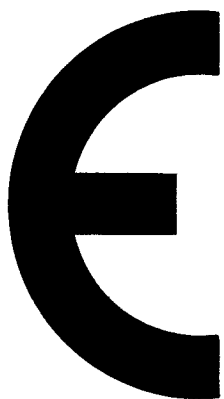


Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission



No 1 1982

Volume 15

The Bulletin of the European Communities reports on the activities of the Commission and the other Community institutions. It is edited by the Secretariat-General of the Commission (rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels) and published eleven times a year (one issue covers July and August) in the official Community languages and Spanish.

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The following reference system is used: the first digit indicates the part number, the second digit the chapter number and the subsequent digit or digits the point number. Citations should therefore read as follows: Bull. EC 1-1979, point 1 1.3 or 2.2.36.

Supplements to the Bulletin are published in a separate series at irregular intervals. They contain official Commission material (e.g. communications to the Council, programmes, reports and proposals). The Supplements do not appear in Spanish.



Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

No 1
1982
Volume 15

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PART ONE
SPECIAL FEATURES

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

ECU = European currency unit

BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge

DKR = Dansk krone

DM = Deutsche Mark

DR = Greek drachma

FF = Franc français

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

IRL = Irish pound / punt

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

LIT = Lira italiana

UKL = Pound sterling

USD = United States dollar

1. Proposals on agricultural prices and related measures for 1982/83

1.1.1. The proposals on prices and related measures, adopted on 27 January for transmission to the Council, are the first formal moves to implement the guidelines on agricultural policy outlined by the Commission in its report on the May mandate¹ and set out more fully in its supplementary memorandum of October 1981.² They show the Commission's determination to adapt the common agricultural policy to the changed economic situation without departing from its basic principles.

1.1.2. Taking into account the rate of inflation and the need to ensure more satisfactory incomes for the 8 million people who work in the farming sector, the Commission has decided to propose a price increase of 9% for the majority of agricultural products (milk, beef, pigmeat, sheepmeat, sugar, wine and olive oil) and increases varying from 6 to 12% for the remainder, depending on the market situation. A central feature of the Commission's proposal is the improvement in the hierarchy of prices resulting from a lower price increase for cereals. This is the first stage in a reduction of the difference between the Community's cereal prices and those of its main competitors. Green rates should also be adjusted to reduce monetary compensatory amounts in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and The Netherlands and to eliminate them in Italy. This would represent a significant step towards restoring the unity of the market.

The Commission is also proposing the introduction of production thresholds, with provision for the adjustment of price guarantees if the thresholds are exceeded. These production targets should be fixed in a longer-term perspective for which the Commission suggests a five-year period to 1988. This would make the support given by the Community to its farmers more closely related to the quantities and qualities it is desired to produce.

The Commission's proposals for the main commodities³

1.1.3. For cereals the Commission is proposing an increase of 6.58% in the single intervention price for feed grains and for durum wheat and in the reference price for breadmaking wheat of average quality and increases of about 7% in the target prices. These proposals take into account the need to establish a better price relationship between cereals and livestock products and the desirability of progressively reducing the gap between the guaranteed price for producers in the Community and in competitor countries, which would also reduce the volume of imports of cereal substitutes. In parallel with its proposals on prices, the Commission intends to complete the negotiations on imports of manioc while continuing to examine appropriate measures to regularize the supply of other cereal substitutes and adjusting the import levy for brans.

The Commission also aims to encourage higher-quality production, by means of a smaller price increase (of 5.3%) for wheat of minimum quality and by increasing the quality standard for intervention barley. The production objective for all cereals (except durum wheat) would be set at 119.5 million tonnes for the 1982 harvest. For each million tonnes by which this objective is exceeded, the intervention price to which the price proposals for 1983/84 will apply will be reduced by 1%.⁴ The producer aid for durum wheat would be increased by 9% but limited to the first 10 hectares. For rice, production of which is declining, the intervention price is to be increased by 10%.

1.1.4. For milk, the Commission is proposing a 9% increase in the target price with

¹ Supplement 1/81 — Bull. EC.

² Bull. EC 10-1981, points 2.1.83 to 2.1.92.

³ Point 2.1.44; Table 1.

⁴ On 2 April 1981 the Council agreed in principle to the application of co-responsibility measures in the cereals sector but decided to defer the price adjustments until 1982/83: Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.1.71.

corresponding increases in the intervention prices for butter and skimmed-milk powder and changes in the various aids for human and animal consumption. In order to improve the balance of the milk market the Commission is proposing, first, that the co-responsibility levy be maintained on the same conditions and at the same rate (2.5%) as in 1981/82 and, second, that production thresholds be introduced for the period up to 1988. If deliveries to dairies in 1982 exceed those in 1981 by more than 0.5%, the Commission will immediately propose appropriate measures to the Council to offset the additional costs. Meanwhile, the Commission is proposing that from 1982 direct income support for small producers be introduced in the form of a reduction in the basic co-responsibility levy. These proposals take account of the need to support producers' incomes while avoiding a deterioration in the fragile market balance.

1.1.5. As regards beef, the Commission is proposing a 9% increase in the guide price in two stages: 6% from 1 April and a further 3% from 6 December. The Commission considers that a prudent policy in this sector is dictated by the need to avert a decline in consumption, which is affected by the general economic situation and by competition from other kinds of meat. Producer participation will continue to take the form of selective intervention during certain periods of the year. Experience has shown that it is possible to restrict buying-in to a large extent in this way without any negative impact on average market prices.

1.1.6. For olive oil, the Commission is proposing an increase of 9% in the prices and aids in order to ensure a fair income for producers, with improved monitoring of production aids. To reduce the pressure on intervention, the Commission is proposing that the premium for extra virgin oil be discontinued.

As regards the various oilseeds, the Commission proposes a 7% increase in the target price for colza in order to maintain a balance with the cereals price, and a production objective of 2.15 million tonnes for 1982/83: if this was exceeded, measures would be taken to reduce the incentive for producers to

expand production from 1983/84. No measures to control production are needed for other oilseeds, for which the Commission proposes an increase of 9% in the guide prices, with higher increases for soya (11%) and for sunflower seeds (12%) in order to encourage production. To improve the supply of protein products the Commission proposes a 10% increase in the minimum producer price for peas and field beans and extension of the aid for dried peas and beans to include those for human consumption, while the guide price for dried fodder would be increased by 12% with corresponding increases in the flat-rate aids.

1.1.7. In order to improve producers' incomes while preventing any disparity between production and demand, the Commission proposes that the guide price for wine be increased by 9%. The best way to improve incomes is through structural measures to rationalize the market so as to bring market prices up to the level of the guide prices. The Commission has already made proposals for the adjustment of the market organization in this sector, including the introduction of preventive distillation at the beginning of the marketing year and improved controls.

1.1.8. For fruit and vegetables, the Commission is proposing increases of 9 to 10%, with slightly less (8%) for tomatoes, for which there are marketing problems. Aubergines and apricots would be included in the support system, while adjustment of the penetration premiums for citrus fruit would be continued. Improved monitoring is also necessary to ensure better application of the existing regulations. To deal with the rapid rise in output and the subsequent severe marketing problems which have arisen for processed tomatoes, the Commission is proposing a production threshold of 4.5 million tonnes, and will propose appropriate measures if this is exceeded.

1.1.9. For textile fibres (cotton, flax, hemp), the Commission is proposing an above-average increase of 10% in the various prices and aids. A 10% increase is also proposed in the aid for silkworms. As regards tobacco, the Commission is proposing an in-

crease of 8 to 11% in the guide prices with appropriate increases in the various marketing premiums and a widening of the gap between the norm and intervention prices. The aim is to maintain the volume of Community production and ensure an adequate return to producers while encouraging a switch in production to the more easily marketed varieties, and to reduce the burden on the intervention system.

Monetary adjustments, prices and incomes

1.1.10. The price increases would be affected by the changes in the green rates proposed by the Commission. The existing MCAs would be reduced by 4.5 points in the Federal Republic of Germany, by 4 points in the United Kingdom and by 3 points in The Netherlands and eliminated in Italy, with corresponding changes in the level of prices in national currency.

If inflation is taken into account, these price increases are fair and reasonable from the point of view of agricultural incomes. In 1981, in spite of an increase of 11.3% in market prices, it is estimated that there was a reduction in farm incomes in the Community of 2% in real terms, following a decline of 7% in 1980 and 3% in 1979. However, agricultural incomes in 1982 will be affected by favourable factors including the continuing decline in the general rate of inflation, the positive effects of the 1981/82 price increases, which will only be fully felt in 1982, continued improvements in producti-

vity and the lower increase in cereal prices, which will reduce the costs of livestock production.

It should be noted that agriculture has already made an important contribution to the restraint of inflation. Between 1978 and 1981 producer prices rose at a yearly rate of 8.7%, food prices by 10.1% and consumer prices in general by 12.2%. For 1982, the impact of the Commission's proposals on food prices in the Community is estimated at about 3%, which would mean an increase of about 0.5% in the cost of living.

Budgetary consequences

1.1.11. The consequences of the Commission's proposals for expenditure from the Community budget would accord with the objective that agricultural expenditure should grow less rapidly than the Community's own resources. In this context it must be recalled that the budgetary situation has considerably improved. The growth rate of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure, which averaged 22% a year from 1974 to 1979, has fallen in 1980-82 to around 10% a year, whereas the annual growth rate of the Community's own resources is about 12%. The economies achieved in agricultural spending together with the related measures proposed in this package should make it possible to adopt the necessary increases in agricultural prices for 1982/83 and at the same time remain within the limits of the 1982 budget and the need for control of agricultural expenditure in the longer term.

2. New President for Parliament

Election of Mr Piet Dankert

1.2.1. On the fourth ballot Parliament elected the Dutch Socialist, Mr Piet Dankert, to be its new President. Mr Dankert, who beat Mr Egon Klepsch, Chairman of the EPP Group, by 191 votes to 175, succeeds Mrs Simone Veil, the first President of the House after the direct elections.¹

There had originally been five candidates for the presidency: Mr Chambeiron (*Com/F*), Mr Dankert (*Soc/NL*), Mr Klepsch (*EPP/D*), Mr Pannella (*Ind/I*) and Sir James Scott-Hopkins (*ED/UK*). Mr Chambeiron and Mr Pannella withdrew in favour of Mr Dankert on the third ballot. The results of the four ballots were as follows:

	Members present and voting	Valid votes cast	Dankert	Klepsch	Scott-Hopkins	Chambeiron	Pannella
1st ballot	384	368	106	140	63	43	16
2nd ballot	390	372	114	130	67	43	18
3rd ballot	408	385	162	156	67	—	—
4th ballot	408	366	191	175	—	—	—

Before the election the part-session was chaired by Mrs Louise Weiss, the oldest sitting member,² who paid tribute to the intellect and style of the outgoing President, Mrs Veil.

In a long speech addressed to her 'dear colleagues', Mrs Weiss spoke of Europe's hopes and uncertainties. She recalled that since the first election of Parliament by direct universal suffrage Greece had joined the Community. 'Perhaps our Community was in haste to enlarge its precinct, whereas its unity still lacked strength. However that may be, we welcome Greece here with open arms. It is a poor country. But if it still wants our aid, we will give it, in accordance with our basic principles of solidarity.'

Painting an uncompromising picture of the Community's woes, both internal and external, Mrs Weiss, calling herself 'your old lady', explained that Europe was suffering from a lack of political will. Public opinion in the Member States must be aroused. From the Council and the Commission she called for a clear definition of their policy towards the immense Third World. 'Let us have an end to the resolutions of convenience, even if we cannot bear the thought of poverty', she declared.

In conclusion, Mrs Weiss expressed her hopes for a united Europe, which no longer closes its eyes to the problem of its protection, particularly of its raw material supplies, and for an effort to strengthen the spiritual identity of Europe.

Speech by the new President

1.2.2. In his first speech as President of Parliament, Mr Dankert undertook to represent all the members of the House, as Mrs Veil, his predecessor, had done. After paying tribute to Parliament's first President, who had done much to 'reveal the true image of our House to the Community and the whole world', Mr Dankert plotted his course of action with a view to the elections to be held in 1984.

'A Parliament can have no authority unless, in the eyes of those to whom it speaks, it is the representative of the electors. It cannot be the representative of the electors unless it makes their problems its own, unless it seeks realistic solutions to those problems and uses the power formally conferred upon it to transpose those solutions into laws. We have neither that authority

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.10.

² Point 2.4.3.

nor that power. Not the authority, because the process of acquiring it is a protracted process; nor the power, because we have not yet been allowed to share legislative power or real legislative power despite the promises of the 1974 European Council. Our greatest asset is our legitimacy, which we owe to the direct elections in 1979 but which is not, in reality, a permanent quality. The first true elections for the European Parliament will be those of 1984. Not until then will we know whether the majority of the electors are really interested in this Parliament, whether its formal legitimacy has become a political legitimacy and whether the way to authority—and perhaps power—is open to us. If we wish it to remain open we must, first and foremost, strengthen the bond between ourselves and the electors during the next two and a half years. One of our aims should therefore be to concentrate more on what matters most to the electors in areas where the European Community can or should offer solutions.

Speeches and resolutions are not enough. Constant pressure on the Commission and the Council to get these resolutions translated into European policy is to say the least equally important to Parliament's authority. My intention is to do my utmost to strengthen these powers as your representative, even though I am already well aware that many others must succeed me before this Parliament without government is a match for the national parliaments.

... Over the last few years European policy has lost much of its credit as a result of the inability or lack of will displayed by members of the Council when it comes to choosing between the national and the Community interest and keeping in mind the paramount interest of all the Member States in continuing the development of the European Community.

Parliament must not acquiesce.'

Mr Dankert then turned to the Community's economic situation and considered what Parliament could do in the fight against unemployment.

'At the end of last year the Community passed the monstrous figure of 10 million unemployed. Nearly half of the young people and women looking for work cannot find jobs. Whole sectors of industry, once thriving—I am thinking of regions where much of our steel and textiles is made—are liable to become, if they are not already, blackspots of unemployment.

We cannot fight unemployment by dint of resolutions. I believe that with its social programme to accompany the restructuring of the European

steel industry this Parliament has shown that it can do more, by making use of budgetary resources, even if this is not always greatly appreciated by the Council. In other fields, too, we must try to give a European dimension to national policies. One possibility lies in making the best possible use, in collaboration with the Commission, of the great opportunities offered by the discussion on the recasting of budgetary policy and on the mandate of 30 May 1980.'

The new President also believed that Europe must demonstrate its generosity and open-minded attitude to the world. The priorities he quoted for the two years ahead attested to that. But Parliament could not satisfy its priorities unless certain decision-making mechanisms were improved and the balance of powers between the institutions was re-adjusted.

'It will be difficult—not to say impossible—to play our European role as we should, unless, within the Community, we succeed in bridging the gap between rich and poor, which for us is more than anything a gap between North and South, and in bringing Spain and Portugal into the Community so that their democratic development takes strength from it.

The May mandate, the enlargement to include Spain and Portugal and relations with the Third World are, as I see things, among the top political priorities of the next two and a half years. The one instrument of power we command at present—the budget—will not, by itself, enable us to take the measures required to carry out all this priority action. We shall have to find new instruments if we are to give some muscle to our political will. I referred earlier to the sharing of legislative power promised in 1974. Mr Genscher and the Commission are talking about much improved conciliation procedures. I am sure we shall need those too. But I would not wish to rule out other informal ways of giving more weight to Parliament's function in the European Community, for although the President of the Commission, Mr Thorn, declares that the Commission and Parliament are natural allies, it does not seem to me that the Commission always respects this principle. If Parliament and the Commission are to work hand in hand, the Commission must show at least as much independence of the Council as it likes to do of Parliament. If the Commission is unwilling or unable to do so, Parliament, as it can officially and effectively do under the budget procedure, must try to forge alliances with the Member States which want our political affirmations to be translated into a European policy.

Formal democracy as defined, in principle, in the Treaty of Rome does not seem, after the 1979 elections, to have produced more democratic attitudes in Europe. The goodwill shown here and there must not blind us to the fact that decisions in the Community still require unanimity, that the number of informal meetings of the Council are steadily increasing and that the President of the Commission, through the Commission's informal proposals, is dancing to the Council's tune. If things do not change, if we do not return to the letter and the spirit of the Treaty of Rome, then I do not see how Parliament, other than on informal terms, can succeed in representing the peoples of Europe and being listened to as their representative. Parliament must fight this good fight because without democratic foundations the Community edifice is doomed to demolition.'

Mr Dankert then considered the workings of Parliament itself before concluding with a call to prepare the European public for the elections in 1984.

'Obviously, in the present difficult economic and financial situation Parliament is also trying to keep a tight rein on its own budget. The 1982 budget is a good start. Greater efficiency and sound management of resources must enable Spain and Portugal to join the Community without an exorbitant increase in cost. In that respect the improvement is not regarded as an end in itself. The European Parliament, in all its complexity, must be able to perform its functions effectively. That is the only way in which we can put more spirit into our arduous task of keeping watch over European policy than we have done during our first two years. This need and the importance of this issue to the taxpayer clearly emerges from the discussion of the May mandate and from the annual reports of the Court of Auditors.

I must add, however, that politically we will be much better placed to criticize faults in someone else's house if we have put our own in order. If we could rapidly find a solution to the problem of the seat of the Communities, it would be that much easier to attain our objective. I find it intolerable that the governments of the Ten keep on ducking this issue, thus imposing exceptionally heavy expenses and at the same time preventing Parliament from functioning to the best effect with the limited powers it has. I said intolerable. It's a strong word. But it's not strong enough if we consider the risks for the democratic legitimacy of European integration—a democratic legitimacy which we represent—and, consequently, for integration proper, if a decision is not rapidly forthcoming on this matter. I will do everything I can to find this solution as soon as

possible, though I am already convinced that it will not cause any radical material changes before the 1984 elections.

