagreement shall be referred to a meeting of the President of Parliament, of the Council and of the Commission, which shall undertake the chairmanship.
4. The three Presidents shall endeavour to resolve any disagreements before the draft budget is established.
5. The Chairman of the Tripartite Dialogue shall report to the interinstitutional conciliation meeting which precedes the first reading by the Council and shall, if necessary, speak in Council and Parliament debates on the first reading.
6. The agreed classification, which shall be considered provisional if the basic act has not yet been adopted, may be reviewed by mutual agreement in the light of the basic act when it is adopted.

Interinstitutional collaboration in the context of the budgetary procedure

1. The discussion of Parliament's views on the Commission's preliminary draft budget, which is scheduled to precede the Council's establishment of the draft budget, shall be held early enough for the Council to be able to give due weight to Parliament's proposals.
2. (a) If it appears in the course of the budgetary procedure that completion of the procedure

might require agreement on fixing a new rate of increase in relation to non-compulsory expenditure for payment appropriations and/or a new rate for commitment appropriations (the latter rate may be at a different level from the former), the Presidents of Parliament, the Council and the Commission shall meet immediately.

(b) In the light of the positions put forward every effort shall be made to identify those elements on which the two institutions which make up the budgetary authority can agree so that the budget procedure can be completed before the end of the year.

(c) To this end, all parties will use their best endeavours to respect this deadline, which is essential to the smooth running of the Community.

3. If, however, agreement has not been reached by 31 December, the budgetary authority shall continue its efforts to reach agreement so that the budget can be adopted by the end of January.

4. The agreement between the two institutions which make up the budgetary authority on the new rate shall determine the level of non-compulsory expenditure at which the budget shall be adopted.

5. The Presidents of Parliament, the Council and the Commission shall meet whenever necessary, at the request of one of them:

- to assess the results of the application of this declaration,
- to consider unresolved problems in order to prepare joint proposals for solutions to be submitted to the institutions.

Other matters

1. Parliament's margin for manoeuvre—which is to be at least half the maximum rate—shall apply as from the draft budget, including any letters of amendment, as adopted by the Council at first reading.
2. The maximum rate is to be observed in respect of the annual budget, including amending and/or supplementary budgets, if any. Without prejudice to the determination of a new rate, any portion of the maximum rate which has not been utilized shall remain available for use and may be used when draft amending and/or supplementary budgets are to be considered.
3. (a) Ceilings fixed in existing regulations will be respected.
(b) In order that the full importance of the budget procedure may be preserved, the fixing of maximum amounts by regulation must be av-

oided, as must the entry in the budget of amounts in excess of what can actually be expended.

The implementation of appropriations entered for significant new Community action shall require a basic regulation. If such appropriations are entered the Commission is invited, where no draft regulation exists, to present one by the end of January at the latest.

The Council and Parliament undertake to use their best endeavours to adopt the regulation by the end of May at the latest.

If by this time the regulation has not been adopted, the Commission shall present alternative proposals (transfers) for the use during the financial year of the appropriations in question.

4. The institutions note that the procedure for revision of the Financial Regulation is in progress and that some problems should be resolved in that context. They undertake to do all in their power to bring that procedure to a swift conclusion.

Done at Brussels, 30 June 1982.

Statements by the three Presidents

1.1.5. After the signing ceremony the Presidents of the three institutions expressed their satisfaction at the agreement that had been reached.

Mr Thorn felt that the declaration had both a symbolic and a practical value. It was a symbol because it demonstrated that where there was the political will to seek agreement no undertaking, however difficult and arduous, was impossible. In the case in point, obstacles which had seemed insurmountable had been overcome within the space of a few months. It was a practical instrument because it would give greater control over the budget procedure. The balance of concessions which had been achieved and the spirit in which the three Presidents had worked throughout the proceedings should be seen as a cause for optimism against the time when the declaration would have to be

implemented. Mr Thorn's optimism was in no way reduced by the fact that there had been hesitations here and there up to the last minute. The rules and principles of behaviour enshrined in the joint declaration were accepted by all. It was on this basis, and on this basis alone, that the institutions would work together in the future.

Mr Dankert said that the joint declaration was imbued with the spirit of cooperation which was incumbent on the Community institutions under the Treaty. As to the substance of the agreement, Parliament's President considered that the Council had opened the way for progress in an area where there had long been a blockage and where it had long been impossible for Parliament to exercise the budgetary rights to which it was entitled.

Mr Tindemans was pleased that an instrument of such importance had been signed on the last day of Belgium's term of office as President of the Council. The joint declaration was in a sense a code of conduct to govern the way the institutions exercised their respective powers in the matter of the budget. It would put relations between the institutions in a more optimistic light, but since it was the expression of a political resolve to agree and move forward together, it would only work if that political resolve was kept alive. Finally, Mr Tindemans said that, as had been agreed during the negotiations, the Council would withdraw the actions it had brought in the Court of Justice in respect of the 1982 budget.¹

¹ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.3.1; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.3.1.

2. Mediterranean policy

External aspects: towards a Mediterranean policy for the enlarged Community

1.2.1. Three years ago the Commission promised the Council that 'as soon as the state of the negotiations permitted' it would put forward proposals for solutions which would safeguard and develop, in the light of the prospect of Spanish and Portuguese accession, the policy of openness and cooperation on which the Community had embarked with the Mediterranean countries.¹ The communication on Mediterranean policy sent to the Council on 22 June fulfils that undertaking.

1.2.2. The communication first examines how the Community's relations with all non-applicant Mediterranean countries have evolved under the 1972 'overall approach'.² Devised in the boom years of the 1960s, this policy was only put into effect after the onset of the world economic crisis and internal difficulties in the Community; hence it did not fully attain its objectives. The communication therefore suggests what the Community could do to avoid exacerbating the economic (and hence the social and, in the final reckoning, political) problems of a group of countries which are not only important trade partners, taking over 10% of total Community exports, but which export far more to the Community than anywhere else. This will be as true of the Twelve as it is of the Ten.

The smooth functioning of the trade aspect of the Agreements is still the key to the success of the Community's Mediterranean policy. This means:

(i) *in agriculture*, consolidating our partners' exports to the Community of products covered by the Agreements; establishing coordination between the Mediterranean countries and the Community; taking into account the Mediterranean countries' stake in Community production policy, so as to avoid the accumulation of structural surpluses of Mediterranean products in excess of what the market can absorb; lastly, promoting all possible forms of complementarity

in agriculture between the Mediterranean areas of the Community and its Mediterranean neighbours;

(ii) *in industry*, reaffirming the principle—already laid down in the existing Agreements—of unfettered duty-free access to the Community market for the Mediterranean countries' products, and at the same time radically improving the consultation machinery so as to achieve real coordination. This is something which is urgently needed, as the industries involved are in the main those currently 'sensitive' in the Community—textiles, footwear and agrifoods.

All forms of economic and social cooperation should be given a strong boost. This should go hand with substantial improvement of the Financial Protocols and the search for all possible means of increasing the flow of international capital to the countries concerned.

A procedure has therefore been proposed to meet the various requirements of the situation. The Commission plans to conduct exploratory talks with the Mediterranean countries on the basis of the guidelines put forward in the communication, once these have been accepted by the Council and the applicant countries. It will report to the Council by the end of the year, so that the latter can be fully informed about the practical reactions of the Mediterranean countries.

The general guidelines summarized above will be implemented sector by sector in the light of more detailed studies at present being carried out, with a view to establishing specific solutions for each sector and country or group of countries concerned.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.2.1.

² Sixth General Report, point 380. This policy covered all Mediterranean littoral countries wishing to maintain special ties with the Community, plus Jordan. Turkey, which already had a special association relationship with the Community, did not come under the 'overall approach'. However, the new Commission document is also broadly relevant to Turkey, though in practice specific political and institutional arrangements may be made to cater for its special position.

1.2.3. The Community's external Mediterranean policy forms part of a larger group of questions affecting all Mediterranean countries, whether Member States, applicants for membership or non-members. While stressing the interdependence of the problems and hence of the possible solutions, the Commission would point out that implementation of the external policy must be backed up by vigorous measures to restore internal balances, and this will mean expanding or adjusting Community policies, notably the agricultural, regional and social policies.

Such measures will have to be supplemented, in line with the undertaking given by the Commission in its report on the May mandate,¹ by Community programmes to help the Mediterranean areas more directly and comprehensively affected by enlargement and the Community's external Mediterranean policy.²

Internal aspects: integrated Mediterranean programmes

1.2.4. On 9 June the Commission adopted an 'Interim report on possible Community operations for the Mediterranean regions'. This report will serve as a basis for the discussions which the Commission is to hold

with the authorities in the Member States with a view to drawing up the concrete proposals for integrated programmes which the Commission must present to the Council before the end of the year.

The decision to undertake the programmes came about because the Commission—and subsequently the European Council—felt in the context of the May mandate that the preparation and implementation of national and Community policies had not taken sufficient account of the particular handicaps and potential of the Mediterranean regions. It was in a spirit of 'equivalence and equity' between the Community's regions³ that the Commission and the Council therefore opted for programmes which are called 'integrated' for two reasons: firstly because of their scope, since they cover agriculture and fisheries as well as industry, energy and research; and secondly because of the ways in which they are financed since they will entail the use of the corresponding Community Funds and instruments.

¹ Bull. 6-1981, point 1.2.9.

² Point 1.2.4.

³ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 1.2.1 et seq.

3. World hunger: the special programme

1.3.1. On 8 June the Commission transmitted a communication to the Council concerning a special 184 million ECU programme to combat world hunger, financed from the 1982 amending budget. The programme is part of a wider policy inaugurated with the plan of action against world hunger put forward last October¹ and approved by the Council in November.² It was welcomed by the Council at the meeting of Development

Ministers on 15 June. In Parliament the programme sparked off an emotionally and politically charged debate between the proponents of the two differing views on how hunger should be tackled.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

² Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.2.15.

Content of the programme

1.3.2. The programme combines three angles of attack: emergency measures, support for food policies, and a number of specific 'campaigns'.

Emergency measures

1.3.3. In the plan of action, proposed by the Commission in October 1981¹ structural measures to encourage rural development and self-sufficiency in food were backed up by emergency aid aimed at providing short-term relief for people at risk, in the form of an additional 40 million ECU worth of food aid. In the new special programme, in response to appeals from bodies such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Commission proposes that emergency aid totalling 35 million ECU should be made available to refugees and displaced persons, particularly in those areas where the greatest needs still remain uncatered for: Pakistan, South-East Asia, Central America and Angola.

Support for food policies

1.3.4. The plan of action, approved in November 1981,² put the emphasis on 'food strategies' and the need to improve the way in which available national and external resources are organized, so that the idea of giving priority to rural development can finally be put into practice. This is a new and necessary approach to cooperation. The special programme goes further along the same lines by providing more money for countries in particular difficulties and supplying the inputs they need to improve their productivity. The Commission is proposing that a total of 100 million ECU be made available for this purpose, to include the 65 million ECU earmarked for Central America under the plan of action for that region proposed in May.³ Of the remainder, 30 million ECU will be allocated to other regions, for least-developed countries or countries which have devised a food strategy. The money will be used to supply farmers with inputs —fertilizer, seeds, pesticides, tools, etc. The final

5 million ECU will be set aside to co-finance simple agricultural development schemes with non-governmental organizations.

Action campaigns

1.3.5. The 'thematic' approach outlined by the Commission in the October 1981 communication on world hunger¹ is aimed broadly at preserving the rural environment in developing countries and improving farming conditions, and is designed to tackle long-term problems. The pressure of immediate needs has often impelled governments to concentrate more on the exploitation of resources than on their conservation or renewal, and the Community now wants to provide them with the means to include environmental protection measures in their planning without having to sacrifice the short-term measures.

The Commission wants to earmark 49 million ECU to finance five 'action campaigns' to protect the rural environment: fuelwood conservation, reforestation and control of desertification, village water supplies, control of livestock disease and basic education in rural communities.

The debate in Parliament: two contrasting approaches

1.3.6. Over against the Commission's policy, a number of Members of Parliament favoured a different approach: an immediate 5 000 million dollar aid 'spectacular' mobilizing the force of public opinion.

Parliament's rapporteur, Mr Michel (*EPPB*), felt that the problem of world hunger was not going to be solved by any crash programme; as well as providing food aid, it was necessary to work out strategies to increase food production in the developing countries. He urged the Commission, the Member States and Parliament itself to display consistency of action and undertake a sustained

¹ Bull. EC 9-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

² Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.2.15.

³ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.62.

5 000 million ECU operation over a decade rather than a 5 000 million ECU drive in a single year.

Mr Pannella (*Ind/I*) advocated an approach along the lines of his own October 1981 resolution,¹ which was not necessarily inconsistent with the strategy outlined by Mr Pisani, Mr Michel or Conservative members but, while not addressing the long-term problems, offered only the prospect of short-term or immediate action.

Mr Pisani for his part called on Parliament to back the Michel report's approach and reject action which set out to treat hunger as an event rather than a disease.

But faced with a problem of this magnitude is it really a question of choosing between 'superficial' and 'hard-headed' approaches? The Michel report and the October 1981 Pannella resolution are complementary rather than contradictory.

As Mr Poniatowski (*Lib/F*) pointed out, it was important to grasp both dimensions at once—logic, which called for sustained action, and generosity too, which demanded immediate action.

In the end the House voted down the motion for an emergency debate on a resolution based on Mr Pannella's proposal by 134 to

52, reflecting a majority in favour of the approach advocated by the Commission. This was confirmed by the vote on the Michel resolution, which was carried by 110 to 2 with 33 abstentions.

Council report for food strategies

1.3.7. On 15 June the Council meeting on development cooperation gave its approval to the guidelines proposed by the Commission, which it found both Member States and Commission keen to apply, and decided to invite non-member donor countries to join with the Community in backing food strategies in the field. The choice of Mali, Kenya and Zambia as initial candidates for the new policy support for national strategies was approved, and the Council authorized the Commission to proceed with detailed plans for local action so that operations could get under way in the autumn. The special programme proper was noted with interest; the financial implications will be studied as part of the usual budget procedure.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.3.18.

4. Tourism

Initial guidelines for a Community policy

1.4.1. Tourism is clearly of vital importance to the Community. Not only does it help promote European integration: it is also an economic activity in its own right directly employing four million people (and indirectly providing work for many more). It also helps to offset the payments imbalance between the countries of northern and southern

Europe by assisting the development of some of the poorest regions of the Community.

And the influence is two-way: a large number of Community policies and Community rules and regulations have a direct and/or indirect bearing on tourism—regional policy, environmental policy, transport policy, freedom of movement, freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services.

Anxious to stimulate tourism within the Community, the Commission adopted a

communication on 30 June asking the Council to approve initial guidelines for a Community policy to give a 'tourist dimension' to existing Community policies.

1.4.2. Much can be done for tourism at Community level: the Commission has presented a number of proposals to the Council on a variety of subjects including duty-free allowances for travellers, tourist assistance, civil-liability insurance for motor vehicles, freedom of establishment in certain services incidental to transport and travel agencies,¹ transparency of air tariffs and transport infrastructure. The Commission for its part intends to fulfil all its obligations by ensuring that State aids are consistent with Community rules and by coordinating the Community financial instruments available to stimulate tourism. However, it is up to the Member States to apply for Community assistance for tourism projects from the Regional and Social Funds, and from the EAGGF.

1.4.3. The main responsibility for tourism unquestionably lies with the Member States. The Community has provided both public and private sectors with a favourable environment in which to pursue tourist activities, but it does not wish to supplant national policies, which are geared to the very different situations prevailing in the several Member States.

1.4.4. But the Commission would still like to increase the Community's contribution to tourism: in its communication it earmarks certain priorities which could benefit from combined national and Community action.

These include extending the tourist season, protecting the architectural heritage in disadvantaged regions, and promoting social, cultural and rural tourism, issues which are all linked and can be narrowed down to one vital question: how to make better use of existing tourist facilities and manpower, especially in rural areas, and at the same time bring travel within the reach of the poor.

The Commission intends to discuss the staggering of holidays, for both schools and industry, with the appropriate authorities. But it is not convinced that standardization in this case is enough. The public must be encouraged to break with the habit of viewing one or two months of the year as *the* holiday period. This could be facilitated by the introduction of new 'packages'.

Special treatment should be given to certain social groups, such as young workers and pensioners, who cannot afford to travel. If, in addition, they could be persuaded to take their holidays during non-peak periods, this would help extend the tourist season. The promotion of out-of-season cultural tourism would also help.

The introduction of more competitive prices could help promote rural tourism; this in turn would create extra jobs, assist the development of disadvantaged areas in the Community and promote the preservation of both the natural and the cultural heritage.

¹ Point 2.1.21.

5. European Council in Brussels

1.5.1. The European Council met for the second time this year in Brussels on 28 and 29 June with Mr Wilfried Martens, Prime Minister of Belgium and President of the Council, in the chair. Mr Thorn and Mr Ortoli represented the Commission.

The European Council's activities were dominated by topical issues—the conflict in the Middle East and the measures recently taken by the United States¹ occupied the Heads of State or Government for most of the meeting. The progress made in the membership negotiations with Spain and Portugal was also considered.

The European Council discussed the economic and social situation against the background of the conclusions reached at the March meeting.² It was agreed to step up efforts to modernize economic structures, help national economies converge and combat unemployment, particularly youth unemployment.

The Commission had prepared three memoranda—on relations with the United States, on the economic and social situation and on investment incentives—as a basis for the European Council's discussions.

Conclusions of the European Council

European Community — United States relations

1.5.2. 'The European Council had a detailed discussion of the development of economic relations between the European Community and the United States.

In particular, the European Council considered that it was in the interests of the world economy to adhere to the lines of policy agreed by the participants at the Versailles Summit. It confirmed its intention, for its part, of doing so to the full.

It considered that a lowering of interest rates was a prerequisite for the recovery of the world economy and expressed the hope that the US Administration and Congress will take the necessary decisions to resolve the problem of the budget deficit.

So far as trade policy issues were concerned, the European Council confirmed the conclusions of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, meeting in the Council on 21-22 June, with respect to the decisions or intentions announced by the United States concerning steel markets, and export and licensing of equipment for inclusion in the gas pipeline, and those concerning the common agricultural policy.

The European Council emphasized its view that the maintenance of the open world trade system will be seriously jeopardized by unilateral and retroactive decisions on international trade, attempts to exercise extraterritorial legal powers and measures which prevent the fulfilment of existing trade contracts.

The European Council expressed its concern at these recent developments, which could have adverse consequences for their relations with the United States.

The European Council therefore considered that it was of the highest importance:

- (a) To defend vigorously the legitimate interests of the Community in the appropriate bodies, in particular the GATT;
- (b) To make sure that the Community, in managing trade policy, acts with as much speed and efficiency as its trading partners;
- (c) That a genuine and effective dialogue take place between those in the United States and the Community responsible for decisions in the areas of possible dispute. This dialogue should be instituted as a matter of urgency. The Community for its part is prepared to make a constructive contribution to this dialogue.'

Economic and social situation, investment policy

1.5.3. 'The European Council discussed the economic and social situation on the basis of the Commission report. It confirmed the conclusions it had reached in March regarding 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. It agreed to step up efforts in the following three areas:

¹ Points 2.2.41 to 2.2.46.

² Bull. EC 3-1982, point 1.3.1 et seq.

Modernization of European economic structures

This objective can be attained only if investment is developed purposefully. In line with its conclusions in March, the European Council welcomed with interest the guidelines proposed by the Commission in its report.

It calls upon the Member States to take account of the priority to be given to developing investment when formulating their economic and budget policies. It asks for practical proposals for its December meeting.

In addition it looks forward to proposals for the development of new technologies, particularly on the basis of the communication of the Commission on communications.

Increased convergence of the economies of the Community

Development of investment will be a vain hope unless governments manage to convince public opinion, economic circles and both sides of industry of the need to transfer resources in favour of both public and private productive investment.

A specific Community measure to combat unemployment, particularly in the case of young people

The European Council asks the Joint Council (Ministers of Finance, Economic Affairs and Social Affairs) to adopt firm decisions, on a proposal from the Commission, at its November meeting.

The European Council therefore requests that the discussions in meetings of the Council, particularly that in July on national budgetary guidelines for 1983, should aim at guaranteeing that such guidelines are compatible with the common objectives.'

Middle East

1.5.4. '1. The Ten maintain their vigorous condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. They are greatly concerned about the situation in that country and in particular in Beirut. They believe that the present cease-fire must at all costs be preserved.

This cease-fire should be accompanied on one hand by an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from their positions around the Lebanese capital as a first step towards their complete withdrawal, and on the other hand by a simultaneous withdrawal of the Palestinian forces in

West Beirut in accordance with procedures to be agreed between the parties.

In order to facilitate this withdrawal the separation of forces would be controlled during this short transitional period by Lebanese forces and, by agreement with the Lebanese Government, by UN observers or forces.

2. The establishment of a final peace in the 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 a legitimate and broadly representative Government of Lebanon whose authority would be fully re-established over all its national territory. The Ten support all efforts for the achievement of these objectives.

3. For the present the Ten have decided to continue their activity to bring relief to the population in distress and, in this context, call on all parties to act in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 511 and 512 and to cooperate with the responsible international agencies as well as with UNIFIL. They are also ready in due course to assist in the reconstruction of the country.

4. Anxious to initiate, over and above the settlement of the Lebanese problem, the lasting restoration of peace and security in the region, the Ten wish to see negotiations based on the principles of security for all States and justice for all peoples. All the parties concerned should be associated with these and thus should accept one another's existence. Israel will not obtain the security to which it has a right by using force and creating *faits accomplis* but it can find this security by satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, who should have the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination with all that this implies.

They believe that for negotiations to be possible the Palestinian people must be able to commit themselves to them and thus to be represented at them. The position of the Ten remains that the PLO should be associated with the negotiations.

The Ten wish to see the Palestinian people in a position to pursue their demands by political means and wish that the achievement of these should take account of the need to recognize and respect the existence and security of all.'

Iraq-Iran

1.5.5. 'The Ten express their deep concern at the continuation of the damaging conflict between Iraq and Iran, which is destructive for the two countries and seriously threatens the security and stability of the region.

They repeat the appeal which they made on 24 May for an end to hostilities and a negotiated settlement.

They call for an intensification of the peace efforts currently under way, and declare themselves ready to assist in these.'

Latin America

1.5.6. 'The European Council has examined the state of the relations of the Ten with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

It confirmed the lively interest that the Ten attach to the development of their relations with the peoples of this part of the world, with so many links with Europe and called upon to play an expanding role on the world stage. In this spirit it instructed Ministers to study appropriate means to strengthen cooperation between the Ten and this region.

The European Council asked the Community institutions to pursue actively the study with which they had already been entrusted of the problem of aid to Central America. It also discussed the means of helping, with the agreement of the countries concerned, to reduce tension and promote peace in this latter region.'

Statements and comments

1.5.7. When the European Council meeting ended on 29 June, the President of the Commission and the President of the Council held their usual press conference and the Heads of State or Government issued separate statements.

The President of the Council, Mr Martens, made statements on enlargement and on the Middle East on the basis of the guidelines laid down by the Heads of State or Government.

On enlargement, Mr Martens said that the European Council had confirmed its previous statements, particularly the one made in London in November 1981,¹ on the Member States' resolve to make progress with the accession negotiations; at the same time it had asked the Commission to list the problems which enlargement poses for Community policies and for each of the Member States.

On the Middle East, Mr Martens said that the Heads of State or Government had had a detailed discussion of the situation in Leba-

non and the conflict in the Middle East and had agreed to confirm that the signature of the second Financial Protocol between the Community and Israel would be deferred, as would the next ministerial-level meeting of the EEC-Israel Cooperation Council. He stressed that the Member States were not selling any military equipment to Israel at present.

1.5.8. The President of the Commission, Mr Thorn, expressed his satisfaction that the European Council had reverted to the form it was originally intended to take, making possible a free and flexible discussion and a frank exchange of views leading to an effective analysis of the situation.

On enlargement, he stated that it was important to dispel any ambiguity about the Ten's political intentions: these had not changed.

1.5.9. Some of the Heads of State or Government took the opportunity to make statements on the more particularly 'European' issues of enlargement and relations between the Community and the United States which expressed their individual views. Mr Mitterrand, for instance, described the measures taken by the Americans² as 'vexatious, unfair and dangerous' and 'veiled protectionism', accusing Washington of grave breaches of solidarity.

Mr Spadolini, referring to the Versailles Summit, considered that there was no point in holding summits if the results were to be contradicted afterwards; he added that steps would be taken at Community and bilateral level to ensure that no hasty measures were introduced that might lead to a trade war.

Standing in for Mrs Thatcher, who had to leave Brussels before the meeting ended, Mr Pym pointed out that the British Prime Minister had voiced her concern about the American measures to President Reagan when she was in the United States. Mr Pym felt that the text finally adopted was a fair balance between the concern caused by

¹ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 1.1.5.

² Points 2.2.41 to 2.2.46.

America's decisions and the wish to see the problems resolved by discussion and negotiation.

1.5.10. As regards the enlargement of the Community to take in Spain and Portugal, Mr Mitterrand referred to the problems it entailed both for the Member States and for the Community. The stocktaking which the European Council was asking the Commis-

sion to undertake did not mean that the current negotiations would be held up.

The Italian Prime Minister pointed out that he had suggested that 1 January 1984 should be confirmed as the date for Spain's and Portugal's accession and that a transition period should be determined that would prevent accession from having any adverse effects on the workings of the Community or on its relations with the Mediterranean countries.



PART TWO
ACTIVITIES
IN JUNE 1982

1. Building the Community

Restructuring of common policies — May mandate

2.1.1. On 17 June, following a further debate on the May mandate,¹ Parliament adopted a resolution in which it expresses the view that the mandate exercise is not yet over and still provides an opportunity for revitalizing the Community. It accordingly calls on the Commission to put forward proposals for the necessary implementing decisions. To quote from the motion contained in the report by the British Conservative, Mr Hopper, implementation of the mandate 'has not been closed as a result either of the temporary agreement at Council level on this year's British budgetary problem³ or of the limited and unimplemented Council agreements of a general nature on other mandate matters which were tentatively reached at the end of last year'.⁴ Parliament takes the Commission to task for the way in which the exercise has been managed and presses for prompt proposals for implementing the chapters on which agreement has been reached. The mandate, it agrees, must not be allowed to 'constitute a pretext for the deferring of certain important decisions, particularly about Community policies other than agriculture'.

After these general observations the resolution gives a rundown of the various sectors in which specific action is called for:

(i) Agricultural policy reform: Parliament believes that 'without an increase in own resources' increased expenditure on policies other than agriculture will only be possible at the expense of the common agricultural policy;

(ii) Budgetary chapter of the mandate: Parliament warns against the harmful effect for the Community of 'continual negotiations on reducing Member States budgetary contributions'; it also calls for the replacement of the financial mechanism set up in 1976⁵ by a mechanism 'with wider validity for the Community as a whole', and asks the Commission to make proposals to this end on the basis of the Lange resolution of November 1979.⁶

(iii) Other policies: Parliament insists that 'the time has now come to put forward ... detailed proposals' for the development of policies other than agriculture;

(iv) Social policy: Parliament would like social policy 'to be given the highest possible priority';

(v) Regional policy: the main proposal here is for the Commission to carry out a more rigorous examination of the impact of all Community policies on regional development and convergence;

(vi) Industrial strategy: given the lack of progress on this point the need for a proper Community industrial strategy is stressed;

(vii) Miscellaneous: the resolution calls for progress on economic and monetary union, borrowing and lending activities, and energy, transport and development policies.

Economic and monetary policy

Western Economic Summit and European Council

2.1.2. The Western Economic Summit was held at Versailles in June. At its conclusion, the seven Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the European Communities issued a declaration on the world economic situation and a statement of international monetary undertakings.⁷

At the European Council meeting in Brussels (28-29 June), the Heads of State or Government discussed the economic and social situation in the Community.⁸

¹ Point 2.4.9.

² OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

³ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 1.1.4.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1981, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.13.

⁵ Tenth General Report, point 81.

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.3.13.

⁷ Point 3.4.1.

⁸ Point 1.5.3.

European Monetary System

Operation of the EMS

2.1.3. Central rates within the EMS were realigned in June. The details of the operation were given in the following communiqué:

'On 12 June 1982, the Ministers and central bank governors of the EEC member countries have by mutual agreement, in a common procedure including the Commission and after consultation of the Monetary Committee, decided on an adjustment of central rates within the European Monetary System.

Changes in bilateral central rates

(i) The change in the bilateral central rates between the French franc on the one hand and the German mark and the Dutch guilder on the other is 10%;

(ii) The change in the bilateral central rates between the Italian lira on the one hand and the German mark and the Dutch guilder on the other is 7%;

(iii) The cross rates between the Danish krone, the Belgian franc, the Luxembourg franc and the Irish pound remain unchanged. However, their bilateral central rates *vis-à-vis* the German mark and the Dutch guilder are changed by 4.25%.

ECU central rates

The new ECU central rates are the following (in units of national currency per ECU):

BFR	44.9704
LFR	44.9704
DM	2.33379
HFL	2.57971
DKR	8.2340
FF	6.61387
LIT	1 350.27
IRL	0.691011

The new bilateral central rates and the compulsory intervention rates will be communicated by the central banks in time for the opening of foreign exchange markets on 14 June 1982.

The Ministers have requested that the agri-monetary consequences of this adjustment be rapidly examined by the appropriate bodies.

The agreement which has been reached on the change in the central rate of the French franc has taken into consideration the substantial programme which the French Government intends to implement within the next few days to slow down

the rate of inflation over the next 18 months by establishing control over the public and social budgets as well as over incomes and prices. France will however also maintain measures to support productive investment and to create jobs, in particular for young people. The Ministers expressed their support for this programme.

With reference to the change in the central rate of the Italian lira, the Ministers recognize that today's decision fits in with the programmes concerning public finance and the general economic situation which the Italian Government plans to implement and which will be specified in detail within the next few days.

The Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands note that the adjustments will facilitate policies in their countries helpful to an economic upturn.

The Ministers observed with satisfaction that the present action is further evidence of the ability of the EMS to face the present difficulties stemming from the international economic and monetary situation in a spirit of solidarity and cooperation, and emerge strengthened.'

2.1.4. Through its Spokesman, the Commission made the following statement:

'The readjustment in central rates within the EMS carried out on Saturday 12 June follows a period of strain on the exchange markets.

This strain was caused by two factors: international trends and in particular the trend of the dollar, and insufficient economic convergence within the Community.

The way in which the discussions have taken place and the results achieved show not only that the EMS remains fully convincing as a strictly monetary system, but also that with the passage of time it has become the main point of reference in the conduct of economic policies at Community level.

The spirit of solidarity and cooperation to which the communiqué refers has been clearly evident. The Commission, which participated fully in the preparation of the decision, attaches great importance in present circumstances to the following points:

(i) The adjustment, which was carried out in accordance with Community procedures, allows a new balance to be found within the EMS under satisfactory conditions;

(ii) All the participating Member States demonstrated in practical terms the importance they attach to the EMS by taking the decisions that were necessary to ensure its stability;

(iii) The back-up programmes announced in France and being drafted in Italy should allow these countries to draw maximum benefit from the operation and promote greater economic convergence within the EMS.'

Economic situation

Promotion of investment

2.1.5. As requested by the European Council at its 29-30 March meeting¹ the Commission on 9 June sent the Council a preliminary report on investment. This analytical document surveys the unsatisfactory trend of investment in recent years and argues that an investment drive is necessary for reasons of competitiveness, to reduce the energy constraint, to allow a non-inflationary return to growth and to create new jobs. The obstacles to investment are identified as the uncertainty regarding exchange rates, inflation and interest rates; insufficient profitability; a number of financing constraints; insufficient adaptation of human capital to requirements; inadequacy of outlets; and rules and regulations inhibiting the most efficient use of capital.

Measures to promote a recovery in investment are essentially a matter for governments; but the Community has a specific role to play with regard to taking advantage of the benefits of the single market, the pooling of experience in the Member States on the underpinning of investment, and providing support for national schemes; in addition, the Community must use its financial instruments, whose expansion it will be requesting, to participate directly in the efforts to promote productive investment and the rational use of energy and in the policies designed to modernize the economy.

2.1.6. In a communication to the European Council meeting on 28-29 June the Commission announced that the general framework for an active investment policy presented there would be followed up by further communications and proposals in the second half of the year.