... The 1984 elections will not be crowned with success unless enough electors are persuaded that the Community needs and deserves an elected Parliament. The need to convince the voter is a task for every member of this House who believes that European integration cannot be strengthened if there is no parliamentary democracy at European level.'

Speeches by the Presidents of the Council and the Commission

1.2.3. Taking the floor to present the programme for Belgium's Presidency of the Council,¹ Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, himself a member of Parliament until last December, offered his congratulations to Mrs Veil and her successor.

1.2.4. After paying tribute to Mrs Simone Veil, who had stamped her personality on the House and caused its voice to be heard in Europe and throughout the world, the President of the Commission, Mr Thorn, congratulated the new President and wished him 'a term of high distinction', a term which came when:

'... times were hard for the Community, for the States and for the people. The tensions without, the marks of the crisis within are bringing home to all of us, people and institutions alike, the precariousness of what we thought to be previously accomplished. For my part, I am convinced that we must be aware, perhaps more keenly than ever, of the paramount need for a Community which means to be strong, which must be united and which will have to be independent. In the past months when I have appeared before you, I have never stopped saying that this House must be vigilant and critical and that we, the Commission, wanted to engage with you in a dialogue and very close cooperation.

... A second phase of legislature is beginning. It is already clear that it will bear the mark of a number of basic factors which, over the years ahead, will no doubt govern the life of the Community.

... Everyone can gauge today the magnitude of the problems, the importance of what is at stake. Let me express the wish that, as in the past, we, the Commission, we, the institutions, be united on the fundamentals, beyond the barbs of certain issues.

...I hope, Mr President, that as convinced Europeans, whatever our political colours, we shall together find the responses to the challenges which Europe must face. We have so much work to do, so many challenges to meet. I hope that we shall do so together. On behalf of the Commission I wish you, Mr President, and the European Parliament every success.'

Mr Piet Dankert

1.2.5. Born in Friesland in 1934, of farming parents, Mr Dankert read history at university and then became a secondary school teacher. His whole career has been inspired by his membership of the Dutch Socialist Party (PvdA) and a specialization in international affairs. He has held the posts of President of the Young Socialists, the PvdA's Sec-

retary for International Affairs, and member of the Bureau of the Socialist International.

Mr Dankert sat in the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament from 1968 to 1981, where he was his party's foreign affairs and defence spokesman. From 1973 to 1980 he chaired the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Between 1971 and 1977 Mr Dankert was a member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the WEU Assembly and the North Atlantic Assembly.

He entered the European Parliament in 1977, was Deputy Chairman of the Socialist Group from 1978 to 1979 and was general rapporteur for the 1980 budget. From 1979 until his election as president, Mr Dankert was one of Parliament's vice-presidents.



PART TWO
ACTIVITIES
IN JANUARY 1982

1. Building the Community

Restructuring of common policies - May mandate

2.1.1. On 14 and 15 January the Foreign Ministers held an informal meeting in Brussels to discuss the May mandate, with particular reference to the proposals from Mr Thorn on outstanding issues.¹ They failed to reach agreement on milk or the UK budget contribution, and a further meeting took place on 25 January, but there was still no progress towards overall agreement on the Commission proposals. Instead, it was decided that the President of the Council and the President of the Commission should canvass the opinions of the ten governments and report back to the next European Council on the search for a fresh overall compromise solution.

2.1.2. The Commission considered itself bound at this critical juncture to exercise its powers of initiative to the full, and as a first step it has put forward farm price proposals for the next marketing year. It will also keep up a steady flow of communications and proposals deriving from its mandate report (communications on nuclear energy, coal and investment in the rational use of energy in February; proposals for the review of the Social Fund in March).

Economic and monetary policy

European Monetary System

Operation of the EMS

Italian measures

2.1.3. On 5 February the Italian authorities informed the Commission of their decision to repeal from 8 February the system of deposits for foreign currency purchases by residents; the system was introduced by a Decree of 27 May 1981 and extended in September 1981 with the Commission's agreement.²

The Commission welcomed the Italian Government's decision, which meant that the measure was being repealed almost a month early.

Economic situation

2.1.4. According to the results of the latest monthly business survey, the Community business climate indicator rose 1.5 points in December, with a strong upturn in business confidence in Italy, and a slightly more optimistic outlook in France and in Belgium. Although there was no change in production expectations in the Community as a whole from November to December, total-order-book judgments improved by one point, and judgments on finished stock levels by three points. A comparison of the average of results for the fourth quarter of 1981 with the average for the third quarter shows the same tendency towards gradual improvement. The opinions expressed by chief executives in industry therefore tend to confirm that the recovery from the 1980-81 economic recession is under way. However, there is still no sign of recovery in the demand for labour, which is at a record low.

Monetary Committee

2.1.5. The Committee held its 277th meeting in Brussels on 13 January with Mr Haberer in the chair. It discussed in detail the proposals it could put up to extend and consolidate the European Monetary System, and elected its officers for the next two years: Mr Schulmann was elected Chairman; Mr Camdessus, Mr Couzens and Mr Dini, Vice-Chairmen; and Mr Rey, Chairman of the group of alternates.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.1.

² Bull. EC 6-1981, points 2.1.1 and 2.1.2; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.5.

Internal market and industrial affairs

2.1.6. At the Council meeting of 26 January the majority of the delegations expressed their concern about the French five-year programme to 'recover the domestic market' and the risk that intra-Community trade patterns might be disturbed. They invited the French Government to give undertakings and assurances regarding its intentions and requested the Commission to ascertain whether the French programme was consistent with the Community's major principles, and in particular whether certain measures envisaged were compatible with Article 30 *et seq.* of the EEC Treaty. In reply, Mr Chandernagor, the French Minister for European Affairs, emphasized the vulnerability of the Community in comparison with the other world economic blocs and drew attention to the French memorandum on the need for a revitalization of the Community.¹

Mr Narjes stated that the Commission had been in regular contact with the French authorities since the beginning of December and was currently examining the first sectoral programmes which they had presented through official channels. The Commission would remain watchful and would be sure to report to the Council if any problem were to arise.

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

2.1.7. On 19 January, in response to Parliament's opinion,² the Commission amended its proposal of 7 January 1981 relating to measuring instruments and methods of metrological control,³ which is intended to introduce a simplified approach to the adoption of specific directives in this area (use of the fourth indent of Article 155 of the Treaty).

The main purpose of the amendment is to provide for consultation of Parliament where the Commission lays before the Council a proposal for a specific directive that has not been endorsed by the regulatory committee.

Pharmaceutical products

2.1.8. Following the withdrawal of its proposal concerning parallel imports of proprietary medicinal products,⁴ the Commission sent the Council a communication indicating the manner in which it intends to apply, on its own responsibility, the rules of the Treaty as interpreted by the Court of Justice in its *De Peijper* judgment.⁵

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Mutual recognition of diplomas and access to occupations

2.1.9. On 26 January the Council formally adopted a Directive amending two Directives adopted on 16 June 1975⁶ concerning freedom of movement for doctors, in particular the provisions relating to the part-time training of specialists, as proposed by the Commission in February 1981.⁷ The Council had approved the Commission's proposal in principle on 15 December.⁸

Industry

Steel

2.1.10. In respect of the products to which voluntary reductions in production apply, the Commission notified some 30 companies

¹ Bull. EC 11-1981, points 1.3.1 and 3.5.1.

² OJ C 287, 9.11.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.14.

³ OJ C 356, 31.12.1980; Bull. EC 12-1980, point 2.1.11.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.13.

⁵ Case 104/75 [1976] ECR 613.

⁶ OJ L 167, 30.6.1975.

⁷ OJ C 121, 23.5.1981; Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.1.7.

⁸ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.12.

concerned of the targets for production and deliveries to the common market resulting from the incorporation of the rates of abatement fixed in the forward programme for steel for the first quarter of 1982¹ at 23% and 30% respectively for the production of reversing mill plate (Category II) and heavy sections (Category III) and at 20% and 31% respectively for deliveries.

2.1.11. In accordance with Decision 1831/81/ECSC of 24 June 1981,² as amended by Decision 1832/81/ECSC of 3 July 1981,³ the Commission published in the *Official Journal*⁴ a communication to producers of certain highly alloyed steels in Categories V and VI (reinforcing bars and merchant bars) giving market information and production guidelines for the first and second quarters of 1982. After consulting the producers and users of highly alloyed steel products, the Commission concludes that since there has recently been no significant change in the general demand for these products in the Community, Community demand in the first quarter of 1982 is likely to be about 8% down on the first quarter of 1981. No substantial improvement is to be expected during the second quarter of the year, and it seems that demand could be at about the same level as in the second quarter of 1981. The demand for these steel grades outside the Community, to the extent that it is met by Community producers, will probably not change the outlook. The Commission consequently invites the producers concerned to adjust their production accordingly.

2.1.12. Following the numerous anti-dumping and anti-subsidy suits filed by the American steel industry against virtually all Community steel exports to the United States,⁵ the Community's Ministers for Industry, meeting informally on 13 January, stated their view that steel exports from the Community had not been detrimental to the American industry, approved the action taken by the Commission and called on it to coordinate with the Member States and the representatives of the industry. The Commission will ensure, for the benefit of Community steel producers, that the relevant inter-

national agreements are correctly applied and will safeguard their rights in whatever manner appears appropriate. The Ministers also tackled the problems of industrial strategy,⁶ giving sympathetic consideration to the Commission's views, and discussed Mr Andriessen's report on the application by the Commission of the rules on State aid.⁷

Industrial innovation and the information market

Information networks

2.1.13. A seminar on videotex and the press was held by the Commission in Luxembourg on 14 January. Press representatives from the four Community countries with public videotex systems currently in operation (Prestel in the United Kingdom, Viditel in The Netherlands, Bildschirmtext in the Federal Republic of Germany and Télétel in France) spoke of their experiences. It is already apparent that videotex services could compete with the press in a number of cases. It will therefore be necessary to apply certain rules and standards, which it would be advisable to draw up at Community level.

Customs union

Simplification of customs formalities

Community transit

2.1.14. On 19 January the Council adopted Regulations approving on behalf of the Community certain amendments to the Agreements between the European Economic Community and Switzerland and Austria respectively on the application of the rules of Community transit.⁸ The Agreements pro-

¹ OJ C 337, 24.12.1981; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.14.

² OJ L 180, 1.7.1981.

³ OJ L 184, 4.7.1981.

⁴ OJ C 19, 26.1.1982.

⁵ Point 2.2.24.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.20.

⁷ OJ L 228, 13.8.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.37.

⁸ OJ L 19, 27.1.1982.

vide for a stepping up of the mutual assistance between the contracting parties' customs administrations.

Economic tariff matters

Tariff quotas

2.1.15. On 19 January the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a 50 000-tonne Community tariff quota for frozen beef and veal (1982).¹

General legislation

2.1.16. In an opinion adopted on 22 January² Parliament expressed firm support for the proposed Regulation to introduce arrangements for movements within the Community of goods intended for temporary use. The Commission sent the proposal to the Council on 28 July last year.³

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Prohibited horizontal agreements

2.1.17. Following Commission representations the Belgian Solvay group has amended its agreements for the supply of soda ash in the EEC in order to make them compatible with the Community rules on competition.

During 1979-80 the Commission investigated the EEC soda ash market and its effects on the glass manufacturing industry in particular. Glass manufacturers are the principal buyers of soda ash, and they depend entirely on a continuous supply of large quantities of soda ash in order to maintain production.

There are only a few suppliers of soda ash in the Community. Apart from Solvay, with subsidiaries in most member countries, there is notably ICI in the United Kingdom. These

two are by far the most important producers. The others are Rhône-Poulenc in France, Akzo in The Netherlands, Matthes & Weber and C.F. Kalk in Germany. Although these are all large companies, none of them has a position in this field in any way close to that of ICI and Solvay.

There are also some imports of soda ash from certain East European countries and the USA, but these are insignificant compared with the overall consumption of soda ash in the Community.

The Commission's investigation showed that Solvay and the other EEC producers of soda ash had entered into a number of long-term supply contracts with their major clients on their domestic markets, mostly in the glass manufacturing industry. These contracts, which were often for five years or more, tied the glass manufacturers to one supplier only—to the exclusion of all other sources, even for occasional or additional supplies.

As the Commission has already stated in several occasions, the simultaneous existence of such contracts may foreclose competition in respect of a substantial part of the relevant product on the various national markets. In this particular case this might also lead to a deterioration in the competitive situation of the glass manufacturers. The restrictions on competition appeared to be of a nature which could not be exempted under Article 85(3) of the Treaty.

Given the importance of Solvay and ICI in this industry, it was decided to approach them first with a view to obtaining a change in the practices in question.

When the Commission informed Solvay of its view with regard to the contracts, the group immediately indicated a willingness to bring them into line with the EEC rules on competition, and has now done so. In future Solvay's contracts will not be exclusive. They will be for fixed tonnages, and the nor-

¹ OJ L 17, 23.1.1982.

² OJ C 40, 15.2.1982.

³ OJ C 227, 8.9.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.29.

mal contract periods will not exceed two years. The tonnage may, within certain limits, be altered according to the purchaser's requirements. These arrangements are intended to meet the glass manufacturers' expressed needs for security of stable supplies and at the same time to enable other suppliers of soda ash to make competitive offers.

The changes will enable purchasers, notably the glass manufacturers, to seek substantial supplies from alternative sources and will provide scope for extended competition between suppliers of soda ash, which will eventually benefit consumers.

When the Commission approached ICI with a view to obtaining a similar solution, ICI agreed in principle to accommodate the Commission's view and is now in the process of changing its supply contracts.

Should it appear to be necessary, the Commission will seek similar arrangements with other suppliers of soda ash. It intends to monitor developments on this market closely to ensure that the changes made effectively restore compliance with the Community's competition rules.

Distribution

2.1.18. On 6 January the Commission adopted a decision finding that the selective distribution agreement for Telefunken branded products applied between 1976 and 1980 by AEG-Telefunken, the German electrical products group, mainly in respect of television sets, infringed the Community competition rules (Article 85 of the Treaty); it has consequently fined AEG-Telefunken 1 million ECU.

In 1973 AEG-Telefunken notified the Commission of a distribution system under which its Telefunken 'five-star' range could be sold within the Community only by wholesalers and retailers approved in advance on the basis of a list of conditions of admission. AEG-Telefunken stated that any dealer who satisfied these conditions would be admitted.

In actual fact AEG-Telefunken applied a completely different system. For reasons of pricing policy, admission to the system was

refused, rendered difficult or made subject to further conditions in the case of certain distribution organizations and dealers whose pricing threatened AEG's policy, even though they satisfied the letter of the conditions laid down by the distribution agreement. AEG also directly and indirectly exercised a substantial influence on the setting of retail prices by dealers.

The Commission therefore took the view that the AEG distribution system as it was actually applied constituted an infringement of Article 85.

In setting the fine the Commission took particular account of the fact that AEG-Telefunken is a major manufacturer of consumer electronics and that the infringement had a considerable effect on this important market and on trade between Member States. On the other hand the Commission bore in mind, as a mitigating circumstance, that this was the first case in which it had taken a decision finding the operation of a selective distribution system anti-competitive (the system itself being unobjectionable). Furthermore, in many cases the discrimination against dealers and the influence brought to bear on prices were initiated not by AEG but by approved dealers already belonging to the system.

The decision is not concerned with the AEG 'partner contracts' which in Germany replaced from September 1981 the AEG distribution agreement for Telefunken branded products, which continues to apply in other Community countries.

The decision establishes that manufacturers run the risk of heavy penalties if they make improper use of a Community-wide selective distribution system.

State aids

Regional aids

France

2.1.19. On 13 January the Commission terminated¹ the proceedings it had initiated

¹ OJ C 28, 5.2.1982.

under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of Section 2 of the Investment Assistance (Productive Industry) Act (No 79-525) of 3 July 1979,¹ which provides for an increase in the amount of depreciation which firms may claim in respect of fixed assets acquired or created with the aid of regional development premiums. The French Government has now provided the justification on social and economic grounds which the Commission had asked for, and rules to ensure compliance with the ceilings laid down by the Community for aids in France have been adopted and communicated to the Commission.

The Netherlands

2.1.20. On 27 January the Commission decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure it had initiated in July 1981 in respect of changes made by the Dutch Government to two of its regional aid schemes, the Investment Premium Scheme (Investeringspremieregeling — IPR) and the Investment Account Act (Wet Investeringsrekening — WIR).²

The IPR was to have been retained in the Bergen op Zoom development centre; the Dutch Government has now announced that Bergen op Zoom will no longer rank as an assisted area. In the case of Delfzijl, the Commission has accepted that the maximum regional aid payable there and in the neighbouring port of Eemshaven should rise from 17% to 20% in net grant equivalent. As the Dutch authorities demonstrated, the Delfzijl/East Groningen area has to be regarded as constituting a single socio-economic entity, and examination of the situation in that area reveals that total unemployment has increased and that there is a high degree of structural unemployment.

Industry aids

Federal Republic of Germany

2.1.21. The Commission decided on 12 January not to oppose the implementation by the German authorities of an aid programme geared especially towards small and

medium-sized firms, designed to promote the use of microelectronics.

The purpose of the programme, which is to last three years and has an overall budget of DM 300 million, is to step up and expedite the use of the innovative opportunities offered by microelectronics. A subsidy covering 40% of eligible expenditure may be granted for research and development projects for the design of products or components incorporating microelectronics; a 20% subsidy is available towards the costs of purchasing special equipment required for implementing R & D projects. In order to qualify, implementation of the project must require not less than 400 hours' work in R & D.

The Commission considered that the programme was in line with the objectives set out in its communication on industrial and technological innovation³ and with the measures being implemented in the Community to develop microelectronic technology. It asked for an annual report on the results of the programme.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Banks

2.1.22. A decision by the United Kingdom that came into force on 1 December 1981 now brings building societies within the purview of the first Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions.⁴ Application of the Directive to building societies had been temporarily deferred⁵ to enable the United Kingdom to take the required adjustment measures.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.48.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.34.

³ Bull. EC 12-1980, point 2.1.141.

⁴ OJ L 322, 17.12.1977.

⁵ OJ C 244, 14.10.1978.

Stock exchanges and other institutions in the securities field

2.1.23. On 19 January the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Directive to put back the dates by which Member States are required to give effect to the Directive of 5 March 1979 on the conditions governing official stock exchange listing¹ and the Directive of 17 March 1980 on the listing particulars to be published.² The new deadline would be 30 June 1983, which is the date for implementation of the Directive on information to be published on a regular basis by companies whose shares are admitted to official stock exchange listing, which the Council formally adopted on 26 January.³

In the Commission's view, these three Directives are very closely linked, the object of all of them being to coordinate certain national stock-exchange rules and, in particular, to establish at Community level a coordinated information policy on listed securities. Accordingly, the Commission thinks that Member States should be given the possibility of implementing the three Directives simultaneously so that they do not have to initiate a number of legislative or regulatory procedures in the same area at very short intervals, a process which might put an unacceptable extra burden on national parliaments or stock-exchange authorities.

Taxation

Indirect taxation

Tax allowances

Report to the Council on the derogation granted to Denmark

2.1.24. On 13 January the Commission transmitted to the Council a report on the derogation granted to Denmark, under a Directive adopted on 19 December 1977,⁴ relating to the rules governing turnover tax and excise duty applicable in international travel. This Directive authorized Denmark to derogate from the Community system of allowances up to 31 December 1982, and the

Commission undertook to report annually to the Council on the prices of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages in Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany, on passenger fares in Denmark and on the Danish Government's tax policy. The Commission's latest report, the fourth,⁵ which covers the period from 1 October 1980 to 30 September 1981, concludes that in general no significant progress was made in 1981 in reducing the differences between the Danish and German prices. If present trends continue, the situation at the end of 1982, when the five-year derogation expires, will be broadly the same as it was in 1977.

2.1.25. On 22 January Parliament delivered its opinion⁶ on the proposal for a Regulation introducing arrangements for movement within the Community of goods sent from one Member State for temporary use in one or more Member States.⁷ Parliament broadly approved this proposal, which it had called for in a resolution passed on 16 October 1980.⁸

Employment, education and social policy

Employment

2.1.26. After the joint Council meeting on economic, financial and social affairs on 11 June 1981⁹ the Commission continued its examination of the employment situation and the economic situation in general in the

¹ OJ L 66, 16.3.1979.

² OJ L 100, 17.4.1980.

³ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.51.

⁴ OJ L 336, 27.12.1977; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.68.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.43; Bull. EC 1-1980; point 2.1.20.

⁶ OJ C 40, 15.2.1982.

⁷ OJ C 227, 8.9.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, points 2.1.29 and 2.1.45.

⁸ OJ C 291, 10.11.1980; Bull. EC 10-1980, points 2.1.25 and 2.3.9.

⁹ Bull. EC 6-1981, points 1.3.1 and 1.3.2.

Community. One group of independent experts was commissioned to examine the links between inflation and unemployment and another to assess the impact of public expenditure on employment. The groups' reports will provide a basis for discussion with governments and the two sides of industry in preparation for the proceedings of the Standing Committee on Employment and the next Council meeting on social affairs.

Financial instruments

European Social Fund

2.1.27. On 29 January the European Social Fund Committee discussed the review of the tasks and operation of the Social Fund with a view to new rules coming into effect on 1 January 1983. This meeting was a follow-up to the discussion in the Council in December.¹

2.1.28. On 7 January the Commission decided to update two communications published in September 1979,² one listing the public authorities empowered by Member States to provide financial assistance for operations receiving Social Fund aid being carried out by entities governed by private law, the other setting out the procedures laid down by Member States for the submission of applications for assistance and their transmission to the Commission.³

Education and vocational training

Education Committee

2.1.29. On 14 and 15 January the Education Committee continued its discussions on recognition of diplomas and periods of study in the European Community, with a view to placing this topic on the agenda for the next meeting of the Council and the Ministers of Education.

The Committee also continued its discussion—taking account of additional information from the Commission—of the draft report to be made to the Council and the

Ministers of Education under the Community programme of pilot projects on transition from education to working life.

Lastly, the Committee examined and approved the conclusions of the seminar organized by the Federal Republic of Germany in Bonn from 23 to 25 November 1981⁴ on the implications of demographic changes for the recruitment and training of teachers. It was agreed that other member countries should organize similar seminars to cover other key points picked out by the Council and Ministers of Education.⁵

Grants

2.1.30. Under the action programme adopted by the Council and Ministers of Education in 1976 the Commission decided to award grants totalling 218 000 ECU to 73 teachers, to give them an opportunity to extend their knowledge and experience of higher education in other Member States, and to 216 local and regional government officers to enable them to study and organize secondary general and technical education.

Social security—Living and working conditions

Social integration of the handicapped

2.1.31. To equip itself to deal with the social integration of handicapped persons—as required by a Resolution adopted by the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States on 8 December 1981⁶—the Commission has decided to set up a new administrative unit to handle this matter. Apart from implementing Community action and programmes in this field, its task will be to maintain regular contact

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.58.

² Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.35.

³ OJ C 6, 12.1.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.51.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1981, points 2.1.50 to 2.1.52.

⁶ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.64.

with the representatives of the handicapped at European level and with charitable associations and professional bodies directly concerned.

2.1.32. Mr Richard, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for employment and social affairs, opened the symposium on employment and the handicapped organized by the French Ministry of Labour in Paris from 26 to 28 January.

Living and working conditions

Housing

2.1.33. Under previous ECSC subsidized housing schemes for workers in the coal and steel industries the Commission approved the following loans: Federal Republic of Germany — 165 000 ECU; Greece — 875 000 ECU; France — 1 569 786 ECU; Ireland — 250 000 ECU; Italy — 2 105 000 ECU out of own funds and LIT 21 043 240 000 (about 16.05 million ECU) out of borrowed funds; United Kingdom — 141 446 ECU.

Industrial relations and labour law

2.1.34. On 27 January the Economic and Social Committee endorsed¹ the proposal for a Council Directive on procedures for informing and consulting the employees of undertakings with complex structures, in particular transnational undertakings.²

Regional policy

Financial instruments

Supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom

2.1.35. In December the Commission adopted two decisions concerning supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom. They provide for a new financial contribution from the Community to public works programmes in the UK, amounting to 556 964 000 ECU (around UKL 316 million). This brings the total amount provided

for supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom to 1 437 584 000 ECU.

This new grant consists of 181 461 000 ECU for a road building programme throughout the UK and 375 503 000 ECU in extra funds for the seven public works programmes for which aid has already been granted.³ These seven programmes are located in the North of England, North-West England, South-West England, Yorkshire and Humberside, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Environment and consumers

Environment

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Freshwater and marine pollution

2.1.36. The Commission attended as an observer a meeting held in Nairobi from 18 to 22 January as part of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The main purpose of the meeting was to examine the activities and achievements of the regional seas programme, the projects intended to amplify it and comparable programmes run by other international organizations. The recommendations adopted call, in particular, for the establishment of a method for drawing up outline agreements under which regulations can be adopted that will prevent, combat or reduce marine pollution. It is intended to submit these recommendations to the next meeting of the UNEP Governing Council. The problems associated with the main aspects of coordination and cooperation were considered as well.

¹ Point 2.4.39.

² OJ C 297, 15.11.1980; Supplement 3/80 — Bull. EC.

³ Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.1.49.

2.1.37. The Commission was also represented at a joint meeting of the Paris and Oslo Commissions held in The Hague from 12 to 14 January.

In particular, the experts examined the information arising from the programmes for the supervision and continuous monitoring of mercury, cadmium and polychlorobiphenyls in 1979 and 1980 in order to draw conclusions and set out appropriate recommendations.

2.1.38. In connection with the implementation of the Convention on the Protection of the Rhine against Chemical Pollution, the Commission also attended a further meeting, held in Koblenz on 11 and 12 January, on water supply, hygiene and waste water treatment. The discussions centred on the programme for reducing chromium discharges.

Noise

2.1.39. A proposal for a Directive sent by the Commission to the Council on 12 January serves the twofold aim of combating noise and removing all technical barriers to trade in household electrical appliances. The Commission felt that, initially, the best way to achieve this twofold aim in such a highly diversified industry would be to call on manufacturers to provide information on the level of noise emitted by their equipment, rather than impose specific noise limits. Accordingly, the proposal lays down detailed rules on the publication of noise levels, the general principles on which to base the noise measurements and the broad outline of the method of checking the accuracy of the figures given.

Chemicals

2.1.40. On 19 January the Council adopted a decision authorizing the Commission to participate on behalf of the Community in the negotiations for a worldwide framework convention on the protection of the ozone layer.

Preliminary work on the convention, under the United Nations Environment Programme, began in Stockholm on 20 January.

Consumers

Physical protection

2.1.41. At its 27 and 28 January session the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion¹ on the proposal further amending the Council Directive of 27 July 1976 relating to cosmetic products² which the Commission addressed to the Council on 18 November 1981.³

Agriculture

Council meeting

2.1.42. On 19 January the Council agreed on the substance of a Regulation on producer groups and associations thereof in the cotton sector proposed by the Commission on 11 September 1981.⁴

The Council also allocated between the Member States the quantities of beef and veal that can be imported under the GATT quota and decided to open 1982 import quotas of young male bovine animals for fattening.⁵

The level of interest rate subsidies to encourage the modernization of farms and the special aid to tobacco producers and processors in Italy following the earthquake of November 1980 were briefly discussed.

2.1.43. Agricultural problems, in particular that of milk, were discussed by the Foreign Ministers when they met informally on 14 and 15 January in connection with the follow-up to the May mandate.⁶

In view of the Ministers' failure to reach agreement the Commission, not wishing to split up its proposals or to interfere with the

¹ Point 2.4.41.

² OJ L 262, 27.9.1976.

³ OJ L 313, 2.12.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.84.

⁴ OJ C 272, 24.10.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.78.

⁵ Point 2.1.51.

⁶ Point 2.1.1.

work on the mandate, decided to suspend work on the agricultural prices and related measures. Despite the failure of a further ministerial meeting on 25 January, however, the Commission, in line with its stated intention, transmitted its package of proposals on prices and related measures to the Council.

Prices and related measures for 1982/83

2.1.44. On 27 January the Commission adopted, for transmission to the Council, its proposals on prices and related measures for 1982/83.¹

In addition to an average price increase of 9% differentiated by product, the Commission is proposing the introduction of production thresholds and substantial adjustments in the monetary compensatory amounts (Table 1).

'The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1981 Report'²

2.1.45. In 1981 agricultural prices increased by over 11%, which was significantly more than in 1980 (about 8%), and the improvement in farmers' prices accelerated during the year. None the less, input costs continued to rise at about the same rate as in 1980 and, while there were great differences between the situations in different Member States, on average there was once again a small fall in real income, though this fall was substantially less than in previous years. In the light of the difficult situation in the economy generally and the high level of unemployment, structural change in agriculture has slowed down and the number of people leaving the land has also declined. The cost of the common agricultural policy as a percentage of the total Community budget continued to decline. It fell from 77% in 1977 to 67% in 1981.

The accession of Greece was a particularly important event for Community agriculture in 1981, since such a large percentage of the Greek labour force (about 30%) is engaged in agriculture; Greek accession also introduced some new products and greatly increased the importance of others in Com-

munity agriculture (examples: cotton, dried fruits, tobacco and olive oil).

The 1981 Report, the seventh to be published, gives a general picture of agricultural developments and provides a consolidated version of the information contained in the report on the situation on the agricultural markets transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 13 January in parallel with its proposals on prices and related measures for the coming marketing year.

Market organizations

Changes in basic Regulations

Sugar

2.1.46. On 26 January the Council, on the basis of Commission proposals,³ amended⁴ the basic Regulation on sugar.⁵ The changes concern the end-of-season carry-forward arrangements and transfer of quotas.

2.1.47. On 13 January the Commission laid down detailed rules for the carry-forward system.⁶ Among other things, these make it obligatory to verify that the sugar to be carried forward has been produced.

Prices and specific measures

Fruit and vegetables

2.1.48. On 19 January the Commission extended⁷ the period during which dried grapes held by Greek storers could be sold at prices fixed in advance.

Wine

2.1.49. Following extension by the Council of the period of validity of the import ar-

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11.

² Published in conjunction with the *Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities*.

³ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.96.

⁴ OJ L 21, 29.1.1982.

⁵ OJ L 177, 1.7.1981.

⁶ OJ L 9, 14.1.1982.

⁷ OJ L 14, 20.1.1982.

Table 1 — Price proposals for individual products

Product	Category of price or amount	1981/82		1982/83 proposals		Period of application of proposed prices	Greece ¹	
		Amount (ECU/tonne)	% increase	Amount (ECU/tonne)	% increase		Amount fixed 1981/82 (ECU/tonne)	1982/83 proposals (ECU/tonne)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common wheat	Target price	230.55	7.73	246.81	7.05	1.8.82-31.7.83	CP	CP
	Common single intervention price	165.23	6	176.10	6.58		CP	CP
	Reference price for bread wheat (average quality)	192.72	7.5	205.40 ²	6.58		182.44	197.18
Durum wheat	Target price	311.48	7.73	333.44	7.05	1.8.82-31.7.83	CP	CP
	Intervention price	274.99	7.50	293.08	6.58		251.79	274.54
	Aid	85.18	7.50	92.85	9.00		57.23	66.14 ³
Barley	Target price	210.00	8.07	224.59	6.95	1.8.82-31.7.83	CP	CP
	Common single intervention price	165.23	6	176.10	6.58		CP	CP
Rye	Target price	210.00	6.43	224.59	6.95	1.8.82-31.7.83	CP	CP
	Intervention price	169.20	3.28	176.10	4.08		163.04	CP
Maize	Target price	210.00	8.07	224.59	6.95	1.8.82-31.7.83	CP	CP
	Common single intervention price	165.23	6	176.10	6.58		CP	CP
Rice	Target price - husked rice	450.50	10.37	487.53	8.2	1.9.82-31.8.83	CP	CP
	Intervention price - paddy rice	259.42	11	285.36	10		CP	CP
Sugar	Basic price for sugarbeet	35.91	8.5	39.14	9	1.7.82-30.6.83	CP	CP
	Intervention price for white sugar	469.50	8.5	511.80	9		CP	CP
Milk	Target price for milk	242.60	9	264.40	9	1.4.82-31.3.83	CP	CP
	Intervention price							
	— for butter	3 178.40	9	3 451.10	8.58			
	— for skimmed-milk powder	1 324.50	9	1 445.80	9.16			
	— for cheese							
	• Grana padano 30-60 days	3 172.00	9.53	3 474.60	9.54			
• Grana padano 6 months	3 842.70	9.84	4 221.40	9.86				
• Parmigiano-Reggiano 6 months	4 188.70	10.01	4 608.90	10.03				

Table 1 (continued)

Product	Category of price or amount	1981/82		1982/83 proposals		Period of application of proposed prices	Greece ¹	
		Amount (ECU/tonne)	% increase	Amount (ECU/tonne)	% increase		Amount fixed 1981/82 (ECU/tonne)	1982/83 proposals (ECU/tonne)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Beef and veal	Guide price for adult bovines (live weight)	1 728.00	7.5	1 874.50	6	5. 4.82- 6.12.82	CP	CP
		1 768.40	10.0	1 927.60	9	7.12.82- 4. 4.83		
	Intervention price for adult bovines (live weight)	1 555.40	7.5	1 687.00	6	5. 4.82- 6.12.82		
		1 591.60	10.0	1 734.80	9	7.12.82- 4. 4.83		
Sheepmeat	Basic price (slaughter weight)	3 708.80	7.5	4 042.60	9	6. 4.82- 4. 4.83	CP	CP
Pigmeat	Basic price (slaughter weight)	1 761.80	11.0	1 920.36	9	1.11.82-31.10.83	CP	CP
Silkworms	Aid per box of silk seed	85.00	19.4	93.50	10	1. 4.82-31. 3.83	64.03	71.40
Olive oil	Producer target price	2 727.70	10	2 973.20	9	1.11.82-31.10.83	CP	CP
	Intervention price	1 963.30	9	2 140.00	9		1 869.70	2 063.50
	Production aid	600	7.5	654.00	9		150.00	253.50
Oilseeds	Target price							
	— Colza and rape seed	425.60	10	455.40	7	1. 7.82-30. 6.83	CP	CP
	— Sunflower seed	477.50	12	534.80	12	1. 9.82-31. 8.83	CP	CP
	Basic intervention price							
	— Colza and rape seed	397.10	8	415.50	7	1. 7.82-30. 6.83	CP	CP
	— Sunflower seed	440.60	10	488.50	12	1. 9.82-31. 8.83	CP	CP
	Guide price							
	— Soya beans	462.60	10	513.50	11	1.11.82-31.10.83	CP	CP
	— Flax seed	464.00	10	505.80	9	1. 8.82-31. 7.83	CP	CP
	— Castor seed	598.10	10	651.90	9	1.10.82-30. 9.83	CP	CP
Minimum price soya beans	416.30	7.6	453.80	9.01	1.11.82-30. 9.83	CP	CP	
Minimum price castor seed	569.60	10	620.90	9	1.10.82-30. 9.83	CP	CP	
Dried fodder	Fixed-rate aid	7.03	8	7.87	12	1. 4.82-31. 3.83	CP	CP
	Guide price	148.08	10	165.85	12		140.93	159.85
	Aid for dehydrated potatoes	13.41	8	14.62	9		2.68	5.67
Peas and beans	Activating price	418.30	11.3	467.80	11.8	1. 7.82-30. 6.83	CP	CP
	Guide price	x	x	307.80	x			
	Minimum price	244.70	8	269.20	10			

Flax and hemp	Fixed rate aid (per ha)							
	— Fibre flax	296.48	12	326.13	10	1. 8.82-31. 7.83	59.30	81.53
	— Hemp	269.26	12	296.19	10		53.85	74.05
Cotton	Guide price	760.00	6	836.00	10	1. 8.82-31. 7.83	CP	CP
	Minimum price	722.00	6	794.20	10		CP	CP
Table wine								
Type RI	Guide price	2.95	10	3.22	9	16.12.82-15.12.83	2.71	3.02
RII	(per degree/hl or per hl, according to type)	2.95	10	3.22	9		2.71	3.02
RIII		45.97	10	50.11	9		CP	CP
AI		2.72	8.5	2.96	9		CP	CP
AII		61.26	10	66.77	9		CP	CP
AIII		69.96	10	76.26	9		CP	CP
Raw tobacco	Guide price		8		6	1982 harvest	CP	CP
	Intervention price		average					
Fruit and vegetables	Basic price		8 to 11		10 ⁴	1982-1983	5	5

¹ Greek prices are shown only where they differ from the common prices (CP).