The European Council received with interest the guidelines proposed by the Commission

in its report. It called upon the Member States to take account of the priority to be given to the expansion of investment when formulating their economic and budget policies. It asked for practical proposals for its December meeting.²

Monetary Committee

2.1.7. The Monetary Committee held its 282nd meeting in Brussels on 11 June with Mr Schulmann in the chair. After an exchange of views on the conclusions to be drawn from the Versailles Summit, it examined the economic and monetary situation in the United Kingdom. It also discussed the financial and monetary aspects of North-South relations.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.8. The Economic Policy Committee held its 120th meeting in Brussels on 25 June, in its reduced 'medium-term' composition, with Mr Borglum-Jensen in the chair. It examined the Commission's communication to the Council on investment.³

2.1.9. On 18 June Parliament adopted a resolution on the possible loan from the OPEC countries to the Federal Republic of Germany and to France, and a resolution on the import deposit requirement in Italy.⁴

Internal market and industrial affairs

Strengthening the internal market

2.1.10. On 9 July the Commission sent the Council a number of proposals aimed at strengthening the internal market by simplifying the formalities involved in trade between Member States and streamlining personal checks at frontiers within the Community.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 1.3.5.

² Point 1.5.3.

³ Point 2.1.5.

⁴ Point 2.4.12; OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

Table 1 — *Central rates of EMS currencies*
(parity grid in force from 14 June 1982)

Units of national currency		Amsterdam (HFL)	Bruxelles/Brussel (BFR/LFR)	Frankfurt (DM)	København (DKR)	Dublin (IRL)	Paris (FF)	Roma (LIT)
HFL 100	+ 2.25 % central rate - 2.25 %	100	1 782.85 1 743.23 1 704.45	92.525 90.4673 88.455	326.45 319.183 312.08	27.3975 26.7864 26.1915	262.21 256.380 250.67	55 577.0 52 341.9 49 296.0
BFR/LFR 100	+ 2.25 % central rate - 2.25 %	5.8670 5.73646 5.6090	100	5.308 5.18961 5.074	18.726 18.3098 17.903	1.57155 1.53659 1.50241	15.042 14.7072 14.380	3 188.0 3 002.58 2 828.0
DM 100	+ 2.25 % central rate - 2.25 %	113.05 110.537 108.0775	1 970.85 1 926.93 1 884.00	100	360.83 352.817 344.97	30.2845 29.6090 28.9520	289.85 283.396 277.09	61 433.0 57 857.4 54 490.0
DKR 100	+ 2.25 % central rate - 2.25 %	32.0425 31.33 30.6325	558.60 546.154 534.00	28.990 28.3433 27.715	100	8.58300 8.39216 8.20550	82.150 80.3239 78.535	17 412.0 16 398.7 15 444.0
UKL 1	central rate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IRL 1	+ 2.25 % central rate - 2.25 %	3.8180 3.73324 3.6500	66.56 65.0792 63.6315	3.454 3.37736 3.302	12.187 11.9159 11.6509	1	9.7890 9.57129 9.3585	2 074.80 1 954.05 1 840.32
FF 100	+ 2.25 % central rate - 2.25 %	39.8925 39.0045 38.1375	695.40 679.941 664.80	36.090 35.2863 34.500	127.33 124.496 121.73	10.6855 10.4479 10.2155	100	21 677.0 20 415.7 19 227.0
LIT 1 000	+ 6 % central rate - 6 %	2.02850 1.91051 1.79925	35.360 33.3047 31.365	1.835 1.72839 1.628	6.475 6.09804 5.743	0.54338 0.511758 0.48197	5.2010 4.89818 4.6130	1 000
1 ECU	central rate	2.57971	44.9704	2.33379	8.234	0.691011	6.61387	1 350.27

¹ Not participating in the exchange rate mechanism.

The Commission had already, in June 1981,¹ drawn the attention of the Council, the European Council and Parliament to the fact that, 25 years after the establishment of the common market, there are still many obstacles at the Community's internal frontiers which could have economic repercussions and add fuel to protectionist leanings, especially in periods of economic difficulty such as the one we are passing through at present. The European Council, alerted by the Commission at its meeting on 30 June 1981, echoed the alarm sounded by the latter and called for a special effort to strengthen and develop the internal market.²

The instruments now approved by the Commission are:

(i) A draft Council resolution on the adoption of specific measures to relax personal checks at frontiers within the Community, stipulating that systematic checks shall no longer be carried out if the traveller presents either the European passport or an identity card proving that he belongs to the Community, and that special checkpoints shall be reserved for citizens of the Member States at ports and airports;

(ii) A proposal for a Regulation on the simplification of formalities in trade within the Community and two complementary proposals making certain technical adjustments to the existing provisions; the purpose of this proposal is to replace the wide variety of documents in use by a single document covering the whole process (dispatch of the goods, internal Community transit and release for consumption); as well as lightening the burden on the user, this reform should help combat fraud in intra-Community trade;

(iii) A proposal for a 14th Council Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes—deferred payment of the tax payable on importation by taxable persons;

(iv) Lastly, a proposal for a Directive on the carriage of goods, which forms part of this set of proposals, was transmitted to the Council last April;³ it is intended to simplify frontier crossings in trade between Member States.

2.1.11. On 17 June Parliament adopted a resolution calling on the Belgian Presidency to prepare the way for the adoption by the Council of 21 directives which could improve the functioning of the internal market before the end of June.⁴ The Council has already completed its technical consideration of the proposals. Parliament also attaches particular importance to the gradual liberalization of public contracts in microelectronics and to the directives on duty-free allowances.

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

2.1.12. On 7 June the Commission adopted two Directives adapting to technical progress:

First, the Directive of 4 November 1976 on the suppression of radio interference with regard to fluorescent lighting luminaires fitted with starters;⁵ a new annex specifies the conditions for determining the minimum values of insertion loss and describes measuring arrangements for tubular fluorescent lamps with small diameters and for circular lamps.

2.1.13. Second, the Directive of 4 November 1976 relating to radio interference caused by electrical household appliances, portable tools and similar equipment;⁵ this specifies the conditions for determining interference limits, describes measuring arrangements and procedures applicable to the various categories of equipment within the scope of the Directive, and also takes account of new circuits and measuring apparatus.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.1.11.

² Bull. EC 6-1981, point 1.1.6.

³ OJ C 127, 18.5.1982; Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.87.

⁴ OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

⁵ OJ L 336, 4.12.1976.

2.1.14. On 10 June the Commission adopted a Directive adapting to technical progress the Council Directive of 4 June 1973¹ on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (solvents).

2.1.15. On 18 June Parliament approved,² subject to a number of technical amendments, the proposal for a Council Directive amending 17 Directives relating to wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.³

2.1.16. On the same date Parliament passed a resolution on the standardization of car bumpers.²

Business law

Companies

2.1.17. Mr Narjes, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for the internal market, made a statement during the Council meeting on economic and financial affairs held on 14 June drawing the Council's attention to the importance of the proposal for a Seventh Directive concerning group accounts, which dates back to 1976.⁴ He then briefly took stock of the points on which the Member States still disagreed. The Council stressed the great importance it attached to this matter and agreed to place work in this field high on its list of priorities and to return to it at its next meeting.

Small business. Business Cooperation Centre. Distributive trades

Business Cooperation Centre

2.1.18. Some 150 industrialists and representatives of agri-food organizations in Greece and the other Member States took part in a symposium held in Athens on 24 and 25 June under the auspices of the Business Cooperation Centre and the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry.⁵

The symposium was felt to have been a considerable success in view of the interest expressed by those present and the large numbers of industrialists who attended.

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Mutual recognition of diplomas and access to occupations

Doctors

2.1.19. The Advisory Committee on Medical Training met on 2-3 June and decided to transmit to the Commission and the Member States an opinion, of which the draft had been approved in October 1981, on the objectives that should be aimed at in basic medical training.⁶ It continued its efforts to ensure a comparably high level of specialized training throughout the Community.

Dental practitioners

2.1.20. The Advisory Committee on the Training of Dental Practitioners met on 9-10 June. It approved a recommendation on the part-time training of dental specialists. The draft report on specialization in dentistry in the Member States was also discussed. At the same meeting the Committee heard communications on problems and trends in basic training in dentistry in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy.

Services incidental to transport

2.1.21. On 29 June the Council adopted the proposal for a Directive (presented by the Commission on 21 December 1965⁷ on measures to facilitate the effective exercise of freedom of establishment and freedom to

¹ OJ L 189, 11.7.1973.

² OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

³ OJ C 346, 31.12.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.9.

⁴ OJ C 121, 2.6.1976; Tenth General Report, point 140; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.13.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.1.11.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.18.

⁷ OJ 73, 23.4.1966.

provide services in respect of activities of self-employed persons in certain services incidental to transport and travel agencies and in storage and warehousing.

The Directive covers several of the activities involved in these transport services, particularly acting as intermediary between contractors, as freight forwarding agent for road and inland waterway transport operations, as travel agent, as motor vehicle examiner and the activities of measuring, weighing and gauging goods. On the other hand the activities of customs officers are excluded.

The purpose of the Directive is to enable persons engaging in such activities to do so anywhere in the Community. The first step in this direction was taken in 1974, when the Court of Justice held that all nationals of Member States could avail themselves in their own courts of the fundamental rule prohibiting discrimination on grounds of nationality or country of residence. The Directive of 29 June removes further barriers, particularly those raised by the differences between national rules and regulations on general, commercial and professional knowledge and ability. Without going so far as to align the national rules, the Directives provides that the fact of having pursued the activity in question for a number of years in the country of provenance is to be regarded as equivalent to the training required of a national of the host country. The Directive also contains provisions on mutual recognition of proof of good repute and financial standing where the authorities of the host country require such proof in respect of their own nationals.

The Member States are required to adopt whatever measures are necessary to give effect to the Directive within 18 months of its notification.

Special rights of citizens and passport union

2.1.22. On 30 June the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, adopted a resolution¹ to supplement the one adopted on 23 June 1981 concerning the adoption of a

passport of uniform pattern.² The new resolution specifies the format of the passport and endorses the findings of a working party regarding the colour of the cover and pages, security protection and cover materials.

Industry

2.1.23. On 17 June Parliament adopted a resolution³ on a Community industrial strategy. Referring to the Commission communication of October 1981⁴ and to the request made to the Commission by Industry Ministers at the Council meeting on 4 May,⁵ Parliament considers that there is an urgent need for a genuine Community industrial strategy to be set in motion quickly so as to create as homogeneous an industrial basis for the Community as possible. The resolution calls upon the Commission to submit specific proposals without delay.

2.1.24. On 11 June, following the Council's assent on pricing given on 4 May,⁶ the Commission adopted a recommendation and a Decision⁷ amending those of 3 July 1981⁸ on the obligations of distributive undertakings in the steel industry with regard to price lists and conditions of sale respect of ECSC steel products.

Steel

2.1.25. On 8 June the Council gave its assent under Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty to the draft Commission Decision concerning the extension of production quota arrangements from 1 July, for an initial period of 12 months, with the possibility in certain circumstances of a further extension. The Council had already agreed in principle on 4 May.⁶

¹ OJ C 179, 16.7.1982.

² OJ C 241, 19.9.1981; Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.1.17.

³ OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.20; Supplement 4/81 — Bull. EC.

⁵ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.11.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.12.

⁷ OJ L 169, 16.6.1982.

⁸ OJ L 184, 4.7.1981.

In addition to the products covered hitherto, the new arrangements also include wire rod. Furthermore, the changes involve provisions for again updating reference output, in particular for reinforcing bars and merchant bars, for increasing thresholds in the event of exceptional difficulties, for adjusting a company's references in order to take account of changes in production capacity as part of a restructuring programme, and provisions covering the cases of merger, separation or formation of a new company.

On 30 June, following on from this, the Commission adopted the set of Decisions governing the steel production system over the next 12 months.¹

2.1.26. On 23 June the Commission approved the forward programme for steel for

the third quarter of 1982 and decided to submit it to the ECSC Consultative Committee.²

The Commission notes that while there have been some signs of recovery, industrial activity in the Community as a whole remains at a low ebb. Prospects are far from bright for steel users — apart from manufacturing industry, which is improving slowly. Taking account of the effects of a sharp seasonal fall in demand owing to the holiday period, and of a foreseeable reduction in steel stocks, the Commission estimates apparent consumption at 23.10 million tonnes during the third quarter. Forecasts of supply and demand in nine Member States (all except Greece) are shown in comparison with previous quarters:

	III/1981	IV/1981	I/1982	III/1982
Real consumption	25.07	27.51	28.02	24.10
Stock change	- 1.50	- 0.82	+ 2.09	- 1.00
Imports	1.77	2.39	3.19	2.50
Exports	8.30	7.31	5.01	5.50
Production	30.10	31.61	31.93	26.10

The third-quarter abatement rates for products covered by production quotas under Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty and for those covered by voluntary delivery restrictions were determined with due regard for the main factors affecting market trends for the various categories of product. The rates for the first group of products were published by the Commission separately on 30 June;¹ those for products covered by the voluntary system are as follows:

Category II (reversing mill plate): 38% for production and 36% for the part which may be delivered in the common market;

Category III (heavy sections): 39% and 48% respectively.

A comparison of all the programmes for the third quarter of 1982 with earlier programmes (from the third quarter of 1981 to the second quarter of 1982) shows that the quotas for all product categories other than galvanized and other coated sheet, for which

there is an increase, are lower than those of the previous quarters. The forward programme indicates that reductions in the workforce are likely to ease off.

2.1.27. The US Government introduced measures concerning Community steel exports to the USA.³ Both the Council and the European Council expressed their disappointment and concern at these developments in Community-US relations. Among the resolutions adopted by Parliament at its June part-sessions was one on the situation in the European steel industry, in which it asked the Commission to inform it of the Community's attitude to the US measures and of the steps it intends to take.⁴

¹ OJ L 191, 1.7.1982.

² OJ C 171, 9.7.1982.

³ Points 2.2.41 to 2.2.46.

⁴ Point 2.4.12; OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

Electronics and information technology

2.1.28. On 9 June the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision amending the Decision of 11 September 1979 adopting a multiannual programme (1979-83) in the field of data processing.¹ The proposal provides for the extension of the programme to 1986, an increase in funds and a broadening of scope. The aim in covering new areas is to promote the development of a new programming language which can be generally used and to give support to pilot projects concerning cross-frontier information systems.

2.1.29. On 18 June Parliament adopted a resolution² on the state of the market for electronic products in Europe and on the consequences for employment. Once again it calls for a broad and effective Community response to the new electronic technologies in those sectors in which the Community can compete with Japan and the United States. It insists on the importance of strengthening Community industrial and social policies to provide as smooth a period of adjustment as possible and to facilitate the necessary retraining of employees and the development of new skills.

Industrial innovation and the information market

Industrial innovation

2.1.30. On 18 June the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication and proposal for a Decision on a plan for the transnational development of the supporting infrastructure for innovation and technology transfer.

This three-year plan (1983-85) proposes activities along three lines:

(i) Improvement of European cohesion between the organizations already set up in the Member States so as to provide interfaces between industry, research, financial institutions and other parties;

(ii) Development of the resources to introduce a Community market perspective in the operations of these organizations;

(iii) Concertation of national policies and optimization measures in this field.

Exploitation of research results

2.1.31. On 2 June the Commission organized a meeting of representatives of technical awareness services in Luxembourg.

Their function is to ensure the better transfer of useful information, especially to small business. They select interesting information, write it up in a readily understandable and attractive form and disseminate it to those likely to find it useful.

These very valuable services are still too few in number and they tend to operate solely within national confines, so that no benefit is gained from the scale of the European market.

At the meeting organized by the Commission, therefore, the first steps were taken towards setting up an exchange system to be managed by a European agency responsible for collecting, translating and redistributing the information produced by the various services and for promoting technological awareness in general.

Customs union

Simplification of customs formalities

Community transit

2.1.32. The Commission adopted a Regulation on 11 June making certain adjustments to Community transit procedure, notably in combined road-rail transport operations, by simplifying substantially the customs formalities required for these operations and consequently eliminating any delays which

¹ OJ L 231, 13.9.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.19.

² OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

could result from these formalities, for instance at frontier stations.¹

This same Regulation simplifies the formalities regarding the transit and customs clearance of railway wagons.

2.1.33. In a Decision adopted on 11 June the Commission put an end to the use of DD3 movement certificates, which had been introduced in 1969, thus reducing the number of documents currently required in intra-Community trade.²

2.1.34. The Joint Committees set up under the Community's agreements with Switzerland and with Austria on Community transit adopted recommendations on 7 and 24 June respectively to facilitate trade between Greece and the rest of the Community via Switzerland and Austria.³

Economic tariff matters

Tariff quotas

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

- (i) Certain Alpine breeds of cattle, other than for slaughter (1982/83);⁴
- (ii) Certain fish of the species *Sardinops sagax* or *ocellata* (second half of 1982);⁵
- (iii) Certain eels (1982/83);⁵
- (iv) Certain wines having a registered designation of origin, originating in Algeria (1982/83)⁵ or Morocco (1982/83);⁶
- (v) Fresh table grapes originating in Cyprus (1982);⁷
- (vi) Rum, arrack and tafia originating in the ACP States or the OCT (1982/83);⁸
- (vii) Sweet cherries, marinated in alcohol and intended for the manufacture of chocolate products (second half of 1982);²
- (viii) Frozen hake fillets falling within CCT subheading ex 03.01 B II (b) 7 (1982).²

Suspensions

2.1.36. On 8 June the Council adopted two Regulations temporarily suspending autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on:

- (i) Certain industrial products;⁹
- (ii) Certain sweet red or green peppers falling within subheading ex 07.04B.⁶

Community surveillance of imports

2.1.37. On 8 June the Council adopted a Regulation⁶ suspending the application of ceilings it had established on 21 December 1981¹⁰ for imports of certain products originating in Malta.

2.1.38. It also adopted a Regulation¹¹ suspending the application of an indicative ceiling it had established on 7 December 1981¹² for imports of certain products originating in Norway.

General legislation

Duty-free arrangements

2.1.39. On 14 June the Council adopted three Decisions approving a draft additional protocol for each of the following three agreements:

- (i) European agreement on the exchange of therapeutic substances of human origin (15 December 1958);
- (ii) Agreement on the temporary importation, free of duty, of medical, surgical and laboratory equipment for use on free loan in hospitals and other medical institutions for

¹ OJ L 161, 12.6.1982.

² OJ L 182, 26.6.1982.

³ OJ L 180, 24.6.1982.

⁴ OJ L 178, 22.6.1982.

⁵ OJ L 171, 17.6.1982.

⁶ OJ L 172, 18.6.1982.

⁷ OJ L 155, 5.6.1982.

⁸ OJ L 189, 1.7.1982.

⁹ OJ L 183, 28.6.1982.

¹⁰ OJ L 382, 31.12.1981.

¹¹ OJ L 152, 2.6.1982.

¹² OJ L 376, 30.12.1981.

purposes of diagnosis or treatment (28 April 1960);

(iii) European agreement on the exchange of blood-grouping reagents (14 May 1962).

All these agreements, which were prepared on the initiative of the Council of Europe, include customs provisions for which the Community has sole responsibility. The additional protocols will enable the Community to become a contracting party to the agreements.

Repayment or remission of duties

2.1.40. On 24 June the Council amended¹ the Regulation on the repayment or remission of import or export duties.² The amendment enables the repayment or remission of import duties to be granted in certain cases where a procedural requirement has not been observed. It also allows Member States to repay sums lower than the minimum (10 ECU) set by the original Regulation.

Customs procedures with economic impact

Inward processing

2.1.41. In an opinion delivered on 18 June Parliament endorsed³ the Commission proposal on inward processing arrangements sent to the Council on 23 January 1981.⁴

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Air transport

2.1.42. On 18 June Parliament gave an opinion⁵ on the proposal for a Regulation applying Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty to air transport.⁵

It endorsed the principle of this proposal which is designed to provide the Commission with the instrument it needs to ensure

the correct application of the competition rules to air transport in the Community.

Industrial and commercial property: copyright

Copyright licences

2.1.43. The Commission has already indicated in several cases⁶ its views on the application of the competition rules to export restrictions in copyright licences. These cases have so far concerned the position where a licence has as its object the manufacture and sale of products protected by copyright. In such cases the Commission will generally apply the same principles as determine its attitude towards similar restrictions in patent licensing agreements.

A complaint lodged on behalf of a copyright licensee, Neilson-Hordell against Richmark, has now given the Commission the opportunity to express its views on four other types of restriction that may occur in copyright licences. The case involved the use of copyright which is available under English law to protect purely technical drawings and, by extension, the products that they represent. The clauses in question were as follows:

- (i) A clause prohibiting the licensee from calling into question the licensor's ownership of the licensed copyrights (no-challenge clause);
- (ii) A clause requiring the payment of royalties on products not protected by any copyright of the licensor;
- (iii) A clause prohibiting the licensee from competing with the licensor after termination of the licence (non-competition clause);

¹ OJ L 186, 30.6.1982.

² OJ L 175, 12.7.1979.

³ OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1981, point 2.1.12.

⁵ OJ C 291, 12.11.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.8.

⁶ *BBC/Valley Printing*: Sixth Report on Competition Policy, point 163; *The Old Man and the Sea*: Sixth Report on Competition Policy, point 164; *Ernest Benn Ltd*: Ninth Report on Competition Policy, points 118 and 119.

(iv) A clause requiring the licensee to transfer to the licensor the title to any copyright of the licensee in drawings of improvements made by the licensee to the licensed products.

It was indicated to the parties that, in line with the Commission's attitude in patent licensing cases,¹ such restrictions would normally be regarded as infringing Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty and as being incapable of exemption under Article 85(3), at any rate where, as in the above case, the copyright licence related to the manufacture and sale of industrial products protected by copyright in technical drawings (photoanimation equipment and optical printers).

The fact that the clauses formed part of a settlement agreement terminating earlier copyright infringement litigation could not justify, in particular, the insertion of a no-challenge clause.²

The parties accordingly settled their current copyright litigation by a new agreement that provides for the abandonment of all the above restrictions. In view of this, the Commission decided to take no further steps in the matter.

State aids

General aids

Netherlands

2.1.44. On 24 June the Commission decided not to object to certain amendments which the Netherlands Government intends to make to the provisions of the Investment Account Act (*Wet Investeringsrekening*) and which were notified in accordance with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty.

The amendments provide in particular for an increase in the premium for investments designed to save energy or diversify energy sources. The Commission had expressed a favourable view in respect of the premium in 1979,³ and it will now be increased from 15 to 20% for energy-saving investment carried out before 1 July 1983, from 10 to 15% for investment projects involving the use of coal

as fuel and from 15 to 25% for investment projects involving the use of solar energy or wind power.

The basic premium granted under the Act to all investments made in the Netherlands has been reduced.

The special regional premium and the town and country planning premium will no longer be granted in respect of the agricultural sector.

Regional aids

France

2.1.45. The Commission has been notified of the French Government's intention to reform the system of regional development premiums applicable in France by introducing a new type of aid referred to as the regional planning premium (*prime à l'aménagement du territoire*).

On 9 June the Commission informed the French Government of its decision to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty in respect of the granting of aids to certain areas designated as eligible for the regional planning premium. The areas in question are the following designated districts (*arrondissements*) or departments: department of Doubs, department of Eure, district of Angers (Maine-et-Loire), department of Haute-Marne, districts of Lunéville, Nancy and Toul (Meurthe-et-Moselle), department of Nièvre, district of Vesoul (Haute-Saône), department of Sarthe, department of Seine-Maritime excluding the district of Dieppe, and department of Territoire de Belfort.

The Commission also considered that there was no justification for part of the department of Loire receiving the maximum rate of aid provided for under the regional planning

¹ See, e.g., *Kabelmetal/Luchaire*: OJ L 222, 22.8.1975; *AOIP/Beyrard*: OJ L 6, 13.1.1976; proposed block exemption Regulation on patent licensing agreements, Article 3(1), (3), (4) and (12): OJ C 58, 3.3.1979.

² *Vaessen/Moris*: OJ L 19, 26.1.1979.

³ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.35.

premium scheme. The Article 93(2) procedure was therefore initiated in respect of that plan.

The Commission further felt that it could not accept without reservation the granting of premiums in respect of investment projects outside the designated areas, for which provision was made in the French scheme by way of derogation. The Commission has therefore decided that, in significant cases, such projects must be notified in advance to the Commission to enable it to express any objections it might have.

Italy

2.1.46. On 16 June the Commission decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure which it had initiated in respect of certain provisions of the bill introduced in the autonomous province of Bolzano concerning financial assistance for local industry.¹ The provisions in question concerned industrial restructuring and conversion aids and aids for the employment of women.

As regards the industrial restructuring and conversion aids, which are granted locally under the national provisions of Act No 675/77, the Commission took into account the fact that the province of Bolzano was unable to make reference to the sectoral plans established at national level. It therefore noted the undertaking given by the Italian Government that it would comply with the monitoring procedure set up for general investment aids, namely that all significant individual cases must be notified in advance, but reserved the right to specify the conditions under which the system would apply to Bolzano, in the light of the decision to be taken at national level.

The Commission had expressed reservations regarding the aids for the employment of women on the ground that they constitute operating aids. The Italian Government has undertaken to take account of the Commission's comments on the subject.

Federal Republic of Germany

2.1.47. On 30 June the Commission stated its position on a German special aid prog-

ramme designed to create alternative employment to offset job losses caused by the restructuring of the steel industry in the employment areas particularly affected. The programme covers the period 1982 to 1985 and forms part of the 11th outline plan for the joint Federal Government/Länder task (*Gemeinschaftsaufgabe*) of improving regional economic structures; both were notified in April 1982, and the Commission decided to examine them separately beginning with the 11th outline plan, in respect of which it initiated the Article 93(2) procedure in May 1982.

It analysed the social and economic situation in the employment areas involved in the abovementioned special programme and found that the regional problems in those areas were serious or threatened to become serious. It therefore considered that implementation of the programme was justified.

Ireland

2.1.48. On 25 March the Irish Government notified the Commission of its plans to increase the maximum rate of grant for initial investment in fixed assets in the inner city area of Dublin from 42.75% in net grant equivalent to 57%. The higher maximum would be awardable for a period of five years at most and limited to firms employing not more than 100 persons.

The population and area of the inner city are approximately 108 000 persons and 17.5 km². The area is suffering from multi-dimensional deprivation characterized by a high rate of unemployment (estimated to be above 20%), low levels of income (estimated to be as low as half the national average), poor housing, derelict sites and buildings, high levels of vehicular traffic and vandalism to property.

In view of the particular problems faced by the inner city, the Commission decided on 16 June not to raise any objections under Articles 92 to 94 to the plans notified. The

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.42.

Commission requested an annual report giving an analysis of the size of firms which in practice receive the higher level of grant and the extent to which jobs arising from its implementation actually benefit inner city residents.

Industry aids

Shipbuilding

United Kingdom

2.1.49. On 16 June the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of an aid scheme for shipbuilding notified to it by the United Kingdom Government.

The United Kingdom's plans involve the allocation of a fifth tranche to the Intervention Fund for shipbuilding and the introduction of new limits for offsetting losses incurred by public sector shipyards.

The budgetary funds to be allocated for the fifth tranche of the Intervention Fund total UKL 50 million; the rate of aid would be 17% of the contract price of the vessel (18% for Harland & Wolff).

This scheme would operate from 16 July 1982 to 15 July 1983.

The Commission considered that these aids did not qualify for exemption under the Fifth Council Directive on aids to shipbuilding.¹ This is because the United Kingdom authorities justify the aids by the need to consolidate the progress made in restructuring the industry over the last few years, without specifying any plans to extend and intensify the restructuring efforts, even though there is substantial overcapacity on the market. The Commission has expressed doubts about the granting, in the present market situation, of production aids whose only compensatory contribution to the Community interest is the objective of consolidation and which, moreover, are not seen as the most appropriate means of achieving that objective.

The Commission also notes that the scheme covers a period which goes beyond the date

of expiry of the Fifth Directive (31 December 1982) and therefore considers that the impact must be borne in mind which the assessment of this scheme is bound to have on thinking about the aid system to be set up for 1983 and subsequent years.

As required under the procedure initiated on 16 July 1982, the Commission has given notice to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the other Member States and to other interested parties to submit their comments on the case.

It should be noted that the Commission is paying special attention to the circumstances surrounding the shipbuilding industry in Northern Ireland. The Commission intends to examine this industry separately under the Article 93(2) procedure.

Credit

Netherlands

2.1.50. On 24 May the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of aid which the Netherlands Government proposes to grant to a bank under the Investment Account Act (*Wet Investeringsrekening*), an instrument to encourage and guide investment.

The aid would take the form of a HFL 12.4 million grant towards a total investment of HFL 310 million in property in Amsterdam to be used as the operating headquarters of the bank promoting the project.

After examining the case, the Commission considered that, given the competitive situation in the sector concerned, the aid was likely to distort competition and affect trade between Member States, with no compensatory benefits for the Community.

Metal-working

Luxembourg

2.1.51. In February the Commission was notified pursuant to Article 93(3) of the EEC

¹ OJ L 137, 23.5.1981.

Treaty of the intention of the Luxembourg Government to grant aid to a new firm to produce aluminium foil in Luxembourg. The project provides for the creation of 180 new jobs, installation of the new film on the periphery of the steel industry and priority recruitment of redundant steelworkers.

Information available to the Commission indicates that the branch is facing serious overcapacity problems at Community level. Since the project in question will create new capacity, the Commission is concerned about the effect that the aid would have on trade within the Community. The Commission therefore decided on 9 June to initiate the procedure provided for in the first subparagraph of Article 93(2) in respect of the aid in question, on the ground that it would affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest.

Export aids

France

2.1.52. In May the Commission adopted an adverse decision under Article 93(2) concerning interest subsidies on credits for exports from France to Greece after the accession of Greece to the Community.¹

With the accession of Greece, Articles 92 et seq. of the EEC Treaty became applicable to Greece and in relations with Greece. The Commission has always considered that aids to promote exports within the EEC are incompatible with the common market pursuant to Article 92(1) and that they do not qualify for any of the derogations provided for elsewhere in that Article. Since Greek accession, this applies to interest rate subsidies on credits for sales from other Member States to Greece.

By the date of accession, the French Government had entered into 121 commitments towards French exporters to grant interest rate subsidies if they succeeded in concluding contracts for the delivery of capital goods to Greece. These 'prior commitments' were to be valid until 30 June 1981.

The question of prior commitments was discussed in the Council working party re-

sponsible for coordinating the Member States' activities in the field of export credits to third countries. When it turned out, in November 1980, that several Member States had not taken the necessary steps to ensure that their official export credit insurers did not enter into prior commitments going beyond the date of accession, a period of approximately three months from the meeting—i.e. until 28 February 1981—was proposed before the Commission would actually apply the aid rules in these cases. The proposal was dropped but in practice the Commission did not intervene during this period.

On 23 February 1981 the German Government asked the Commission if it could match the French offers for credits at reduced interest rates in two cases which were about to be decided. The Commission replied in the negative and, in a telex to all Member States, reaffirmed its position, pointing out that it would henceforth make full use of its powers under the Treaty to stop the use of these export aids in trade between Member States.

When, in a further discussion in the Council working party on 6 May 1981, it turned out that the French Government was continuing to maintain its subsidized credit offers, the Commission initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93(2).

When submitting its comments in the course of the procedure, the French Government maintained that it had been justified in acting as it did.

Since the subsidizing of interest rates in trade between Member States remains a major problem and the 'prior commitments' had expired on 30 June 1981, the Commission adopted an adverse decision.

Denmark

2.1.53. On 30 June the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of the Danish Government's export credit financing mechanism.

¹ OJ L 159, 10.6.1982.