² The price is reduced by 10.76 ECU per tonne where special intervention measures are applied to the minimum breadmaking quality, i.e. 194.64 against 184.84 in 1981/82 (+5.3% and for Greece 186.42 against 174.56 in 1981/82.

³ For Greek regions which did not receive national aid before accession: 23.21 ECU per tonne.

⁴ Except tomatoes (for which 8% is proposed) and mandarins (for which 9% is proposed).

⁵ For Greece lower prices have to be fixed for tomatoes, peaches, lemons, mandarins and oranges and higher prices for pears (prices alignment + increase included). The common prices are applicable for cauliflowers, apples and table grapes.

⁶ Increase of 8 to 10% but change in the ratio to the guide price.

rangements for wines originating in Algeria¹ the Commission set free-at-frontier prices for Algerian wines.²

2.1.50. The Commission made it possible³ for Greek producers to distil 25% of their wine production during the whole of the period for special distillation operations laid down in April 1981.⁴ This percentage had originally been fixed at 20% for an initial period.

Beef and veal

2.1.51. On 19 January the Council decided to open the following GATT import quotas for 1982:

(i) 210 000 head of young male bovine animals for fattening; an additional quota of 25 000 tonnes will be fixed for Italy if the situation so warrants;

(ii) 60 000 tonnes of meat for the processing industry, of which 30 000 tonnes without levy and 30 000 with the levy reduced to 45%.

These volumes correspond to the shortfalls in young bovine animals and in meat for processing indicated in the Council estimate for 1982.⁵

Sheepmeat

2.1.52. On 6 January the Commission consolidated in a single Regulation the implementing rules for the voluntary restraint agreements on sheepmeat and goatmeat concluded with a number of non-member countries.⁶ The Commission also amended the general rules on import and export licences.

Live plants

2.1.53. To permit the proper disposal of Greek production the Commission extended⁶ the safeguard measures⁷ introduced in December for live plants in Greece.

Tobacco

2.1.54. On 9 January the Commission opened a tendering procedure for more than 7 000 tonnes of baled tobacco from the

1974 to 1979 harvests held by the Italian intervention agency, to be exported or sold on the Community market.⁸

Agricultural legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.55. By Decision of 22 January the Commission approved a plan presented by the Federal Republic of Germany for the accelerated eradication of classical swine fever. The plan was found to conform with the Directives laying down Community measures for combating classical swine fever and therefore qualifies for financial assistance from the Community. Implementation of the plan commenced on 1 January 1982, as did that of the Belgian plan adopted on 27 November 1981.⁹

2.1.56. On 22 January the Commission amended¹⁰ its Decision on health protection measures in respect of the Republic of Botswana.¹¹ The health position in Botswana is continuing to improve, and the Commission has reduced the area from which imports are prohibited.

2.1.57. On 26 January the Council adopted a Directive extending the period of validity of certain derogations in connection with brucellosis,¹² as proposed by the Commission in November.¹³

¹ OJ L 364, 19.12.1981; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.106.

² OJ L 3, 7.1.1982.

³ OJ L 15, 21.1.1982.

⁴ OJ L 120, 1.5.1981; Bull. EC 4-1981, point 2.1.47.

⁵ OJ L 26, 3.2.1982.

⁶ OJ L 22, 30.1.1982; OJ L 27, 4.2.1982.

⁷ OJ L 364, 15.12.1981.

⁸ OJ C 5, 9.1.1982.

⁹ OJ L 362, 17.12.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.101.

¹⁰ OJ L 28, 5.2.1982.

¹¹ OJ L 361, 16.12.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.100.

¹² OJ L 29, 6.2.1982.

¹³ OJ C 329, 16.12.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.102.

2.1.58. On 21 January Parliament gave its opinion¹ on a proposal extending the period of application of the Community measure for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle.² Parliament insisted on the need for adequate monitoring.

Animal feed

2.1.59. On 20 January the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Directive on the manufacture, putting into circulation and supply of medicated feedingstuffs.

Competition

2.1.60. Applying Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided to make no comment on the following aid measures notified by:

Denmark

Changes in the aid for the poultrymeat sector; revision of the 1981 budget of the fund for fruit and nurseries and 1982 budget of the fund for plant propagation. The first fund covers a number of research and publication activities, and the Commission may reconsider it at a later date in the light of Article 93(1) of the Treaty. The second fund provides temporary aid to a new body with a view to the production of disease-free plants for professional cultivation.

Federal Republic of Germany

Schleswig-Holstein: subsidies to small family-run farms to counteract difficulties caused by the absence for short periods, for reasons of *force majeure*, of the farmer or his workers.

The Netherlands

Aid for the installation of a new soil-disinfecting system in heated glasshouses, using steam instead of methyl bromide, use of which is prohibited in The Netherlands. The measure will help protect the environment and public health.

United Kingdom

Partial offsetting of the cost of fuel used to heat glasshouses growing horticultural pro-

duce. This measure is consistent with the Community's energy guidelines.

Guernsey: granting of a quality premium on flowers and aid for advertising; extension for one year of the deficiency payment system to aid tomato growers. The Commission has asked the United Kingdom authorities to supply certain details concerning this last measure at the end of the marketing year.

Fisheries

Resources

Internal aspects

2.1.61. In order to prevent any misunderstanding on the geographical boundaries of statistical areas referred to in common fisheries policy rules, the Commission adopted on 7 January a communication on the boundaries of ICES divisions and subdivisions in the North-East Atlantic.

Technical measures

2.1.62. Referring to the Regulation of 30 September 1980 on technical fishery measures, which ceased to be applicable as a Community regulation on 1 November 1981,³ the Commission issued rulings declaring certain national measures to be in conformity with Community law and with the common fisheries policy, as follows:

- (i) on 7 January, a draft French decree relating to French waters in the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean;
- (ii) on 11 January, two draft French measures relating to the waters off French Guiana and off Saint Pierre and Miquelon respectively and a Dutch measure;
- (iii) on 15 January, a Danish measure extending the validity of the Community Regulation from 15 November 1981 to 28 February 1982;

¹ OJ C 40, 15.2.1982.

² OJ C 289, 11.11.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.118.

³ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.125.

(iv) on 25 January, three United Kingdom measures covering the first quarter of 1982 dealing with immature fish and net meshes and prohibiting certain sea fisheries and fishing methods.

The Commission is examining similar measures submitted by Ireland and by Denmark for the waters off Greenland.

Catch quotas

2.1.63. On 15 January the Commission, having examined a draft Danish decree setting 1981 catch quotas for Greenland fishermen in the waters off West Greenland, gave a ruling that they conformed with the Commission's proposed 1981 TACs except in the case of catfish.

2.1.64. On the same day the Commission took note of a Danish measure temporarily prohibiting fishing for cod in the North Sea and asked the Danish Government to account for the excessively long period between the date on which the Commission informed the Member States that cod fishing would have to cease immediately and that of the Danish Government's measure.

External aspects

Bilateral relations

2.1.65. On 8 January the Council adopted a Regulation granting access to the Community zone for Norwegian vessels on an interim basis for 1982.¹ Similar action by the Norwegian authorities permitted the resumption of fishing by Community vessels in the Norwegian zone.

2.1.66. Consultations with Spain concerning reciprocal fishing arrangements for 1982 reached a successful conclusion on 26 January. The hake quota allocated to Spanish vessels is fixed at 8 500 tonnes, by comparison with 10 500 tonnes in 1981, in line with the principle of progressive reduction contained in the framework agreement of 1980.²

Multilateral relations

2.1.67. Following several rounds of preliminary negotiations, a Diplomatic Conference convened in Reykjavik by the Icelandic Government adopted on 22 January a Final Act containing a Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean. The Final Act was signed by representatives of the Community, Canada, Denmark in respect of The Faeroes, Iceland, Norway and the United States. The Council of the European Communities is the designated depositary of the Convention, which establishes a North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization, with headquarters in Edinburgh.

Transport

Inland transport

Approximation of structures

Safe containers

2.1.68. The harmonized implementation of the International Convention for Safe Containers was discussed at a meeting of a group of government experts on 19 January. A consensus emerged on most of the matters tackled; a common line can therefore be taken at the next meeting of the IMCO sub-committee on containers and cargoes.

Railways

2.1.69. On 18 January the Commission sent the Council its third report on the transposed annual accounts of the railway undertakings. The report, for 1979, was drawn up pursuant to the Regulation of 12

¹ OJ L 11, 16.1.1982.

² OJ L 322, 28.11.1980.

December 1977¹ and followed discussion by the Advisory Committee on Railway Accounts on 6 October 1981.

*

2.1.70. On 22 January Parliament adopted a resolution on the carriage of dangerous substances.²

Operation of the markets

Access to the market

2.1.71. On 19 January the Council formally adopted³ the Directive it had approved in December⁴ amending the Directive of 23 July 1962, thereby exempting a number of other categories from all quota and/or authorization arrangements: the carriage of information material; works of art for exhibition or for commercial purposes; material, properties and animals for cultural or sporting events; and spare parts or supplies for seagoing vessels and aircraft.

Road haulage

2.1.72. With the ultimate aim of obtaining a better analysis of road transport between the Member States and the State-trading countries of Eastern Europe, the Commission sent the Council on 15 January a proposal for a Decision on the collection of information concerning the carriage of goods by road between the Community and these countries.⁵ The proposal is intended to meet the wishes expressed by Parliament in January 1978 and by the Economic and Social Committee in November 1977.⁶

Competition

2.1.73. On 13 January the Commission sent the Council its eighth two-yearly report on the implementation of the Council Decision of 13 May 1965⁷ on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in transport by rail, road and inland waterway. The report covers the period 1 June 1979 to 31 May 1981.

Sea transport

2.1.74. A Memorandum of Understanding on Port-State Control was signed at the Ministerial Conference on Maritime Safety in Paris on 26 January.⁸ The maritime authorities of 14 European States, including the Community's nine maritime States, together with the Commission, will be represented on a committee set up to ensure the effective and harmonious implementation of the provisions of the Memorandum, which comes into effect on 1 July 1982. Much of the content of the Memorandum is based on proposals which the Commission put to the Council in June 1980.⁹

Energy

Specific problems

Coal

2.1.75. On 19 January the Commission sent the Council a memorandum on the application of the Decision of 25 February 1976 regarding the Community system of measures taken by the Member States to assist the coalmining industry.¹⁰ The memorandum examines the compatibility with the Decision of the financial aid measures for the coal industry planned by the Member States in 1981. The Commission concludes that the measures are consistent with the Decision and for the time being contemplates no changes in the system of measures taken by the Member States to support the industry.

¹ OJ L 334, 24.12.1977.

² Point 2.4.9; OJ C 40, 15.2.1982.

³ OJ L 27, 4.2.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.151.

⁵ OJ C 36, 12.2.1982.

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.51.

⁷ OJ 88, 24.5.1965.

⁸ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.154.

⁹ Bull. EC 6-1980, 2.1.136.

¹⁰ OJ L 63, 11.3.1976.

New sources of energy

2.1.76. On 26 January the Council once again studied the question—raised at the Council meeting on energy on 27 October 1981¹—of additional financing for demonstration projects in the field of energy. After noting that some difficulties still existed, it agreed to return to this question at its next meeting.

Nuclear safety

2.1.77. On 22 January Parliament adopted a resolution on the transport of radioactive substances and radioactive waste.²

Research and development

Development of the common policy

Coordination of national policies

2.1.78. The Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) met on 21 January, continuing its examination of a proposal for a Council Decision adopting a sectoral research and development programme in the field of medical and public health research.³ The Committee was in favour of splitting the programme into three categories to fit in with the nature of the topics involved and with the progress on work on them. In this way expenditure could be spread over the five years of the programme and the funds required, according to the delegations, could be reduced by between 25 and 50% of the Commission's initial request of 20 million ECU.

The Committee also continued its discussion of the Commission's intentions with regard to continuation of Community action in the field of applied metrology and reference materials (CBR). Although all delegations agreed on the principle of joint action in this field, some felt that additional efforts ought to be made to ensure widespread dissemination of results obtained in previous programmes so as to make the best use of the work accomplished.

Finally, CREST moved on to an initial exchange of views on the Commission's ideas regarding the establishment of the general outline programme of Community scientific and technical activities called for by the Council.

Cooperation with non-member countries

Euratom-USA Agreement

2.1.79. An agreement on cooperation in the field of nuclear materials safeguards research and development was signed by the Commission and the United States on 28 January. It aims at improving the exchange of scientific information and equipment and provides for the protection of patent and discovery rights on both sides.

The agreement formalizes long-standing informal contacts between research programmes in the US and the Community in an area of great importance for the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. It will remain in force for five years and may be extended by mutual agreement.

2.1.80. On 22 January the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Decision to conclude a cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community and Sweden as part of the Community research and development programme on the recycling of urban and industrial waste adopted by the Council on 12 November 1979.⁴

Multiannual programmes and horizontal activities

Energy

Nuclear energy

2.1.81. Research on transuranium elements at the JRC's Karlsruhe Establishment has produced, by a direct experimental tech-

¹ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.151.

² Point 2.4.9; OJ C 40, 15.2.1982.

³ OJ C 291, 12.11.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.156.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.137.

nique, the first exact classification of the heavy actinides. This information contributes to the understanding of the basic chemical and physical properties of materials in advanced fuel technology.

For theoretical and experimental purposes, the lighter actinides, including uranium and plutonium, are considered 'complex transition elements' with similarities to such elements as iron, cobalt and nickel. Analysis work at Karlsruhe into the electronic properties of americium metal by photoelectron spectroscopy has confirmed that the heavier actinides should be described as a second lanthanide series with similarities to such elements as samarium.

Environment and health

2.1.82. At its meeting in Ispra on 19 and 20 January the Advisory Committee on Programme Management (Environment and Resources) examined the 1980-82 results of the JRC environmental programme and future trends. It stressed the importance of continuing research in the sectors of heavy metals, water quality and the use of ground-based remote sensing techniques in the study of air pollution. A clearer definition was needed for research activities on indoor pol-

lution, a complex field of research in which Community concerted action should be encouraged.

Horizontal activities

2.1.83. The Commission held a conference on 25 and 26 January designed to develop an evaluation approach for its research and development programmes in the context of its common policy for science and technology. The aim of the conference was to determine to what extent a number of 'test case' evaluations, by a variety of methods, were appropriate to, and effective in, assessing the results of Community R & D programmes and to recommend future action. It was generally agreed that evaluation should be an integral part of a continuing process of R & D policy and programme formulation, implementation and revision. The Commission was encouraged to continue its evaluation activities along similar lines to those of the test cases based on 'peer evaluation' and 'hearings'.

The outcome of the conference should help the Commission to prepare the proposals that it will be presenting to the Council in 1982 for a system of evaluating the results of Community R & D programmes.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.1. The Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Pinto Balsemão, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Mr Gonçalves Pereira, and the Finance and Planning Minister, Mr Salgueiro, paid a visit to the Commission on 25 January. The central topic of discussion with Mr

Thorn and Mr Natali was a negotiating schedule designed to enable two 'minipackages' covering various areas of the negotiations to be concluded in February and June.

The 'minipackage' due to be negotiated at the ministerial meeting in February concerns capital movements, transport, regional policy, right of establishment and freedom to provide services, Euratom and economic and financial questions. These issues were raised by the Community at a deputy-level meeting of the Conference held in Brussels on 29 January.

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.2. On 7 January the Spanish Prime Minister, Mr Calvo Sotelo, paid a visit to the Commission and met Mr Thorn, Mr Natali and Mr Contogeorgis.

This meeting, following on from Mr Thorn's visit to Madrid at the end of December, provided an opportunity to discuss the prospects for the negotiations on a range of issues including approximation of laws, transport and capital movements. The Commission and the Spanish Prime Minister, in agreement with the President of the Council, stated their readiness to step up the accession negotiations.

The visit was followed on 29 January by the 17th meeting at deputy level, at which statements were produced by the Community on the ECSC and external relations and by Spain on agriculture and social affairs.

Commercial policy

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.3. Under the Council Regulation of 4 December 1980 on import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries,¹ the Commission decided to make the changes listed below for 1982:

Greece/People's Republic of China - Hungary - Poland - Czechoslovakia: removal of the quantitative restrictions on the free circulation of tableware other than gilt or silver-plated;²

United Kingdom/Hungary: changes in the import arrangements for transistorized television receivers;

Benelux - Federal Republic of Germany - Greece - Italy - United Kingdom/People's Republic of China: removal of quantitative re-

strictions on the free circulation of various industrial products;³

Federal Republic of Germany/Albania - Bulgaria - Hungary - Poland - Czechoslovakia - USSR - Vietnam - North Korea - Mongolia: removal of quantitative restrictions on the free circulation of glass inners for vacuum flasks or for other vacuum vessels, finished.³

Trade protection

2.2.4. The Council imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on phenol originating in the United States;⁴ a provisional anti-dumping duty had been imposed by the Commission last July.⁵

2.2.5. The Commission imposed provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of mechanical wrist-watches originating in the USSR,⁶ black welded tubes originating in Romania,⁷ and oxalic acid originating in China and Czechoslovakia.⁸

2.2.6. The Commission also decided to initiate an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of aluminium foil for household and catering use originating in Austria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Israel.⁹

2.2.7. On the other hand, the Commission decided to accept the undertakings given in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of fluid cracking catalysts originating in the United States and to terminate that proceeding⁶.

Export credits

OECD Understanding on Export Credits for Ships

2.2.8. At its 26 January meeting the Council extended until 31 July 1982 its Decision

¹ OJ L 353, 29.12.1980.

² OJ L 10, 15.1.1982.

³ OJ L 20, 28.1.1982.

⁴ OJ L 12, 18.1.1982.

⁵ OJ L 195, 18.7.1981.

⁶ OJ L 11, 16.1.1982.

⁷ OJ L 26, 3.2.1982.

⁸ OJ L 19, 27.1.1982.

⁹ OJ C 8, 14.1.1982.

of 28 April 1981 on the application of the OECD Understanding on Export Credits for Ships.¹

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Textiles

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.9. A protocol to adapt the Agreement on trade in textiles between the Community and Yugoslavia to take account of Greece's accession to the Community was initialled in Brussels on 15 January. Consultations with Sri Lanka and India enabled solutions to be found concerning quantitative limits on exports of anoraks to the French market and of men's jackets to the Irish market, respectively.

Development

Commodities and world agreements

Common Fund

Preparatory Commission

2.2.10. The Preparatory Commission of the Common Fund for Commodities² held its third session in Geneva on 25 January. It continued its work on setting up the Common Fund, with particular reference to problems concerning the first and second windows.

Cocoa

2.2.11. At its January session the International Cocoa Council decided to increase, from 1 US cent per pound to 2 US cents per pound from 1 October 1982, the contribution charged on the trade in cocoa, this being the main source of income for the buffer stock. At its next session (in March) the Council will review this decision and may increase the contribution to 3 US cents per pound.

Such an improvement in the buffer stock's foreseeable resources will mean that funds

can be borrowed so that the price support policy can be continued; otherwise, once some 100 000 tonnes of cocoa beans has been purchased, its present resources will be exhausted. The total buffer stock capacity under the Agreement is 250 000 tonnes.

Tin

2.2.12. The Community and its ten Member States took part in the 25th session of the International Tin Council, which was held in London from 19 to 21 January.

The main issues discussed were the increased sales of surplus tin stocks from America's strategic reserves, which have been available for purchase by non-American buyers since 14 December 1981, and the large-scale purchases of tin by an unknown agent which have led to an increase in the price of tin on the world market.

No consensus was reached at the meeting on a proposal from the producer countries to increase the prices set by the International Tin Council.

The Interim Committee for the Sixth Agreement examined its work programme, which aims to ensure a smooth transition from the fifth to the sixth Agreement, which is due to enter into force on 1 July.

Aid to non-associated developing countries

2.2.13. At the end of December the Commission took 16 decisions, involving a total of 97 million ECU, for the financing of projects under the 1981 programme of financial and technical cooperation with the non-associated developing countries.

All the projects are of a rural nature, some on a national scale, involving integrated rural development, irrigation, reforestation and microprojects in Bangladesh, Ecuador, India and Indonesia, for example. Others are regional projects for bodies such as the

¹ Bull. EC 4-1981, point 2.2.12.

² Bull. EC 10-1980, point 2.2.13; Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.2.12.

Andean Pact Junta and ASEAN, involving the development of rural technology and the administration of cooperatives.

There are also schemes on an international scale in support of agricultural research in institutes such as the International Potato Centre, the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, the International Rice Research Institute and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics.

Finally, the decisions included overall commitment authorizations for the financing by expedited procedure of small-scale schemes involving studies and technical assistance and the financing of experts for the implementation and monitoring of the projects.

Hence, during the first of the two years for which the commitment appropriations for this form of aid (differentiated appropriations) are valid, 80% of the appropriations under the 1981 programme will have been committed by the Commission.

2.2.14. On 26 January the Council adopted general guidelines for the 1982 programme of financial and technical cooperation with the non-associated developing countries, as proposed by the Commission in October 1981.¹

Emergency aid

2.2.15. On 26 January the Council agreed to the granting of emergency food aid in the form of 1 000 tonnes of sugar, worth 400 000 ECU, for refugees in Somalia. The aid will be distributed via the UNHCR.

2.2.16. On 4 January the Commission authorized the granting of emergency food aid (cereals, red beans, skimmed-milk powder) to the UNHCR for refugees from El Salvador in Honduras and to the Catholic Relief Service (the above products plus butteroil) for displaced persons in El Salvador. The value of the aid is estimated at 2 800 000 ECU.

On 22 January the Commission authorized the granting of emergency food aid comprising maize flour, rice, skimmed-milk powder and butteroil, worth 1 200 000 ECU, to displaced persons in Angola and an allocation of maize flour, wheat flour, rice and butter-

oil, worth 1 300 000 ECU, to Namibian refugees.

On 22 January, following the adoption by the Council of an exceptional allocation of food aid to the value of 40 million ECU to the least developed countries,² the Commission authorized the granting of emergency food aid to Bangladesh (vegetable oil - 4 million ECU), Benin (cereals - 500 000 ECU), Cape Verde (rice - 280 000 ECU), Central African Republic (various products - 120 000 ECU), Comoros (rice - 400 000 ECU), Ethiopia (cereals - 3 500 000 ECU), Guinea (cereals - 800 000 ECU), Guinea-Bissau (rice - 400 000 ECU), Lesotho (sugar - 230 000 ECU), Maldives (sugar - 30 000 ECU), Mali (various products - 400 000 ECU), Nepal (vegetable oil - 250 000 ECU), Niger (cereals - 660 000 ECU), Somalia (cereals and vegetable oil - 3 million ECU), Sudan (sugar - 500 000 ECU), Tanzania (cereals - 3 million ECU), Upper Volta (vegetable oil - 400 000 ECU) and aid to the value of 16 880 000 ECU to the World Food Programme for distribution in Cape Verde (cereals), Chad (millet), Comoros (rice), Ethiopia (wheat), Guinea (rice), Guinea-Bissau (rice), Haiti (wheat), Mali (millet), Nepal (wheat), Niger (millet), Somalia (beans and vegetable oil), South Yemen (vegetable oil), Sudan (wheat) and Uganda (beans and sugar) plus 490 000 ECU to NGOs for Chad (sugar) and Haiti (vegetable oil and rice) and aid valued at 450 000 ECU to the UNHCR for displaced persons in Laos (rice).

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.17. As at the end of January, 122 projects involving 14 173 000 ECU had been presented to the Commission by 77 NGOs.

To date a Community grant of 1 691 130 ECU has been committed for 15 projects.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.2.22; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.2.18.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.2.19.

In addition, applications have been received for the financing of 30 schemes to educate the European public about development issues. The schemes would cost some 575 000 ECU.

International organizations and conferences

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Executive Committee

2.2.18. At the 36th special session of the Executive Committee discussions centred on the main commercial problems which will have to be faced in the 1980s. The discussions were based on a study which the Council had requested from the Organization's Secretariat at its ministerial meeting in June 1981,¹ and were concerned in particular with the interaction between the economic policies of member countries and their external trade and how to extend international cooperation so as to strengthen the international trading system and prevent distortions in this field. The Executive Committee acknowledged the need for a body of short and long-term measures covering commercial aspects as well as conditions of competition, monetary cooperation and structural adjustments.

In this debate on the future of international trade the Community attaches particular importance to the complete and proper application of internationally agreed rules and supports all efforts aimed at limiting the disruptive effects of economic policies. The sectoral difficulties and underemployment which characterize the present economic situation do not affect the Community's commitment to an open trading system.

The conclusions of the Executive Committee will be considered by the OECD Ministers when they meet in May to establish the broad lines of future action.

Group on North-South Economic Issues

2.2.19. At its meeting on 12 and 13 January the Group on North-South Economic Issues reviewed the general situation of the dialogue with the developing countries following the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly,² which was unable to take a decision on the opening of global negotiations. The Community stressed the desirability of these negotiations and recalled that it had made every effort in New York to help reconcile the various positions. From the discussion within the Group it emerged that the question of prior agreement on the content of and arrangements for the negotiations (which some parties consider to be indispensable) is still one of the main obstacles to the consensus that is needed if they are to get under way. While the OECD countries are prepared to work out the basis of an agreement, they are also waiting for concrete proposals from the developing countries.

The Group also examined the various aspects of the problem of food security in a context of interdependence. It noted that the international community should deal with this problem as a matter of priority, irrespective of the progress of the North-South Dialogue as a whole. The need for developing countries to implement national agricultural policies is particularly important and support for national strategies is in fact an essential component of the plan of action to combat hunger in the world adopted by the Community on 30 September;³ the main points of that plan were explained to the Group by the Commission.

International Energy Agency

2.2.20. On 11 January the Commission signed an agreement on participation in an

¹ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.2.38.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.2.31.

³ Bull. EC 9-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

International Energy Agency research and development project under the outline co-operation agreement concluded with the IEA on 6 July 1976.¹ The signing of this project agreement brings to ten the number of such agreements of the IEA in which the Community is participating.

The new project involves cooperation between IEA member countries and the Commission on systems analysis studies in the energy field and is a follow-up to the IEA's own energy strategy exercise of 1976-79, in which the Commission was an active participant.

Council of Europe

Parliamentary Assembly

2.2.21. During the third part of its 33rd session, held in Strasbourg from 25 to 29 January, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe debated, among other topics, the situation in Poland and Turkey.

The Assembly adopted a resolution denouncing the imposition of martial law in Poland and expressing its sympathy and solidarity with the Polish people. The representatives of the 21 member States of the Council of Europe wholeheartedly supported initiatives to observe 30 January as a day of solidarity with Poland² and appealed to their governments to facilitate the reception and integration of refugees.

The Assembly called on the governments of member States to insist that the Polish Government respect the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act before the Madrid CSCE review meeting was resumed on 9 February.

The Assembly also adopted three texts relating to the situation in Turkey, referring to the need to restore fundamental freedoms and calling on the governments of member States to proceed against Turkey before the Human Rights Commission under Article 24 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Assembly undertook to review the situation in the autumn.

Industrialized countries

Quadrilateral meeting at Key Biscayne

2.2.22. An informal meeting between the United States, Canada, Japan and the Community (represented by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission) was held in Key Biscayne, Florida, on 15 and 16 January.

The holding of such a meeting had been envisaged at the Western Economic Summit in Ottawa, where the participants had agreed to maintain close and continuing consultation and cooperation with each other.³

Discussions centred on trade liberalization, particularly on the Japanese side, the liberalization of services and the need to bring the developing countries within the GATT system.

2.2.23. Mr Brock, the US Representative for Trade Negotiations, summed up the meeting in the following terms:

'We held a productive and vigorous discussion of issues affecting the world trading system.

We are agreed that the problems we face together are themselves difficult, and that their management is further complicated by high unemployment and inflation, and large payments imbalances. The situation of the trading system is extremely critical in the short term and special efforts are needed to address our problems in this period. Reduced impediments to international trade—while difficult for some in the near term—will lead to increased employment, lower inflation, and improved productivity in all of our countries.

We are acutely aware that the stability and prosperity in each of our economies is directly related to one another's and we have a special responsibility to work toward expanded and mutually beneficial international trade. To this end, we will adhere to the letter and the spirit of the GATT and its objectives of freer and mutually beneficial trade, endeavour to manage trade problems in accordance with these and in such a manner as to prevent trade friction from spilling over into other areas. We intend to facilitate positive ad-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2.2.33.

² Point 2.2.39.

³ Bull. EC 7/81981, point 1.1.3, para. 37.

justment to changing competitive circumstances and work toward the revitalization of our economies.

We are determined to share responsibility for the management of the multilateral trading system among ourselves, and with other trading partners, and to make a special effort to work with developing countries. We will consult closely and actively with one another and with other developed and developing country trading partners. We will work through the GATT, OECD, Economic Summits and other forums as appropriate to ensure adequate political-level attention to resolve existing problems and address the agenda of priority issues for the decade ahead.¹

United States

2.2.24. Anti-dumping suits have been filed by several American steel companies in respect of imports into the United States from 11 countries, including 7 Community countries. These suits cover a large proportion of Community steel exports to the United States. The Commission is contesting the claim that Community exports are causing injury to the American industry and has stated its intention to use all the procedural means at its disposal to defend itself.

The Industry Ministers of the Ten unanimously supported the Commission's position, and adopted the following statement:¹

'At an informal meeting in Brussels on 13 January the Industry Ministers of the EEC expressed their concern at the numerous anti-dumping and anti-subsidy suits filed by American steel companies, covering virtually all Community steel exports to the United States.

The Ministers approved the action taken by the Commission and share its opinion that the difficulties of the American steel industry are in no way due to Community exports. Those difficulties are attributable to the deterioration in the economic situation in the United States, which has resulted in particular in a dramatic slump in the demand for steel on the American market.

The Industry Ministers do not believe that European steel exports have injured the American steel industry. The decline in sales of European steel on the American market during 1981 (16% down) was in fact appreciably greater than the fall in steel production and consumption in the United States (12% down). The share of the American market held by European steel exports confirms this trend. This large-scale action by the US steel industry is contrary to the consensus

reached by the OECD countries at the end of 1977, in which they agreed that a period of transition was necessary in order to restructure the entire steel industry in the OECD member countries. During that period a certain solidarity was essential and should be reflected in an acceptance of traditional trade flows in the industry.

As in the past, the Ministers called on the Commission to coordinate measures with the Member States and representatives of the industry.

In the interests of European steel producers, the Community will make sure that the relevant international agreements are being correctly applied, in particular the GATT code on subsidies and countervailing duties, and will take all appropriate steps to defend its producers' rights.'

2.2.25. Exports of Community agricultural products,² both to the United States and on the world market, have given rise to complaints from American producers. The US Government has found the complaints to be justified and has initiated anti-dumping procedures or imposed countervailing duties on certain imports from the Community, brought actions under the GATT code on subsidies, or requested formal consultations. The Commission is most concerned by the systematic nature of these attacks.

Japan

2.2.26. Mr Kirushara, Japan's Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry, visited the Commission on 22 and 25 January. The whole field of trade relations between the Community and Japan was discussed, before being considered in greater detail at the high-level consultations and preparatory meetings for them which took place from 25 to 29 January in Tokyo. The Japanese authorities confirmed during these consultations that they were anxious to find a solution to the problem of the trade imbalance with Europe. The numerous tariff and non-tariff measures announced or confirmed by the Japanese authorities during these consultations still seem to fall short of solving the problem, however, though they do represent a step in the right direction.

¹ Translation (statement issued in French).

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.2.41.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.27. Mr Türkmen, Turkey's Foreign Minister, visited Mr Thorn on 12 January. During their talks he commented on the draft constitution and the timetable for the return to democracy in Turkey, measures which had been announced by his government in December. He also confirmed that Mr Ecevit, the former Prime Minister, would be freed on 1 February.¹

Mr Thorn again stressed the importance which the Community attaches to the rapid restoration of a pluralist democratic system in Turkey and drew Mr Türkmen's attention to the Community's concern regarding the current trial involving a large number of Turkish trade-unionists.

2.2.28. The treatment of trade-union leaders was also the subject of a resolution passed by Parliament on 22 January.²

Malta

2.2.29. Pending the start of negotiations to extend the first stage of the EEC-Malta Association Agreement, the Community again unilaterally extended, until 30 June, the trade arrangements with Malta.³

Yugoslavia

2.2.30. On 15 January the Community and Yugoslavia initialled additional protocols to the EEC-Yugoslavia Cooperation Agreement and to the ECSC-Yugoslavia Agreement to take account of Greece's accession.

Negotiations for the conclusion of these protocols had begun on 18 September last year but were not completed sooner because of the problem of baby beef exports to the Community. A solution has now been found to improve access for this product to the Community market and reduce the levy by 50%,⁴ while the additional protocol makes the monthly export ceiling accorded to Yugoslavia more flexible to take account of the increased Community demand for baby beef during the tourist season.

Pending the entry into force of the additional protocols now awaiting ratification, the Community will unilaterally apply from 1 February the arrangements for EEC products contained in the relevant protocol.⁵

Both sides took the negotiations on the additional protocols as an opportunity to stress the new dimension of the problem of transit through Yugoslavia, following Greece's accession.