The Danish Government finances medium- and long-term export credits denominated in kroner charging the medium-term rates applicable to Special Drawing Rights; these rates are far below commercial interest rates for comparable domestic business. The Commission considers that, applied in trade with other Member States, this constitutes an export aid which, according to its well-known position, is incompatible with the common market pursuant to Article 92. In initiating the procedure in respect of the Danish financing mechanism, the Commission decided to re-examine the other Member States' practices in this field also.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Insurance

Initialling of EEC-Switzerland Agreement

2.1.54. On 25 June an agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the European Economic Community on direct insurance other than life insurance was initialled at the Commission's headquarters in Brussels. On the basis of an authorization from the Council, the Commission had been negotiating with Switzerland on this matter since 1976.¹

The Agreement is based largely on the coordination work in the insurance field already done at OECD and on the Council Directive of 24 July 1973 concerning the taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life insurance.²

It is designed to allow, on a reciprocal basis, the agencies and branches of non-life insurance companies whose head office is situated in the Community or Switzerland to take up and pursue their business activities in the territory of the other contracting party under identical conditions, while at the same time

affording protection to policyholders. To this end, it contains provisions concerning the requirement of authorization, the conditions which must be satisfied in order to obtain authorization and cooperation between the supervisory authorities. It also lays down certain basic rules governing the activities of companies covered by the Agreement, particularly with regard to the establishment, calculation and constitution of the solvency margin. On a more general level, it deals with the nature of technical reserves and specifies the consequences of failure to observe the principle of sound financial management. It provides for an arbitration procedure to deal with disputes between the contracting parties concerning the operation of the Agreement.

The Agreement will be concluded by the contracting parties as soon as their respective procedures have been completed. It will enter into force following the exchange of instruments of ratification or approval.

Direct insurance other than life insurance

2.1.55. On 14 June the Council resumed its proceedings on the proposal for a second Directive on direct insurance other than life insurance and laying down provisions to facilitate the effective exercise of freedom to provide services and the tax aspects.³ As regards the tax aspects, the Council reached agreement in principle — subject to agreement on the insurance question as a whole — that Member States be given the option of charging VAT on the insurance transaction in question, provided that the deduction of input taxes did not give rise to distortion of competition between insurers or to significant budgetary losses. It asked the Commission to present a proposal to it along these lines. The Council also reconsidered the conditions of taking up and pursuing an activity within the context of the freedom to provide services. It instructed the Permanent Rep-

¹ Tenth General Report, point 177.

² OJ L 228, 16.8.1973.

³ OJ C 32, 12.1.1976; Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2136; Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.22; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.43.

representatives Committee to continue work in this connection in the light of the day's discussions.

Banks

2.1.56. On 17 June the Banking Advisory Committee held its seventh meeting at Hachenburg in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The meeting dealt primarily with questions concerning trial calculations of the observation ratios for monitoring the solvency and liquidity of credit institutions (Article 6 of the Fifth Directive on the coordination of banking legislation).¹

The Chairman of the Committee, Prof. Claus Köhler, a member of the directorate of the Deutsche Bundesbank, presented a report summarizing the work carried out by the Committee to date.

With this meeting the Chairman's term of office came to an end. The Committee elected the previous Vice-Chairman, Mr H. J. Muller, a member of the board of the Nederlandse Bank, as its Chairman and Mr. T. O'Grady Walshe, Deputy General Manager of the Central Bank of Ireland, as its Vice-Chairman.

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Turnover taxes

2.1.57. On 23 June the Commission adopted for transmission to the Council a proposal for a Directive on the deferred payment of the value-added tax payable by taxable persons on imports from Member States. This tax proposal is part of the overall programme launched by the Commission to strengthen the Community's internal market.² The proposed arrangements are largely based on those which have been applied for many years by the Benelux countries and by two other Member States. While the chargeable amount for goods imported into one Member State from another remains the

same, deferred payment offers clear advantages in that it simplifies matters for taxable persons and for the VAT and customs authorities:

(i) Under this procedure, it is the taxable persons' responsibility, under the supervision of their VAT office, to calculate the tax due and to declare, pay and, where appropriate, deduct it on the tax returns which they submit periodically in respect of all their business activities;

(ii) The formalities to be completed at the time of importation can therefore simply consist of the production of the required documents and a random check of the goods.

The proposed arrangements constitute minimum Community requirements and Member States are free to introduce further simplifications.

The deferred payment procedure differs markedly from that applied to trade by five Member States on the basis of customs regulations, including Community trade. Under that procedure, payment of the tax on importation is generally deferred for 30 days or even longer. Its unwieldiness, which is keenly felt by small and medium-sized firms, is due mainly to the 'entry in the accounts', the official act by which the customs authorities establish the amount of import duty in respect of each transaction.

On a purely technical level, implementation of this proposal would require only a minimum effort from those Member States which would have to amend their legislation, while the result would be a considerable strengthening of the internal market. However, this proposal is also likely to present some of those same Member States with two problems. The first concerns the change in the division of responsibilities between the VAT authorities and the customs authorities, since the latter would no longer have to collect the tax, which would henceforth be declared to the former. The second problem is

¹ OJ L 194, 16.7.1973; Seventh General Report, point 129.

² Point 2.1.10.

a budgetary one and arises from the fact that the proposed deferred payment procedure would bring forward the moment at which the tax is actually deducted. This would lead to some shortfall of revenue during the financial year in which the arrangements were introduced. This relatively minor problem can easily be solved by implementing the deferred payment arrangement gradually so that the effect is spread over two financial years.

The fate of this proposal will therefore depend to a large extent on how the Member States concerned will wish to weigh these two problems in the balance against the simplifications which must be introduced to strengthen the internal market.

2.1.58. On 21 June the Council adopted,¹ on a proposal from the Commission,² a Decision authorizing the Italian Republic to extend until 31 December 1982, by way of derogation from the Sixth VAT Directive of 17 May 1977,³ the exemption, with refund of the tax paid at the preceding stage, of certain transactions carried out in the context of aid to earthquake victims in southern Italy.

2.1.59. On 23 June the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication⁴ informing it of a request from the Netherlands Government for a derogation from the Sixth VAT Directive of 17 May 1977.³ The Commission indicated its approval of this request, which was designed to combat certain fraudulent activities on the part of subcontractors and persons providing labour in the building, structural steelwork and shipbuilding industries.

Tax-free allowances

2.1.60. At its 28-29 June meeting the Council adopted the proposal for a fifth Directive relating to the rules governing turnover tax and excise duty applicable in international travel,⁵ which the Commission had transmitted to it on 30 November 1979.⁶ Under this Directive, from 1 January 1983 (for Denmark, from 1 January 1984), travellers aged 15 or over coming from another Member State may import in their

personal luggage, free of tax, goods whose total value does not exceed 210 ECU (present limit: 180 ECU). Member States may restrict the value of goods imported by travellers under 15 to 60 ECU (present limit: 50 ECU).

Employment, education and social policy

Employment

Employment and labour market policy

2.1.61. Another meeting of the Directors-General for Employment and Directors of Employment Services was held in Brussels on 29 and 30 June. The discussions centred on five studies carried out by the various employment services as part of the cooperation on research between employment services at Community level.

As regards the studies on long-term employment and on the computerization of employment services in particular, the importance of identifying persons 'potentially prone' to long periods of unemployment was stressed, as well as the need to prevent the computerization of employment services from vitiating the essential human element. It was agreed to hold a seminar on the basis of the work carried out so that the Italian and Greek employment services could benefit from the experience of the other Member States. The Commission also asked for the assistance of members of the group in connection with the memorandum on the adaptation of working time.

2.1.62. On 18 June Parliament adopted a resolution on the state of the market for electronic products in Europe and on the consequences for employment.⁷

¹ OJ L 184, 29.6.1982.

² Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.20.

³ OJ L 145, 13.6.1977.

⁴ OJ C 175, 13.7.1982.

⁵ OJ L 206, 14.7.1982.

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.38.

⁷ Point 2.4.12; OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

Financial Instruments

European Social Fund

Applications for assistance

2.1.63. On 22 June the Commission approved the third batch of applications for assistance from the ESF for 1982. These applications, which were approved beforehand by the Social Fund Committee, concern operations to assist migrant workers and involve 14 064 000 ECU.

Redeployment aid for workers in the ECSC industries

2.1.64. In June, acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to contribute a total of 3 181 000 ECU towards redeployment aid for 1 180 workers affected by iron and steel industry closures and cutbacks in Belgium and France.

Education and vocational training

Education Committee

2.1.65. At its meeting on 17 and 18 June the Education Committee examined the results of the meeting of the Council and the Ministers of Education on 24 May¹ and drew up the timetable for its future work.

Cooperation in education

2.1.66. The seventh in the series of conferences between chief policymakers in the field of education was held on Bornholm, Denmark, on 9-11 June. The subject of the conference was the education of 16- to 19-year-olds, and the Danish authorities explained the latest Government initiatives taken in this field.

Exchanges of young workers

2.1.67. On 25 June the Commission transmitted a report to the Council on the second programme of exchanges of young workers within the Community, which covers the period from July 1979 to December 1981.

In spite of an unfavourable economic climate (it is difficult at present for employers to offer young workers job experience or additional training coupled with cultural and social opportunities, and in giving up his job in his country of origin the worker runs the risk of finding himself unemployed on his return), the exchange involved 1 701 trainees during the period in question and the trend is towards an annual figure of 1 000 young workers aged 18-26. The training courses offered, which consist of short (less than 3 months) and long (4 to 16 months) periods in equal proportions, were mainly in the agricultural and services sectors; training periods in industry represented about 10% of the total.

2.1.68. The Commission also organized two meetings to finalize the programme of exchanges of young workers in 1982 and to examine the guidelines and criteria which will determine policy on exchanges in 1983.

Transition to working life

2.1.69. On 23 and 24 June the Commission took part in a seminar in Rome on the implementation of the first Community programme on the transition from school to working life in Italy, on the basis of pilot projects involving linked work and training schemes.

The seminar evaluated the results of the projects carried out in Italy, and there was a general discussion on the implementation of the new series of pilot projects approved by the Council and the Ministers of Education in May.¹

Higher education

2.1.70. The Academic Selection Panel for the Joint Programmes of Study met on 14 and 15 June. Out of 240 applications, 93 projects were selected for financial support by the Community in the 1982/83 academic year. The grants awarded totalled 315 000 ECU.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.34 et seq.

Migrant workers

2.1.71. From 9 to 11 June a symposium sponsored by the Commission was held in Marseille on the teaching of their language and culture of origin to the children of migrant workers. The aim was to present and discuss a pilot scheme carried out between 1976 and 1982 with the Commission's support in primary and nursery schools in the Marseille area. Delegates from the other Member States were extremely interested in the methods of providing intercultural education developed in the experimental classes.

Eurydice

2.1.72. Under the cooperation agreement between the Council of Europe and the Commission for the production of a second edition of the Eudised multilingual thesaurus, a meeting was held in Brussels on 2 June to determine the subsequent stages of the work involving the Commission's Eurydice unit.

A cooperation agreement between the Eurydice unit and the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training relating to documentation was reached at a joint meeting in Berlin.

Social security. Living and working conditions

Equal treatment for men and women

2.1.73. The Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men¹ held its second meeting on 8 and 9 June to examine progress in the implementation of the new action programme,² particularly as regards the following points: equal treatment for self-employed women, and women in agriculture; an objective study of protective legislation; the creation of a network for monitoring the implementation of EEC directives; a study of legal remedies available in the area of equal treatment; and the desegregation of employment (action research project regarding women bank employees).

The chairman of the Committee established contacts with the Commission and informed it of the Committee's concern that more funds and staff be made available and also that its opinions be taken into account by the Commission. The Committee was also anxious to strengthen links with Parliament's Committee of Inquiry into the Situation of Women in Europe.

Health and safety

Public health

2.1.74. On 11 June in Luxembourg, a group of scientific consultants exchanged information on the current situation with regard to drug addiction—the consumption of legal and illegal drugs—in the countries of the Community.

Health and safety (Euratom)

2.1.75. On 7 June a meeting took place in Luxembourg on measurements of exposure to radon and its daughter products in mines other than uranium mines which have been taken since 1979 in eight mines in three Community countries. It was noted that the exposures measured, although they did not give rise to concern from a health viewpoint, were relatively significant in some of the mines. In view of the value of the results presented at that meeting, the interest shown by the national experts who had not participated in the measurement programme and the technical resources available to perform such radon concentration measurements, consideration was given to extending the programme to most mines other than uranium mines in the Community.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.63; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.46.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5; Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.48.

Regional policy

Financial instruments

European Regional Development Fund

ERDF aid: second allocation for 1982

2.1.76. On 3 and 17 June the Commission approved the second allocation of grants for 1982 from the European Regional Development Fund, totalling 299.72 million ECU. These grants will go to 770 projects costing a total of 2.982 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 18 May.⁴ The Regional Policy Committee had been consulted on 11 and 12 May on infrastructure investment projects costing more than 10 million ECU.

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

Table 2 — Grants from the ERDF (second 1982 allocation)

(converted at January 1982 rates)

	Number of grant decisions	Number of investment projects	Investment assisted (million ECU)	Assistance granted (million ECU)
Belgium	4	6	30.40	2.13
Denmark	4	36	8.21	3.03
FR of Germany	17	56	239.01	15.58
Greece	15	52	236.11	67.39
Ireland	3	13	69.85	13.17
Italy	18	473	199.53	54.61
Netherlands	1	1	3.50	0.70
United Kingdom	44	133	2 194.97	143.11
Total	106	770	2 981.58	299.72

The total of 299.72 million ECU breaks down as follows:

- 213.07 million ECU to help finance 697 infrastructure projects, comprising 108.71 million ECU to 23 projects costing more than 10 million ECU each, 103.99 million ECU to 671 projects costing less than 10 million ECU each, and 370 000 ECU to 3 projects costing less than 10 million ECU each in the regions referred to in the Directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas.

The total cost of the infrastructure investment projects receiving assistance from the Fund amounts to 1 348.30 million ECU.

- 86.65 million ECU to help finance 73 projects in industrial (including small business) and service activities, comprising 69.18 million ECU to 11 projects costing more than 10 million ECU each, and 17.47 million ECU to 62 projects costing less than 10 million ECU each.

The total cost of industrial (including small business) and services investment projects re-

¹ OJ L 73, 21.3.1975.

² OJ L 35, 9.2.1979.

³ OJ L 349, 23.12.1980.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.57.

ceiving assistance from the Fund amounts to 1 633.28 million ECU.

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2.1.77. Including this second allocation, the Fund has helped to finance 859 investment projects in 1982 for a total outlay of 378.10 million ECU. This brings the number of projects financed since the Fund was set up to 15 363 and the total assistance granted to some 5 692 million ECU.

2.1.78. On 17 June the Commission, acting under Article 12 of the Fund Regulation, decided to make a grant of 60 000 ECU towards a study closely related to ERDF operations. This study concerns the United Kingdom.

Conversion loans

2.1.79. In June the Commission paid out conversion loans¹ (under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty) amounting to 6.30 million ECU.

Environment and consumers

Environment

Council meeting

2.1.80. The Council meeting held in Luxembourg on 24 June, with Mr Aerts, the Belgian State Secretary for Public Health and the Environment, presiding, reached several positive conclusions.

First, it formally adopted the basic Directive relating to the prevention of major industrial accidents—commonly known as the ‘Seveso Directive’—together with three Decisions concerning:

- (i) Exchange of information and data from networks and individual stations measuring air pollution in the Member States;
- (ii) Conclusion of the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;
- (iii) A supplement to Annex IV to the Convention on the Protection of the Rhine against Chemical Pollution.

2.1.81. Second, the Council approved in principle two key Directives—one on the permissible concentration of lead in the air, the other on the surveillance and monitoring of environments affected by waste from the titanium dioxide industry—and a Regulation to give effect to the Washington Convention, which seeks to protect endangered species.

2.1.82. Next, a resolution on the draft third action programme of the European Communities on the environment stressed that the Community should continue its environmental protection projects, on the basis of the guidelines laid down in the action programme of 22 November 1973, as extended and updated on 17 May 1977, with the ultimate aim of ensuring continuity in the action taken.

2.1.83. Then it agreed to a Decision on the consolidation of precautionary measures concerning chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in the environment, which renews the precautionary measures adopted on 26 March 1980 in an attempt to reduce the use of CFCs in aerosols.

Finally, the Council exchanged views on the plight of seal pups, in the light of the resolution adopted by Parliament on 11 March,² and on Germany’s memorandum concerning exhaust emissions and noise from cars; it also took note of the President’s statement concerning discharges of cadmium.

However, the Ministers failed to reach agreement on one item—namely, the proposal for a Directive concerning the assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private projects.

Action programme

2.1.84. The draft third action programme on the environment was discussed at the 24 June Council meeting, when a resolution on the programme was adopted.³ Parliament had already delivered its opinion on 17

¹ Point 2.3.11.

² OJ C 87, 5.4.1982; Bull. EC 3-1982, points 2.1.59 and 2.4.7.

³ Point 2.1.82.

June:¹ although it approved the programme² in principle, it had nevertheless called on the Commission to give its draft a firmer shape by specifying the action to be taken and the level of funding envisaged. Parliament had also called on the Council to speed up its work on the proposals before it and to release the resources needed to implement the programme.

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Freshwater and marine pollution

2.1.85. On 24 June the Council agreed to a Directive on methods for the surveillance and monitoring of the environments affected by wastes from the titanium dioxide industry.³ This gives effect to the Directive of 20 February 1978 on waste from the titanium dioxide industry⁴ by laying down detailed rules for the surveillance and monitoring of the environments affected and, in particular, some of the parameters to be measured, the minimum sampling frequency and the measurement methods to be used. It also specifies what data the Member States are required to communicate to the Commission and lays down a procedure for adapting the measurement methods and some of the parameters to technical and scientific progress.

2.1.86. The Directive of 4 May 1976⁵ requires the Commission to lay before the Council proposals (limit values for emission standards, quality objectives) to help eliminate pollution of water by the dangerous substances in List I of the Annex to the Directive. The relevant Commission departments have now drawn up a list of substances which might be included in List I, as shown in the communication which the Commission transmitted to the Council on 22 June.⁶ After further examination the Commission will make such proposals as may seem appropriate.

2.1.87. The Commission took part in a joint meeting of the Oslo and Paris Commissions on 10 and 11 June. The reports from the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Permanent Monitoring Group were examined, as

was the financial situation of the two Commissions. The budget forecasts for 1983 and the outline budgets for 1984 and 1985 were approved.

2.1.88. The Commission also attended the separate meeting of the Paris Commission held in Copenhagen from 16 to 18 June. In a further attempt to prevent marine pollution from land-based sources, the Paris Commission decided that measures similar to those called for by the Council Directive of 22 March 1982⁷ should apply to all new chloralkali plants employing mercury cells. It also decided to weigh up the prospects for combating pollution by mercury from sources other than the chloralkali industry as well as programmes and measures to prevent pollution by cadmium, polychlorinated biphenyls or polychlorinated terphenyls.

2.1.89. On 15 June the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution held its annual plenary meeting at the Commission headquarters in Brussels. It adopted a recommendation concerning the reduction of pollution by chromium, which set a quality objective of not more than 50 µg of chromium per litre in the Rhine as well as limit values for specific branches of industry. A report concerning pollution of the Rhine by arsenic was also adopted, which concluded that the current concentration in the Rhine presented no hazard to human health and that there was therefore no need to set limit values for arsenic at this stage.

Air pollution

2.1.90. On 24 June the Council approved a Directive on air quality standards for lead,⁸ which sets a limit value of 2 µg/m³ ex-

¹ OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

² OJ C 305, 25.11.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.16.

³ OJ C 356, 31.12.1980; Bull. EC 12-1980, point 2.1.73.

⁴ OJ L 54, 25.2.1978.

⁵ OJ L 129, 18.5.1976.

⁶ OJ C 176, 14.7.1982.

⁷ OJ L 81, 27.3.1982; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.79.

⁸ OJ C 151, 7.7.1979; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.84; Bull. EC 4-1975, point 2231.

pressed as a mean annual concentration. It also defines the rules to be observed when choosing the sampling method and the reference method for analysing lead concentrations in the ambient air.

Noise pollution

2.1.91. On 10 June the Council approved the substance of a Directive¹ amending the Council Directive of 20 December 1979 on the limitation of noise emissions from subsonic aircraft.²

The new text will bring the original Directive up to date with the latest international measures in this field. From 1 January 1988 the ban, at the Community's airports, on jet aircraft which fail to comply with the existing noise legislation will be extended to include aircraft registered in non-Community countries. However, in extenuating circumstances, temporary exemptions may be granted up to 31 December 1989. The new Directive is a further step towards reducing the noise around airports, by encouraging companies to fly the quietest aircraft available. It will also ensure that airlines from non-member countries are at no advantage over their competitors from within the Community.

Chemicals

Major accident hazards

2.1.92. The 'Seveso Directive'—which the Council approved in principle on 3 December 1981—was formally adopted on 24 June.³

It is concerned with preventing major accidents due to certain industrial activities and limiting the damage which they inflict on man and the environment. It aims particularly at bringing the Member States' national rules closer together.

Above all, the Directive imposes an obligation on the manufacturer to notify the authorities of all dangerous substances, installations or major accident hazards so that they can gain a clearer picture of the poten-

tial danger and take preventive action. It also seeks to ensure a better flow of information not only to the national and Community authorities but also to the workers in the industries concerned—all with a view to preventing major accidents.

Dangerous preparations

2.1.93. Examination of the Council Directive of 4 June 1973 on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (solvents)⁴ demonstrated the need to adapt it to the new requirements of the Council Directive of 22 July 1980 (corrosive and irritant solvents)⁵ and to the latest scientific and technical knowledge. The Commission, with the assistance of experts from the Member States and interested circles, therefore prepared the appropriate measure, which it adopted as a Directive on 10 June.

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

Land

2.1.94. On 24 June the Council examined a proposal for a Directive presented by the Commission on 16 June 1980⁶ with a view to making assessments of the environmental effects of certain public and private projects an integral part of the Member States' licensing procedures.

At the end of its deliberations the Council stressed the importance of promoting the use of environmental impact assessment procedures as a preventive measure for improving the state of the environment and called on the authorities concerned to continue their work so that a formal decision could be taken in due course.

¹ OJ C 276, 28.10.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.57.

² OJ L 18, 24.1.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.90.

³ OJ C 212, 24.8.1979; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.87; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.57.

⁴ OJ L 189, 11.7.1973.

⁵ OJ L 229, 30.8.1980.

⁶ OJ C 169, 9.7.1980; Bull. EC 6-1980, point 2.1.85.

2.1.95. Parliament adopted a resolution on the European Coastal Charter on 18 June.¹

Flora and fauna

2.1.96. At the same meeting the Council agreed to a Regulation on the implementation in the Community of the Washington Convention,² which sets out to protect certain endangered species of wild fauna and flora by regulating international trade in animals and plants of those species and in readily recognizable parts or derivatives thereof.

The Regulation provides for a common trade permit procedure and uniform customs checks at the Community's external frontiers to ensure that the common market can continue to operate without hindrance. It also tightens up the customs checks by laying down rules for trade in the critically endangered species listed in Appendix I to the Convention. Finally, 59 more species are to be given the fullest protection recommended.

Natural resources

2.1.97. The Commission joined forces with the Standing Technical Conference of European Local Authorities in organizing a conference on chemical and industrial waste in Milan from 8 to 10 June. Some 120 experts, drawn mainly from the local authorities though also from industry and government departments in the various Member States, took part in the event, which provided them with an opportunity to review the problems of treating, recycling and safely disposing of chemical and industrial wastes in the Community, to assess achievements to date, to examine the principles applied in Lombardy in the light of experience with other systems and, finally, to explore the prospects for formal Community-wide collaboration in this field.

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International cooperation

2.1.98. At the invitation of the Swedish Government, a ministerial conference on the acidification of the environment was held in

Stockholm from 28 to 30 June. Community representatives from the Commission took part, along with delegates from 20 other signatories of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution signed in Geneva in November 1979.

The delegates all agreed that signing the Convention amounted to an express acknowledgement that, even over long distances and across national frontiers, acid rain was one of the most serious environmental problems today. Although the level of acid precipitation had now levelled out, the state of the soil and water would continue to deteriorate—perhaps even faster than hitherto—unless further measures were taken to combat the problem and current policies were strengthened.

The participants agreed on the urgent need for further specific action under the Convention, including:

- (i) Consultations with a view to devising concerted programmes to cut down sulphur emissions, taking full account of the requirements of the natural environment, social and economic priorities and energy policy; equivalent measures should also be taken to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides;
- (ii) Utilization, as far as economically viable, of the best technology available to reduce sulphur emissions and emissions of nitrogen oxides, whether from moving sources or from fixed point sources;
- (iii) Promotion of research and development work into advanced methods of reducing emissions of sulphur or nitrogen oxides, followed by wide application and dissemination of those methods;
- (iv) Continuation of the efforts to develop and apply energy-saving measures.

Finally, the delegates welcomed the statement that since all the Member States had now completed their internal ratification procedures, they and the Community would all deposit their instruments of ratification of the Convention at the same time—on 15 July.

¹ Point 2.4.12; OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

² OJ C 243, 22.9.1980; Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.72; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.91.

Consumers

Physical protection

2.1.99. On 18 June Parliament delivered its opinion¹ on the proposal for a Decision introducing a Community system for the rapid exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products.² It approved the proposal, but suggested that products intended for professional use should also be included in its field of application.

Agriculture

Council meetings

2.1.100. Following the agreement in principle reached at its meetings on 17 and 18 May on the points in the overall compromise regarding the adjustment of the *acquis communautaire*, in particular as regards wine,³ the Council resumed, on 14 and 28 June, examination of technical questions—the impact of products of distillation on the market in alcohol and the taking over of these products, and the definition of products obtained from distillation to be bought in by the intervention agencies.

The Council also adopted a Regulation revising the maximum production levy on B sugar and the minimum price for B beet⁴ and approved the points in the compromise enabling the proposal for a Directive on bioproteins to be adopted in the near future.

The Council also adopted a Directive introducing a supplementary Community measure for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle⁵ and two Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff in the cattle sector.⁴

The Council continued its work on the programme for the utilization of co-responsibility levy funds in the milk sector for the 1982/83 marketing year and on the protection of battery hens.

The Council gave favourable consideration to a proposal for a Regulation on the acceleration of agricultural development in cer-

tain regions of Greece and agreed to adopt a decision once the opinion of Parliament was known.

Economic aspects of the common agricultural policy

Agri-monetary measures

2.1.101. Following the monetary decisions of 12 June the central rates of several currencies in the European Monetary System were adjusted with effect from 14 June. The central rates of the mark and guilder were increased by 4.25% and those of the French franc and the lira were devalued by 5.75% and 2.75% respectively; the resulting revaluation of the ECU is 0.61%.⁶

The new central rates have led to the introduction of monetary compensatory amounts for France based on a 'monetary gap' of - 5.3 and also to an adjustment of the amounts for the Member States which observe the 2.25% fluctuation margin. The new amounts are as follows: for the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union: - 3.1; for the Federal Republic of Germany: + 11.2 for products in the sugar, isoglucose, cereals, eggs, poultrymeat, albumin, pigmeat and wine sectors and + 8.4 for other products; for the Netherlands: + 7.3 for products in the sugar, isoglucose, cereals, eggs, poultrymeat, albumin and pigmeat sectors and + 5.4 for other products.

The new or adjusted monetary compensatory amounts were applied with effect from 16 June⁷ in order to prevent disturbances and improper practices in trade between Member States.

¹ OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

² OJ C 321, 22.12.1979; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.93.

³ Bull. EC 10-1981, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9; Bull. 5-1982, points 2.1.95 and 2.1.96.

⁴ OJ L 178, 22.6.1982.

⁵ OJ L 173, 19.6.1982.

⁶ Point 2.1.3.

⁷ OJ L 170, 16.6.1982.

Again following on the monetary decisions, the Commission fixed the monetary compensatory amounts for the United Kingdom at + 9.6 with effect from 21 June.¹

2.1.102. On 28 June the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, fixed the new representative rates in agriculture for Denmark, Ireland and Greece, applicable with effect from 29 June.²

Market organizations

Adjustments to basic Regulations

2.1.103. On 21 June the Commission sent a proposal to the Council amending the basic Regulation on rice, designed to exclude semi-milled paddy from the import regime applicable to consignments of rice entering the French overseas department of Réunion. Imports of milled rice which were either exempted from the levy or subsidized had recently been causing distortions on the island's internal market.

Prices and specific measures

Cereals

2.1.104. On 30 June the Commission amended the Regulation on price increases and reductions applicable to intervention in cereals.³ This Regulation is designed to make barley more competitive for use in animal feed so as to prevent the use of cereal substitutes, which are currently cheaper.

In June the Commission also adopted the Regulations fixing the threshold prices for cereals and certain categories of products processed from cereals and certain categories of products processed from cereals and rice for the 1982/83 marketing year.⁴

Fruit and vegetables

2.1.105. On 29 June the Commission fixed the reference prices for pears,⁵ apples,⁵ table grapes and tomatoes⁶ and the Community offer prices applicable to Greece.⁶ On the same date the Commission approved derogations from the quality standards for apples

and pears for the 1982/83 marketing year and, for the opening weeks of the marketing year, from the quality standards applicable to certain varieties.⁵

2.1.106. The Council extended until 30 June 1987⁷ the measures for the preventive withdrawal of apples and pears provided for by the Council Regulation of 18 May 1972.⁸

Processed fruit and vegetables

2.1.107. On 21 June the Commission fixed the minimum price to be paid to producers and the production aid for certain products processed from fruit and vegetables for the 1982/83 marketing year;⁹ on the same date it approved derogations⁷ from the Regulation laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of aid for certain products processed from fruit and vegetables as regards the time-limits for the conclusion of processing contracts and endorsements to such contracts.¹⁰

The Commission also fixed, on 22 June, the coefficients to be applied to the production aid for tomato concentrates and prunes and to the minimum price for dried plums (*prunes d'Ente*).¹¹ Lastly, on 23 June, it amended the rules on aid for the production of Williams pears and cherries preserved in syrup.¹²

Wine

2.1.108. On 9 June the Commission updated the classification of vine varieties.¹³

¹ OJ L 176, 21.6.1982.

² OJ L 184, 29.6.1982.

³ OJ L 171, 4.8.1970.

⁴ OJ L 164, 14.6.1982.

⁵ OJ L 186, 30.6.1982.

⁶ OJ L 158, 9.6.1982; OJ L 186, 30.6.1982.

⁷ OJ L 190, 1.7.1982.

⁸ OJ L 118, 20.5.1972.

⁹ OJ L 178, 22.6.1982.

¹⁰ OJ L 179, 1.7.1978.

¹¹ OJ L 179, 23.6.1982.

¹² OJ L 180, 24.6.1982.

¹³ OJ L 159, 10.6.1982.

On 28 June the Commission fixed the special rates for converting the free-at-frontier reference prices of imported liqueur wines into national currency valid for the periods from 14 to 30 June and from 1 July to 15 December 1982.¹

Milk and milk products

2.1.109. In view of the difficult market situation for Emmental/Gruyère and typically Italian cheeses, with an increase in stocks for which markets were not easy to find, the Commission decided to grant private storage aid for the cheeses in question during the peak production period.²

Beef and veal

2.1.110. At its meeting on 14 June the Council adopted two Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983 for 38 000 head of heifers and cows, other than those intended for slaughter, of certain mountain breeds, and 5 000 head of bulls, cows and heifers, other than those intended for slaughter, of certain Alpine breeds.³

On the basis of the scale for the classification of adult bovine animals⁴ the Commission adopted on 17 June a Regulation on the Community recording of market prices⁵ laying down detailed rules on the recording and communication of market prices.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

2.1.111. On 17 June the Commission amended⁵ the Regulation on transitional measures concerning non-recovery of the variable slaughter premium for sheepmeat and goatmeat products exported from the Community.⁶

Olive oil

2.1.112. The Commission sent to the Council on 28 June a proposal for a Regulation concerning olive oil producers' organizations and associations thereof and a proposal on aid for the production of olive oil. The first lays down general rules for the rec-

ognition of producers' organizations and associations thereof, which must operate within the production aid arrangements, and the provisions relating to the financing of their activities. The second concerns an adjustment to the general rules on production aid for olive-growers.

Sugar

2.1.113. On 14 June the Council approved the Regulation revising the maximum amount of the production levy on B sugar and the minimum price for B beet for the 1982/83 marketing year.³ The Regulation increases the maximum amount of the B sugar levy from 30% to 37.5%.

2.1.114. On 30 June the Council fixed the guaranteed prices for cane sugar originating in the overseas countries and territories for the 1982/83 delivery period.⁷

2.1.115. On account of the changes which had already occurred and with a view to the adjustments to be made to the new quota system which had begun operation a few months earlier,⁸ the Commission adopted two Regulations, one concerning detailed rules for the application of the quota system in the sugar sector⁹ and the other fixing advance payments in respect of the production levies in the sugar sector for the 1981/82 marketing year.⁵

Seed

2.1.116. On 29 June the Commission approved two Regulations¹⁰ which entered into force on 1 July. The first fixes the reference

¹ OJ L 184, 29.6.1982; OJ L 161, 12.6.1982.

² OJ L 150, 29.5.1982; OJ L 161, 12.6.1982; OJ L 193, 3.7.1982.

³ OJ L 178, 22.6.1982.

⁴ OJ L 123, 7.5.1981.

⁵ OJ L 172, 18.6.1982.

⁶ OJ L 332, 10.12.1980.

⁷ OJ L 193, 3.7.1982.

⁸ OJ L 177, 1.7.1981.

⁹ OJ L 158, 9.6.1982.

¹⁰ OJ L 186, 30.6.1982.

prices for hybrid maize for sowing for the 1982/83 marketing year; these prices are slightly higher than for the previous marketing year. The second Regulation fixes the countervailing charges on seeds for the 1982/83 marketing year, the first time such charges have been approved.

Structures

Amendments to Directives

2.1.117. At its meeting on 24 June the Council amended Directives 72/159/EEC, 72/160/EEC and 72/161/EEC¹ on agricultural structures. It authorized some Member States to raise the interest rate subsidy provided for in Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms² and amended Decision 76/402/EEC³ on the level of the interest rate subsidy, provided for by Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms, payable in Italy.²

Agricultural legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.118. On 10 June the Commission adopted three Decisions concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of fresh meat from the United States of America,⁴ Czechoslovakia⁴ and Guatemala.⁵ By these Decisions the Commission authorized Member States to import certain categories of fresh meat from these countries subject to certain conditions.

2.1.119. In the light of the opinion delivered by Parliament on 23 April⁶ the Commission amended its proposal for a Directive laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens kept in battery cages.⁷ Under the new proposal the Member States would have to ensure that battery cages which did not meet the minimum requirements were no longer to house laying hens after 1 July 1990.

2.1.120. On 14 June the Council introduced a supplementary Community measure⁸ extending the Community measure for

the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle to five years.⁹

Plant health legislation

2.1.121. On 17 June the Commission sent to the Council a communication concerning the marketing and use of plant protection products containing 2,4,5-T.¹⁰

Having consulted the Scientific Committee for Pesticides,¹¹ the Commission is satisfied that under certain conditions the marketing and proper agricultural use of this herbicide is not dangerous for human or animal health or prejudicial to the environment. Authorization to use the product must, however, be subject to very strict conditions, particularly regarding contamination by the toxic impurity TCDD and the rules for its use, so as to prevent residues in foodstuffs.

Animal feed

2.1.122. On 30 June the Council adopted a Directive concerning certain products used in animal feed for their protein content.

The new legislation will permit better control of the production and use of a wide range of new products collectively known as 'bioproteins'.

In future only products listed in the Annex to the Directive, on the basis of clearly defined health criteria, may be used as animal feed or as ingredients in such feed.

¹ OJ L 96, 23.4.1972.

² OJ L 193, 3.7.1982; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.115.

³ OJ L 108, 26.4.1976.

⁴ OJ L 186, 30.6.1982.

⁵ OJ L 182, 26.6.1982.

⁶ OJ C 125, 17.5.1982; Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.66.

⁷ OJ C 208, 18.8.1981.

⁸ OJ L 173, 19.6.1982.

⁹ OJ L 145, 13.6.1977.

¹⁰ OJ C 170, 8.7.1982.

¹¹ *Report of the Scientific Committee for Pesticides; Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, EUR 7581, December 1981.*

Competition

2.1.123. 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

North Rhine-Westphalia: grant of a non-recurrent aid for a project, also eligible under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77,¹ providing for the creation of a milk and milk products marketing centre with a view to improving sales and outlets for these products. In its opinion the Commission also took the additional information supplied by the German authorities into account.

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland: grant of launching aid to Seed Potato Promotions (Northern Ireland) Ltd, which will take over the work of the Seed Potato Marketing Board at the end of the current marketing year. The new company will finance schemes to improve productivity and quality of seed potatoes by means of a 'parafiscal' charge.

2.1.124. The Commission decided to discontinue the Article 93(2) procedure which had been initiated in respect of three aids adopted by the French authorities after the 1981 annual agricultural conference.² In particular this decision relates to interest rate subsidies for investments already carried out, aids for the rationalization of lavender production and the genetic improvement of seeds, provided that the lavender aid is limited to one year.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guidance Section

2.1.125. Under the Council Regulation on 'common measures' to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed,¹ the Commission adopted a batch of decisions granting aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section. Altogether 228 projects were granted aid totalling 99.5 million ECU; 45 of these projects are located in the Mediterranean regions of the Community and received aid amounting to 40.7 million ECU, 10 are in the West of Ireland and account for 3.8 million ECU and 3 aid applications from Northern Ireland have qualified for 1.4 million ECU.³

For the projects in the Mediterranean areas, the West of Ireland and Northern Ireland the financial contribution by the EAGGF Guidance Section totals up to 50% of the total cost of the investment planned.

The breakdown by Member State is as shown in Table 3 overleaf.

2.1.126. On 30 June, under the Council Regulation establishing a 'common measure' for forestry in certain Mediterranean zones of the Community,⁴ the Commission adopted decisions on 14 French and Italian special programmes totalling 55.3 million ECU as shown in the table below.

¹ OJ L 51, 23.2.1977.

² Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.90.

³ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1943/81: OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.

⁴ OJ L 38, 14.2.1979.

Member State	Number of projects	Aid in national currency	Aid in ECU ¹
France	4	FF 103 938 131	15 859 482
Italy	10	LIT 52 475 505 806	39 470 700
Total	14	—	55 330 182

¹ Value at 14 June 1982.

Table 3 — EAGGF Guidance Section aid - First instalment 1982
Normal appropriations — Regulation (EEC) No 355/77

Member State	Carryovers (in national currency)	New appropriations		Total aid granted		Number of projects
		National currency	ECU ¹	National currency	ECU ¹	
Belgium	4 007 446 BFR	84 013 000	1 863 953	88 020 446 BFR	1 952 864	11
Denmark	6 420 739 DKR	16 591 000	2 035 573	23 011 739 DKR	2 823 343	9
FR of Germany	4 094 783 DM	20 827 000	8 825 598	24 921 783 DM	10 560 794	52
Greece	— DR	459 141 258	6 923 098	459 141 258 DR	6 923 098	11
France	10 992 104 FF	58 694 957	8 956 017	69 687 061 FF	10 633 256	21
Ireland	58 678 IRL	1 958 000	2 848 588	2 016 678 IRL	2 933 956	11
Italy	— LIT	10 608 861 908	7 979 708	10 608 861 908 LIT	7 979 708	25
Luxembourg	— LFR	—	—	— LFR	—	—
Netherlands	82 069 HFL	6 511 000	2 500 230	6 593 069 HFL	2 531 745	9
United Kingdom	517 299 UKL	3 478 000	6 282 730	3 995 299 UKL	7 217 190	21
Total	—	—	48 215 495	—	53 555 954	170

Mediterranean areas — Regulation (EEC) No 1361/78

France	— FF	50 739 227	7 742 085	50 739 227 FF	7 742 085	18
Italy	23 472 475 082 LIT	20 364 805 000	15 317 872	43 837 280 082 LIT	32 973 253	27
Total	—	—	23 059 957	—	40 715 338	45

West of Ireland — Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80

Ireland	— IRL	2 629 404	3 825 378	2 629 404 IRL	3 825 378	10
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Animal feed in Northern Ireland — Regulation (EEC) No 1943/81

United Kingdom	— UKL	778 477	1 406 257	778 477 UKL	1 406 257	3
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¹ Value at 14 June 1982.

Guarantee Section

2.1.127. On 2 June the Commission adopted a Regulation laying down standard rates for the financing, by the EAGGF Guarantee Section, of expenditure resulting from the free distribution of products withdrawn from the market by producers' organizations or bought in by the intervention agencies in the fruit and vegetable sector.¹

Fisheries

Council

2.1.128. Three major problems are preventing the establishment of a really effective common fisheries policy:

- (i) Fixing the total allowable catches (TACs) at a level which avoids over-fishing;
- (ii) The allocation of TACs among the Member States (quotas)—a difficult matter since the 1982 allocation could provide a reference basis for future years;
- (iii) Access by fisherman to the inshore waters of certain Member States.

Since the start of the year the Commission has tried, through bilateral contacts with the Member States, to produce proposals on which agreement could be reached in the Council. These mainly concern the three problem areas but also cover other outstanding points such as the external aspect, structural measures, technical measures, controls and the implementation of the new common organization of the market.

2.1.129. It was these proposals (the amended proposal of 11 June establishing a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources, and the proposals of 21 and 29 June fixing the 1982 TACs and allocating them among Member States) that the Council discussed at two meetings on 15 June and on 28 and 29 June.

Although these meetings did not produce agreement on the main aspects of the common fisheries policy, some progress was made in certain areas:

(i) On conservation of resources, the Council adopted the Regulation proposed by the Commission establishing certain supervisory measures for fishing activities by vessels of Member States. The purpose of this Regulation is to harmonize national supervisory provisions regarding fishing activities, in particular the inspection of vessels, the recording of catches at sea and of landings and the notification of the information to the Commission.

(ii) The Council also adopted a Regulation opening tariff quotas for herrings for the period 16 June to 31 December 1984 at a level of 60 000 tonnes² and a Regulation laying down general rules concerning the extension of certain rules adopted by producers' organizations in the fisheries sector.

As regards the fixing of the total allowable catches and the allocation of quotas among Member States for 1982, most of the delegations, while emphasizing their particular demands with regard to specific stocks, were prepared to reach an agreement on the basis of the Commission's proposals.

There was also wide agreement in the Council on the Regulation laying down technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

As regards market policy, the Council found that Regulation (EEC) No 3796/81 on the new organization of the market in fishery products³ had come into force on 1 June 1982 without the implementing regulations required for the market organization to function properly having been adopted. The Council therefore decided, on a proposal from the Commission:

- to suspend certain provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 3796/81 (financial compensation and carryover premium) provisionally until 31 December 1982² and to adopt provisions for the same period corresponding to those in the previous Regulation on the or-

¹ OJ L 153, 3.6.1982.

² OJ L 206, 14.7.1982.

³ OJ L 379, 31.12.1981; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.140.

ganization of the market (Regulation (EEC) No 100/76) as regards the financial compensation paid to producers.

2.1.130. A Council meeting was called for 20 July, with Denmark presiding, to resume discussion of the 1982 TACs and quotas on the basis of the compromise proposal put forward by the Commission on 29 June.¹

Resources

Internal aspects

Technical measures

2.1.131. Pending a decision on the implementation of the common fisheries policy, on 29 June the Council extended the interim system for fishing activities until the date of the next Council meeting.²

2.1.132. The Commission took note of four Dutch measures extending an interim system of catch quotas until 31 December 1982. There was no objection to their implementation, but the Commission stipulated that, if they needed to be replaced, the replacement measures should be consistent with the Council Decision of 29 December 1981 as extended.³ The Commission also noted that the Netherlands Government intended shortly, when herring fishing in the Netherlands opened, to adapt certain provisions regarding by-catches of herring, laid down in one of the measures approved, to the proposal for a Regulation on the 1981 TACs.

2.1.133. The Commission found that a Danish measure extending until 15 July 1982 the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 2527/80 of 30 September 1980⁴ on technical measures for fishing in Greenland waters was in accordance with Community law.

2.1.134. The Commission approved, except in respect of beam trawling, four United Kingdom measures extending technical provisions relating to fishing in UK waters until the entry into force of a Community regulation replacing Regulation (EEC) No 2527/80.

External aspects

Bilateral relations

2.1.135. Consultations took place in June between the Community, Iceland and Norway on the state of the capelin stock in the waters between Greenland, Iceland and Jan Mayen.

Consultations were also held with Norway on amendments to the framework agreement on fishing.

Multilateral relations

2.1.136. The Commission was represented at the first meeting of the Commission and the Scientific Committee for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, which met at Hobart, Tasmania, from 25 May to 11 June.⁵

2.1.137. The Commission was represented with observer status at a meeting of the committee for the development of resources of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean from 17 to 18 June.

2.1.138. The Commission attended as a contracting party the annual meeting of the Scientific Council of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization from 7 to 18 June.

Markets and structures

Structures

Aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section

2.1.139. On 30 June, under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed,⁶ the Commission decided to grant aid totalling about 3 246 000 ECU from the EAGGF Guidance Section (as part of the first instalment for 1982) to 11 investment projects in the fisheries sector.

¹ Point 2.1.129.

² OJ C 165, 2.7.1982.

³ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.134.

⁴ OJ L 258, 1.10.1980.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.82.

⁶ OJ L 51, 23.2.1977.

Four of these projects are to be financed from general appropriations, four from appropriations specifically earmarked for

Mediterranean regions and three from appropriations for the West of Ireland, as shown in the table below:

	Number of projects	Aid (ECU)
1. General appropriations:		
Germany	1	31 723
Denmark	2	55 759
France	1	532 906
Total		620 388
2. Appropriations for Mediterranean regions:		
Italy	4	2 141 325
3. Appropriations for the West of Ireland:		
Ireland	3	484 266
Total	11	3 245 979

Inspection and surveillance

2.1.140. On 10 June the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 78/640 EEC on financial participation by the Community in inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland.¹ This proposal extends until 1 January 1985 the period for implementing the Irish authorities' investment programme and institutes a system of advance payments for the Community contributions.

Competition

2.1.141. The Commission raised no objection to the introduction of the following national aid schemes:

(i) Denmark: aid to help fisherman following a natural catastrophe (DKR 1 050 000 for three years);

(ii) United Kingdom: aid for producers' organizations in the fishery sector (launching costs);

(iii) France: the following schemes for fisheries undertakings: aid for energy-saving investments (FF 40.5 million for 1981 and 1982); State guarantees for equity loans (FF 3 million); aids for innovation (FF 10 million); training aid (FF 2.6 million); aid for shellfish farming and aquaculture (FF 10 million for 1981).

2.1.142. However, it initiated the procedure laid down in Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of three French measures to provide aid for fisheries undertakings: aid for storing production surpluses (FF 18 million in 1981), price support for fishery products (FF 58 million in 1981) and changes in 1981 in the aid for keeping vessels in the fleet granted in 1980 (FF 34 million in 1981).²

Under this procedure the Commission requested all parties concerned other than the Member States to submit their comments.

¹ OJ C 157, 22.6.1982.

² OJ C 8, 14.1.1982.

Transport

Council meeting

2.1.143. The meeting of Ministers of Transport on 10 June adopted decisions over the entire range of transport policy: combined transport, international transport by rail, inland waterways, the carriage of coal and steel by rail through Yugoslavia, summer time, the limitation of noise emissions from subsonic aircraft¹ and approval of the ASOR agreement.

The Council also approved conclusions on a system for collecting information on road traffic to and from certain non-member countries; a Commission communication concerning an action programme for international railway cooperation; and the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, notably as regards ratification by some Member States. Other questions were also examined in detail and real progress was made with the weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles, financial support for transport infrastructures and inter-regional air services.

An oral report from the President on his meeting with Parliament's Committee on Transport was followed by a long and productive discussion on the need to move ahead with the common transport policy. The Ministers stated their political determination to make further gradual progress with this policy, taking into account the general economic context.

Inland transport

Infrastructure

Infrastructure investment

2.1.144. On 10 June the Council held a wide-ranging exchange of views on the proposal for a Regulation on support for projects of Community interest in transport infrastructure.² The Council concluded by requesting the Commission to submit, within three months, a balanced, experimental programme covering a period of three to five years

and made up of specific infrastructure projects.

Approximation of structures

Combined transport

2.1.145. On 10 June the Council signified itsd agreement to an amendment of the Directive of 17 February 1975 on the establishment of common rules for certain types of combined road/rail carriage of goods.³ It also amended⁴ the Regulation of 4 June 1970 on the granting of aids for the three inland modes of transport,⁵ adding provisions on combined transport. The new common rules provided for under these decisions concern: the extension of the liberalized arrangements introduced under the Directive of 19 December 1978⁶ to combined transport of containers by inland waterway; the introduction of a system of tax reductions applicable to road vehicles engaged in combined transport where they are carried by rail, and tax exemptions, granted on an optional basis, for vehicles used exclusively for road haulage on the feeder or final-delivery stage of a combined transport operation; measures to facilitate participation in road/rail transport by undertakings engaged in own-account transport; and the option for Member States to grant investment aid for a limited period to businesses engaged in combined transport so that they are provided with an adequate infrastructure and suitable equipment.

Technical requirements for inland waterway vessels

2.1.146. On 10 June the Council reached agreement on a proposal for a Directive⁷ laying down technical requirements for in-

¹ Point 2.1.91; OJ C 276, 28.10.1981.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.147; Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.79.

³ OJ L 48, 22.2.1975.

⁴ OJ L 184, 29.6.1982.

⁵ OJ L 130, 15.6.1970.

⁶ OJ L 5, 9.1.1979.

⁷ OJ C 254, 8.10.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.94.

land waterway vessels engaged in the carriage of goods on the Community's inland waterways. The Directive, to which effect will have to be given by 1 January 1985, lays down technical standards for the construction and equipment of such vessels and provisions on health and safety in the crew's accommodation. It also lays down the conditions for issuing the Community inland navigation certificate, which will be valid on all Community waterways except those where the Revised Convention for the Navigation of the Rhine applies.

The Directive also provides for transitional arrangements and exemption for certain waterways and certain types of vessel.

Summer time

2.1.147. On 10 June the Council adopted the second Directive on summer time arrangements.¹ The Directive lays down the following dates for the beginning and end of summer time in the Community:

Year	Beginning	End	End in United Kingdom and Ireland
1983	27 March	25 September	23 October
1984	25 March	30 September	28 October
1985	31 March	29 September	27 October

Operation of the market

Transport rate formation

2.1.148. On 10 June the Council signified its agreement to the proposal for a Decision on the fixing of rates for the international carriage of goods by rail. This Decision enables the Member States' railways themselves to determine—in the light of commercial interests, costs and the market situation—the rates and conditions for the international carriage of goods between Member States.

Market observation

2.1.149. The Council took note on 10 June of the Commission's intention to gather information from 1 January 1983 on the activities of road hauliers from non-member countries participating in the carriage of goods by road on certain Community routes.

Sea transport

2.1.150. On 10 June the Council noted the intention of the Member States to inform each other and the Commission of progress with their national procedures for ratification of or accession to the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and to consult each other and the Commission with a view to arranging for those Member States in a position to deposit their instruments of ratification or accession to do so jointly.

Air transport

2.1.151. At the 10 June meeting the Council continued discussion of a number of important questions raised by the proposal for a Directive concerning the authorization of scheduled inter-regional air services for the carriage of passengers, mail and cargo between Member States.² The Council held a preliminary discussion on the Commission proposal for a Council Directive on tariffs for scheduled air transport between Member States.³

2.1.152. In the course of its June part-session Parliament adopted a resolution on improving the European air traffic control system.⁴

2.1.153. It also delivered its opinion on the proposal for a Regulation applying the competition rules to air transport.⁵

¹ OJ L 173, 19.6.1982; Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.1.148.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.157.

³ OJ C 78, 30.3.1982; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.139.

⁴ Point 2.4.12; OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

⁵ Point 2.1.42; OJ C 291, 12.11.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.8.

Cooperation with non-member countries

Occasional coach and bus services for passengers (ASOR)

2.1.154. On 10 June the Council adopted a common position on the approval of ASOR signed by the Community and certain other European States at Dublin on 26 May¹. The aim of the Agreement is to liberalize occasional international road passenger services, to ease administration formalities and simplify checks by the introduction of a single control document. Parliament endorsed the Agreement on 16 June,² and it was formally approved by the Council on 12 July.

2.1.155. Also on 10 June, the Commission sent the Council a recommendation for a Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate an Agreement between the European Economic Community and third countries on the rules applicable to certain types of international carriage of passengers by road, by coach and bus (regular and shuttle services).

Under the Decision countries party to ASOR (Austria, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey) and Yugoslavia would be invited to participate in the negotiations, the main aims of these being to establish uniform arrangements for regular and shuttle services between Community and certain non-Community countries, and between non-Community countries, and recognition by all contracting parties of a standard authorization valid for the entire journey through Member States' territory or that of the other countries concerned.

Common rules on these matters should promote the expansion of international passenger transport, permit more efficient and rational organization of the services concerned, facilitate checks and streamline administrative formalities.

ECSC transport operations

2.1.156. The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community meeting

within the Council on 10 June adopted a Decision authorizing the Commission to open negotiations with Yugoslavia concerning the conclusions of an Agreement on the establishment of through international railway tariffs for the carriage of coal and steel through the territory of Yugoslavia.

Energy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

2.1.157. The Council resolution of 9 June 1980 concerning the Community's energy policy objectives for 1990³ called on the Commission to submit an annual report on the Member States' energy programmes and to make recommendations and proposals aiming at closer coordination of their policies. In reply, on 16 June the Commission sent the Council a communication reviewing not only the programmes themselves and the progress made towards achieving the 1990 objectives but also ways of making the exercise more effective in future, in the light of the experience gained to date.

Part I of the communication contained the review of the national policies. Measured against the guidelines agreed by the Council in June 1980, the projections which the Member States had submitted to the Commission painted a relatively satisfactory picture of the likely trends in the Community as a whole up to 1990.

However, the major uncertainties about the impact of lower expectations of economic growth and of the current trends on the oil market made it imperative that there should be no easing-off in the commitment to continuing structural change throughout the Community.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.36.

² OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

³ OJ C 149, 18.6.1980; Bull. EC 6-1980, point 2.1.140.

The Commission also outlined how it intended to improve the flow of information and the monitoring process in future. It called on the Member States to keep it closely informed of all policy developments and about the progress of their forecasting exercises.

For its part the Commission will strengthen its contacts with the individual Member States so that it can monitor developments in their policy throughout the year and report to the Council whenever appears most opportune in the light of developments both inside and outside the Community. It will draw the information for its analysis not only from the annual data submissions—though these will lose none of their importance—but also from bilateral exchanges of information held specially to update those data.

Specific problems

Energy saving and the rational use of energy

2.1.158. At the Versailles Summit held between 4 and 6 June, the seven Heads of State or Government and the Community's representatives stressed the need to continue the efforts to save energy, notably through the pricing mechanisms, and, in the longer run, to develop alternative sources of energy, such as nuclear power and coal.¹

Evaluation of demonstration programmes

2.1.159. Further to the agreement reached in the Council on 23 February,² on 16 June the Commission sent the Council a communication—with an assessment report annexed—concerning the evaluation of Community demonstration programmes in the fields of energy saving and alternative energy sources.

That assessment revealed *inter alia* that:

- (i) the projects selected were relevant;
- (ii) an encouraging proportion of the projects were likely to achieve, or even surpass, their objectives, while most of the others were sure to produce useful results;

- (iii) the programme had provided fresh impetus for innovation;
- (iv) there had been more cooperation between undertakings in different Member States.

At the same time the assessment brought home to the Commission that the existing programmes must be improved in the following ways:

- (i) the national and Community actions must be coordinated more closely;
- (ii) some parts of the Community programme should be revised, so as to step up the development work for certain new activities, such as windpower, and cut down in sectors such as solar-heated swimming-pools;
- (iii) in certain cases it might make sense to support projects conducted outside Community territory.

In the light of that assessment, the Commission concluded with the proposal that the Community demonstration programme should be pursued and appropriate funding made available.

With this in mind, the Commission will soon send the Council two fresh proposals for Regulations amending the basic Regulations adopted on 12 June 1978.³

Oil and gas

2.1.160. In its communication on problems affecting the oil-refining industry in the Community—sent to the Council on 30 September 1981⁴ and examined by the Ministers in October⁵—the Commission described the problems afflicting the Community's oil-refining industry, stressing the need to reduce basic refining capacity and to concentrate operations at fewer yet more complex refineries.

The Commission has kept the situation under review since the Council meeting on 27 October and sent Council its first progress report on 21 June. That concluded that

¹ Point 3.4.1.

² Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.103.

³ OJ L 158, 16.6.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.124.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.145.

the analysis made by the Commission last September was still valid—i.e. that the Community's refining capacity must be reduced by at least 200 million tonnes per year. Although the closures completed in 1981, or planned for 1982 and subsequent years, already totalled 150 million tonnes per year, some of those plans were still tentative. Only in one or two exceptional cases were the measures expected to have significant effect on employment. Investment in conversion plant had made sure that the process of adapting the refining structure to the changing pattern of product demand ran satisfactorily.

Support for Community projects

2.1.161. In October 1981¹ the Commission invited all parties concerned to submit applications for support for Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector. Following careful assessment of the 52 applications received, on 24 June the Commission proposed that the Council should grant 36 of those projects aid totalling 25 900 000 ECU during 1982.

2.1.162. On 28 June the Commission sent the Council its third report on the application of the Regulation of 9 November 1973 on the support of Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector.²

According to that report, the Council had granted a total of 240 million ECU in support of 242 Community projects since 1973. An encouraging picture was beginning to emerge after eight years' application of the support programme. The techniques needed to tap new reserves had been improved and exploitation for, and production of, oil and natural gas in the Community had been speeded up.

In the light of the experience already gained, the Commission drew the attention of the Council and Parliament alike to the need for improving certain aspects of the programme guidelines, management of contracts and the level of support.

Nuclear energy

2.1.163. On 18 June Parliament delivered its opinion³ on the communication concern-

ing the nuclear aspects of the Community's energy strategy.⁴ It approved the Commission's paper subject to one amendment—a recommendation that the Euratom Supply Agency should be given the responsibility of balancing supplies against demand and of recording the commercial transactions in fissile materials.

Research and development

Council

2.1.164. At its meeting on 30 June the Council (Research Ministers) held an extensive policy debate on research and development strategy for the 1980s.⁵ It was aided in this by a number of communications that had recently been transmitted by the Commission, notably those concerning:

(i) Stimulation of Community scientific and technical potential, in which the Commission proposed the establishment of procedures allowing the Community to take speedy and flexible measures to back particularly interesting scientific projects or teams of research scientists of known standing; and

(ii) A framework programme for Community scientific and technical activities for the period 1984-87, the purpose of which was to establish a comprehensive framework which guaranteed the coordination of national activities and the involvement of the European institutions.

'Framework programme

The Council noted that the framework programme for the Community's scientific and technical activities must make it possible to make Community approaches and choices for the various objectives more systematic, while taking national activities and forecasts into consideration, thereby making it easier to interlink them ensuring that national and Community actions are complementary.

¹ OJ C 251, 1.10.1981.

² OJ L 312, 13.11.1973.

³ OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 1.2.7.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.152.

The framework programme ought therefore to be viewed as an instrument for forecasting and planning in the medium term which, in order to be drawn up, needed both qualitative and quantitative data at national level. The Commission departments would contact the relevant national authorities directly in order to facilitate this collection of information.

The Commission is requested to submit the first framework programme for 1984-87 to the Council in November 1982, so that it may be adopted by the latter during the first quarter of 1983.

Stimulating scientific and technical potential

The Council's discussions led to recognition of the usefulness of a greater effort to stimulate the Community's scientific and technical potential and consequently to recognition of the importance of Community action in this respect, although this should, however, complement existing national and international measures.

The Commission may accordingly consider that it is invited to state: within the framework programme for 1984-87, the guidelines for such stimulatory action by the Community; in a communication to the Council, before the end of the budgetary procedure for the financial year 1983, the areas and detailed arrangements to be adopted for a pilot experiment for testing particular ways and means of implementing such action...'

2.1.165. The Council also held a policy debate on proposals for new guidelines for the multiannual programme of the Joint Research Centre (1984-87).¹ The President of the Council drew the following conclusions:

'The Council took note of the Commission's four-fold intention of: incorporating the JRC programme in the framework programme; proposing in this connection that a greater effort be made on the Super-Sara project in line with the conclusions of the experts consulted by the Commission; drawing up proposals on the future of the HFR reactor preparatory to a decision to be taken at the same time as the decision on the JRC programme; looking into the problem of mobility in this connection.

It accordingly seemed essential for work to be conducted in such a way that the Council can, during November, and in any case prior to the second reading of the 1983 budget and 1982 amending budget, decide on its position on the reorientation of the JRC's 1984-87 programme

and decide accordingly on the 1983 review of the 1980-83 programme.

Lastly, as far as the Super-Sara project was concerned, the President noted that a number of delegations were insisting that the Commission should in any case ensure that the project was more closely integrated with all measures taken by the Member States on the safety of nuclear reactors.'

2.1.166. The Council also noted the need for a Community programme for R&D in information technology,² coordinated with national programmes, in order to increase the competitiveness of the industries concerned.

Development of the common policy

2.1.167. Meeting on 22 June, the Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development gave its attention to the three-year plan for transnational development of supporting infrastructure for innovation and technology transfer, recently proposed by the Commission to the Council,³ and on the problems of basic technological research. The Committee recognized the importance of the three-year plan, the principle objective of which is to promote the rapid penetration of new technologies in the European economy with emphasis on small and medium-sized businesses.

Activities in the field of basic technological research were considered essential for future Community action. The Committee endorsed a list of priority fields of interest, which emerged from an enquiry among industries and related research organizations. It recommended to the Commission that a number of these fields should be included in the research programme in question.

2.1.168. The European Research and Development Committee, meeting on 23 June, discussed the first outline and principles of the framework programme for European scientific and technical activities⁴ and pressed

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.143.

² Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.152.

³ Point 2.1.30.

⁴ Point 2.1.164.

for more specific areas of activity to be chosen. The concept of the framework programme and the interim outline was welcomed, as was the way priorities had been laid down. Several further areas of future Community activity were suggested, priority being given to biotechnology, information technology and work for developing countries. The 'stimulation' element of the framework programme was welcomed, as was the transformation of the Committee and the role that this implied.

2.1.169. The Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) met on 24 June to examine the objectives, structures and means of Belgium's science and technology policy.

CREST delivered a favourable opinion with regard to the implementation of the current programme of the Community Bureau of References and to the mid-term review of the second energy R&D programme.¹

Cooperation with non-member countries

Visit of a Commission delegation to China

2.1.170. A Commission delegation led by Mr Davignon visited China from 12 to 19 June.² The visit enabled further contacts to be made on possible areas of cooperation in science and technology. The Chinese expressed a desire for an exchange of information between the Community and China on methods of forecasting, planning, managing and assessing research programmes. Contacts on this and other areas of cooperation would be furthered.

European cooperation in the field of scientific and technical research (COST)

2.2.171. With the signature of the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom, COST project 302 'Electric road vehicles' entered into force on 16 June.

COST project 304 'Alternative fuels' entered into force on 10 June with the signature of the Federal Republic of Germany. Italy

joined COST project 303 'Dual-mode trolleybus' on 10 June and Belgium on 16 June.

Scientific and technological objectives

Energy

Fission energy

2.1.172. The Advisory Committee on Programme Management (Fissile Material Control), meeting at the JRC's Ispra Establishment on 3-4 June, was given an analysis of the balanced exchange of information between the Community and the IAEA. The JRC presented the methodology for the multi-annual programme 1984-87 to be applied for the establishment of technical proposals. Information was given on the preliminary policy line of the Commission and on the provisional time schedule of the operation.

2.1.173. Following on from previous workshops on aid to the operators of nuclear power stations in emergencies, a workshop on the simulators of nuclear reactors was organized at the Ispra Establishment on 23-24 June.

The workshop, which was attended by specialists from all the Community countries as well as from Sweden, Switzerland and Japan, dealt with basic problems presented by the real-time simulation of installations as complex as power reactors in conjunction with the recent development of information technology and the possible uses of simulators for training, the qualification of systems and safety research.

The need for, and the prospects of, a large-scale European simulator were also broached.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.125.

² Point 2.2.71; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.123.

Raw materials

2.1.174. As part of the sectoral programme on raw materials adopted in May by the Council,¹ the Commission asked for proposals² for participation in the following three subprogrammes: metals and mineral substances, wood as a renewable raw material, and recycling of non-ferrous metals.

Priority will be given by the Commission to projects which offer scope for applicability, involve the participation of more than one Member State and are intended as joint ventures by universities, research centres, specialized laboratories, etc.