Developing countries

ACP States and OCTs

Official visit to the Commission by the President of Senegal

2.2.31. On 21 January Mr Diouf, the President of Senegal, visited the Commission with a ministerial delegation. The discussions between President Diouf and the Commission Members went well beyond commercial, financial and technical relations between Senegal and the Community, covering the world economic situation, the Community's growth prospects, the North-South Dialogue and the future of cooperation between Europe and Africa. Both parties reaffirmed the privileged nature of Euro-African cooperation and the need to seek ways of consolidating relations, particularly at a time when the North-South Dialogue is in danger of collapsing.

During the President's visit, financing agreements for a total of 11.26 million ECU were signed in respect of three projects—the Kédougou-Saraya road, a trade promotion programme and intensive cereal production in eastern Senegal. A new fisheries agreement was also signed.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.2.45.

² Point 2.4.7.

³ OJ L 367, 23.12.1981.

⁴ OJ L 339, 26.11.1981.

⁵ OJ L 30, 6.2.1982.

ACP-EEC Conventions

Accessions

2.2.32. On 26 January the Council gave its formal approval on behalf of the Community to the Agreement on the Accession of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the second Lomé Convention.¹ This Agreement, which was signed on 4 November 1980,² will enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of deposit of the instruments of ratification of the Member States³ and of Zimbabwe and of the act of notification of the conclusion of the Agreement by the Community.

Export earnings

Sugar protocol

2.2.33. At its 26 January meeting the Council agreed to authorize the Commission, on the basis of a revised brief, to resume negotiations⁴ with the ACP States on the guaranteed price for sugar for 1981/82.

European Development Fund

Financing decisions

2.2.34. In January the Commission took decisions involving the allocation of fourth and fifth EDF resources totalling 36 110 000 ECU, in respect of Commission-administered projects and programmes and emergency aid, to finance operations in the following sectors:

	<i>ECU</i>
Village water engineering	3 500 000
Rural production	15 060 000
Stockfarming	750 000
Telecommunications	225 000
Roads	5 500 000
Training	1 970 000
Industrial cooperation	5 727 000
Emergency aid	180 000
Trade promotion	3 198 000
	36 110 000

Asia

ASEAN countries

2.2.35. A seminar for ASEAN member countries was arranged in Athens from 18 to 23 January. It was geared to the Greek, Portuguese and Spanish markets and was followed by a trade visit by ASEAN businessmen to the three countries concerned.

India

2.2.36. The first meeting of the EEC-India Joint Commission set up under the new Commercial and Economic Cooperation Agreement which came into force on 1 December 1981⁵ was held at ministerial level in New Delhi on 22 and 23 January. The Community delegation was led by Mr Haferkamp and the Indian delegation by Mr Shivraj V. Patil, Minister of State for Commerce.

The Joint Commission had a thorough exchange of views on the state of trade between the Community and India and explored ways of developing trade and co-operation between the two sides with a view to improving India's growing trade deficit with the Community. The Joint Commission also endorsed a trade promotion programme for 1982. It was also agreed to hold a seminar on investment conditions in India and a sectoral conference later in 1982 as well as to explore the possibility of institutionalized relations between European and Indian chambers of commerce and industrial federations. The two sides also discussed in depth possible areas of cooperation in science and technology.

The Commission representatives also held a series of seminars in Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras with leading chambers of commerce and industrialists with a view to informing Indian industry and media of

¹ OJ L 24, 30.1.1982.

² Bull. EC 11-1980, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

³ At present only one Member State has not ratified the Agreement.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1981, point 2.2.58.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.2.60.

the problems and prospects for Community relations with India.

Bangladesh

2.2.37. Mr Saifur Rahman, the Bangladesh Minister of Finance, was received by Mr Haferkamp and Mr Pisani on 28 January. Discussion centred on Community aid for the development of Bangladesh—especially food aid following the natural disasters that had afflicted the country.

State-trading countries

Poland

2.2.38. After its 26 January meeting the Council issued the following statement concerning food deliveries to Poland:

'1. In accordance with the Commission's proposal and under the present circumstances the Council decided to discontinue sales to Poland of foodstuffs on special terms (instalment 3b). The funds earmarked for this purpose will be wholly or partially used for purely humanitarian aid (in the form of gifts) to the Polish people routed through the non-governmental organizations. The Commission and the Permanent Representatives Committee have been instructed to implement this humanitarian measure and particularly to determine exactly which amounts should be devoted

to this purpose. It is of course understood that exports on normal terms may continue.

2. After listening to the President's report on the discussions of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Council:

(a) instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee, in conjunction with the Commission, to see what trade policy measures relating to imports would be open to be taken *vis-à-vis* the USSR, on the understanding that this study would be without prejudice to the eventual operational decisions, which would depend on subsequent decisions taken by the Council or the Member States;

(b) requested the Permanent Representatives Committee and the Commission to conduct an exchange of information and an analysis of the economic measures taken by the United States in respect of the Soviet Union, with a view to identifying their exact scope and their impact on the economy and trade of the Member States of the Community. In the light of this study the Council would be called upon to decide the necessary action to respect the commitment in paragraph 7 of the communiqué of 4 January 1982.¹

Greece adopted a negative position on the decisions under 2 above.'

2.2.39. On 21 January Parliament adopted a resolution calling for 30 January 1982 to be declared a day of solidarity with the Polish people.²

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 1.4.2.

² OJ C 40, 15.2.1982.

3. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget for 1982

2.3.1. The Council considered the budgetary situation following the decision by the President of Parliament to declare the 1982 budget adopted and the Council's reaction of 21 December.¹

So that a fruitful dialogue with the European Parliament could begin in the near future, the Council considered it advisable for action by the Member States to be coordinated, and in particular for the Member States all to accept integral payment on the basis of the budget as adopted.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.3.38.

This condition was fulfilled within the framework of the Council's decision. It is important as it allows the Community to function normally. It also means that disparities in the Member States' positions can be avoided and also the consequences which would result for relations between the Member States and the Commission.

Above all, it has made it possible, in a spirit of constructive cooperation with the European Parliament, to take a decision simultaneously to open a dialogue on the questions which separate the two institutions, and principally the classification of expenditure.

The Council felt that it could not begin to shape a dialogue aimed at the future without including in its decision an element of protection of its rights in respect of the 1982 budget.

As a precaution, the Council also decided to introduce an action before the Court of Justice in respect of the 1982 budget and the conditions under which it was voted by the Parliament and adopted.

By the same decision the Council has already laid down the procedures for the preparation of the interinstitutional dialogue which must be begun as soon as possible.

In its mind, it is highly desirable for this to be completed before the procedure for preparing the 1983 budget is begun.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.2. In January the Commission made two bond issues in German marks totalling the equivalent of 75.7 million ECU.

It also concluded four private placements in Dutch guilders (37.4 million ECU and 14.9 million ECU), Swiss francs (20.5 million ECU) and sterling (3.5 million ECU).

Loans paid out

2.3.3. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made loans in January amounting to 17.44 million ECU (industrial loans and conversion loans).

Industrial loans

2.3.4. An industrial loan of 9.08 million ECU was granted to a French mining firm to assist in financing a large investment programme to maintain the extractive capacity of the Lorraine coalfield in coke-making coal.

Conversion loans

2.3.5. In January conversion loans totalling 8.36 million ECU were granted to the following firms:

Belgium

Titech, Charleroi.

Federal Republic of Germany

Krupp Stahl AG, Bochum; SIKB, Saarbrücken (global loan).

4. Institutional and political matters

European policy and relations between the institutions

European Union

2.4.1. The procedure suggested by the President of the Council, Mr Tindemans, for scrutiny of the Bonn-Rome initiative on European Union¹ has been accepted by the Foreign Ministers. It was accordingly agreed that they themselves and the President of the Commission would appoint personal representatives to form a working party which would report back at the end of February.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament²

Strasbourg: 18 to 22 January

2.4.2. The part-session in Strasbourg from 18 to 22 January was a formal occasion marked by the election of Parliament's new President, as Mrs Veil's term drew to its close. The House again debated the situation in Poland, and Mr Tindemans gave the customary address presenting the programme for Belgium's Presidency of the Council.

Formal sitting

Speech by Mrs Weiss

(18 January)

2.4.3. The formal sitting was opened by Mrs Weiss (*EPDF*), the oldest sitting member of the House.

'Europe is suffering and our Parliament is suffering with it. I want to convey that suffering to you. Europe has hopes for the future and so too has our Parliament. With your consent I wish to bring that message of hope to you; I speak with the experience of almost a century, but measured against the yardstick of history my message is still young.'

Those were Mrs Weiss's first words to the House. Describing Mrs Veil's Presidency, she paid tribute to 'her keen mind, painstaking assiduity, her scrupulous compliance with

the texts entrusted to her care, all of which, both inside and outside Europe, have constantly enhanced the image of the institution which had placed its trust in her'.

Speaking of the President which the House was about to elect, she said that 'we must hand on the mantle of this eminent office to a man or woman whose life is inspired by faith in Europe and to whom we shall always be willing to lend our support in the troubled times that lie ahead. Let us give Europe an ambassador and an apostle as its second Parliamentary President. How many names are already written in fire—they, too, will belong to history'.

Election of the President³

(19 January)

2.4.4. The new President, Mr Piet Dankert (*Soc/NL*), was elected on the fourth ballot; there were five candidates in the field for the first ballot; 408 members voted. Mr Piet Dankert, having finally obtained an absolute majority, was formally proclaimed President of Parliament. The following day, 20 January, he delivered the traditional investiture speech.

Election of Vice-Presidents

(20 January)

2.4.5. Parliament also proceeded to elect its Vice-Presidents. Those elected were, in order

¹ Bull. EC 11-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.6.

² 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 40, 15.2.1982, and the report of the proceedings is contained in OJ Annex 279. The political groups of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: *Soc* = Socialists; *EPP* = European People's Party—Christian Democratic Group; *ED* = European Democratic Group; *Com* = Communists and allies; *Lib* = Liberals and Democrats; *EPD* = European Progressive Democrats; *Ind* = Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members; *NA* = Non-affiliated. The countries of origin are indicated as follows: B = Belgium; DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, Gr = Greece, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = The Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

³ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

of precedence: Mr Pflimlin (*EPP/F*); Lady Elles (*ED/UK*); Mr Estgen (*EPPL*); Mr Vandewiele (*EPP/B*); Mr Bruno Friedrich (*Sod/D*); Mr Gonella (*EPPI*); Mr Klepsch (*EPD*); Mr Jaquet (*Sod/F*); Mr Lalor (*EPD/IRL*); Mr Møller (*ED/DK*); Mr Nikolaou (*Sod/GR*); Mrs De March (*Com/F*).

Programme of the Belgian Presidency¹ (21 January)

2.4.6. Before presenting the programme of the Council Presidency for the six months ahead, Mr Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, paid tribute to Mrs Veil, Parliament's outgoing President, for 'her charm, her authority and her dignity', and to Mrs Weiss, that 'grand old lady of Europe'. He congratulated Mr Dankert on his election.

Mr Tindemans then presented the three main aims for Belgium's Presidency: to consolidate and develop what the Community has already achieved; to maintain European solidarity on the international scene; to improve interinstitutional relations.

For consolidation and development, Mr Tindemans highlighted the sectors particularly concerned, namely the budget, the common agricultural policy, economic and monetary union and energy. Moreover, Europe must speak with a single voice on the international scene. It must, for instance, appear united and confident in its relations with the United States. It must also bring all its weight to bear when crises arose in the Middle East. For Poland, the aid that the Ten were willing to give that country was conditional upon a new respect for human rights, trade union rights and the principles of Helsinki. The Belgian Presidency would also be taking an active part at the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Turning to interinstitutional relations, Mr Tindemans hoped that Parliament, the Council and the Commission would work in harness and that they would be able to remove the unacceptable hold-ups in the decision-making process, particularly in regard to the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal.

The Chairman of the Socialist Group, Mr Glinne (B), largely endorsed the main points of Mr Tindeman's statement concerning interinstitutional relations. He particularly welcomed Mr Tindeman's point that more account must be taken of Parliament's opinions and that the Council should attend meetings of parliamentary committees.

Concerning the present budgetary problem, the Socialist Group favoured a pragmatic solution, preferring a political to a legal solution. Speaking of the idea of 'winning back the internal market', Mr Croux (*EPP/B*) regretted that it was too often floated under nationalist colours and urged that it be understood in European terms. Europe would soon number 12 or 13 million unemployed: they must develop a Community 'social space' from what was a traditional feature of our countries.

Mr Vandemeulebroucke (*Ind/B*) found Mr Tindemans's statement to be lacking in imagination and firm proposals. What was the good of a timetable of meetings, discarding the unanimity rule in the Council or setting up a committee for political cooperation if they could never manage to put the problems of Northern Ireland on the agenda or suggest valid alternatives to nuclear energy?

The President of Parliament wanted the Commission to be independent of Parliament; the whole Commission agreed, said Mr Thorn. The dialogue between Parliament and the Commission must be 'stoked by both sides together'. Mr Thorn was therefore proposing that the Presidents of the Council, the Commission and Parliament should meet once a month to take stock of the problems and of progress made together. Taking the same line as Mr Dankert, Mr Thorn also came out against informal meetings, which were liable to weaken the institutional role of both Parliament and the Commission, though he did make the point that the informal meetings on the May mandate were simply a continuation of the last European Council. The matter had urgency, went on Mr Thorn. Agreement must be

¹ The full text of Mr Tindemans's speech can be found at point 3.4.1.

reached at all costs; otherwise the issues connected with the May mandate would be fused with the problems of the agricultural prices. Mr Thorn also pointed out that the discussions on the mandate were proceeding strictly within the limits set by the Commission's communications, which Parliament had had the opportunity to debate. There had never been any suggestion of formal proposals. Looking beyond the political differences, Mr Van Miert (*Soc/B*) wished the Belgian Presidency good luck at this crucial time for the Community. He pleaded for bold action, which must be taken if Europe was still to carry any weight, especially on the social side. Mr Hopper (*ED/UK*) criticized the statements by the French authorities appealing for a 'reconquest of the internal market'.

In his reply Mr Tindemans reiterated his preference for a political and pragmatic solution rather than a legal solution to the problem of the 1982 budget. He also announced his intention of convening a second 'jumbo' Council (Ministers of Finance, Economic Affairs and Social Affairs), which should be better prepared than the first. He hoped that the idea of a European Foundation, taken up again in the French memorandum, might at last materialize under the Belgian Presidency. Finally, in regard to Parliament's powers, he firmly undertook to fight for Parliament to have real authority: Members of the House, and particularly those who had exercised real power in the Member States, often felt frustrated by the curbs on Parliament's powers.

Poland and Turkey

(21 January)

2.4.7. Presenting his resolution on the situation in Turkey, Mr Pannella (*Ind/I*) found that the 1980s were marked by terrorism and lawlessness. Europe could not combat these phenomena if it closed its eyes to what was going on in Turkey, where the reality was death and escalating violence. Mrs Gaiotti de Biase (*EPP/I*) presented the resolution moved by Mr Klepsch (*D*) on behalf of the EPP Group, on the situation in Poland. This resolution called for a delegation from Parliament to be sent to Poland to ascertain

the true situation in that country and how food aid from the Ten was being used.

Declaring that he shared the feelings of the authors of the resolutions on Poland, President Thorn gave some details concerning aid provided by the Community. Since December 1980 the Community had sold agricultural products at special prices 15% below world prices. The difference had hitherto been borne by the Community budget. But the new situation in Poland since 13 December and the increasing difficulty of monitoring the distribution of food had obliged the Commission to decide to withdraw its October proposal for further sales of farm products at special prices. The Commission hoped, however, that direct humanitarian aid through non-governmental organizations would continue or even increase and that this aid would be financed partly by savings made on this further sale of farm products at special prices. The Commission would be making further proposals to that effect under the budget.

Mr Tindemans, for his part, reminded the House of the decisions taken by the Council concerning Turkey, and in particular its refusal to conclude the fourth financial protocol, which had already been initialled. Only recently, Mr Tindemans had made it quite clear to the Turkish Foreign Minister exactly where the Ten stood on the Turkish problem. The Turkish authorities had announced a referendum for next year. The Ten would determine their subsequent position towards Turkey according to further developments there.

2.4.8. The House also gave its opinion on Commission proposals relating to:

- (i) a Regulation introducing arrangements for movement within the Community of goods sent from one Member State for temporary use in one or more other Member States;¹
- (ii) a Directive introducing a supplementary Community measure for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle;²

¹ Point 2.1.16.

² Point 2.1.58.

(iii) a Directive concerning brucellosis guarantees in trade in certain bovine animals.

2.4.9. The House also passed a number of resolutions concerning:

(i) the transport of dangerous substances: the House urged the Commission to renew its approaches to the Member States in order to secure clearly defined common action with regard to intra-Community transport of dangerous substances; all the Member States should ratify the AETR and the Commission should press for promotion of special training for drivers and for a uniform hazard action code;

(ii) the transport of radioactive substances and radioactive waste: the House urged those Member States which have not already done so to ratify certain international agreements based on IAEA recommendations as soon as possible; it also insisted that there should be compulsory special training for all persons directly involved, that special routes

should be designated for the transport of such materials, that an adequate network of emergency services should be set up and that the public should be informed of all measures taken.

2.4.10. In the field of political cooperation, Parliament passed two resolutions on:

(i) the death sentence on 52 trade union leaders in Turkey;

(ii) the suggestion that 30 January 1982 be a day of solidarity with the Polish people.

Council

2.4.11. The Council held two meetings in January. 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. The footnotes refer to the points in the Bulletin where a more detailed account is given of decisions taken, agreements reached, positions adopted and questions discussed.