Industrial competitiveness

Community Bureau of References (BCR)

2.1.175. The Commission sent a proposal to the Council on 23 June for a five-year R&D programme in the field of applied metrology and reference materials in the framework of the Community Bureau of References. The aim of the programme is to help reduce divergences in the results of measurements and chemical analyses which could constitute barriers to the proper functioning of the common market or create difficulties with non-member countries. Community action was often the best way where economic needs called for harmonization and improvement of the means of calibration.

The technical content of the programme reflected the priority options of the Community's research strategy.³ The programme will help to establish reference materials and improve metrological measurements in areas that are important to industrial competitiveness (product quality, technical barriers to trade, interaction of industry and the environment), agricultural competitiveness (fertilizers, soils, product quality), energy (fossil fuels, energy-saving), raw materials (non-ferrous metals) and the quality of life (protection of the environment, health protection).

The funds required for the duration of the programme are estimated at 34.7 million ECU.

2.1.176. Two new publications, a catalogue of BCR reference materials⁴ and the status report for 1981⁵ were presented at the 8-9 June meeting of the Advisory Committee for the ECR programme.

Coal

2.1.177. After receiving a favourable opinion from the ECSC Consultative Committee and the assent of the Council, the Commission decided on 11 June to grant financial aid under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty to 39 coal research projects for an amount of 14 million ECU. These 39 projects were divided over two major programmes, the one involving mining technology and the other the beneficiation of coal.

Living and working conditions

2.1.178. On 30 June the Council adopted a recommendation regarding the recording of work with recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). The Commission has transmitted a proposal on this subject to the Council in August 1980.⁶

The Council is asking the Member States to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that work involving the use of certain biomolecular methods to transfer genetic information from one species to another is registered on a systematic basis. Such registration will include notification by laboratories of the safety measures to be taken during these activities, and will allow ongoing evaluation of research in the field of genetic recombination.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.151.

² OJ C 137, 29.5.1982; OJ C 151, 15.6.1982; OJ C 162, 29.6.1982.

³ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.152.

⁴ Available from the Commission in Brussels.

⁵ Available from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

⁶ OJ C 214, 21.8.1980; Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.128.

2.1.179. Several samples of chemicals with mutagenic or carcinogenic properties of the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) type have been prepared by the Organic Materials Laboratory of the Petten Establishment of the Joint Research Centre. These samples are important for assessing the dangers to health of environmental emissions, especially from mobile sources such as motor vehicles. The samples will be placed at the disposal of European laboratories for analytical and reference purposes through the Community Bureau of References.

Developing countries

2.1.180. On 17 June Parliament gave its opinion¹ on a proposed R & D programme in the field of science and technology for development (1982-85).² Parliament stressed that it would not endorse the programme unless the Commission took into account the large number of amendments that were suggested.

¹ OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

² Bull. EC 4-1981, point 2.1.91.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.1. The eighth meeting of the Conference at ministerial level was held in Luxembourg on 22 June. Results were achieved in several areas with highly important political points at issue.

On customs union, the ECSC and external relations, the period of application of the transitional tariff measures was set at seven years. The pace of tariff movements will be identical as regards elimination of duties at intra-Community level and assumption by Portugal of the obligations towards non-member countries arising from its accession.

As regards taxation, Portugal was granted a temporary derogation of three years from accession in which to introduce VAT.

As regards right of establishment, on the particular point of direct investment in Portugal by nationals of the Member States of the present Community, Portugal will be able to maintain a prior authorization system for a four-year period for all investment

projects originating in other Member States in excess of a specified figure; for the first year following accession, the ceiling will be 3 million ECU.

Pre-accession aid

2.2.2. Under the agreement providing pre-accession aid of 275 million ECU for Portugal,¹ which came into effect on 1 January 1981, the Commission and the Portuguese Republic signed two further financing agreements on 15 and 24 June.

The first agreement concerns the rebuilding of three sections of National Highway 16 in the north of the country, linking Aveiro to Vilar Formoso, and provides for a Community contribution of 27 million ECU in the form of grants. The project comes under the heading of regional development policy, notably its improvement of transport infrastructure. The second agreement concerns the setting up of a farm accountancy data network in Portugal and provides for a Community contribution of 844 000 ECU in the form of grants. This will help to start up the network, which is of particular importance in view of the possible application of the common agricultural policy in Portugal.

¹ Fifteenth General Report, point 624.

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.3. The twentieth meeting at deputy level of the negotiations for Spain's accession to the Communities was held in Brussels on 4 June. The Community submitted a statement on taxation. The statements presented by the Spanish delegation concerned external relations and customs union.

2.2.4. At the eleventh ministerial meeting, which was held in Luxembourg on 21 June with Mr Tindemans in the chair, the Community submitted six statements: two on customs union and the others on taxation, external relations, the ECSC and the length of transitional measures regarding customs union and the ECSC.

The Spanish delegation, led by Mr Pérez-Llorca, submitted a general statement covering the same areas.

Commercial policy

Western Economic Summit and European Council

2.2.5. The seven Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the Community, meeting in Versailles from 4 to 6 June, reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening the multilateral trade system represented by GATT, resisting protectionist pressures and working rapidly towards an agreement on the renewal of the OECD consensus on export credits.¹

The European Council, meeting in Brussels on 28 and 29 June, likewise stressed the need to maintain an open world trading system.²

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2.2.6. In June the Community's commercial policy was dominated by the dispute with the United States, which took a number of fresh turns.³ There was also concern in the Community over trade relations with Japan.⁴

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Commercial policy measures

2.2.7. On 14 June the Council amended⁵ its Regulation of 31 December 1979 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Community.⁶ The new Regulation stipulates that a review of the regulations and decisions adopted under the earlier Regulation shall be held only where at least one year has elapsed since the conclusion of the proceeding in question.

2.2.8. On 30 June the Council adopted two Regulations governing imports from State-trading countries and from the People's Republic of China,⁷ which came into force on 5 July, replacing earlier Regulations dated 29 May 1979⁸ and 31 October 1978.⁹ The new arrangements differ from the earlier ones essentially only in that they require a formal investigation to be undertaken at Community level before surveillance or safeguard measures are taken.

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.9. Under the Council Regulation of 4 December 1980 on import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries,¹⁰ the Commission decided to open import quotas in respect of the following products:

Italy-German Democratic Republic/Hungary/Poland/Romania: aluminium alloy waste recast into ingots containing less than 97.5% aluminium.¹¹

Italy-Albania: PVC-insulated electric wires.

¹ Point 3.4.1.

² Point 1.5.2.

³ Point 2.2.41 to 2.2.46.

⁴ Point 2.2.49.

⁵ OJ L 178, 22.6.1982.

⁶ OJ L 339, 31.12.1979; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.2.10.

⁷ OJ L 195, 5.7.1982.

⁸ OJ L 131, 29.5.1979.

⁹ OJ L 306, 31.10.1978.

¹⁰ OJ L 353, 29.12.1980.

¹¹ OJ L 157, 22.6.1982.

Trade protection

2.2.10. The Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of fibre building board (hardboard) originating in Romania.¹

2.2.11. The Commission initiated anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of ferro-silicon originating in Venezuela or Yugoslavia,² and of sodium carbonate originating in the United States of America.³

It also initiated an anti-subsidy proceeding concerning imports of sheets and plates, of iron and steel, originating in Brazil,⁴ and decided to review the definitive anti-dumping duty⁵ on imports of certain acrylic fibres originating in the United States of America.⁶

The Commission also initiated a Community proceeding for investigating the trend of imports of tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, of common pottery or stoneware, originating in certain third countries, the terms under which those articles are imported and the effects of such imports on Community production.²

2.2.12. The Commission decided, however, to terminate the anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of:

(i) certain polypropylene film for capacitors originating in Japan;⁷

(ii) cylinder vacuum cleaners originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic or Poland;⁷

(iii) certain refrigerators originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union or Yugoslavia;⁸

(iv) fibre building board (hardboard) originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden or the Soviet Union.¹

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Iron and steel products

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.13. Consultations with State-trading countries indicate that, in the case of most

of these countries, their exports have so far been running at a very high level in proportional terms and in certain cases would seem to be excessive and in violation of the arrangements. The Commission is taking the necessary steps to ensure that the arrangements are observed, either through a phasing of deliveries to certain Member States or by measures which would simply stop deliveries. The Commission has already informed its trading partners officially that it sees no possibility of increasing tonnages in the second half of the year in view of the foreseeable market trend.

Autonomous measures

2.2.14. The Commission produced a consolidated version⁹ of Recommendation 587/80/ECSC establishing a system of advance surveillance of imports based on licences, as amended. Two new elements were introduced: the requirement that importers who do not use their licences return them, thus making more realistic import forecasts possible, and the requirement of very precise information on seconds, which is an area where price abuse is relatively common.

Textiles

Renewal of bilateral agreements

2.2.15. The Community continued in June the negotiations begun in May¹⁰ for renewal of the bilateral textile agreements.

After the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations with Pakistan and Sri Lanka in May, agreements were concluded with Peru and Uruguay.

¹ OJ L 181, 25.6.1982.

² OJ C 144, 8.6.1982.

³ OJ C 147, 11.6.1982.

⁴ OJ C 146, 10.6.1982.

⁵ OJ L 114, 3.5.1982.

⁶ OJ C 140, 3.6.1982.

⁷ OJ L 172, 18.6.1982.

⁸ OJ L 184, 29.6.1982.

⁹ Recommendation 1399/82/ECSC of 1.6.1982: OJ L 157, 8.6.1982.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.10.

In the case of India, a preliminary meeting succeeded in identifying a number of problems which are to be discussed in a second round of negotiations in September.

Detailed discussions took place with the delegations from Hong Kong and Korea, which are among the most developed and competitive supplier countries. Further negotiations are planned for September.

The Community also entered into negotiations with Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. These negotiations will likewise be continued in September.

The negotiations with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania have already enabled the broad lines of potential agreements to be identified.

Additional protocols

2.2.16. The Council decided on 30 June to sign the Additional Protocols to the Agreements between the Community and certain non-member countries (Colombia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand) on trade in textile products consequent on the accession of Greece to the Community.

Development

Council meeting

2.2.17. In Luxembourg on 15 June the Council meeting on development cooperation carried out a comprehensive review of the plan of action to combat world hunger which it approved on 3 November last year.¹

The Council considered the food strategy support aspect of the plan² and noted with interest a communication from the Commission concerning a special programme to tackle the hunger problem.³

The Council also discussed the state of play in the North-South Dialogue and welcomed the results of the recent Versailles Summit,⁴ particularly with regard to the prospects for an early launching of global negotiations. It was agreed that in the spirit of the conclu-

sions of the Versailles Summit, the Community would support the effort shortly to be made in New York, on the basis of the Group of 77's recent draft resolution, to reach an early consensus which would enable the global negotiations to get off the ground.

The Council also approved a resolution on cooperation with the developing countries in the energy sector,⁵ and examined the guidelines it might adopt for future work on the role of women in development.

2.2.18. The Council carried out an evaluation of Community aid in urban areas of developing countries, reaching the following conclusions:

'The rising urban population of the developing countries, and more particularly the fact that growth rates for the urban population are roughly twice those for the whole country, are undeniably a worrying phenomenon, especially as this rise is most marked in shanty towns and squatter settlements.

The authorities in the developing countries are having unquestionable trouble in coping with the many problems that beset them, whether in the fields of health, education, housing, transport or sanitation, and since there is nothing to suggest that the population growth will slow down, the prospects for the future are giving cause for concern.

Seen against the magnitude of this phenomenon, it has to be noted that the volume of Community aid is relatively insubstantial. Under the EDF it has been focused in particular on health, sanitation and housing (115 million ECU). In the Mediterranean countries 63 million ECU have been allocated to sanitation. In the non-associated developing countries, no measures have been taken in this sector, since the organic regulation directs the bulk of the aid towards the development of rural areas.

The over-compartmentalized way in which problems are approached means that local institutions can provide only partial solutions where comprehensive ones are needed. It is possible that some of the programmes in other fields may have an indirect effect on urban areas.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.2.15.

² Point 2.2.20.

³ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.7.

⁴ Point 3.4.1.

⁵ Point 2.2.23.

This being the position, and while seeking to maintain the priority of Community aid for rural development, the Council recommends that a study be made by the Permanent Representatives Committee and the Council working parties to enable suitable solutions to be proposed to developing countries contending with the difficult problems outlined above.

A number of interesting points for consideration in that study have already been put forward by the Commission, and the Working Party has begun discussing them. They concern:

- (i) Planning, taking greater account of town-country complementarity;
- (ii) The development of secondary centres or large villages to reduce overcrowding in towns and to decentralize authorities and services concentrated in the towns in order to encourage rural development;
- (iii) Support for job-creating initiatives in the shanty towns and squatter settlements of large towns; if such activities are stepped up this can help to provide a driving force for further development;
- (iv) A better method of taking into account, by means of integrated projects, the complexity and comprehensive nature of the special problems of the areas under consideration;
- (v) Greater participation by the NGOs in implementing urban programmes;
- (vi) The value of greater dialogue with the developing countries involved, especially, where the ACP States are concerned, within the framework of the ACP-EEC institutions.

These topics for consideration are not the only ones. Other aspects of the problem caused by the rapid expansion of the large towns are being tackled by the Community in other contexts. The decisions taken in the fight against hunger should make it possible to play a part in solving the nutrition problems which are particularly severe among the fringe communities of large conurbations'.

Hunger

2.2.19. The Commission adopted a communication on a special programme to combat world hunger, which was considered by the Council on 15 June and by Parliament on 17 June.¹

2.2.20. The Council resumed consideration of the Community plan of action to support food strategies² and approved the Commission's proposals for guidelines for a Community policy. It also agreed to invite other

donor countries to join with the Community in providing such support in the field, and approved the choice of Mali, Kenya and Zambia as candidates for a trial of the policy, on the understanding that the Commission would continue its exploratory talks with other eligible countries.

Commodities and world agreements

Tin

2.2.21. The Community and the Member States took part in the International Tin Council's final session under the fifth International Tin Agreement and its first session under the sixth Agreement, which took place in London on 28-30 June and 1-2 July respectively.

The new Agreement entered into force minus some of the former participants, including the United States, the USSR and Bolivia; Greece, Finland and Sweden were welcomed as new members.

A number of measures were approved to cope with the current tin surplus. The buffer stock covers only part of the stock from the fifth Agreement, leaving the director free to continue operations on the market. The remainder of the old stock can be run down in two years. It was also decided to curb exports even more severely than in the previous quarter.

Hard fibres

2.2.22. At its seventeenth session in Rome on 14-18 June, the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres carried out its annual review of the difficult market situations for sisal, abaca, coir and their competing synthetic substitutes, and agreed to maintain the existing indicative price recommendations for both sisal and abaca.³

¹ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.7.

² Bull. EC 9-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.2.15.

³ Sisal: US\$ 650-750 per tonne for East African UG fibre cif Europe.

Abaca: US\$ 64-94 per (125 kg) bale for the indicator price (S2, G and JK grades) fob Manila.

However, on the Community's initiative, and in view of a certain dissatisfaction with the inability of the informal FAO sisal arrangement as it currently operates to resolve problems arising in the market for sisal's main manufactured product (baler twine), a special expert meeting is to be held, probably in early 1983, to seek ways to reinforce the Group by examining in greater detail cost factors, elements of price formation and the supply and demand situation for both sisal and henequen as well as polypropylene twine, in particular by making wider use of the many experts from the private sector who participate in the Group's meetings.

In a further attempt to meet the problems of these fibres, the producing countries of abaca and coir and the FAO secretariat are to seek immediate means of financing a number of research, development and market promotion projects already provisionally approved by producers and consumers in the framework of the UNCTAD Integrated Programme on Commodities, but without the implementation of such projects prejudicing the attempts under way in UNCTAD to reach an international agreement for hard fibres.

Trade, industrial, financial and technical cooperation

Cooperation with the developing countries in the energy sector

2.2.23. On 15 June the Council approved the following resolution and agreed to continue its work on the matter at the next meeting.

'The Council has taken note of the discussions held at its request within the Permanent Representatives Committee, on the basis of the documentation provided by the Commission, on cooperation with the developing countries in the energy sector, and records its agreement to the following guidelines and recommendations.

The gradual using-up of traditional energy resources, the high cost of conventional forms of energy, and the fact that energy imports represent a significant proportion of energy requirements and have to be paid for in foreign currency, constitute serious obstacles to development in many developing countries.

The future of these countries depends to a considerable extent on their ability to mobilize, in favourable conditions, the energy resources necessary to meet their growing requirements.

There was indication of an initial awareness of this situation at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (Nairobi, August 1981), which will have to play a greater role as a result of both the application of new technologies to meet conditions in the developing countries and the improvement of traditional techniques. Awareness of these problems should, in the Community's view, be increased and also cover other forms of energy.

The Community believes that the difficulties encountered here by the developing countries could be overcome more easily if these countries or groups of countries, with international cooperation, were to establish and implement a better system of energy planning, taking account of their immediate and future requirements and of all their potential in this area.

As part of their cooperation with the developing countries in the energy sector, the Community and the Member States — which together form the largest world supplier of technical aid in this sector — are already making a major contribution to carrying out specific investments taking account of the development priorities identified by the countries concerned. The Community is henceforth prepared — in the light of an initial examination of the measures under way and so far as its resources permit — to extend its cooperation by supporting the formulation and application, by any developing countries wishing to do so, of a system of energy planning involving specific measures.

The Council has decided on an initial non-exhaustive list of topics which meet actual requirements expressed by the developing countries. In general, each of these topics concerns several countries, which makes it possible to place them in a regional context wherever such a context would make them more effective. They are eligible, via the resources currently available, for support from the Community and the Member States. They are as follows: energy planning; use of firewood; education, training and research and development in the energy sector.

The Council considers that coordination between the Community and the Member States could help solve any problems which might emerge in these areas.

Energy planning represents a fundamental stage in the smooth development of this sector. On the basis of energy results, identification of local energy resources, assessment of the potential effect of local resources on existing energy-flow

patterns and projections of future supply and demand, it should make it possible to identify the main priorities for electricity (hydroelectric or coal resources, development of networks), transport (fuel saving, petrol and gas-oil substitutes) and domestic energy, including not only firewood but also the alternative forms of energy such as biomass, solar, wind and geothermal energy. Particular attention should be paid to energy supplies for isolated regions.

The Council considers that in addition to a methodology for the rational management of requirements and resources, planning could also cover the financial and economic aspects (such as demand management), transfers of technology, the environment and regional cooperation. It could be facilitated by small regional centres providing information and demonstrations concerning suitable technologies, and by the free movement of information between and from such centres. A broad conception of energy planning could — with the aid of the Community and the Member States, and also in contact with the World Bank or other relevant international bodies — make for a marked improvement in other cooperation measures in the sector as a whole.

The importance of economical use of firewood and the awesome consequences of rampant deforestation are not yet receiving sufficient attention. The Community considers that measures to promote more effective methods of producing charcoal, use of biomass, economical cooking methods (which are also partly a precondition for better nourishment), and technologies making possible the effective supply of the necessary instruments should be encouraged in this sector. As for economical forestry management, which should in turn form part of a land-use programme, it would seem advisable to step up the fight against deforestation and to increase reforestation adapted to local conditions.

The use of wood in the industrial sector of the developing countries should not be neglected either.

In many cases, measures to save and conserve energy represent the best possible use of the funds available for aid measures in the energy sector.

Greater saving of firewood, which is used mainly for domestic purposes, is also important for the situation of women in these countries. Consequently, the Council would like this aspect to be taken into account when energy projects are drawn up.

The Council intends to consider this matter further at its next meeting — particularly as regards education/training and research/development — on the basis of proposals which the Commission is requested to submit in the near future.

The Council considers that the recommendations outlined above should serve as initial guidelines for future Community action on energy cooperation. In addition, at both the planning and implementing stages, there should continue to be an active exchange of information between the Member States and the Commission on measures carried out and experience gained.¹

Co-financing with Arab Funds and OPEC

2.2.24. On 8 June the Commission met representatives of six Arab Funds: the Abu Dhabi Fund, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Kuwait Fund, the OPEC Fund and the Saudi Fund. The European Investment Bank also attended the meetings, which was mainly concerned with an area-by-area discussion of projects plus a number of general topics such as food production in the Sahel, the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference, the improvement of transport links in eastern Africa and action relating to southern Africa. Most organizations distributed reports or tabulations of their recent activities, and in some cases of projects in the pipeline, particularly those with financing gaps. Some themes emerged from the discussion, notably the need for rehabilitation and maintenance financing and for continuing close consultation. The participants noted with approval that the annual meetings with the Arab Funds had now become a regular occurrence.¹

Aid to non-associated developing countries

2.2.25. In June the Commission took the following financing decisions under the 1981 programme of aid to non-associated developing countries:

(i) A project for the production and distribution of seeds in the Yemen Arab Republic (5 200 000 ECU); the expected results are in line with Yemen's current five-year plan, which concentrates on increasing agricultural output to achieve self-sufficiency;

¹ Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.2.19; Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.2.25.

(ii) A programme to strengthen the technical services and measures undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua as part of its National Food Programme, which aims to make Nicaragua self-sufficient in basic foods (7 400 000 ECU);

(iii) A geothermal prefeasibility study in Haiti under the auspices of OLADE (530 000 ECU);

(iii) A programme of rural development studies for eligible non-associated developing countries in Asia to be financed through the Asian Development Bank (1 000 000 ECU).

Food aid, emergency aid and exceptional aid

Food aid

Emergency aid

2.2.26. The Commission authorized the allocation of emergency food aid to Nicaragua (red beans, skimmed-milk powder and maize — 980 000 ECU) and Honduras (skimmed-milk powder — 125 000 ECU).

2.2.27. On 21 June the Council continued the Community's humanitarian assistance to Lebanon by allocating 20 000 tonnes of cereals as emergency food aid for those affected by the recent crisis.¹ The aid will be distributed free of charge to the victims by specialist organizations.

The 20 000 tonnes of cereals, worth 4.2 million ECU at world prices (5.5 million at Community prices), will come from the emergency operations reserve under the 1982 food aid programme.

Exceptional aid

2.2.28. On 7 June the Commission approved emergency aid for flood victims in Nicaragua: 150 000 ECU via the League of Red Cross Societies and 50 000 ECU via Oxfam (Belgium).

It also decided to grant 100 000 ECU of emergency aid via the League of Red Cross Societies to Honduras, again for the relief of flood victims.

The Commission approved two grants of emergency aid to victims of the conflict in Lebanon, 200 000 ECU on 8 June and 500 000 ECU on 15 June, both to be sent via the ICRC.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.29. By the end of June 225 projects totalling 24 898 725 ECU had been submitted to the Commission by 106 NGOs.

To date Community funds totalling 7 582 410 ECU have been committed for 79 projects.

In addition, 17 campaigns to inform the European public about development issues have been co-financed for an amount of 434 420 ECU.

International organizations and conferences

United Nations

Economic and Social Council

Science and technology for development

2.2.30. Following the meeting of the Group of the Whole from 24 to 26 May, the intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (ICSTD) met from 27 May to 4 June to discuss the Financing System to be created pursuant to General Assembly Resolutions 34/218 and 36/183. The Commission was represented at both these meetings, in the plenary and informal sessions.

After intensive negotiations in which the Community was very active, the differences of view were narrowed down and the following statement was agreed by the various groups present:

'In the light of the consultations which took place within the *Ad Hoc* Group and subsequently

¹ OJ L 193, 3.7.1982.

during the fourth session of ICSTD the Chairman understands that:

(i) The proposal made by a number of industrialized countries for a financing target of USD 100 million in core resources annually for the year 1983 and the two following years was received with keen interest by other delegations including the Group of 77.

(ii) In view of the increasing needs of developing countries, the Group of 77 considers that there should be a gradual development in the levels of financing of the system beyond the year 1983.

(iii) The discussions have shown a number of converging views between industrialized countries and the Group of 77 on institutional matters, particularly the functions of the Intergovernmental Committee.

(iv) There was a rapprochement on the problems concerning the establishment of an executive body and on the relationship between the Financing System and UNDP.

In view of this progress, the Chairman of ICSTD recommends that informal consultations should continue including during the course of the second regular session of the ECOSOC for 1982 with a view to reaching an agreement on the long-term arrangements for the Financing System, so that the General Assembly at its 37th session will be able to take all necessary decisions on the basis of the recommendations to be adopted at the resumed fourth session of the ICSTD.

Furthermore, the Chairman invites Member States to take necessary measures in order to allow the effective launching of the Financing System on 1 January 1983¹.

These meetings will be followed up by an *ad hoc* discussion during the meeting of the Economic and Social Council (to be held in mid-July) and by a resumed fourth session of ICSTD preceded by informal consultations early in September. It is hoped that agreement will be finally reached during these consultations, so that an agreed text may be forwarded to the 37th session of the General Assembly.

New and renewable sources of energy

2.2.31. The UN Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy met in Rome from 7 to 18 June.

Little progress was made on the institutional and financial issues, and the final text merely clarifies a number of points from the

Nairobi programme of action,¹ though there is also a reference to alternative possibilities for the mobilization of fresh funds, such as the idea of a World Bank energy affiliate, a project which still meets with resistance from the United States.

The discussions were predominantly political rather than technical, and there was a certain amount of confrontation between industrialized and developing countries. However, participants appeared increasingly to be accepting the priorities set out by the Community and the other industrialized countries.

World Food Council

2.2.32. The Commission took part in the eighth ministerial meeting of the World Food Council (WFC), held in Acapulco, Mexico, from 21 to 24 June under the chairmanship of Mr Francisco Merino Rábago, Mexico's Secretary for Agriculture and Water Resources.

The talks centred on three topics: the implementation of food strategies, the constitution of a cereals reserve belonging to the developing countries, and the food problem in Africa.

On the first point, the WFC emphasized the need for effective implementation of food strategies and coordination of action by donors. It welcomed the Community's initiatives in this field.

The constitution of a 113-million-tonne cereal reserve belonging to the developing countries was the main proposal submitted to the WFC. The need to integrate such reserves with national production policies was stressed and the WFC instructed the Chairman and its Executive Director to explore the proposal by way of a series of consultations.

The WFC expressed its concern at the deterioration of the food situation in Africa. An appeal was made to the governments of African countries to give higher priority to the formulation and implementation of food

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1981, points 2.2.15 and 2.2.16.

development policies. Donors were also requested to step up their assistance to back up this increased effort, on the African side.

United Nations Development Programme

2.2.33. The Community followed with interest the discussions in Geneva by the UNDP Governing Council on the general policy and future role of the UNDP, which is currently in serious financial difficulty and experiencing operational problems. The Member States of the Community, as relatively large contributors to the UNDP, reaffirmed the importance they attach to the basic principles governing the operation of the Programme, which should, despite its current problems and given sufficient resources, be able to carry on its work of coordinating technical assistance and acting as a central focus for the financing of such assistance. In this connection, the trend towards disseminated funding sources was considered to be on balance prejudicial to the UNDP.

A plenary committee was set up by the Governing Council to study ways of making the UNDP more effective and consolidating its financial base over the long term.

International Labour Organization

2.2.34. From 2 to 23 June the Commission took part in the 68th session of the International Labour Conference. The Conference adopted conventions on the maintenance of social security rights of migrant workers (revision of Convention No 48) and on termination of employment at the initiative of the employer. The Commission took an active part in coordinating the positions of the Member States on these two issues.

The Commission also helped to coordinate the positions of the Member States in the discussions on the occupational rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

Mr Richard, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for social affairs, laid particular emphasis on the fight against unemployment and on the resolution on this subject adopted by the Council on 27 May.¹

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Group on North-South Economic Issues

2.2.35. The Group on North-South Economic Issues met in Paris on 16 and 17 June, shortly after the Versailles Economic Summit,² where the launching of global negotiations had been described as a major political objective of all the participants at the Summit. The Group discussed the conclusions reached at Versailles, which made a number of proposals relating to the United Nations General Assembly draft resolution which would declare the global negotiations open. The interpretation of the Versailles arrangement, as presented by the United States, aroused concern on the part of the other delegations: the Community, in particular, stated that it was essential to abide strictly by the terms of the arrangement so as not to endanger the planned global negotiations.

The North-South Group also discussed questions relating to harmonization of the work of the multilateral organizations concerned with agriculture and food. This matter had been raised earlier at the 1981 North-South Summit in Cancún. In Paris, it was recognized that it required careful handling.

In connection with the examination, begun some time previously, of the various aspects of North-South interdependence, the Group studied the questions of energy and macroeconomic interdependence links. This revealed that energy would remain in the long term a major problem for the international community, especially in the light of the growing requirements of the developing countries. Consequently, dialogue between energy producers and consumers was still essential.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.30.

² Point 3.4.1.

Industrialized countries

EFTA countries

Austria

2.2.36. At the invitation of the Austrian Government the Commission President, Mr Thorn, paid an official visit to Vienna on 24 and 25 June.

Mr Thorn met the President of the Republic, Mr Kirschschräger, the Federal Chancellor, Mr Kreisky, and a number of members of the Government. Discussions centred on certain international matters of current concern and various bilateral issues, particularly in the trade and transport fields.

2.2.37. Mr Haiden, the Austrian Minister of Agriculture, visited Mr Dalsager on 28 June. They had talks on various aspects of the trade in agricultural products.

Norway

2.2.38. Mr Haferkamp met Mr S. Stray, the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr A. Skauge, the Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping, in Brussels on 28 and 29 June. Both sides were accompanied by high-ranking officials.

At this second high-level meeting between the Community and Norway, the two parties reviewed their overall economic relations. They agreed that the free trade agreements between them had been functioning to their complete satisfaction. They also noted with satisfaction that cooperation had expanded into a large number of new important areas over the last few years, including shipping, environment and consumer protection, energy and North-South questions, as well as economic and monetary policies.

Contacts concerning development assistance and North-South issues were also established on the basis of an exchange of letters on 15 March 1982.

It was agreed to establish informal contacts in the field of industrial policy, starting with the first talks in Oslo in the autumn.

The discussion of a number of current international economic issues showed a large consensus of opinion.

Two two parties expressed serious concern over the gravity of the world economic situation, which was marked by unacceptably high levels of both unemployment and inflation. Future prosperity, which depended on sound domestic policies, also required a smoothly operating international economy.

In relation to international trade questions, they affirmed their commitment to strengthen the open multilateral trading system, to maintain its effective operation and to further integrate the developing countries into this system. Two two parties agreed that it was mutually advantageous to maintain close contact on matters currently being discussed in international forums.

Finland

2.2.39. At the invitation of the Government, Mr Thorn made an official visit to Finland on 10 and 11 June, the first such visit to that country by a President of the Commission. Mr Thorn met Mr Mauno Koivisto, the President of the Republic, and Mr Par Stenback, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Apart from the general issues of the economic situation and world trade, specific subjects such as paper and steel were dealt with.

Joint Committees

2.2.40. The Joint Committees set up by the Agreements between the EEC and the ECSC on the one hand and Austria, Switzerland, Finland and Iceland on the other were held respectively in Vienna on 7 June, in Sargans, Switzerland, on 10 June, and in Brussels on 18 June. The meetings marked the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Agreements. The delegations examined the overall functioning of the Agreements, the general and sectoral economic situation and raised certain specific problems. They expressed their continued satisfaction with the smooth operation of the Agreements and stressed that the Agreements were of the utmost im-

portance for the development of free trade in Western Europe.

United States

2.2.41. Despite the declaration made by the seven Heads of State or Government and Community representatives at the end of the Versailles Summit (4, 5 and 6 June),¹ and in particular what was said about world trade, the United States Government took a number of measures a few days later against Community steel exports and the export of equipment to be used in the construction of the gas pipeline between the USSR and certain Member States.

2.2.42. On 11 June the US Department of Commerce announced its preliminary measures imposing countervailing duties on imports of steel from the Community following investigations as to the existence of subsidies.² The Department found that imports had been subsidized in cases concerning the Community. Subsidy levels were put at 40% for British steel, 30% and 20% for France, 18.3% for Italy, 2% to 21% for Belgium, 0.2% to 0.6% for Germany, 1.8% for Luxembourg and 0.8% for the Netherlands. Although preliminary, the determination meant that the US market was closed to a large section of the Community steel industry as a result of the high duties which potential US buyers might have to pay.

The Community considers that the US measures raise certain serious questions of principle and decided to bring them up before a special meeting of the signatories of the GATT Subsidies Code on 15 July.

On 28-29 June the Community raised the American DISC arrangements with the GATT Council. The DISC system allows almost indefinite deferral of some of the corporate income tax payable by US corporations' export subsidiaries and amounts to an export subsidy.

2.2.43. The US President announced on 18 June a decision to extend the scope of the sanctions adopted in December 1981 against exports of oil and gas equipment to the USSR. New regulations will prohibit the sale

to the USSR of such equipment by subsidiaries of US companies abroad, and the production and supply of such equipment under licence by foreign companies, including European companies. This decision is particularly harmful to the commercial interests of a large number of Community companies and to some Member States' medium and long-term plans for their gas supplies. It also raises numerous legal problems, including that of the extraterritorial applicability of US law.

2.2.44. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, meeting in the Council on 21 and 22 June, took note of these developments with grave concern and stated that action was needed to end the tensions between the Community and the United States. They expressed themselves as follows:

'... The Council has noted with particular concern that the Department of Commerce preliminary determinations constitute a major innovation in world trading rules in that they reflect a series of extreme and unilateral findings on subsidies with far-reaching implications for many countries and industries currently exporting to the United States. In the Council's view these Department of Commerce decisions did not take adequate account of the reasoned case submitted by the Commission and will result in significant trade disruption and pre-empt future GATT policy under the Subsidies Code if they become US policy for all countervailing duty investigations. For that reason the Community is calling for an immediate meeting of the GATT Subsidies Committee....

... The Community intends to take the occasion of the forthcoming meeting of the OECD Steel Committee to challenge the compatibility of the US action with the aims and commitments of the OECD consensus on steel.

The United States action on alleged subsidies to Community steel exports to the United States has led the Council to consider the United States system of DISC (whereby export subsidiaries of a wide range of United States firms are in effect deferring for an indefinite period of time payment of part of US corporate income tax). The GATT

¹ Point 3.4.1.

² Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.2.24; Bull. EC 2-1982, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

has found that this practice, which costs the US Treasury up to one thousand million dollars a year, must be regarded as an export subsidy. The Commission will therefore put forward proposals for consideration at the next meeting of the Council as to the action which the Community might take under the GATT rules.

The attention of the Council has also been drawn to the recent decision of the United States Administration to extend sanctions on the export of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union through the adoption of new regulations to include equipment produced by subsidiaries of US companies abroad as well as equipment produced abroad under licences issued by US companies. This action taken without any consultation with the Community implies an extraterritorial extension of US jurisdiction which in the circumstances is contrary to the principles of international law, unacceptable to the Community and unlikely to be recognized in courts in the EEC.

These United States actions not only have grave consequences for international trade but in the case of steel clearly represent an attempt to overturn in the interests of one contracting party the general balance of advantage reached in the Tokyo Round in the rules dealing with subsidies and countervailing duties. The Council deeply regrets the unilateral nature of the US response to these problems, and considers that, in view of the implications for what was decided at the Versailles Summit in the field of international trade, and in particular the importance attached to the ministerial meeting of the GATT planned for November of this year, action is needed at the highest levels to find solutions through constructive discussions.'

2.2.45. On 28 and 29 June the European Council had a detailed discussion on the development of economic relations between the Community and the United States and also expressed its utmost concern at recent developments in relations between Europe and the United States. It considered that it was of the highest importance:

'to defend vigorously the legitimate interests of the Community in the appropriate bodies, in particular the GATT;

to make sure that the Community, in managing trade policy, acts with as much speed and efficiency as its partners;

that a genuine and effective dialogue take place between those in the United States and the Community responsible for decisions in the areas of possible dispute. This dialogue

should be instituted as a matter of urgency. The Community for its part is prepared to make a constructive contribution to this dialogue.'

2.2.46. On 17 June Parliament adopted resolutions on the political aspects of relations between the Community and the United States, countervailing duties on European steel and the situation in the European iron and steel industry¹ and expressed the desire for closer relations between the United States and the Community in order to improve mutual understanding, though this did not prevent it from expressing its disappointment and alarm at recent US decisions.

Canada

2.2.47. The working party on ores and metals set up jointly as part of the industrial cooperation between the Community and Canada met in Brussels on 21 June. It examined the work undertaken in accordance with the programme defined by joint agreement in 1978 and discussed the prospects for cooperation in other sectors. The initiatives launched under this programme are concerned mainly with the asbestos, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel sectors. They have taken the form of exchanges of information, missions and seminars and research cooperation programmes.

2.2.48. On 28 and 29 June Mr Heney, Senior Assistant Director-General, Office of the Deputy Minister, and Mr Watt, Coordinator, Industrial Cooperation and Trade, Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister, at the Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, visited the Commission to examine the results of and prospects for industrial cooperation between the EEC and Canada. While they were satisfied with what had been achieved, the two parties agreed, with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of cooperation, to examine the opportunities offered by other sectors and to involve the industries concerned more closely.

¹ OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

Japan

2.2.49. The Community made a detailed examination of the second set of measures—announced on 28 May¹—intended to open up the Japanese market more to manufactured products of foreign origin.

On 3 June the Commission stated that:

- (i) These new measures were a further step in the right direction;
- (ii) They proved that the Japanese Government was aware of the existence of a serious problem in the balance and harmony of economic relations between the Community and Japan; and
- (iii) The new decisions, though not inconsiderable, were not, however, commensurate with the scale of the problem, the expectations of Japan's partners or the importance of Japan's role and hence its responsibilities in the world. Further progress remained to be made.

The measures consisted of:

- (i) An appeal to the people of Japan by the Prime Minister, Mr Suzuki, to be more receptive towards imported products or foreign investment;
- (ii) Reiteration of measures already announced which were designed to help end friction in trade:
 - the setting up of the Office of Trade Ombudsman,
 - improvement and speeding-up of customs procedures,
 - participation of foreigners in preparatory discussions for the drawing-up of Japanese standards;
- (iii) Reductions, and in some cases elimination, of customs duties on industrial and agricultural products; in terms of the volume of trade involved these tariff measures affected about 8% of Japan's imports of Community products in 1981: these tariff cuts will enter into force on 1 April 1983;
- (iv) An increase in certain imports:
 - by raising certain quotas in the agri-foodstuffs sector,
 - increasing the number of points of sale for imported tobacco,
 - a programme of foreign exchange loans,
 - diversification of the sources of energy supplies;
- (v) Improvement of the distribution system:
 - importers will be able to raise their difficulties with an official body,
 - consultants will be recruited by the Japanese Government to advise exporters to Japan,
 - joint bodies will be able to study the difficulties of access to the Japanese market,

- the antitrust law will be applied more severely in the distribution sector;

(vi) Liberalization of trade in the services sector, particularly in banking, insurance and broking; to that end the Japanese Government asks the relevant professional associations to improve their information policy; the Japanese authorities will be favourably disposed towards foreign investment and loans issued on the Japanese market; other measures are planned to help foreign lawyers and to improve access to the telecommunications networks;

(vii) The Japanese Government wishes to develop trade and cooperation in the high technology field;

(viii) Finally, other measures in the fields of public invitations to tender, food aid, development aid, industrial cooperation, voluntary restraint of exports in certain sectors (unspecified) and intellectual exchanges should enable Japan to be opened up more to the world.

Most of the measures, other than the tariff measures or those involving quotas, are indications of intent or action whose impact is difficult to assess until they have been put into practice.

Australia

2.2.50. Mr Michael Davidson, President of the Australian National Farmers' Federation, and Mr John Whitelaw, Executive Director, visited the Commission on 23 June. They had talks with Mr Haferkamp and senior officials concerning agricultural and industrial issues of mutual interest in the context of overall relations between Australia and the Community.

Mediterranean countries

Overall Mediterranean policy

2.2.51. The implementation of an overall Mediterranean policy for the enlarged Community was the subject of a Commission communication to the Council of 22 June.²

Turkey

2.2.52. On 29 June the Commission adopted two Regulations setting quantitative limits, valid till 31 December, on French and Italian imports of certain textile products originating in Turkey.³

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.44.

² Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.

³ OJ L 186, 30.6.1982.

Cyprus

2.2.53. The Council, which was unable to reach agreement on the directives to be given to the Commission for the negotiation of contractual trade arrangements with Cyprus to apply from 1 July 1982 to 31 December 1983, extended until 31 December the current autonomous trade arrangements applied by the Community to Cyprus.¹

Malta

2.2.54. On 29 June the Council again extended¹ on an autonomous basis² until 31 December arrangements applicable to trade with Malta, pending the opening of negotiations to establish trade arrangements with that country on a contractual basis.

Maghreb, Mashreq and Israel

2.2.55. New Financial Protocols were signed with Morocco, Jordan and Syria on 10 June, and with Lebanon on 17 June.

These Protocols replace the initial Protocols, which expired on 1 October 1981, and provide for the following amounts over a five-year period ending on 30 October 1986:

(i) For Morocco: 199 million ECU, of which 90 million from the EIB's own resources, 42 million as loans on special terms and 67 million as grants;

(ii) For Jordan: 63 million ECU, of which 37 million from the EIB's own resources, 7 million as loans on special terms and 19 million as grants;

(iii) For Syria: 97 million ECU, of which 64 million from the EIB's own resources, 11 million as loans on special terms and 22 million as grants;

(iv) For Lebanon: 50 million ECU, of which 34 million from the EIB's own resources, 5 million as loans on special terms and 11 million as grants.

2.2.56. A Joint Commission-EIB team visited Egypt from 1 to 5 June to identify the sectors which will receive financing under the second Financial Protocol between Egypt and the Community, signed in Brussels on 25 May.³

2.2.57. A number of condemnations of Israel's invasion of Lebanon were expressed in the Community institutions and in political cooperation.⁴ It was also decided to send humanitarian aid to the victims of the war in Lebanon.⁵

2.2.58. In addition to the preceding measures, it was decided to suspend the signing of the second EEC-Israel Financial Protocol and the next meeting of the Cooperation Council.⁴

Developing countries

ACP States and OCT

ACP-EEC Convention

2.2.59. Pending the completion of the procedures for the ratification of the additional protocols to the second ACP-EEC Convention following Greece's accession to the Communities,⁶ the Council at its meeting on 28 and 29 June extended once again, until 31 December 1982, the transitional arrangements applicable to trade between Greece and the ACP States.⁷

The representatives of the Governments of the Member States also extended the arrangements applicable to Greece's trade with the ACP States for the products concerned.⁷

Institutions

2.2.60. For the sixth consecutive year,⁸ representatives of business and labour in the ACP and EEC met in Geneva on the eve of the ILO General Conference at the invitation of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee; present at the meeting were members of the Joint

¹ OJ L 190, 1.7.1982.

² OJ L 367, 23.12.1981.

³ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.50.

⁴ Points 1.5.4 and 2.2.74.

⁵ Point 2.2.27.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.2.42.

⁷ OJ L 190, 1.7.1982.

⁸ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.2.55.

Committee, representatives from the Commission, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the ACP Secretariat, as well as delegates from international professional and trade organizations.

The two items on the agenda were rural development in the ACP States and ACP migrant workers in the Community. The two topics were presented by rapporteurs on the two sides, the Economic and Social Committee being responsible for the preparation of the reports on the Community side. The discussions were very fruitful, notably on the role of non-official organizations in rural development and on how to handle this problem and that of ACP migrant workers. It was agreed that, on the basis of the report drawn up by the Joint Committee Secretariat, the rapporteurs would finalize their work and submit it at the next Committee meeting.

Trade cooperation

2.2.61. The Commission gave its support in June to the participation of ACP States in the following international trade events:

(i) An 'ACP States Day' was organized at the Bordeaux International Fair on the theme 'Financial and technical assistance to the ACP States with a view to increasing the trade impact of their participation in trade fairs';

(ii) At the Trieste International Fair high-level representatives of productive sectors in the ACP States took part on 25 June in the meeting on trade in wood and on 29 June in the meeting with coffee importers and roasters.

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.62. Following the various decisions taken by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Libreville regarding Stabex operations for 1981,¹ an ACP-EEC Stabex subcommittee met on 11 June. It was pointed out that an examination of the amounts owing to the system for 1975 and 1976 and the offsetting of these sums against transfer rights would

be undertaken on a case-by-case basis with the States concerned.

The question raised by Ethiopia regarding the calculation of transfers by reference to exchange rates was also examined. It was agreed that the method applied by the Commission would be maintained for all transfer requests for 1981. The question of the method of calculating the transfers by reference to exchange rates would continue to be examined within the subcommittee.

Sugar protocol

2.2.63. The Community opened and concluded negotiations in June with the ACP States concerned on the cane sugar guaranteed prices for 1982/83.²

European Development Fund

2.2.64. Financing decisions taken by the Commission in June involved the allocation of fourth and fifth EDF resources totalling 13 840 00 ECU, in respect of Commission-administered projects and programmes and emergency aid, to finance operations in the following sectors:

	(ECU)
Trade promotion	340 000
Agriculture	13 500 000
	13 840 000

Asia

ASEAN countries

Joint EEC-ASEAN meeting

2.2.65. For the third consecutive time, the Community was invited to Singapore, on 17 and 18 June, to attend the meeting which the ASEAN Foreign Ministers hold each year with their major partners (United States, Japan, EEC, Australia, Canada and New

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, points 2.2.51 and 2.2.59.

² OJ L 197, 6.7.1982.

Zealand). The Community was represented by the President of the Council, Mr Tindemans, and by the Commission Vice-President with special responsibility for external relations, Mr Haferkamp.

The dialogue between the Community and ASEAN dealt with political issues such as the crisis in Kampuchea, the attitude to be adopted towards Vietnam, the refugee problem and Afghanistan.

Economic cooperation between the two groups of countries was also examined and the topics discussed included the favourable trend of EEC-ASEAN trade, the current textile negotiations, the need to foster closer industrial cooperation and the question of product agreements.

The Gulf States

2.2.66. Mr Abdulla Yacoub Bishara, Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, visited the Commission on 9 and 10 June.

The principal goal of this visit was to acquaint the Secretary-General with the aims, functioning and structure of the European Communities with a view to his institution benefiting from Community experience.

It was agreed that further contacts should take place on a technical level to identify specific subjects on which concrete cooperation could be developed, including the dispatch of personnel for training.

2.2.67. On 8 June Mr Thorn received a visit from Mr Fakhri Kaddori, Secretary-General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity. On the occasion of this visit a technical cooperation agreement was signed by Mr Thorn and Mr Kaddori providing for the establishment of working relations in areas of mutual interest (exchange of information, participation in meetings, consultations).

The Council of Arab Economic Unity¹ aims at coordinating policies in the economic, trade, tariff, monetary, agricultural and industrial fields; it also aims to establish an Arab common market.

Latin America

EEC-Latin America dialogue

2.2.68. At the request of the GRULA² countries not associated with the European Communities, the meeting³ scheduled for June as part of the resumed dialogue between GRULA and the Community did not take place.

Argentina

2.2.69. At its meeting on 21 and 22 June the Council took note of the declaration made on 21 June by the Foreign Ministers on the situation in the South Atlantic, and considering that the discussions which had taken place in the context of European political cooperation had led to the decision that the measures for the suspension of imports of all products originating in Argentina should be ended, decided to repeal those measures with effect from 22 June.⁴

State-trading countries

China

2.2.70. Mr Davignon visited China from 12 to 19 June at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

In meetings involving several Chinese ministers and in particular the Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, both sides confirmed the political importance which they attached to the development and diversification of their relations. Mr Davignon conveyed to the Chinese authorities the Community's concern regarding the reduction of its market share in China and made a number of suggestions for strengthening cooperation. The Chinese

¹ The Council includes Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Libya, Sudan, Yemen PDR, Yemen AR, Mauritania, Somalia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Palestine. Morocco has negotiated its accession, but has not yet ratified it.

² Group of Heads of Latin American missions to the Community.

³ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.2.60.

⁴ OJ L 177, 22.6.1982.

authorities said that they were aware of this concern but that the development was merely a passing phase and that China's policy was to consolidate its relations with the Community, which it would like to see strong, united and playing a growing role in international affairs. The Chinese authorities also expressed their general satisfaction with trade policy towards them and reacted favourably to the new joint measures proposed.

Poland

2.2.71. On 8 June the Commission proposed that the Council approve emergency humanitarian aid of 7.5 million ECU for Poland, for the poorest sections of the population affected by the scarcity of supplies.

On 30 June the Council approved this new measure and expressed its agreement with the proposal for the transfer of funds to finance the measure.

The aid will consist of foodstuffs and medicines and will be delivered, as on similar occasions in the past, through non-governmental organizations in the Community.

This is the third time that the Community has provided humanitarian aid for the Polish people. The first, decided in December 1981, totalled 2 million ECU;¹ the second, in January-February 1982, involved 8 million ECU.² The non-governmental organizations in the Community were able to send more than 9000 tonnes of food, hygiene and medicinal products to Poland during the first half of 1982.

European political cooperation

2.2.72. Political cooperation during June centred chiefly on the Falkland Islands conflict and the situation in the Middle East.

Falkland Islands

2.2.73. Following a statement made at a political cooperation meeting on 21 June, the Council decided to lift the embargo on

imports from Argentina with effect from 22 June.³

Middle East

2.2.74. On 9 June the Ten, at a special meeting in Bonn following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, adopted the following statement on the situation in Lebanon:

'The Member States of the European Community vigorously condemn the new Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Like the bombardments which preceded it and which caused intolerably high loss of human life, this action cannot be justified. It constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and of the most basic humanitarian principles. Furthermore it compromises the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the problems of the Middle East and creates the imminent danger of a generalized conflict. The Ten reaffirm the importance they attach to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon, which are indispensable for peace in the region. The Ten strongly support the appeals made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. They urgently call on all the parties concerned to act in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, and in particular on Israel to withdraw all its forces immediately and unconditionally from the Lebanon and to place the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in a position to accomplish its mission without hindrance.

Should Israel continue to refuse compliance with the above resolutions the Ten will examine the possibilities for future action.

The objective of the Ten is to work for a Lebanon free from the cycle of violence which they have repeatedly condemned in the past. This cannot be dissociated from the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the region. They are ready to assist in bringing the parties concerned to accept measures intended to lower the level of tension, re-establish confidence and facilitate a negotiated solution.

The Ten will urgently examine within the institutions of the Community the use of the means at the disposal of the Community to give aid to the victims of these events.'

2.2.75. The Ministers again reviewed the situation in Lebanon during a meeting held

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.6.

² Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.44.

³ OJ L 177, 22.6.1982.

at the time of the Council meeting in Luxembourg on 21 June. Following this meeting, the President of the Council, Mr Tindemans, reported to the press, on behalf of the Ten, on the deterioration in the situation since the Bonn statement, the terms of which he summarized, and of the willingness of the Ten and the Community to continue providing Lebanon with humanitarian aid. Mr Tindemans also confirmed the decision not to sign, at present, the second EEC-Israel Financial Protocol. Lastly, the Ten made public the representations they had made to the Israeli Government the previous week in an attempt to obtain assurances regarding Israel's immediate intentions in the region; these had failed to elicit a satisfactory reply.

2.2.76. The European Council included in its conclusions on the meeting of 28 and 29 June¹ a passage relating to Lebanon and the conflict in the Middle East. Further to this, Mr Martens informed the press that the Heads of State or Government had agreed that it was appropriate, under the present circumstances, to confirm the deferment of the signature of the second EEC-Israel

Financial Protocol and to postpone the next meeting of the Cooperation Council. They also took note that no military equipment was currently being sold to Israel.

Meeting with Spain and Portugal

2.2.77. On 21 June the Foreign Ministers held a special meeting in Luxembourg with their Spanish and Portuguese opposite numbers to discuss matters relating to political cooperation. This was the first application of the arrangements decided on at the beginning of this year for the purpose of informing the applicant countries on political cooperation matters.

*

2.2.78. At its June part-session Parliament adopted resolutions on the situation in Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Lebanon and the visit to Pakistan by a delegation from Parliament.²

¹ Point 1.5.4.

² OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

3. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Budgetary dialogue

2.3.1. On 30 June the Presidents of Parliament, the Council and the Commission signed a 'joint declaration on various measures to improve the budgetary procedure'.¹

At the same time, the Council undertook to withdraw the action which it had commenced in the Court of Justice as a precautionary measure in respect of the 1982 budget.²

Supplementary and amending budget No 1/1982 and preliminary draft budget for 1983

2.3.2. On 15 June the Commission, in accordance with Article 78(3) of the ECSC Treaty, Article 203(3) of the EEC Treaty and Article 177(3) of the Euratom Treaty, sent the budgetary authority the preliminary draft general budget of the Communities for 1983, which it had adopted on 12 May.³

¹ Point 1.1.1 et seq.

² Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.3.1; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.3.1.

³ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.3.1 et seq.

With the preliminary draft budget totalling 23 931.8 million ECU in appropriations for commitments and 21 901.5 million ECU in appropriations for payments, a new maximum rate of increase has to be fixed for non-compulsory expenditure. Compared with the 1982 budget, this rate amounts to 33.65% for commitments and 24.95% for payments. Taking into account the proposals made by the Commission in supplementary and amending budget No 1/1982,¹ the rate is 22.93% for commitments and 12.51% for payments.

As required by the Financial Regulation, the preliminary draft was accompanied by a general introduction and the Commission's entry-by-entry analysis of expenditure, revenue and borrowing and lending operations.

2.3.3. At the same time, the Commission submitted preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/1982, which reflects new estimates of expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section and reallocates some appropriations to other policies where extra needs have arisen.¹

Own resources

2.3.4. On 16 June the Commission adopted for presentation to the Council and Parliament a report on the implementation of the Regulation of 19 December 1977 implementing the Decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of financial contributions from the Member States by the Communities' own resources,² with proposals for its amendment.

The Commission states that, although the results of implementing the Regulation have been satisfactory, it should be improved to reflect the Community nature of own resources more fully, take account of experience and remedy some shortcomings which have come to light.

The proposed amendments to underline the Community nature of these funds state that the balances in the Commission's accounts with Member States' treasuries will be interest-bearing and that the Commission will have the right to undertake direct in-

spections of own resources in national administrations in addition to the associated inspections already provided for. Of the other proposals, the most important involve the rules for making available VAT own resources if the budget has not been adopted before the beginning of the financial year and the provisions concerning own resources arising from corrections to national VAT bases following the Commission's inspections.

ECSC operating budget

2.3.5. On 14 June the Commission approved the transfer of 62 million ECU from the general budget to the ECSC operating budget to finance social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry.

Financial operations

ECSC

Financial report for 1981

2.3.6. On 22 June the Commission sent the other institutions the ECSC financial report for 1981.³ This report sets out the year's borrowing operations and the industrial and conversion loans and loans for subsidized housing paid out. The introduction analyses the situation on the coal and steel market in 1981 and considers the ECSC's financial position in detail.

Loans raised

2.3.7. In June the Commission concluded:

- (i) A private placing in French francs for the equivalent of 4.3 million ECU;
- (ii) Two private placings in German marks for the equivalent of 29.8 million ECU;

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.3.8.

² OJ L 336, 27.12.1977.

³ Published by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

(iii) Two private placings in Dutch guilders for the equivalent of 17.8 million ECU;

(iv) One public issue of USD 30 million (the equivalent of 30.6 million ECU) for a term of five years with an annual interest rate of 14.75%.

Loans paid out

2.3.8. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made loans in June amounting to 85.49 million ECU (industrial loans, conversion loans and subsidized housing).

Industrial loans

2.3.9. Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling 76.64 million ECU were paid out during the month to help finance the following projects:

Federal Republic of Germany

Westfälische Berggewerkschaftskasse, Bochum: construction of two new mining industry training centres at Bergkamen and Recklinghausen.

France

Charbonnages de France, Paris: construction of a new electricity generating unit with an overall rating of 600 MW at Carling.

Italy

Teksid Acciaierie SpA, Turin: restructuring and modernization of plant.

United Kingdom

Central Electricity Generating Board—Electricity Council, London: construction of a

coal-fired power station at Drax, North Yorkshire.

British Railways Board, London: construction of rolling stock specifically designed to carry coal and steel.

Subsidized housing

2.3.10. Loans for the building of subsidized housing totalled 2.55 million ECU, of which 1.02 million ECU was for mineworkers and 1.53 million ECU for steelworkers.

Conversion loans

2.3.11. In June conversion loans (Article 56) totalling 6.30 million ECU were granted to the following firms:

Federal Republic of Germany (Saarland): Arbed-Finanz Deutschland, Saarbrücken (Röchling-Burbach works, Völklingen).

France (Nord/Pas de Calais): Compagnie des Produits Industriels de la Clarence CPIC, Marles-les-Mines (Béthune works).

NCI

Loans raised

2.3.12. In June the Commission concluded a private placing in German marks for the equivalent of 7.8 million ECU.

Euratom

Loans raised

2.3.13. In June the Commission concluded a private placing in Luxembourg francs for the equivalent of 17.7 million ECU.

4. Institutional and political matters

European policy and relations between the institutions

European policy

Greek memorandum

2.4.1. On 14 June the Commission sent the Council a communication concerning action to be taken on the memorandum which the Greek Government had submitted to the Council on 22 March.¹ The Commission considers that, on the whole, the Community can give a valid answer to the question posed by the memorandum, remain within the limits of the Treaties and not have to make any changes in the terms of Greece's accession. In some instances the Commission can take the necessary steps under its own authority (processing of aid, use of Community financial instruments). On other counts the decisions will be for the Council to take, and the communication states that the Commission will be putting appropriate proposals forwards very shortly. The Council meeting on foreign affairs on 21 and 22 June took note of the Commission's paper and agreed to continue work on this matter at its July meeting. With a view to that, the Commission was asked to remain in contact with Greece in order to clarify the various aspects of the question as far as possible.

European Union

2.4.2. At their meeting on 20 June the Foreign Ministers made a start on a systematic appraisal of the reservations in the report of the group chaired by the Belgian Ambassador to Spain, Mr de Schouteete.²

The definition and objectives of European Union were clarified. Provisional agreement was reached on a text concerning alignment between the Community's institutional machinery and that of political cooperation. A number of problems remain, particularly in connection with majority voting and relations with Parliament.

The question of majority voting was the subject of a separate discussion, during which the Member States' delegations expressed their views.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr Pym, referring to the farm price decision taken by majority vote on 18 May,³ reminded the meeting that the United Kingdom had pleaded vital interests in requesting that discussion be continued. Continuing discussions until a unanimous decision was reached when a Member State pleaded vital interests had been the basis of Community proceedings hitherto. The Danish and Greek delegations supported the British, declaring that it was for each Member State to weigh up its essential national interests.

The Dutch delegation pointed out that there had been no amendment to the Treaty since 1966, but a divergence between five Member States and a sixth as to how the Treaty should be applied—in short, there had been an 'agreement to disagree'. The Dutch delegation held that the Treaties must be sensibly and intelligently applied. When a Member State's vital interests were at stake, discussion normally continued. But it could happen that the interests of the Member States and the Community required a decision which could not be put off. The Council's failure to act could hit Member States in their vital interests. Mr Genscher (Federal Republic of Germany) firmly supported the Dutch Minister's position, which was also endorsed by the Irish and, especially, the Belgian and Luxembourg delegations. Mr Colombo (Italy) felt it was clearly out of court for vital interest to be claimed on a point other than the matter in hand. Mr Cheysson (France) took a view very close to that of the Italian delegation, emphasizing that 'vital national interest' must bear directly on the point at issue.

Mr Thorn said that for the Commission there was simply 'the Treaty, the whole Treaty and nothing but the Treaty', and no

¹ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 3.4.1.

² Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.4.3.

³ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 1.1.3.

agreement, arrangement or compromise could alter the Treaty.

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Greenland

2.4.3. On 8 June the Council decided, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties, to ask Parliament and the Commission for their opinions on the memorandum submitted by the Danish Government on 25 May.¹

European Foundation

2.4.4. On 17 June Parliament passed a resolution² in which it regretted that the activities of the European Foundation were to be based on intergovernmental rather than Community cooperation, as implied by the fact that the Foundation was set up by an agreement between the Member States.³ The House protested strongly that it had not been consulted beforehand, as requested, on the scope, objectives, structure, financing and parliamentary supervision of the Foundation. It regarded the Community contribution to the financing of the Foundation as non-compulsory expenditure and would therefore consider the possibility of freezing the appropriations entered in the 1983 budget until the House had given its opinion on the Foundation's first action programme.

Interinstitutional relations

'Triologue' on budget procedure

2.4.5. On 30 June the President of Parliament, Mr Dankert, the President of the Council, Mr Tindemans, and the President of the Commission, Mr Thorn, signed a joint declaration by the three institutions on various measures to improve the budgetary procedure.⁴

The declaration contains joint criteria and a comprehensive arrangement for classifying all existing budget entries as either compulsory or non-compulsory expenditure, together with a set of rules and a new procedure for the future. Other clauses provide

for more effective collaboration between the two arms of the budgetary authority during the procedure and also specify certain mechanisms. These are a real step forward, and include the 'trialogue' between the three Presidents, which the Commission will chair.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament⁵

Strasbourg: 14 to 18 June

2.4.6. The June part-session in Parliament was dominated by debates on the situation in Lebanon and on world hunger. The debate on Lebanon was by far the most impassioned and revealed a deep division between the left and the right. The tenor of the discussion on world hunger showed an undeniable return to realistic conceptions of what the Community could do. The May mandate continued to cause concern in the House. The June sittings also saw the usual debate on the Council President's report on his term of office, during which Mr Tindemans was congratulated on his efforts to bring the Community back to the Treaty and on the solutions that had been found to resolve internal crises.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.4.1.

² OJ C 182, 19.7.1982.

³ Bull. EC 3-1982, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

⁴ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

⁵ 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 182, 19.7.1982, and the report of the proceedings is contained in OJ Annex 285. 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 = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

Combating world hunger: a new approach

(16 June)

2.4.7. The resolution adopted on 17 June gave priority to food strategies planned with the developing countries rather than to food aid itself.¹ The report by Mr Michel (*EPP/B*) stood out in contrast to the arguments of Mr Pannella (*Ind/I*) and matched the guidelines forcefully expounded by Mr Pisani, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for development.

Mr Pisani saw development as more than roads, dams and factories: it was all that plus a nation poised to direct its economic and social future, having taken control of its political destiny. Mr Paul de Keersmaeker, the Council President, said the Council had adopted a new approach on 15 June in order to attack the root of the evil; food aid was only a stopgap, a remedy they all knew could only do so much. The new approach was to mount strategies with the developing countries to enable them to achieve self-sufficiency in food. The Community would thus command two forms of aid: short-term emergency aid, which was still needed, and support for the food strategies of developing countries.

The House echoed to calls for action now, for too much time had already been lost. Mrs Katharina Focke (*Soc/D*) said that despite Mr Pisani's fine speech his 'action plan' was unworthy of the name. There was still not enough funds for food aid. Spend ten times more on food aid and development would go ahead.

Mr Willem Vergeer (*EPP/NL*) firmly supported the Pisani-Michel line, as did Mr Jackson (*ED/UK*), who believed more would be achieved by controlling birth rates than by tailoring food aid to overpopulation. Mrs Marie-Jane Pruvot (*Lib/F*) said that while action in depth was indeed the only way to solve the development problem it was not, as Mr Pisani claimed, mere showmanship to throw a lifeline to people in peril.

Other Members took a middle view. Mr Ferrero (*Com/I*) saw no real opposition between the 'earnest structuralists' and the 'uto-

pian demagogues': he saw them as complementing each other. And Mr Poniatowski (*Lib/F*), while distinguishing between effectiveness (which was the logical and realistic but long-term approach) and generosity (which commanded urgency), affirmed that it was not a matter of choosing between them but of combining both views of the question.

By 110 votes to 2 with 33 abstentions Parliament adopted the Michel report on world hunger. Mr Michel said that he and Mr Pannella saw eye to eye on the objective, namely to save human lives, but differed only on the means of attaining it. Mr Pannella said that he would have preferred to condemn what Mr Michel merely regretted: he would therefore be abstaining. Mrs Henriette Poirier (*Com/F*) said that the French Communists would abstain as they felt that neither the debate nor the report were acceptable.