Table 2 — Council meetings in January

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
750th Brussels 19 January	Agriculture	Mr Paul de Keersmaecker	Mr Dalsager	<i>Cotton industry producer groups.</i> Substantive agreement. ¹ <i>Beef and veal import quotas.</i> Decision on allocation among Member States. ¹ <i>Special aid for Italian unmanufactured tobacco.</i> Substantive agreement. ¹
751st Brussels 26 January	Foreign affairs	Mr Leo Tindemans	Mr Thorn, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Davignon, Mr Tugendhat, Mr Dalsager, Mr Pisani, Mr Narjes	<i>ACP sugar.</i> Commission authorized to reopen negotiations. ² <i>Textiles (MFA).</i> Exchange of views. <i>1982 budget.</i> Discussion of the position and legality of adoption by Parliament. ³ <i>Energy demonstration projects.</i> Further discussion. <i>Poland.</i> Decision to stop special food sales. ⁴

¹ Agriculture.

² Developing countries.

³ Financing Community activities.

⁴ State-trading countries.

Commission

Visits

2.4.12. Mr Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, Prime Minister of Spain, and Mr Francisco Pinto Balsemão, Prime Minister of Portugal, visited the Commission in January.¹ Following the talks between the Commission and Mr Calvo Sotelo the two sides agreed, in conjunction with the President of the Council, to speed up the negotiations for Spain's accession.

Temporary measures

2.4.13. Mr Thorn took over the external relations portfolio during Mr Haferkamp's absence on health grounds from 7 to 24 January.

Activities

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.14. The Commission held four meetings in January. Much of the time was spent finalizing the proposals for farm prices and related measures for 1982/83.² After devoting several sittings to the guidelines put forward by Mr Dalsager, the Commission decided on 27 January to propose an average increase of 9% in farm prices, with individual increases ranging from 6% to 12%, plus a reduction in positive monetary compensatory amounts for Germany, the United Kingdom and The Netherlands and the abolition of Italy's negative compensatory amount. The Commission acknowledged the need to consider recent developments on the May mandate as a whole, but was determined to exercise its power with regard to price proposals.

The Commission also considered a proposal to amend Article 8 of the Supplementary Protocol to the EEC-Portugal Agreement, which deals with preserved sardines, and decided to recommend that the Council authorize negotiations.

The Commission decided to ask the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to take action to end butter ships by 31 March, and also notified the Member States that

goods from non-member countries should not be sold duty-free and levy-free to travellers going from one Member State to another (e.g. on ferries or aircraft, or at airports) to comply with the decision of the Court of Justice. It indicated, however, that the study of the various types of tax exemption in international and intra-Community traffic would continue.

The Commission adopted a report on the state of the agricultural markets in 1981. It also set up a special unit to coordinate Community activities for the handicapped, and took measures to reorganize the Directorate-General for Science, Research and Development.

Discussions, policy debates and work in hand

2.4.15. The Commission discussed the disappointing outcome of the Foreign Ministers' informal May mandate meetings held on 14, 15 and 25 January.

It looked at the budget situation in the light of the Council's discussions on 21 December, confirming that it regarded the 1982 budget as duly adopted and would implement it accordingly, particularly as regards calls for funds from the Member States.

The Italian Government's plans for helping its steel industry and the French Government's planned campaign to recapture the domestic market were discussed. After hearing the views of representatives of industry and others, the Commission contacted the French Government. It will be looking carefully at the proposed measures of which it has been notified, and at any future plans.

Commenting on the United States' suspension of the trigger price system following complaints from US steelmakers, the Commission said it would be doing its best to see that GATT undertakings were complied with. Its view was that Community rules prevented use of aids for commercial purposes.

¹ Point 2.2.1.

² Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11.

The Commission discussed the procedures for implementing the fisheries agreements and international conventions on the conservation and management of live marine resources, and took note of the state of the talks with The Faeroes and the negotiations with the Spanish authorities.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.4.16. Mr Davignon met the two sides of the textile industry to brief them on the renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement.

Mr Contogeorgis received a delegation from the Union of Industries of the European Community, who presented a memorandum setting out industrial users' views on the common transport policy.

2.4.17. During the preliminary consultations ETUC representatives discussed the common agricultural policy, training, consumer protection and the Social Fund.

2.4.18. Changes at Director-General level

Directorate-General for Development

Appointment

Dieter Frisch

Born 23 March 1931

Married, 3 children

Degree in economics, qualified interpreter

1958-60 Commission official; conference interpreter

1960-63 Principal administrator, Directorate-General for Competition

1963-68 Assistant to the Director-General for Development

1968-77 Head of various divisions in the Directorate-General for Development

1977-82 Director, Directorate-General for Budgets

26 January Appointed Director-General for 1982 Development

Departure

Klaus Meyer

Born 10 April 1928

Married, 4 children

PhD, and degree in economics

1955 Entered German Foreign Ministry

1959-67 Deputy Chef de Cabinet to Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission

1967-69 Senior official (Ministerialdirigent) in Federal Chancellor's Office, Bonn

1969-77 Deputy Secretary-General of the Commission

1977-81 Director-General for Development

Court of Justice¹

Examination of judgments delivered between 1 July and 31 December 1981

General

2.4.19. The Court was asked in Case 158/80² whether a person whose rights are adversely affected by national legal provisions which are incompatible with Community law or by the implementation of an unlawful Community act could bring an action in the context of the Community legal order before a national court for a ruling prohibiting the application of the measures contravening Community law. The Court observed first that while the Treaty created a certain number of rights which could be exercised directly where appropriate by private individuals before the Court of Justice, it was not its intention to create before national courts, with a view to ensuring the observance of Community law, remedies other than those laid down by national law. The Court considered, however, that the system

¹ 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).

² *Rewe v HZA Kiel*: not yet reported.

of legal protection established by the Treaty, as set out in Article 177 in particular, implies that every kind of remedy provided for by national law must be available for the purpose of ensuring observance of Community provisions having direct effect, on the same conditions concerning admissibility and procedure as would apply were it a question of ensuring observance of national law. This judgment is in line with the interpretation outlined by the Court in Case 152/79.¹

2.4.20. The Court rejected an application for the adoption of interim measures pursuant to Article 186 made by a company as part of an action for the annulment of the statement of objections and of the acts by which the Commission had initiated a proceeding pursuant to Article 3 of Council Regulation No 17 for infringement of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.² The company asked the Court, as an interim measure, to suspend both the administrative proceedings pending before the Commission and the implementation of the acts whose validity it was disputing in the main action. In its interlocutory order the Court pointed to its consistent earlier rulings to the effect that interim measures may be considered only where the legal and factual circumstances relied upon for the purpose of obtaining the measures are such as to warrant, *prima facie*, their being granted. Such measures must, moreover, be urgent in the sense that it is necessary for them to be ordered and to take effect before the Court takes a decision on the merits in order to prevent serious and irreparable damage being caused to the applicant.

The order states that, in the case in point, the applicant's submissions essentially amount to an assertion that the acts of the Commission are vitiated by defects so manifest and serious that they appear to be without even a *prima facie* legal basis and in fact constitute what, in the administrative law of certain Member States, are termed *voies de fait administratives* (flagrant administrative irregularities). The nature and gravity of these unlawful acts in themselves involve a need to suspend the proceeding. The Court held that, without prejudice to the admissibility and the merits of the main actions,

the allegations that the disputed acts lacked any semblance of legality did not appear justified and that it was therefore for the applicant to establish that the measures requested were necessary and urgent in order to prevent his suffering serious and irreparable damage. Since the legal and factual grounds stated by the applicant were not such as to establish those circumstances, the Court held that interim measures were not justified.

Customs union

2.4.21. During the period under review the Court gave judgment in cases concerning the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff,³ transit⁴ and the recovery of customs duties.⁵

In Case 158/80⁶ the Court also reaffirmed its earlier judgments concerning the interpretation of Article 28 of the EEC Treaty, in which it had ruled that it is for the Council to determine the duty-free arrangements for which certain products are eligible by way of derogation from the Common Customs Tariff:⁷ once the Council has adopted rules of uniform application in a particular area, the Member States have no further power to grant duty-free admission in excess of that provided by the Community rules. The case concerned the interpretation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1544/69 of 23 July 1969 on the tariff treatment applicable to goods contained in travellers' personal luggage.⁸

¹ *Lee v Minister for Agriculture* [1980] ECR 1495.

² Joined Cases 60/81 R and 190/81R *IBM v Commission*: not yet reported.

³ Case 160/80 *Smuling-De Leeuw v Inspecteur der invoerrechten en accijnzen*; Case 170/80 *Einkaufsgesellschaft der deutschen Konservenindustrie v HZA Bad Reichenhall*; Case 205/80 *ELBA v HZA Berlin*; Case 159/80 *Wünsche v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung*; Case 122/80 *Analog Devices v HZA Munich*: not yet reported.

⁴ Case 136/80 *Hudig Pieters v Minister voor landbouw en visserij*: not yet reported.

⁵ Cases 212-217/80 *Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v Srl Meridionale industria Salumi and Others*: not yet reported.

⁶ *Rewe v HZA Kiel*: not yet reported.

⁷ Case 8/73 *HZA Bremerhaven v Massey-Ferguson* [1973] ECR 897; Seventh General Report, point 584.

⁸ OJ L 191, 5.8.1969.

The Court held that that Regulation applied only to travellers from non-member countries and that a person who, in the course of a sea voyage, has not called at a port in a non-member country cannot be regarded as such a traveller. On the Court's construction, the Regulation applies to the travellers concerned regardless of the origin and source of the goods imported and of the customs duties and taxes imposed on them prior to importation. On the basis of this interpretation and the finding that Council Regulation (EEC) No 3023/77 of 20 December 1977¹ was void because it lacked an adequate statement of reasons, the Court held that the 'butter trips' practised in the Federal Republic of Germany in particular were incompatible with Community law.

2.4.22. The Court was also asked to give a number of preliminary rulings on the compatibility of certain national measures with Articles 30 to 36 of the EEC Treaty.

In Case 155/80² the Court was asked to rule on the compatibility with Articles 30 to 36 of the Treaty of national measures prohibiting the manufacture and delivery at night of bakery products. Reaffirming the interpretation given in Case 15/79,³ the Court held, as regards the ban on manufacturing at night, that Article 34 applied to national measures whose object or effect was specifically to restrict the volume of exports and thus to establish a difference in treatment between a Member State's domestic and export trade, so as to accord a particular advantage to domestic production or the internal market in the State concerned. The Court therefore found that the ban on the manufacture at night of bakery products was not caught by the prohibition in Article 34. As regards the ban on the delivery of such products at night, the Court found that, since it applied only to deliveries to retail outlets and individual consumers, it did not affect transport and deliveries to warehouses or intermediaries. The Court therefore held that such a measure could not have the effect of restricting imports or exports between Member States and was not, therefore, incompatible with Articles 30 and 34.

2.4.23. In another case⁴ the Court held that Article 36 could not be relied upon by a trade mark owner to prevent the marketing in his Member State of a pharmaceutical product which, after being manufactured by the owner's subsidiary in another Member State and there marked with the trade mark with his consent, had then been imported and repackaged by a third person, who had simply replaced the outer packaging so as to leave the manufacturer's trade mark on the untouched inner packaging visible through the new outer packaging, and had clearly indicated on the outer packaging that the product has been manufactured by the subsidiary of the trade mark owner and repackaged by the importer.

2.4.24. Lastly, in answer to a reference for a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of Articles 30 to 36, the Court held in Case 187/80⁵ that, by virtue of the specific subject matter of a patent, the essence of a patent right is that it confers on the inventor an exclusive right to put the product on the market for the first time. The Court concluded that the EEC Treaty rules on the free movement of goods, including the provisions of Article 36, must be interpreted as barring the owner of a patent for a medicinal product who sells that product in one Member State where patent rights exist and then markets it himself in another Member State where such rights do not exist from using the right conferred on him by the law of the first Member State in order to prohibit the marketing in that State of the product imported from the other Member State.

ECSC

2.4.25. In the sphere of the ECSC Treaty and the individual decisions setting production quotas for steel firms under the general decision establishing the quota system

¹ OJ L 358, 31.12.1977.

² *Oebel*: not yet reported.

³ *Groenveld v Produktschap voor vlee*s [1979] ECR 3409; Thirteenth General Report, point 612.

⁴ Case 1/81 *Pfizer v Eurim Pharm*: not yet reported.

⁵ *Merck v Stephar*: not yet reported.

(No 2794/80/ECSC),¹ the Court partially annulled one of the two individual decisions contested by Krupp,² on the ground that the Commission had interpreted a clause in the general decision in a way likely to cause discrimination.

2.4.26. With regard to the form in which the individual decisions setting the quotas were issued, the Court found in the *Krupp* judgment that it was not essential for their validity that the decisions should meet the detailed formal requirements prescribed by Decision No 22/60³ where the decisions were clearly in implementation of the quota scheme established by a general decision which itself had met those requirements. On the statements of reasons given in the individual decisions, which were confined to indications of the reference production level and production quota of each firm based on figures supplied by the firm itself and using methods of calculation set out in Decision No 2794/80, the Court confirmed that the statement of reasons could be concise provided it did not deprive the applicant of the opportunity of checking that the rules laid down by the general decision had been properly applied or prevent the Court from carrying out its judicial review.

2.4.27. As regards the relationship between the general decision and individual decisions made under it, the Court, confirming previous rulings, held in the *Krupp* case that the applicant bringing an action for the annulment of an individual decision addressed to him may challenge the legality only of such provisions of the general decision as are actually implemented by the individual decision.

Competition

2.4.28. In Case 172/80⁴ the Court affirmed that the rules on competition apply to banking.⁵ The case concerned the question whether the debiting by banks, or at least by most of them, of a uniform bank charge on transfers from one Member State to another of sums from their customers' funds was a concerted practice prohibited by Article 85(1). The Court held that it might well be so: parallel conduct such as that of the

banks amounts to a concerted practice if such conduct exhibits the features of coordination and cooperation characteristic of such a practice, and if its object or effect is significantly to affect the conditions of competition in the market for the services in question. It is for the national court to establish whether this is in fact so.

2.4.29. The Commission informed IBM that it had initiated a proceeding against it for suspected infringements of Article 86 in the computer market. IBM thereupon applied to the Court of Justice to declare void the measures taken by the Commission initiating the proceeding and adopting the statement of objections. In its judgment delivered on 11 November⁶ the Court held the action inadmissible. Such an action might make it necessary for the Court to rule on questions on which the Commission had not yet taken a final decision, which would be contrary to the separation of powers between the Commission and the Court. The measures in question did not affect the company's legal position or prejudice its interests. The commencement of a proceeding and the notification of the Commission's objections were only preliminary steps in a proceeding and consequently were not open to an action for annulment.

Free movement of persons and services

2.4.30. In the field of right of establishment, the Court delivered a judgment⁷ which, for the first time, interprets Council Directive 75/362/EEC concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine, including measures to facilitate

¹ OJ L 291, 31.10.1980. From 1 July 1981, this system was replaced by that laid down in Decision 1831/81/ECSC (OJ L 180, 1.7.1981), as amended by Decision 1832/81/ECSC of 3.7.1981 (OJ L 184, 4.7.1981).

² Joined Cases 275/80 and 24/81 *Krupp Stahl v Commission*: not yet reported.

³ OJ L 61, 29.9.1960.

⁴ *Züchner v Bayerische Vereinsbank AG*: not yet reported.

⁵ Second Report on Competition Policy, point 51 *et seq.*

⁶ Case 60/81 *IBM v Commission*: not yet reported.

⁷ Case 246/80 *C. Broekmeulen v Huisarts Registratie Commissie*: not yet reported.

the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services. The Court held that a Member State which makes effective access in its territory to the profession of general medical practitioner subject to training requirements in addition to the basic training which led to the granting of the degree of doctor of medicine may not impose that obligation on nationals of a Community Member State who have obtained, in a Member State other than the State in question, a degree in medicine recognized under Article 3 of the Directive and conferring entitlement to practise general medicine. The principle thus set forth holds good even if the person concerned is a national of the Member State which introduced the additional training requirements within its borders.¹

Free movement of capital

2.4.31. The Court also had its first ever opportunity to rule on the Treaty provisions concerning free movement of capital.² Asked to say how far the Member States were still entitled to impose restrictions on the re-exportation of bank notes and what types of administrative controls could be carried out on non-resident nationals, the Court held that Article 67(1) should be interpreted as meaning that restrictions on the exportation of bank notes cannot be considered to be abolished from the end of the transitional period, despite Article 69, which provides for the adoption of directives to implement Article 67. Since Article 67 does not have direct effect, the safeguard procedure provided for by Article 73 is not applicable when a Member State introduces restrictions on capital movements which have not yet been liberalized under Community rules. The Court also held that the standstill clause in Article 71 does not represent an unconditional obligation upon the Member States such as to confer rights on individuals, and that Article 106(3) is inapplicable to the re-exportation of a sum of money previously imported by a non-resident national in order to make commercial purchases but found not to be needed because the purchases were not made.

The judgment means that the Member States are free to impose control measures, and to enforce such measures by criminal penalties, on capital movements and currency transfers on which no Community rules have yet been enacted requiring the Member States to liberalize such transactions.