Lebanon

(17 June)

2.4.8. After a very lively debate on Israel's intervention in Lebanon Parliament passed a resolution condemning both the armed action by Israeli troops and all the acts of terrorism against Israel which preceded it. All sides in the conflict were urged strictly to observe the cease-fire; all non-Lebanese armed forces involved in the conflict were to withdraw from Lebanon. The House called for a dialogue between all the parties concerned so as to restore security and peace in the region. The Commission and the Council must immediately draw up a programme of aid for the war victims. The resolution, tabled jointly by the EPP Group, the European Democrats, the Liberals and the EPD Group, was approved by 106 votes to 90 with 13 abstentions. The debate disclosed subtle differences, not to say contradictions, within one and the same Group. Speeches ranged from total condemnation of Israel's action to support for what was regarded as a riposte to terrorist harassment, other judgments being less emphatic.

¹ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.7.

Mr Georges Donnez (*Lib/F*) said that Lebanese sovereignty must be restored once foreign troops had left the country. Pointing out that all the nations of the Middle East had a right to independence, Mr Gérard Israël (*EPD/F*) reminded the House that the aim of the Palestinian organizations was to wipe Israel off the map. Mrs Raymonde Dury (*Soc/B*) was indignant at the course being taken by the debate, which, she found, was turning into an indictment of the Palestinians. She appealed for a dialogue, particularly with the PLO: the Palestinian problem could not be settled by a 'final solution'.

Mr Jean-Thomas Nordmann (*Lib/F*) remarked that the Israelis had not gone into an idyllic Lebanon but a country already wracked by Syrian occupation and Palestinian terrorists. The Israelis had invaded in self-defence.

Mr Pisani said that the Commission had already released 700 000 ECU for emergency aid to Lebanon and had sent in 10 000 tonnes of cereals. He added that signature of the second EEC-Israel Financial Protocol, set for 14 June, had been deferred.

May mandate

(15 June)

2.4.9. In adopting the Hopper resolution¹ Parliament affirmed that in terms of the mandate nothing had been accomplished: everything still remained to be done. Mr Hopper (*ED/UK*) said that the mandate exercise was clearly not over; a lasting solution must be found for the budget problem, the common policies must be revitalized and agricultural policy improved. These were the three issues of the May mandate. Mr Hopper was not convinced by the Commission's performance so far. Its papers were not sufficiently specific and lacked a clear sense of direction. The mandate must now move into its legislative stage.

Mr Jacques Moreau (*Soc/F*) felt that the Community must not become 'a sick-bay for ailing industries' but had to meet the challenges from the new technologies and competition. Mr Robert Delorozoy (*Lib/F*) said the Commission had not come up with suffi-

ciently practical proposals, but the Member States were not blameless either.

Answering the criticisms, Mr Tindemans made the point that the six months' presidency was too short a time. Where were they on the mandate? Making progress. They had the NCI, the Euratom loan, and so on. Mr Tindemans also dealt with questions going beyond the compass of the mandate, such as the Venice declaration on the Middle East, the progress of the working party studying the Genscher-Colombo proposals and the work of the group which had already met twice to consider the draft uniform electoral procedure presented by Parliament.

Even though the Hopper report expressed a positive resolve, namely that of developing common policies — economic, industrial and energy — Mr André Bord (*EPD/F*) contended that the mandate itself had since been overtaken by events. He therefore had some misgivings about the report, which he found to be too general. Mr Guy Fernandez (*Com/F*) thought the report could have taken a firmer stance. As it stood, it did not preclude further opportunities for British black-mail.

Report on the Belgian Presidency

(15 June)

2.4.10. 'They were hectic months', said Mr Tindemans, introducing his report on Belgium's term as Council President, what with Poland, the Falklands, Lebanon, the mandate crisis — all against a background of recession — as well as the contagious discontent of a Member State grumbling about its budget contribution and threatening the whole system of own resources. On the matter of the Council decision setting farm prices by majority vote, Mr Tindemans declared that 'the Council had actually followed almost to the letter Parliament's recommendations of 13 May.'² Though substantial headway had been made on several fronts, Mr Tindemans made no secret of his

¹ Point 2.1.1.

² Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.4.16.

disappointment at the absence of real, general progress in achieving a Community policy against the economic crisis. Europe would not carry weight unless it could rise to an effective anti-crisis policy. There lay the key to the success of the next European elections. Finally, alluding to the budgetary wrangles between Parliament and the Council, Mr Tindemans spoke of the draft agreement¹ reached between the President of the Commission, the President of Parliament and himself. The Chairman of the Socialist Group, Mr Ernest Glinne (B), said that he was delighted to hear the Belgian Presidency stress the need for 'more Community'. Congratulating Mr Tindemans for having led the Council, if only some way, back to legality, Mr Martin Bangemann (*Lib/D*) said that the institutional structure must be changed to allow political will to be voiced, for each Member State had its 'hang-ups': for Germany, Europe cost too much; for Denmark, it was a threat to her political influence

Mr Christian de la Malène (*EPD/F*) rated the Belgian Presidency's record as very positive, at least as regards the solutions found to internal crises. There was no veto in Europe on a number of issues. But a rule of common sense prevailed, whereby the member countries tried to reach unanimous decisions. This rule must be upheld, for the Community would not survive without it. But it must not be distorted into some kind of commandment to be obeyed at all times. The use to which the British had wanted to put it amounted to an 'abuse of procedure'. Lastly, Mr Francis Wurtz (*Com/F*), referring to Mr Tindemans's 'disillusioned assessment', wanted to see a fresh impetus given to the Community by levelling up social conditions and using social funds to secure a healthy economy and stable jobs.

2.4.11. The House gave opinions on the following Commission proposals:

- (i) a Regulation on inward processing arrangements;²
- (ii) a Regulation applying Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty to air transport;³
- (iii) an action programme for the European Communities on the environment (1982-86);⁴

(iv) a Decision introducing a Community system for the rapid exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products;⁵

(v) a Decision concluding the Agreement on the international carriage of passengers by road by means of occasional coach and bus services (ASOR);⁶

(vi) an energy strategy for the Community: the nuclear aspects;⁷

(vii) a Decision adopting a programme of research and development in the field of science and technology for development (1982-85);⁸

(viii) a Decision concerning a contribution to the ECSC from the general budget of the Communities.⁹

2.4.12. The House also passed resolutions concerning:

(i) The possible loan from the OPEC countries to the Federal Republic of Germany and to France: while recognizing the vital role that Community borrowings can play in stimulating economic activity in the Community and in helping to create new jobs, the House emphasized that bilateral initiatives were better taken within a proper Community framework; otherwise they could detract from the effectiveness of Community action and undermine Community solidarity;

(ii) The deposit on imports into Italy: the House welcomed the removal of the import deposit scheme before its scheduled expiry date but expressed its deep concern at the proliferation of unilateral protectionist measures which could have disastrous implications for the internal market and for the European Community as a whole;

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

² Point 2.1.41.

³ Point 2.1.152.

⁴ Point 2.1.84.

⁵ Point 2.1.99.

⁶ Point 2.1.154.

⁷ Point 2.1.163.

⁸ Point 2.1.180.

⁹ Point 2.3.5.

(iii) Progress made during the Belgian Presidency as regards the functioning of the Community's internal market;¹

(iv) A Community industrial strategy;²

(v) The situation of the European steel industry;³

(vi) Countervailing duties on European steel products: the House regretted the American positions which had just been adopted on interest rates and free trade in the steel sector; the Council and the Commission were asked not to take retaliatory measures but to bring pressure to bear at the highest level to ensure that decisions which so blatantly contradicted declared political intentions were suspended as a matter of urgency;

(vii) The political aspects of relations between the Community and the United States of America: the House warmly welcomed every step taken by the European Community and the United States to create better understanding and improve transatlantic relations, including relations between the European Parliament and the United States Congress;

(viii) The standardization of car bumpers: the Commission was asked to study the scope for harmonizing and standardizing the dimensions, quality and design of car bumpers;

(ix) The state of the market for electronic products in Europe and the consequences for employment;⁴

(x) The European Coastal Charter: the House welcomed the initiative taken by the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions to draw up, in close liaison with the Commission, a European Coastal Charter, backed by a specific action programme; Parlia-

ment endorsed the strategy proposed by the Charter, which attempts to reconcile the objectives of development and protection of coastal zones through an integrated planning policy;

(xi) Improvement of the European system of air traffic control: the House urgently called on the Council to make every effort to prevent nationalization of air traffic control and management; it also asked the Council to empower the Commission to develop an integrated air traffic system for the Member States and to look into the possibilities of cooperation with non-member countries;

(xii) The European Foundation.⁵

2.4.13. In the field of political cooperation and human rights Parliament passed resolutions on the situation in Afghanistan; the visit of a Parliamentary delegation to Pakistan; an emergency aid programme for the 'Caritas' of the dioceses of El Salvador; and the situation in Nicaragua.

Council

2.4.14. The Council held 11 ordinary meetings and two special meetings in June. 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.

¹ Point 2.1.11.

² Point 2.1.23.

³ Point 2.1.27.

⁴ Point 2.1.29.

⁵ Point 2.4.4.

Table 4 — Council meetings in June 1982

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
775th Luxembourg 8 June	Industry	Mr Marc Eyskens	Mr Davignon Mr Andriessen Mr Narjes Mr Richard	Steel. Assent to extension of system of production quotas after 30 June; favourable attitude on social measures. ¹

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
776th Luxembourg 10 June	Transport	Mr Herman de Croo	Mr Contogeorgis	<p><i>Charge-chrome.</i> Council agreed to take a decision shortly.</p> <p><i>EFTA rules of origin.</i> Further exchange of views.</p> <p><i>Oral report by President on meeting of 26 February with Parliament's Committee on Transport.</i>²</p> <p><i>Weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles.</i> Delegations closer to agreement.²</p> <p><i>Collection of information on carriage of goods by road.</i>²</p> <p><i>Financial support for transport infrastructures.</i>² Broad exchange of views; Commission invited to submit experimental programme within three months.</p> <p><i>Combined transport.</i> Two Decisions on promotion of combined transport adopted.²</p> <p><i>Inland waterway vessels.</i> Directive laying down common technical requirements adopted.²</p> <p><i>Action programme for international railway cooperation.</i> Exchange of views.²</p> <p><i>Rates for international carriage of goods by rail.</i> Agreement on draft Decision on fixing of rates.</p> <p><i>Summer time.</i> Directive on arrangements for 1983, 1984 and 1985 adopted.²</p> <p><i>Inter-regional services.</i> Discussions continued.²</p> <p><i>Air tariffs.</i> Initial exchange of views.²</p> <p><i>Noise emission by aircraft.</i> Common position adopted.²</p> <p><i>Attitude to ASOR.</i> Common position adopted.²</p> <p><i>Negotiations with Yugoslavia.</i> Decision authorizing Commission to open negotiations on carriage of coal and steel by rail.²</p> <p><i>Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.</i> Examined.²</p>
777th Luxembourg 14 June	Agriculture	Mr Paul de Keersmaecker	Mr Dalsager	<p><i>Wine.</i> Certain technical aspects examined.³</p> <p><i>Sugar.</i> Regulation revising maximum amount of production levy on B sugar and minimum price for B beet adopted.³</p>

Table 4 (continued)

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
778th Luxembourg 14 June	Economic and financial affairs	Mr Willy de Clercq	Mr Ortoli Mr Tugendhat Mr Narjes	<i>Products used in animal nutrition</i> (bioproteins). Directive approved. ³ <i>Acceleration of agricultural development in certain regions of Greece.</i> Favourable attitude. ³ <i>Protection of laying hens kept in battery cages.</i> Substantial progress. ³ <i>Preparations for the European Council.</i> <i>Export credits—amendment to the Arrangement on Guidelines.</i> <i>Direct insurance other than life insurance.</i> Discussions resumed. ⁴ <i>Harmonization of company law: consolidated accounts.</i> Council agreed to give top priority. ¹
779th Luxembourg 15 June	Fisheries	Mr Paul de Keersmaecker	Mr Thorn Mr Contogeorgis	<i>Common fisheries policy.</i> Discussion of both internal and external aspects resumed. ⁵
780th Luxembourg 15 June	Development cooperation	Mrs Jacqueline Mayence-Goossens	Mr Pisani	<i>Combating world hunger.</i> Community ready to support food strategies of countries that satisfy required conditions, provided they express political will to take part in the exercise; initial exchange of views on special programme to combat world hunger. ⁶ <i>North-South Dialogue.</i> Exchange of views on progress. ⁶ <i>Role of women in development.</i> Council examined possible guidelines for future work. ⁶ <i>Evaluation of Community aid.</i> Approval of conclusions reached on evaluation of aid in urban areas. ⁶ <i>Energy cooperation with developing countries.</i> Resolution adopted. ⁶
781st Luxembourg 21-22 June	Foreign affairs	Mr Leo Tindemans	Mr Thorn Mr Haferkamp Mr Natali Mr Davignon Mr Tugendhat Mr Andriessen Mr Giolitti Mr Pisani Mr Burke	<i>United States—measures concerning Community steel exports.</i> Conclusions. ⁷ <i>Imports from Argentina.</i> Embargo lifted. ⁸ <i>Accession of Spain and Portugal.</i> Preparation for the ministerial meetings. ⁹ <i>Interinstitutional dialogue.</i> Meeting between Council, Commission and delegation from Parliament.

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
				<p><i>Lebanon.</i> Continuation of food aid.⁶</p> <p><i>Preparations for the European Council.</i></p> <p><i>GATT ministerial meeting.</i> Policy debate.</p> <p><i>Memorandum from Greek Government.</i> Initial examination of Commission's conclusions.¹⁰</p> <p><i>Central America.</i> Initial examination of communication from Commission.</p> <p><i>Malta.</i> Policy debate.</p> <p><i>Conciliation procedure.</i> Discussion.</p> <p><i>Cyprus.</i> Extension of trade arrangement.¹¹</p> <p><i>Housing in Northern Ireland.</i> Examination to be continued.</p>
Luxembourg 23 June	Economic and financial affairs	Mr Paul de Keersmaecker	Mr Haferkamp	<p><i>Export credits: amendment of the Arrangement on Guidelines.</i> Council agreed to allow itself more time for reflection.</p>
782nd Luxembourg 24 June	Environment	Mr Firmin Aerts	Mr Narjes	<p><i>Waste from titanium dioxide industry.</i> Directive on surveillance and monitoring of environmental impact approved.¹²</p> <p><i>Assessment of environmental impact of certain public and private projects.</i> Policy debate.¹²</p> <p><i>Implementation in Community of Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.</i> Regulation approved.¹²</p> <p><i>Air quality standards for lead.</i> Directive approved.¹²</p> <p><i>Chlorofluorocarbons in the environment.</i> Decision on consolidation of precautionary measures approved.¹²</p> <p><i>Third action programme of the European Communities on the environment.</i> Resolution.¹²</p> <p><i>Seal pups.</i> Exchange of views.¹²</p> <p><i>Major accident hazards of certain industrial activities.</i> 'Seveso Directive' formally adopted.¹²</p>

Table 4 (continued)

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
783rd Brussels 28 June	Agriculture	Mr Paul de Keersmaecker	Mr Dalsager	<i>Exchange rates in agriculture.</i> New rates fixed. ³ <i>Wine.</i> Further examination of certain important aspects. ³ <i>Laying hens kept in battery cages.</i> Proceedings continued. ³
784th Brussels 28-29 June	Fisheries	Mr Paul de Keersmaecker	Mr Contogeorgis	<i>Common fisheries policy.</i> Discussions on whole dossier continued. Regulation establishing certain supervisory measures for fishing activities by vessels of Member States and Regulation suspending certain provisions of Regulation on common organization of markets in fishery products formally adopted. ⁵ <i>Services incidental to transport.</i> Directive formally adopted. ¹
785th Luxembourg 30 June	Research	Mr Philippe Maystadt	Mr Davignon	<i>R&D strategy for the 1980s.</i> General policy debate. ¹³ <i>Third programme for medical and public health research.</i> Exchange of views. ¹³ <i>International cooperation on fusion.</i> Statement by Mr Davignon. ¹³ <i>New guidelines for JRC 1984-87 multiannual programme.</i> Policy debate. ¹³ <i>Research in information technology.</i> Policy debate. ¹³
Luxembourg 30 June	Economic and financial affairs	Mr Willy de Clercq	Mr Haferkamp	<i>Export credits: amendment to the Arrangement on Guidelines.</i> Agreed to continue negotiations in OECD.

- ¹ Internal market and industrial affairs.
- ² Transport.
- ³ Agriculture.
- ⁴ Financial institutions and taxation.
- ⁵ Fisheries.
- ⁶ Development.
- ⁷ Industrialized countries.
- ⁸ Developing countries.
- ⁹ Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries.
- ¹⁰ European policy and relations between the institutions.
- ¹¹ Mediterranean countries.
- ¹² Environment and consumers.
- ¹³ Research and development.

Commission

Activities

2.4.15. The Commission held five meetings in June and adopted a large number of proposals and communications in preparation for Council meetings and the European Council.

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.16. Commission papers adopted this month covered most sectors of Community activity, in particular research (stimulating scientific and technical potential, framework programme of scientific and technical activities), energy (investment in rational use of energy), industry (programme to promote the European data-processing industry; steel industry (anti-crisis plan for the next 12 months; first reading of the forward steel programme for the third quarter of 1982) and trade policy (following the measures taken by the United States). The Commission also approved a number of proposals concerning fisheries, a special programme to combat world hunger and humanitarian aid to Poland.

On more general issues, the Commission reacted to the Greek memorandum and adopted a communication on a general Mediterranean policy for the enlarged Community.

Discussions, policy debates and work in hand

2.4.17. The Commission followed developments in the Council and prepared for the European Council (28 and 29 June), after which it reviewed the political position to be taken on current issues. The Commission will give detailed consideration to the Community's present difficulties in the light of

the questions raised there, concerning such topics as enlargement.

2.4.18. The Commission set out its priorities for the end of the year at a long meeting with the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Olesen, who is to serve as Council President during the coming six months. Mr Olesen said he would cooperate closely with the Commission and its representatives during his term of office.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.4.19. Mr Thorn, Mr Andriessen and Mr Richard received a delegation from the European Trade Union Confederation, led by Mr Debunne, its President, to discuss the outcome of the Western Summit at Versailles and the economic and social situation on the eve of the European Council.

2.4.20. At a meeting with ETUC leaders Mr Richard, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for social affairs, spoke of the Commission's policy on equality of treatment for men and women.

2.4.21. Two briefing sessions were held to inform the International Confederation of Executive Staffs of recent developments in the Community's policy on energy and transport.

There were meetings with the liaison office of free trade unions representing miners and metalworkers to discuss the outlook in the European steel industry and with ETUC to discuss Community research policy.

2.4.22. During preliminary consultations ETUC experts discussed the environment and regional policy and experts from the Teacher Trade Union Committee discussed unemployment among young people and teachers.

Court of Justice*

2.4.23. New cases

Case	Subject	Basis
<p>Free movement of goods 174/82 — <i>Officier van Justitie v Sandoz BV</i></p>	<p>Interpretation of the Community rules on the free movement of goods, and in particular Article 36 of the Treaty, with regard to movement within the Community of foodstuffs or beverages containing vitamins</p>	<p>Article 177 of the EEC Treaty</p>
<p>Free movement of workers 171/82 — <i>M.B. Valentini v ASSEDIC</i></p>	<p>Interpretation of Article 46 of Regulation No 1408/71 and Article 51 of the Treaty</p>	<p>Article 177 of the EEC Treaty</p>
<p>Agriculture 167/82 — <i>Nordgetreide GmbH & Co. KG v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas¹</i></p>	<p>Validity of the export refunds in respect of flaked barley falling within CCT heading 11.02 E I(b) 1 as fixed in the Annexes to Regulations Nos 851 and 1309/79</p>	<p>Article 177 of the EEC Treaty</p>
<p>170/82 — <i>Office national de commercialisation des produits viti-vinicoles, Algiers v Société Les Fils d'Henri Ramel Sàrl, Charnoz</i></p>	<p>Interpretation of Council Regulation No 974/71 on certain measures of conjunctural policy to be taken in agriculture following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation for the currencies of certain Member States and the subsequent implementing legislation</p>	<p>Article 177 of the EEC Treaty</p>
<p>Environment 172/82 — <i>Syndicat national des fabricants raffineurs d'huiles de graissage v Groupement d'intérêt économique inter-huiles</i></p>	<p>Compatibility with the provisions of Articles 30 and 34 of the Treaty of a situation in which it is legally impossible for collectors of waste oils to deliver them to a conditioning or disposal plant in a Member State</p>	<p>Article 177 of the EEC Treaty</p>
<p>ECSC levies 168/82 — <i>ECSC v Liquidator of Ferriere S. Anna SpA</i></p>	<p>Must the debt owed to the ECSC be regarded as a preferential debt ranking equally with similar debts owed to the State?</p>	<p>Article 177 of the EEC Treaty</p>

* 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
Infringements		
163/82 — Commission v Italy ²	Directive 76/207/EEC — Equal access to employment	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
164/82 — Commission v Belgium ³	Directive 76/207/EEC — Equal treatment for men and women (access to employment)	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
165/82 — Commission v United Kingdom ⁴	Directive 76/207/EEC — Equal treatment for men and women (access to employment)	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
166/82 — Commission v Italy ²	Fixing the producer sale-price of milk	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
169/82 — Commission v Italy	Regional aids for agriculture in Sicily (wine growing, tomatoes, citrus fruits)	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Commission: 173/82 and 173/82 R.

¹ OJ C 169, 17.7.1982.² OJ C 160, 25.6.1982.³ OJ C 164, 1.7.1982.⁴ OJ C 165, 2.7.1982.**2.4.24. Judgments**

Date and case	Held
Free movement of goods	
9.6.1982, 206/80 — Ditta Italo Orlandi & Figlio; 207/80 — Carapelli SpA; 209/80 — Enrico e Luigi Saquella Snc; 210/80 — De Franceschi Spa v Ministero del Commercio con l'Estero	The concept of a measure having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction referred to in Article 30 of the Treaty applies to a national measure requiring all importers of goods from other Member States to deposit a security or furnish a bank guarantee amounting to 5% of the value of the goods
22.6.1982, 220/81 — Procureur du Roi v T.F. Robertson and Others	Article 30 of the Treaty does not prevent a Member State from banning imports of precious metal goods which do not bear a hallmark which complies with that State's legislation, provided that the imported goods have not been stamped, in accordance with the law of the exporting State, with a hallmark whose information content is equivalent to that of the hallmarks prescribed by the law of the importing State

Date and case	Held
<p>Customs union 10.6.1982, 231/81 — Hauptzollamt Würzburg v H. Weidenmann GmbH & Co.</p>	<p>The suspension of customs duties pursuant to Article 1 of Council Regulation No 3004/75 may apply in the case of goods which were in fact imported, presented and entered for home use in 1976, even though the certificate of origin was not produced until after the period of application of the Regulation</p>
<p>Taxation 10.6.1982, 255/81 — Grendel GmbH v Finanzamt für Körperschaften in Hamburg</p>	<p>Reaffirmation of the judgment given on 19 January 1982 in Case 8/81 (Ursula Becker v Finanzamt Münster)</p>
<p>Competition 8.6.1982, 258/78 — 1. L.C. Nungesser KG; 2. Kurt Eisele v Commission</p>	<p>The judgment of the Court essentially upheld the Commission Decision (infringements of Article 85). The Court reversed the Decision on one point: the compatibility of an exclusive licence with Article 85</p>
<p>10.6.1982, 246/81 — Lord Bethell v Commission</p>	<p>The application was dismissed as inadmissible</p>
<p>Social security 10.6.1982, 92/81 — Antonia Camera v 1. Institut National d'Assurance Maladie-Invalidité (INAMI); 2. Union Nationale des Mutualités Socialistes (UNMS)</p>	<p>Under Article 83 of Council Regulation No 4 of 3 December 1958, a claim submitted to an institution in a Member State other than the State required to pay a social security benefit has the same effects, regardless of the fact that the person concerned was not lawfully resident in the State where she submitted her claim, as if the claim had been submitted direct to the competent authority of the latter State</p>
<p>Agriculture 10.6.1982, 217/81 — Compagnie Interagra SA v Commission</p>	<p>The application was dismissed as inadmissible (suspension of the advance fixing of export refunds)</p>
<p>17.6.1982, 3/81 — L. Wünsche & Co. v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung</p>	<p>Interpretation of the expression 'pearled barley' referred to in the Annex to Regulation No 19, Article 5(1) (d) of Regulation No 141/64 and Regulation No 11/66</p>
<p>Infringements 8.6.1982, 91/81 — Commission v Italy</p>	<p>Italy has failed to fulfil one its obligations under the Treaty by failing to adopt within the prescribed period the measures required for full compliance with a Council Directive (collective redundancies)</p>

Date and case	Held
9.6.1982, 95/81 — Commission v Italy	Italy has failed to fulfil its obligations under Articles 30 and 36 of the Treaty by requiring all importers of goods from other Member States to deposit a security or furnish a bank guarantee amounting to 5% of the value of the goods
9.6.1982, 58/81 — Commission v Luxembourg	Luxembourg has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Treaty by failing to adopt within the prescribed period the measures necessary in order to eliminate discrimination in the conditions for the grant of head of household allowances to officials

European Investment Bank

Operations in June

2.4.25. In June the European Investment Bank announced loans totalling 685 million ECU¹ for investments within the Community, of which 7.7 million ECU was financed from the new Community borrowing and lending instrument (NCI—the 'Ortoli facility').² This total was made up of 510 million ECU in Italy, 153.2 million ECU in the United Kingdom, 13.5 million ECU in Ireland and 8.3 million ECU in Denmark. Outside the Community the Bank lent 8.36 million ECU in three ACP States (Somalia, Cape Verde and Seychelles) and in one overseas territory (Cayman Islands).

Community

Italy

2.4.26. In Italy the loans totalled more than LIT 670 000 million, of which LIT 460 100 million goes to the Mezzogiorno. A 3% interest subsidy has been allowed on loans worth LIT 465 600 million under the arrangements made when Italy joined the European Monetary System³ or under the decision to grant special aid for reconstruction in the areas hit by the November 1980 earthquakes.

The loans are distributed as follows: LIT 350 000 million for infrastructure in the south of the country, LIT 185 000 million

for energy and 136 000 million for industrial projects, especially small businesses.

Infrastructure: LIT 120 000 million was lent to improve water supplies in the Mezzogiorno with a view to meeting the growing needs of industry and tourism and providing a better domestic service.

LIT 55 000 million goes to extend the Pertusillo and Fortore aqueducts and associated works such as reservoirs and pumping stations. These facilities are expected to help meet the requirements of the industrial centres of Taranto, Lecce and Foggia. LIT 35 000 million is for water catchment and distribution in the centre-west, north-west and south-west of Sardinia, including Cagliari. Lastly, LIT 30 000 million will assist similar works in connection with the Eastern Campania aqueduct, designed to improve water supplies to Naples and to villages and industrial areas in the provinces of Naples and Caserta, and on the island of Ischia.

LIT 110 000 million was lent to the SIP—Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico to

¹ The conversion rates at 31 March used by the EIB in statistics for the current quarter were 1 ECU = DM 2.40, UKL 0.56, FF 6.22, LIT 1 315, HFL 2.66, BFR 45.30, LFR 45.30, DKR 8.19, DR 62.56, IRL 0.69, USD 1.00.

² OJ L 298, 25.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.10.

³ OJ L 200, 8.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/78-1979, point 2.1.2.

help build up the telecommunications network in Calabria and connect about 67 000 new subscribers (LIT 100 000 million), and to repair installations in Campania and Basilicata which were damaged in the 1980 earthquakes (LIT 10 000 million).

LIT 60 100 million is to be used for the development of industrial areas: LIT 40 000 million will be spent on road and rail links and on water supply and effluent treatment projects at Siracusa, Ragusa, Gela and Enna (Sicily), and LIT 20 100 million on similar works at Olbia (Sardinia), Brindisi and Bari (Apulia), Sangro Aventino and Val Pescara (Abruzzi). At Bari some of the work will be concerned with the conversion of the local thermal power station from oil to coal-firing.

LIT 40 000 million will assist further work in laying on water supplies and sewerage for the resettlement areas in Campania and Basilicata, in the provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Salerno, Matera and Potenza, which were hit by the 1980 earthquakes.

Lastly, LIT 20 000 million will go towards the restructuring of irrigation and drainage facilities in Molise, Calabria, Apulia, Basilicata and Sardinia.

Energy: LIT 120 000 million was lent to SNAM SpA, an ENI subsidiary, to help finance the laying of a 260-km stretch of the Algeria-Italy gasline between Melizzano (Campania) and Civita Castellano (Latium). LIT 9 000 million will be used by SAIPEM for the purchase of deep-drilling equipment for the prospecting and development of on-land gas and oil deposits. Finally, LIT 5 500 million is to be spent on the construction of a 30-km gasline in Friuli to link up with the TAG (Trans-Austria Gasline) network bringing gas from the USSR.

LIT 50 000 million was lent to Istituto Mobiliare Italiano in the form of two global loans which will be used for smaller individual loans. LIT 30 000 million will be spent on equipment to permit more economic use of energy in production processes and on installations designed to reduce energy losses or to permit the replace-

ment of gas and oil by coal or other energy sources. The global loan can also be used to finance the manufacture of equipment serving one or another of these purposes. LIT 20 000 million will be spent on infrastructure for the production of primary energy, on the utilization of local resources or on imports to replace oil (district heating systems, refuse-burning power stations, etc.).

All these investments will help to achieve the Community's objectives with regard to reducing dependence on oil imports.

Industry: LIT 110 000 million was made available—also in the form of global loans—for small and medium-scale industrial ventures. LIT 60 000 million goes to the Mediocredito Centrale for areas in the centre and north of the country faced with development problems, and LIT 30 000 million for the Mezzogiorno. A further LIT 20 000 million is to be used by IMI for leasing operations to assist small industrial businesses, also in the Mezzogiorno. LIT 14 400 million was lent for an industrial bakery owned by Nuova Forneria Adriatica in the Marche.

LIT 5 800 million will be spent on an extension of the electronic components and computer factory owned by Texas Instruments Semiconduttori Italia SpA in Latium, and LIT 6 000 million on the treatment of industrial effluents in the Prato industrial area, near Florence.

United Kingdom

2.4.27. UKL 85.5 million was granted, mainly for investments in the energy sector, infrastructure improvements and small industrial ventures.

In the energy sector, UKL 50 million will help towards the financing of nuclear fuel storage and handling facilities at Sellafield, Cumbria, in the north-west of England, where the irradiated fuel required for the operation of the Magnox reactors is reprocessed; the facilities installed by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd will enable the power stations to go on producing electricity at a rate estimated as equivalent to about 6 million tonnes of oil per year.

UKL 20 million is to help finance road improvements in the Strathclyde region with a view to a better link-up between industrial areas, and a sewerage scheme to replace antiquated and defective equipment for the evacuation of effluent, which will enhance the tourist attractions of the coastal area around North Prestwick.

UKL 9 million was lent for water supply and sewerage schemes in north, central and south Wales aimed at promoting industrial and tourist development and reducing pollution in the areas concerned.

Lastly, UKL 2.5 million was lent for various road improvements, water supply schemes and the establishment of industrial sites and advance factories in the Dumfries and Galloway region of south-west Scotland.

UKL 4 million goes to the Scottish Development Agency and the Clydesdale Bank in the form of two global loans of UKL 2 million each to help set up, expand or modernize small-scale industrial ventures in assisted areas of Scotland.

Ireland

2.4.28. In Ireland, IRL 9.3 million was made available, including IRL 5.3 million from the resources of the New Community Instrument, with a 3% interest subsidy in accordance with the arrangements made when Ireland joined the European Monetary System. The loan related to 45 water supply and sewerage schemes in the Midlands and North-East regions designed to combat pollution and meet the growing requirements of industry and the population. IRL 4 million was granted to the Industrial Credit Company for small and medium-scale ventures in the tourist industry (development of holiday accommodation, camping and caravan sites, modernization or enlargement of hotels, etc.).

Denmark

2.4.29. In Denmark, DKR 68 million was lent for the purpose of deepening and broadening the fairway to the sea at the port of Ålborg in North Jutland; the project will enable the port to accommodate larger vessels and thus improve the goods traffic. The new facilities should foster the establishment of new industries in an area with development problems.

Outside the Community

2.4.30. From the risk capital resources provided for under the terms of the Second Lomé Convention, which are managed by the EIB, the Bank lent 2.56 million ECU in Somalia towards the modernization and extension of a dairy at Mogadishu and 1.8 million ECU in Cape Verde for the enlargement of the electric power station at Mindelo on the island of São Vicente, designed to ensure electric power supplies to the fishing boat repair yard financed by the Bank in 1981. Also from risk capital, the Bank lent 1 million ECU to the Development Bank of the Seychelles to finance small and medium-scale industrial, agro-industrial and tourism ventures by way of equity participation, feasibility studies and loans for investments.

2.4.31. Under the Council decision whereby specific aid can be granted to overseas countries and territories which have special links with certain member countries, the EIB lent 3 million ECU from its own resources to the Cayman Islands to extend its electricity generating capacity with the installation of two generating sets, each producing 4.25 MW(e), in the power station close to the capital, George Town.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU

Values in national currencies of one ECU

30 June 1982 ¹	
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible)	45.0061
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial)	49.0997
German mark	2.36212
Dutch guilder	2.61168
Pound sterling	0.552098
Danish krone	8.17529
French franc	6.55319
Italian lira	1 327.20
Irish pound	0.685588
Greek drachma	66.5276
United States dollar	0.959823
Swiss franc	2.02062
Spanish peseta	106.588
Swedish krona	5.8570
Norwegian krone	6.01713
Canadian dollar	1.24211
Portuguese escudo	80.5003
Austrian schilling	16.6481
Finnish mark	4.54284
Japanese yen	245.139
New Zealand dollar	0.939621
Australian dollar	1.29269

¹ OJ C 164, 1.7.1982.

NB: Explanatory notes on the ECU and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 12-1980, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.5.

Representative rates ('green' rates)

Conversion rates into national currencies for the ECU used in connection with the common agricultural policy

	June 1982	
	From 1-28.6	From 29.6
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	42.9772	42.9772
Danish krone	8.18382	8.23400
German mark	2.57524 ¹ 2.78341 ² 2.65660 ³	2.57524 ¹ 2.78341 ² 2.65660 ³
Greek drachma	64.8597	64.8597 ⁴ 66.5526 ³
French franc	6.19564	6.19564
Irish pound	0.685145	0.691011
Italian lira	1 289.00 ⁵ 1 258.00 ⁶ 1 227.00 ³	1 289.00 ⁵ 1 258.00 ⁶ 1 227.00 ³
Dutch guilder	2.75563 ¹ 2.81318 ³	2.75563 ¹ 2.81318 ³
Pound sterling	0.618655	0.618655

¹ For milk and milk products, beef and veal and sheepmeat.

² For seeds.

³ For other products.

⁴ For dried grapes and olive oil.

⁵ For milk and milk products, beef and veal, sheepmeat and wine.

⁶ 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 12-1981

Point 2.1.33

Commission Decision of 17 December 1981 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/29.995 — NAVEWA-ANSEAU)

OJ L 167, 15.6.1982

Point 2.1.35

Commission Decision of 2 December 1981 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/25.757 — Hasselblad)

OJ L 161, 12.6.1982

Point 2.1.148

Council resolution of 15 December 1981 on Community railway policy

OJ C 157, 22.6.1982

Bull. EC 3-1982**Point 2.4.25**

Special report of the Court of Auditors on sales of reduced-price butter within the Community

OJ C 143, 7.6.1982

Bull. EC 4-1982**Point 2.1.16**

Commission Directive of 23 April 1982 laying down certain provisions for implementing Council Directive 81/177/EEC on the harmonization of procedures for the export of Community goods

OJ L 156, 7.6.1982

Point 2.1.17

Commission Decision of 30 April 1982 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/417—BPICA)

OJ L 156, 7.6.1982

Bull. EC 5-1982**Point 2.1.41**

Vocational training and new information technologies: New Community initiatives during the period 1983 to 1987

OJ C 162, 29.6.1982

Point 2.1.69

Second Commission Directive of 14 May 1982 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to methods of analysis necessary for checking the composition of cosmetic products

OJ L 185, 30.6.1982

Point 2.1.146

Council Decision of 25 May 1982 on the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Sweden on a European research and development programme in the field of the recycling of urban and industrial waste

OJ L 174, 21.6.1982

Point 2.1.151

Council Decision of 17 May 1982 adopting a research and development programme (1982 to 1985) in the raw materials sector

OJ L 174, 21.6.1982

3. Infringement procedures

Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement Directives

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

Council Directive 78/473/EEC of 30 May 1978 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to Community coinsurance¹ (Denmark);

Council Directive 79/581/EEC of 19 June 1979 on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of foodstuffs² (Italy, Belgium, Netherlands);

Council Directive 79/869/EEC of 9 October 1979 concerning the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States³ (France, Belgium, United Kingdom, Italy);

¹ OJ L 151, 7.6.1978.

² OJ L 158, 26.6.1979.

³ OJ L 271, 29.10.1979.

Council Directive 79/923/EEC of 30 October 1979 on the quality required of shellfish waters¹ (Netherlands, Belgium, France);

Council Directive 78/546/EEC of 12 June 1978 on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by road, as part of regional statistics² (Italy);

Council Directive 80/181/EEC of 20 December 1979 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement and on the repeal of Directive 71/354/EEC³ (Ireland, Italy);

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 limits⁴ (Belgium);

Commission Directive 81/333/EEC of 13 April 1981 amending Directive 79/490/EEC adapting to technical progress Council Directive 70/221/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to liquid fuel tanks and rear under-run protection of motor vehicles and their trailers⁵ (Belgium).

Reasoned opinions

3.3.2. In June the Commission delivered 23 reasoned opinions concerning 10 Member States, in the following cases:

Commission Directive 74/13/EEC of 4 December 1973 amending Annex 3 to the Council Directive of 30 March 1971 on external quality standards for forest reproductive material⁶ (Ireland);

Council Directives 78/1026/EEC of 18 December 1978 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in veterinary medicine, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services, and 78/1027/EEC of 18 December 1978 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the activities of veterinary surgeons⁷ (Luxembourg);

A charge on wines which have been the subject of coupage operations (France);

First Commission Directive 76/371/EEC of 1 March 1976 establishing Community methods of sampling for the official control of feedingstuffs;⁸

Commission Directive 76/934/EEC of 1 December 1976 amending the Annex to Council Directive

74/63/EEC of 17 December 1973 on the fixing of maximum permitted levels for the undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs;⁹

Twenty-eighth Commission Directive 79/697/EEC of 20 July 1979 amending the Annexes to Council Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs;¹⁰

Twenty-ninth Commission Directive 79/1011/EEC of 15 November 1979 amending the Annexes to Council Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs¹¹ (United Kingdom);

Packaging of margarine (Belgium and France);

Council Regulation (EEC) No 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport (Italy);

Ban on the sale of certain television sets (Italy);

Restrictions on imports into the United Kingdom of poultrymeat and eggs (France and the United Kingdom);

Intervention measures in the wine sector (Sicily) (Italy);

Collection of customs duties and other charges on imports of certain goods contained in the luggage of persons travelling within the Community (France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Greece);

Right of residence (Federal Republic of Germany);

Council Directives 78/686/EEC of 25 July 1978 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of the formal qualifications of practitioners of dentistry, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services, and 78/687/EEC of 25 July 1978 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the activities of dental practitioners¹² (Netherlands);

¹ OJ L 281, 10.11.1979.

² OJ L 168, 26.6.1978.

³ OJ L 39, 15.2.1980.

⁴ OJ L 77, 26.3.1973.

⁵ OJ L 131, 18.5.1981.

⁶ OJ L 15, 18.1.1974.

⁷ OJ L 362, 23.12.1978.

⁸ OJ L 102, 15.4.1976.

⁹ OJ L 364, 31.12.1976.

¹⁰ OJ L 207, 15.8.1979.

¹¹ OJ L 310, 6.12.1979.

¹² OJ L 233, 24.8.1978.

4. Western Economic Summit

Declaration of the seven Heads of State or Government and representatives of the European Communities

**Château de Versailles:
4, 5 and 6 June 1982**

3.4.1. In the course of our meeting at Versailles we have deepened our mutual understanding of the gravity of the world economic situation, and we have agreed on a number of objectives for urgent action with a view to improving it.

We affirm that the improvement of the present situation, by a further reduction of inflation and by a return to steady growth and higher levels of employment, will strengthen our joint capacity to safeguard our security, to maintain confidence in the democratic values that we share, and to preserve the cultural heritage of our peoples in all their diversity. Full employment, price stability and sustained and balanced growth are ambitious objectives. They are attainable in the coming years only if we pursue policies which encourage productive investment and technological progress; if, in addition to our own individual efforts, we are willing to join forces, if each country is sensitive to the effects of its policies on others and if we collaborate in promoting world development. In this spirit, we have decided to implement the following lines of action:

Growth and employment must be increased. This will be attained on a durable basis only if we are successful in our continuing fight against inflation. That will also help to bring down interest rates, which are now unacceptably high, and to bring about more stable exchange rates. In order to achieve this essential reduction of real interest rates, we will as a matter of urgency pursue prudent monetary policies and achieve greater control of budgetary deficits. It is essential to intensify our economic and monetary cooperation. In this regard, we will work towards a constructive and orderly evolution of the international monetary system by a closer cooperation among the authorities representing the currencies of North America, of Japan and of the European Community in pursuing medium-term economic and monetary objectives. In this respect, we have committed ourselves to the undertakings contained in the attached statement.

The growth of world trade in all its facets is both a necessary element for the growth of each country and a consequence of that growth. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the open

multilateral trading system as embodied in the GATT and to maintaining its effective operation. In order to promote stability and employment through trade and growth, we will resist protectionist pressures and trade-distorting practices. We are resolved to complete the work of the Tokyo Round and to improve the capacity of the GATT to solve current and future trade problems. We will also work towards the further opening of our markets. We will cooperate with the developing countries to strengthen and improve the multilateral system, and to expand trading opportunities in particular with the newly industrialized countries. We shall participate fully in the forthcoming GATT Ministerial Conference in order to take concrete steps towards these ends. We shall work for early agreement on the renewal of the OECD export credit consensus.

We agree to pursue a prudent and diversified economic approach to the USSR and Eastern Europe, consistent with our political and security interests. This includes actions in three key areas. First, following international discussions in January, our representatives will work together to improve the international system for controlling exports of strategic goods to these countries and national arrangements for the enforcement of security controls. Second, we will exchange information in the OECD on all aspects of our economic, commercial and financial relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Third, taking into account existing economic and financial considerations, we have agreed to handle cautiously financial relations with the USSR and other Eastern European countries, in such a way as to ensure that they are conducted on a sound economic basis, including also the need for commercial prudence in limiting export credits. The development of economic and financial relations will be subject to periodic *ex-post* review.

The progress we have already made does not diminish the need for continuing efforts to economize on energy, particularly through the price mechanism, and to promote alternative sources, including nuclear energy and coal, in a long-term perspective. These efforts will enable us further to reduce our vulnerability to interruptions in the supply of energy and instability of prices. Cooperation to develop new energy technologies, and to strengthen our capacity to deal with disruptions, can contribute to our common energy security. We shall also work to strengthen our cooperation with both oil-exporting and oil-importing developing countries.

The growth of the developing countries and the deepening of a constructive relationship with them are vital for the political and economic well-being of the whole world. It is therefore impor-

tant that a high level of financial flows and official assistance should be maintained and that their amount and their effectiveness should be increased as far as possible, with responsibilities shared broadly among all countries capable of making a contribution. The launching of global negotiations is a major political objective approved by all participants in the Summit. The latest draft resolution circulated by the Group of 77 is helpful, and the discussion at Versailles showed general acceptance of the view that it would serve as a basis for consultations with the countries concerned. We believe that there is now a good prospect for the early launching and success of the global negotiations, provided that the independence of the specialized agencies is guaranteed. At the same time, we are prepared to continue and develop practical cooperation with the developing countries through innovations within the World Bank, through our support of the work of the regional development banks, through progress in countering instability of commodity export earnings, through the encouragement of private capital flows, including international arrangements to improve the conditions for private investment, and through a further concentration of official assistance on the poorer countries. This is why we see a need for special temporary arrangements to overcome funding problems for IDA VI, and for an early start to consideration of IDA VII. We will give special encouragement to programmes or arrangements designed to increase food and energy production in developing countries which have to import these essentials, and to programmes to address the implications of population growth. In the field of balance of payments support, we look forward to progress at the September IMF Annual Meeting towards settling the increase in the size of the Fund appropriate to the coming Eighth Quota Review.

Revitalization and growth of the world economy will depend not only on our own efforts but also to a large extent upon cooperation among our countries and with other countries in the exploitation of scientific and technological development. We have to exploit the immense opportunities presented by the new technologies, particularly for creating new employment. We need to remove barriers to, and to promote the development of, trade in new technologies both in the public sector and in the private sector. Our countries will need to train men and women in the new technologies and to create the economic, social and cultural conditions which allow these technologies to develop and flourish. We have considered the report presented to us on these issues by the President of the French Republic. In this context we have decided to set up promptly a working group of representatives of our governments and of the European Community to develop, in close consul-

tation with the appropriate international institutions, especially the OECD, proposals to give help to attain these objectives. This group will be asked to submit its report to us by 31 December 1982. The conclusions of the report and the resulting action will be considered at the next economic summit to be held in 1983 in the United States of America.

Statement of international monetary undertakings

- 3.4.2. 1. We accept a joint responsibility to work for greater stability of the world monetary system. We recognize that this rests primarily on convergence of policies designed to achieve lower inflation, higher employment and renewed economic growth; and thus to maintain the internal and external values of our currencies. We are determined to discharge this obligation in close collaboration with all interested countries and monetary institutions.
2. We attach major importance to the role of the IMF as a monetary authority and we will give it our full support in its efforts to foster stability.
3. We are ready to strengthen our cooperation with the IMF in its work of surveillance; and to develop this on a multilateral basis taking into account particularly the currencies constituting the SDR.
4. We rule out the use of our exchange rates to gain unfair competitive advantages.
5. We are ready, if necessary, to use intervention in exchange markets to counter disorderly conditions, as provided for under Article IV of the IMF Articles of Agreement.
6. Those of us who are members of the EMS consider that these undertakings are complementary to the obligations of stability which they have already undertaken in that framework.
7. We are all convinced that greater monetary stability will assist freer flows of goods, services and capital. We are determined to see that greater monetary stability and freer flows of trade and capital reinforce one another in the interest of economic growth and employment.

Statement on Lebanon

3.4.3. The following statement on the conflict in Lebanon was issued by the Summit meeting on the morning of 6 June:

'We are shocked by the news from Lebanon and the Lebanese-Israeli border area. We are deeply moved by the loss of human life, the suffering and destruction. We think that this new cycle of

violence, if it were to continue, could have disastrous consequences for the whole area.

We have taken note of the unanimous adoption by the UN Security Council of a resolution expressing grave concern at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and calling on all the parties to the conflict to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities in Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border. We have also taken note of the appeal addressed to the parties by Mr Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the UN

and of a message sent by him to the President of the French Republic, as Chairman of this meeting.

We strongly endorse the urgent appeals by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for an immediate and simultaneous cessation of violence, and we call upon all the parties to heed these appeals, in order that peace and security throughout the area be safeguarded.

Each of our governments will use all the means at its disposal to achieve this objective.'

5. Eurobarometer

3.5.1. The latest Eurobarometer opinion survey published by the Commission¹ was conducted between 22 March and 3 May 1982. This Eurobarometer is a little longer than previous issues, for two reasons. The first is that the series of interviews included a survey of the attitudes of young Europeans in the 10 Community countries involving an extra questionnaire and over-representation of the 15-24 age group. Since many of the questions were asked both of the young people and adults, it seemed interesting to publish certain preliminary findings without waiting for more thorough analysis which will be the subject of a special report. The other reason is that, for the second time but more systematically than last autumn, some of the questions asked in the Member States were also asked in Spain and Portugal. This does not imply that the area and subjects covered by Eurobarometer have now been extended—the aim is to carry out research over an extended period so as to prepare the future partners for life together.

This report on European public opinion contains five chapters:

The mood of Europeans

3.5.2. The Danes, the Dutch, the Irish and the Luxembourgers continue to express a higher level of satisfaction with life than do people in the other member countries. Two variables are clearly decisive factors: income and political ideology.

The feeling of satisfaction with the way democracy works, which is more sensitive to changes in the political situation in each country, has increased since the last survey in Greece and, more strongly, in the United Kingdom, though it has fallen in France. In the case of the United King-

dom, this is probably due to the Falklands crisis. The diverging trends in Greece and France undoubtedly reflect changes in opinion which followed or preceded the recent general elections. The decisive variables here are age, income, leadership ability and political ideology.

This survey included for the first time questions on a number of opinions about the way the political system works.

The answers to these show that the democracies of Western Europe share a number of attitudes. In each country, the vast majority of those replying agree that 'Everyone is free to express his opinions when he does not agree with something' and that 'One may do almost anything one likes so long as it is lawful'. But an average of 14% of those interviewed disagreed on the first point and 26% on the second—these are sizeable minorities. Special attention should also be given to the fact an average of 54% of those replying, rising to six or seven out of ten in Belgium, Italy and France, did not agree with the view that 'Everyone is truly equal before the law'. Similarly, 52% consider that 'Small groups with different ideas or customs from the majority are largely disapproved of'. The only country in which this view was not accepted was Germany.

Another point which gives food for thought is that fewer than four people in ten (37% on average) think that they can help change anything which is wrong in their country. Greeks (perhaps as result of the recent change of government) and Danes feel they have the most influence; Belgians feel the least able to change anything.

¹ Eurobarometer—public opinion in the European Community in the spring of 1982, No 17, June 1982 (Brussels).

National pride is particularly strong in Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The least nationally proud are the Germans and the Belgians, but the trend from 1970 and 1982 strongly suggests that these results have different causes.

Hopes and fears for the future

3.5.3. What might bring about changes in the next 10 or 15 years in the way people live in each of our countries? Of the 10 'hopes' suggested to Europeans, five headed the list of answers given, with little difference between countries: scientific and technological developments, understanding and goodwill among the people of the country, prospects for the standard of living, the quality of life, and understanding between the industrialized countries and the Third World. Fears focused on crime and terrorism, increasing unemployment and the despoiling of natural life. At the bottom of the list came the fear of one's own country losing influence in Europe and the fear of Western Europe losing influence in the world. Differences between countries were even less marked than for the 'hopes'. In either case the main overall impression is that of likemindedness between the peoples of the Community.

Great causes

3.5.4. This was an attempt to explore people's values: What is it worthwhile doing something about, even if this means taking a risk or making a sacrifice? One great cause was unequivocally in first place in all countries: peace. The next four—human rights, the fight against poverty, freedom of the individual and the protection of nature—all received broadly equal levels of support.

Only 7% of those questioned did not cite any great cause, but the figure was around 15% in Denmark, Germany and Ireland.

Attitudes to Europe and the European Community

3.5.5. Europe is not in the forefront of people's concerns, but attempts at unification still receive the support of a majority of those interviewed except in Denmark, where support and opposition are equally divided at 42% each. Eurobarometer's data, which go back in 1973, do, however, reveal a slight reduction in this support. This is not so much because of an increase in the numbers of those opposed as because those strongly in favour are becoming less enthusiastic. The trend is not dramatic, but it deserves attention.

Public attitudes to Community membership do not appear to be greatly affected by current difficulties, although the public is clearly aware of them. In Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Italy,

the overwhelming majority of those questioned regard Community membership as 'a good thing'. Public opinion in Belgium, France and Germany is a little less enthusiastic, while in Ireland, Greece and, but only just, Denmark there is still a majority in favour. In the United Kingdom those against are still more numerous than those in favour (43% against 27%).

Those who consider themselves sufficiently well informed are in a minority—four out of ten in the Netherlands, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg, and only two out of ten in the United Kingdom and Greece.

The main sources of information on the Community are, of course, television, newspapers and the radio. Television is always cited as the most important, although newspapers are valued by those who wish to know more.

Opinion leaders are more critical than most, finding that the media 'do not say enough about European questions' or 'do not deal seriously enough with European questions'. The same views—or excuses—are, however, expressed by a fairly large number of respondents in all categories in most countries.

Spain and Portugal

3.5.6. Almost a quarter of Spaniards (24%) but only 15% of Portuguese say that they are 'very interested' in Community matters. Compared with the previous survey, this represents a slight fall in Spain but a slight rise in Portugal.

The feeling of being inadequately informed—which also leads to inability or refusal to answer the question—is very widespread in Spain and Portugal, indeed much more so than in the Member States of the Community.

Naturally, the main sources of information on Community matters are the same as in the Member States, but the number of times they are mentioned is much lower, particularly in Portugal where newspapers and magazines were mentioned only half as often as in Spain.

A majority of Spaniards (55% as compared with 6% against and 39% don't know) support general moves for European unification; the 'don't know' accounted for two-thirds of those interviewed in Portugal.

Attitudes to accession are favourable in both applicant countries, although some hesitation is creeping in as negotiations become more protracted.

Once again there are differences between the two countries:

- in Spain more than half of those interviewed support membership, while in Portugal fewer than half expressed an opinion;
- if the 'don't knows' are excluded, neither sex nor age had any significant bearing on answers;
- the level of education has a very strong influence on the proportion of 'don't knows', but,

whereas in Spain a higher level of education tends to correlate with a more favourable attitude, in Portugal it tends to produce a less favourable view;

- the effect of political stance—here measured by the interviewee placing himself in the left/right spectrum—is that in Spain the left is more favourably inclined than the right while the opposite is the case in Portugal.

Publications of the European Communities

Publications of the European Communities

6 – 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
FR French	PT Portuguese

A string of such symbols separated by diagonal strokes denotes a publication in which different language versions of the same text appear under one cover.

The abbreviation 'multi' indicates a publication with a mixed multilingual text.

Prices, which exclude any value-added tax which may be chargeable, are fixed in various currencies, using the following abbreviations :

BFR Belgian franc	HFL Dutch guilder
DKR Danish crown	IRL Irish pound
DM German mark	LIT Italian lira
DR Greek drachma	PTA Spanish peseta
ESC Portuguese escudo	UKL Pound sterling
FF French franc	USD US dollar

Institutions

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Classified list

1 General, political and institutional matters

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 1 **Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès des Communautés européennes:** 15 mai 1982 - Direction générale Relations extérieures: Commission des Communautés européennes 1982 - 1984p.: 21cm: broché: 290g: (FR)
CB-36-82-255-FR-C ISBN 92-825-2963-0: ECU 3,98, BFR 180, IRL 2.80, UKL 2.30, USD 4.
- 2 **A new impetus for the common policies** - 107pp.: 25cm: softcover: 220g: Follow-up to the mandate of 30 May 1980 (EN) [Bulletin of the European Communities: Supplement: 81/4 - Commission of the European Communities]
DA:82-6-4. DE:82-6-1. FR:82-6-2. IT:82-6-2. NL:82-6-2
CB-NF-81-004-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2891-X: ECU 5, BFR 200, IRL 3.50, UKL 3.10, USD 7.

PERIODICALS

30 jours d'Europe.
Avrupa.
Background Report.
Berichte und Informationen.
Bulletin of the European Communities.
Committee Reports of the European Parliament.
Communauté européenne: Lettre d'information du Bureau de Genève.
Communauté Européenne Informations.
Community file: Current activities of the institutions of the European Communities summarised for the information of Member State Embassies in South and South-East Asia.
Comunidad europea.
Comunidades Europeas: Informação.
Comunità europea.
Debates of the European Parliament.
Dokumente und Publikationen.
Échos de l'Europe.
Economic and Social Committee: Bulletin.
EF-avisen.
EG Magazin.
EIB-Information.
Eoracál.
Eur info.
Europa.
Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.
Europa van morgen.
Europe 82.
European File.
European news.
European Parliament.
Eurostat-news.
Fiches pédagogiques "30 jours d'Europe".

Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

Informazioni.

Informazioni documenti.

Informazioni rassegna periodica.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series C: Information and Notices.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.

Points de repère: supplément à 30 jours d'Europe.

Press Release.

The week in Europe.

Εβδομαδιαία Κοινότητα.

2 Customs union

3 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 3 **Factors influencing ownership, tenancy, mobility and use of farmland in Ireland** - Directorate-General Agriculture - 118pp.: 30cm: softcover: 330g: (EN) [Information on Agriculture: 84 - Commission of the European Communities]
CB-NA-81-084-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2903-7: ECU 4,32, BFR 180, IRL 3.10, UKL 2.50, USD 5.
- 4 **A prognosis and simulation model for the EC cereals market: Part II. Conception of the model and quantification of factors determining the demand for cereals** - Directorate-General Agriculture - 194pp.: 30cm: softcover: 500g: Part I published in the same series as no 44. (EN) [Information on Agriculture: 80 - Commission of the European Communities]
DE:82-6-4
CB-NA-81-080-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2859-6: ECU 5,40, BFR 225, IRL 3.70, UKL 3.10, USD 6.

PERIODICALS

Agricultural Markets: Prices.

Animal production.

Crop production.

EC-agricultural price indices (Output and Input).

Fisheries: Quantity and value of landings in the EC.

4 Law

PERIODICALS

Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.
 List of laws and regulations adopted in the Member States of the Communities in application of acts adopted by the Communities.
 Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.
 Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice.

5 Social affairs

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

Les Innovations potentielles dans le bâtiment en Europe et leurs conséquences sur l'emploi 9

- 5 Recueil des dispositions communautaires sur la sécurité sociale: première mise à jour: 30 juin 1981 - Commission des Communautés européennes - 95p.: 30cm: broché: 280g: (FR) CE-32-81-544-FR-C ISBN 92-825-2564-3: ECU 11,05, BFR 500.

PERIODICALS

Euro-Abstracts, Section II: Coal - Steel.
 Hourly earnings: Hours of work.
 Unemployment: Monthly bulletin.
 Vocational training: Information bulletin.
 Wages and incomes - Rapid information.
 Women of Europe - Information bulletin.

6 Tertiary sector

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 6 Verandering in de detailhandelsvoorzieningen in Europa - 45blz.: 25cm: geniet: 120g: (NL) [Studies. Serie Handel en distributie - Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen] CB-NK-82-008-NL-C ISBN 92-825-2941-X: ECU 6,17, BFR 275.

PERIODICALS

Agricultural Markets: Prices.
 Pig-irons and steels: Basic prices - basic document situation as of 1 January and amendments.

7 Transport

8 Competition

9 Taxation

10 Economic affairs

PERIODICALS

Balances of payments: Quarterly data.
 European Economy.
 European Economy: complete series of supplements.
 European Economy - Supplement - Series A: Recent economic trends.
 European Economy - Supplement - Series B: Economic prospects: Business survey results.
 European Economy - Supplement - Series C: Economic prospects: Consumer survey results.
 European Economy and supplements A B C.
 Eurostatistics: Data for short-term economic analysis.
 Industrial short-term trends.
 Results of the business survey carried out among managements in the Community.

11 External relations

PERIODICALS

Le courrier: Afrique-Caraïbes -Pacifique - Communauté européenne.
 EC Trade with the ACP States and the South Mediterranean States.
 Monthly external trade bulletin.

12 Energy

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- Feasibility of a European model code for saving energy in space heating** 8

PERIODICALS

- Coal: monthly bulletin.
 Electrical energy: monthly bulletin.
 Energy statistics: Monthly bulletin a) Coal, b) Hydrocarbons, c) Electrical energy.
 Hydrocarbons: monthly bulletin.

13 Industry

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- Les innovations potentielles dans le bâtiment en Europe et leurs conséquences sur l'emploi** 9

PERIODICALS

- Industrial short-term trends.
 Iron and steel: monthly bulletin.
 Iron and steel: quarterly and monthly bulletins.
 Iron and steel: quarterly bulletin.
 Pig-irons and steels: Basic prices - basic document situation as of 1 January and amendments.
 Wages and incomes - Rapid information.

14 Regional policy

15 Environment and consumer affairs

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 7 **The treatment of solid municipal waste: Guide for local authorities - Commission of the European Communities - 95s.:** 30cm: softcover: 280g: (EN)
 DA:82-4-13. DE:82-2-8. FR:82-1-8. IT:82-4-11. NL:82-1-9
 CB-29-79-514-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2533-3: ECU 7,06,
 BFR 290, IRL 5.00, UKL 4.00, USD 7.25.

16 Scientific and technical research

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 8 **Feasibility of a European model code for saving energy in space heating - Blachère, G.: Neirac, F.P.: Association pour l'initiation à la recherche dans le bâtiment, Paris:** Directorate-General Internal Market and Industrial Affairs - viii, 243pp.: 23cm: softcover: 400g: (EN) [Energy - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7439
 DE:82-6-8. FR:82-2-6. IT:82-6-7
 CD-ND-81-097-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2784-0: ECU 15,96,
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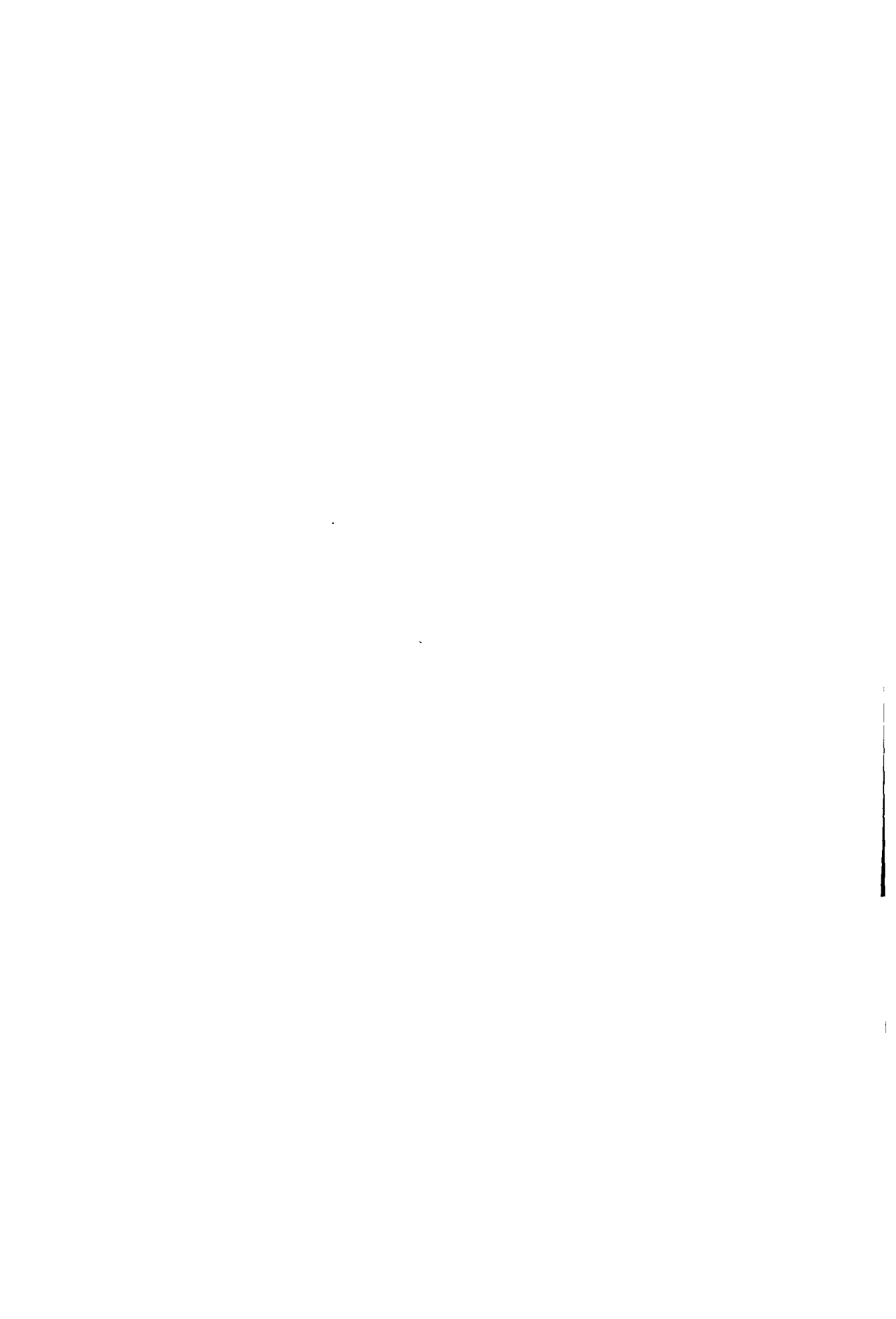
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