Agriculture

2.4.32. Case 250/80³ concerned a shipment of wheat from Denmark to the Federal Republic of Germany. The transaction took place at a time when as a result of the possibility of advance fixing of accession monetary compensatory amounts it was profitable for the exporter first to ship the wheat to the United Kingdom, unload it and complete the import formalities, and then reload it on the same ships for shipment to its final destination in Germany. During the criminal proceedings pending on the case in Denmark, the question was raised whether the Danish authorities were entitled to refuse the MCAs for export from Denmark to the United Kingdom. In answer to a request for a preliminary ruling, the Court held that they were. Referring to the objectives of the MCA system, the Court interpreted the provisions on this subject as meaning that the completion of customs formalities in the Member State declared as the country of destination (in this case the United Kingdom) was not sufficient to found a claim to the MCAs. It is also necessary for the products actually to be placed on the market in that State. Thus, following its previous case law in particular with regard to export refunds, the Court again underlined the importance it attaches in interpreting Community legislation to the underlying purposes of the legislation.⁴

Unlike the Advocate General in his Opinion, the Court did not, however, go into another argument advanced by the Commission, to the effect that the exports from Denmark to

¹ Similarly Case 115/78 *Knoors* [1979] ECR 399.

² Case 203/80 *Casati*: not yet reported.

³ *Public Prosecutor v Toepfer and Others*: not yet reported.

⁴ For example, Case 125/75 *Eier Kontor v HZA Hamburg-Jonas* [1976] ECR 771.

the United Kingdom, being purely speculative, could not benefit from MCAs since they were fraudulent or at least an abuse of Community law.¹

2.4.33. Lastly, in Joined Cases 197 to 200, 243, 245 and 247/80² actions for damages brought by six German flour producers and a manufacturer of pasta products against the Council and the Commission, the Court held, on the basis of the principles which, according to its past decisions,³ govern the Community's non-contractual liability, that in those cases the applicants, far from establishing a flagrant breach of an overriding legal principle for the protection of individuals, had not succeeded either in demonstrating that the Council or the Commission had acted unlawfully or in establishing the existence of a relationship between the Council and Commission acts in question and the damage which they claimed to have suffered.

The applicants claimed that the Community institutions had fixed the threshold price of durum wheat imported from non-member countries in 1979 at too high a level in order to protect the production of Community durum wheat in the southern parts of Italy and France. In this way, the institutions had favoured the manufacturers of pasta products in the durum-wheat-producing areas. They had also been responsible for the growing substitution of common wheat for durum wheat in the manufacture of pasta products in the north of the Community, whereby the applicants had suffered damage. The Court rejected the applicants' arguments, pointing out in particular that the Community institutions enjoyed a large

measure of discretion in defining the objectives pursued under the common agricultural policy. It held, moreover, that the plea of discrimination could not be accepted in the context of the common organization of a market, based on freedom of transactions as part of a common system of producer prices.

Common fisheries policy

External arrangements

2.4.34. The Court was again asked for a ruling on whether fishery conservation measures applied to Spanish fishing vessels were compatible with international law. Spanish fishermen who had been prosecuted for fishing without a licence in the French economic zone or French territorial waters argued that they enjoyed fishing rights under the 1967 Agreement between France and Spain. The Court held that the relations between the Community and Spain now established in the outline agreement signed on 15 April 1980 had 'superseded'—not merely been 'superimposed on', as it had ruled in the Burgoa case⁴—the previous international commitments between certain Member States and Spain.⁵

¹ On this issue see also Case 196/80 *Anglo-Irish Meat Co. v Minister for Agriculture*: not yet reported.

² *Ludwigshafener Walzmühle Erling KG and Others v Council and Commission*: not yet reported.

³ In particular, Case 153/73 *Holtz and Willemsen v Council and Commission* [1974] ECR 675; Case 5/71 *Zuckerfabrik Schöppenstedt v Council* [1971] ECR 975.

⁴ Case 812/79 *Burgoa* [1980] ECR 2787.

⁵ Joined Cases 180/80 *Crujeiras Tomé* and 266/80 *Yurrita*; Case 181/80 *Arbelaiz-Emazabel*: not yet reported.

2.4.35. New cases

Case	Subject	Basis
Steel		
6/82 — Alphasteel Ltd v Commission	Decision fixing production quotas for steel products	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
30/82 — Klöckner-Werke AG v Commission	Decision fixing production quotas for steel products	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty

Case	Subject	Basis
31/82 — Metallourgiki Halyps v Commission	Decision fixing production quotas for steel products	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
Customs union		
11/82 — Piraiki-Patraiki AE and Others v Commission ¹	Annulment of the Commission's decision of 30 October 1981 authorizing the French Republic to limit imports into France of cotton yarn of Greek origin	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty
37/82 — Nederlandsch Bevrachtungskantoor BV v Inspecteur der Invoerrechten en Accijnzen	Tariff classification of cloths intended for covering the patient's body during a surgical operation	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty
Free movement of goods		
2/82 — Delhaize Frères 'Le Lion' SA v The Belgian State ²	Compatibility with Community law of Belgian public-health checks on imports of meat and poultry	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
3/82 — GB-Inno-BM SA v The Belgian State ²	Compatibility with Community law of Belgian public-health checks on imports of meat and poultry	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
4/82 — Mestdagh SA v The Belgian State ²	Compatibility with Community law of Belgian public-health checks on imports of meat and poultry	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
29/82 — Proceedings brought by F. van Luipen against a disciplinary measure	Compatibility with Community law of national legislation on quality controls on fruit and vegetables	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Taxation		
38/82 — HZA Flensburg v Hansen GmbH & Co	In what circumstances must the tax advantages granted by a Member State to certain domestic alcoholic beverages be extended pursuant to Article 95 of the EEC Treaty to spirits imported from other Member States?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Competition		
7/82 — Gesellschaft zur Verwertung von Leistungsschutzrechten mbH v Commission	Annulment of the Commission's decision of 29 October 1981 concerning proceedings under Article 86 of the Treaty	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty
Free movement of workers		
35/82 — EEC Morson v (1) The State of The Netherlands, (2) The Head of the Plaatselijke Politie	The Hoge Raad der Nederlanden asked the Court of Justice to give a ruling on its obligation to refer to the Court a question raised in an application for an interlocutory injunction. Interpretation of Article 10 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 on freedom of movement for workers, concerning the right of installation of their families	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Case	Subject	Basis
36/82 — S. Jhanjan v The State of The Netherlands	The Hoge Raad der Nederlanden asked the Court of Justice to give a ruling on its obligation to refer to the Court a question raised in an application for an interlocutory injunction. Interpretation of Article 10 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 on freedom of movement for workers, concerning the right of installation of their families	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Agriculture		
5/82 — HZA Krefeld v Maizena Gesellschaft GmbH	Method of calculating the production refund for maize used in the manufacture of starch where the rate of refund is amended between the time when the maize is placed under customs supervision and the time when it is processed	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
8/82 — Hans-Otto Wagner GmbH Agrarhandel v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung ¹	Community provisions on offsetting storage costs for sugar where sugar is transported between warehouses situated in different Member States	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Fisheries		
13 to 28/82 — José Arantzamendi-Osa and Others v (1) Procureur de la République and (2) Procureur Général ³	Validity, in the light of previous international agreements, of a number of Community regulations concerning fisheries; and, if the regulations are valid, their applicability to Spanish nationals	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Transport		
12/82 — Ministère public v J. Tridon	Compatibility with Community law of national legislation unilaterally laying down transport tariffs and making them compulsory	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
32/82 — Openbaar Ministerie v P.F. Suys and Others	Interpretation and validity of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1174/68 on the introduction of a system of bracket tariffs for the carriage of goods by road between Member States	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
European Development Fund		
33/82 — Murri Frères v Commission	Claim for damages. Position adopted by the Commission regarding the award of a public works contract financed by the EDF	Article 215 of the EEC Treaty
Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters		
34/82 — Martin Peters Bauunternehmung GmbH v De Zuid Nederlandse Aannemers Vereniging	Interpretation of the words 'in matters relating to a contract' in Article 5 of the Convention	

Case	Subject	Basis
Privileges and immunities 1/82 — Mr and Mrs X v State of Luxembourg	Refusal by Luxembourg to admit to its territory the applicant's wife, who, prior to her marriage, had been the subject of an administrative measure for the control of aliens (Article 12 of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities)	

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Commission: 9/82, 10/82 and 10/82 R.⁴

- ¹ OJ C 26, 3.2.1982.
- ² OJ C 22, 29.1.1982.
- ³ OJ C 29, 6.2.1982.
- ⁴ OJ C 28, 5.2.1982.

2.4.36. Judgments

Date and case	Held
Taxation 19.1.1982, 8/81 — Ursula Becker v Finanzamt Münster-Innenstadt	The provision concerning the exemption from turnover tax of transactions consisting of the negotiation of credit, provided for in Article 13 of the Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes, could, in the absence of measures implementing that Directive, be relied upon from 1 January 1979 by a person transacting credit without the State being entitled to rely on the fact that the Directive had not been implemented
Social security for migrant workers 14.1.1982, 65/81 — F. Reina, L. Reina v Landeskreditbank Baden-Württemberg	The term 'social advantage' includes interest-free loans on the birth of a child, granted pursuant to administrative directives to low-income families by a loan institute incorporated under public law with the aim of promoting an increase in the birthrate. Such loans must therefore be granted to workers from other Member States on the same terms as to national workers

Date and case	Held
<p>Agriculture</p> <p>27.1.1982, 256/80 — Birra Wuhrer SpA 257/80 — Mangimi Niccolai SpA 265/80 — Marino De Franceschi & Figli SpA 267/80 — Riseria Modanese Srl 5/81 — Riserie Angelo e Giacomo Roncaia 51/81 — De Franceschi SpA v Council and Commission</p> <p>14.1.1982, 64/81 — Corman et Fils SA, Goe-Dolhain v HZA Gronau</p> <p>Infringements</p> <p>20.1.1982, 223/81 — Commission v Ireland</p> <p>20.1.1982, 255/80 — Commission v Belgium</p> <p>20.1.1982, 107/81 — Commission v Italy</p> <p>Disputes between the Community and its staff</p> <p>v Commission</p> <p>14.1.1982, 56/81</p>	<p>A plea of inadmissibility, based on alleged prescription, was dismissed (claim for compensation)</p> <p>Interpretation of 'ices... suitable for consumption' within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 1259/72 (sales of butter for pastry and cake-making)</p> <p>Order for removal from the Court Register (wooden furniture)</p> <p>Order for removal from the Court Register (electricity meters)</p> <p>Order for removal from the Court Register (steel products/closure of customs office)</p> <p>Application dismissed</p>

Orders for removal from the Court Register

- 20.1.1982, 190/81 — IBM Corporation v Commission
- 20.1.1982, 48/81 — Federal Republic of Germany v Commission

Court of Auditors

2.4.37. The Court of Auditors decided on 14 January to alter the responsibilities of two of its members, Sir Norman Price and Mr Georgios Vitalis, with effect from 15 February:

Sir Norman Price: research and investment; energy; industry; external organizations.

Mr Georgios Vitalis: staff management and administration of the Court.

The responsibilities of the other members of the Court remain unchanged.¹

Economic and Social Committee

194th plenary session

2.4.38. The Economic and Social Committee held its 194th plenary session in Brussels on 27 and 28 January, with Mr Roseingrave, the Committee Chairman, in the chair. Two items dominated the agenda—procedures for informing and consulting employees of transnational undertakings and assessment and consistency of action in the EEC's external relations. Two Members of the Commission, Mr Richard and Mr Pisani, spoke on these subjects.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1981, point 2.3.22.

Opinions

Informing and consulting employees

2.4.39. By a majority of 20 the Committee adopted the Commission's proposals on procedures for informing and consulting the employees of undertakings with complex structures, in particular transnational undertakings.¹

The Committee observed that the obligations on companies to inform and consult employees varied widely from one country to another and that they must be harmonized for the sake of the common market. The Committee was glad to find that the Directive did not insist upon a mass of detailed information, but simply upon useful data giving a clear picture of the group's activity.

This favourable view was not shared by some members of the Employer's Group, who felt the measures envisaged were difficult and costly and considered that the ILO and OECD international codes of practice were adequate.

Textiles and clothing

2.4.40. The Committee adopted an opinion on the communication concerning the situation and prospects of the textile and clothing industries.² The Committee called for Social and Regional Fund aid, a Community initiative on part-time working,³ and technical measures such as shorter working hours, development of new products and special attention to the needs of the Community market in relations with non-member countries.

Cosmetics

2.4.41. Adopting by a large majority the opinion on amendments to the Directive on approximation of Member States' laws relating to cosmetic products,⁴ the committee considered that, when new substances were added to the positive list, substances used for the same purpose should be reconsidered and only the safest and most effective of them retained.

Scientific research and development policy

2.4.42. The Committee gave a favourable opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a programme of research and development in the field of science and technology for development (1982-85).⁵ The Committee approved the Commission's choice of priorities but felt that the question of energy cooperation deserved further close consideration. The programmes should not duplicate activity on the part of the other international organizations and agencies. The Committee further believed that a programme of this type should continue beyond the four-year span now proposed.

Finally, the Committee adopted, without debate, an opinion on the Commission proposals for amending 17 Directives on approximation of Member States' laws relating to wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.⁶

Studies

2.4.43. Two studies were presented at the January session. The first, by Mr Couture (Employers — France), concerned the objectives and priorities for a common research and development policy and shows how R & D can be combined with other Community policies. The appendices to the study contain additional information on R & D expenditure in the Community, the United States and Japan. The stocktaking of the Community's external relations, presented by Mr Romoli (Employers — Italy), bears on the consistency of Community action both in itself and in relation to other policies. Speaking in the debate on this study, Mr Pisani explained the nature of the special relations between the Community

¹ Supplement 3/80 — Bull. EC.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1981, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.9.

³ Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.1.4 and 1.1.5.

⁴ OJ C 313, 2.12.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.84.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1981, point 2.1.91.

⁶ OJ C 346, 31.12.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.9.

and the developing countries and described the concept of development. On the matter of relations with developing countries, he criticized the inadequacy of fixed-term agreements and hoped to see more permanent general instruments embracing agreements which were varied in scope and duration. Having stated that a combination of cooperation and development was in the making, Mr Pisani pointed to the consistency needed between internal and external policy.

At the end of the debate it was suggested that a standing *ad hoc* group on studies be set up, and a proposal to that effect was addressed to the Bureau.

European Investment Bank

Operations in 1981

2.4.44. In 1981 the EIB granted loans amounting to almost 3 400 million ECU¹ for investments within the Community.

As in previous years, the main target was regional development, with particular emphasis placed on reconstruction in the areas of southern Italy hit by the earthquake in November 1980. Next in importance, again as in previous years, were investments to reduce the Community's dependence on imported oil. About 540 million ECU of the total lent came from the New Community Instrument (NCI — 'Ortoli facility').²

Outside the Community the Bank lent almost 500 million ECU for operations in 35 countries—members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of States which are signatories of the Lomé Convention and Mediterranean countries, including Spain and Portugal, the two applicants for Community membership.

Community

2.4.45. The Bank lent 3 361.3 million ECU within the Community, 2 821.5 million ECU from its own resources (of which 282.1 million ECU was to guarantee loans by other

banks) and 539.8 million ECU from the NCI.

In real terms, i.e. taking inflation into account, the Bank maintained its operations at about the level of the previous year (2 950.8 million ECU, including 197.6 million ECU from the NCI) despite the deteriorating economic climate. The tight situation on the capital markets, high interest rates, the deepening recession and budget problems in some of the Member States led to a fall both in investments and in application for finance. The total amount of fixed investment financed in this way was some 11 700 million ECU; almost three quarters of the loans went to Italy, Ireland, Greece or the United Kingdom, the four countries with the most severe structural problems. A sizeable proportion (over 40%) of the loans in Italy and 85% of the loans in Ireland were backed by a 3% interest rate subsidy in accordance with the terms agreed when the two countries joined the European Monetary System.³

It is estimated that the investments financed will create or safeguard some 31 000 jobs, mainly in industry. There is also a temporary addition of approximately 465 000 man-years of work in construction or the provision of services and facilities. These figures, dealing mainly with infrastructure projects which the Bank has helped to finance, do not include the long-term effects which, while they create comparatively few jobs directly, are no less important as a basis for economic growth.

It is estimated that investments in energy financed by the EIB in 1981, once they are fully operational, will enable Member States to cut their dependence on imported oil by 10.6 million tonnes a year. The 60 million toe financed since 1977 have made a significant contribution to Community efforts

¹ The conversion rates at 31 December 1981 used by the EIB in statistics for the first quarter of 1981 were: 1 ECU = BFR 41.75, DKR 7.94, DM 2.44, DR 62.23, FF 6.20, IRL 0.69, LIT 1 304, LFR 41.75, UKL 0.57, USD 1.09.

² OJ L 298, 25.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.10.

³ OJ L 200, 3.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.2.

to limit or diversify the Member States' external dependence by developing internal resources, saving energy or turning to energy sources other than oil, such as coal, gas, or hydroelectric and nuclear power. Two thirds of the Community loans (2 221.8 million ECU) were for regional development, and 85% of those regional development loans went to areas where unemployment was 25% or more above the Community average. The money will be used for investment in industry, agriculture and services and to improve telecommunications, road and rail links, ports, water supply and sewerage and other infrastructure. A total of 328.2 million ECU backed by a 3% interest rate subsidy from the Community budget was lent as part of the Community's contribution towards reconstruction in areas of southern Italy devastated by the November 1980 earthquake.

The Bank's second main task is the financing of projects of common interest to several Member States or to the Community as a whole. Most loans under this heading were directed to the energy sector; others will be used to improve air and sea links between Member States, protect the environment (e.g. waste water treatment in Denmark and Greece) and foster cooperation between Member States' firms in high-technology sectors.

Breakdown by industry

2.4.46. Loans to the productive sector—mainly manufacturing, but also agriculture and services—totalled 472.3 million ECU, almost 20% down on the 1980 lending figure of 585.4 million ECU. On a more positive note, however, there was an increase in the funds channelled to small or medium-sized projects by means of global loans to banks or national or regional finance institutions. In 1981 global loans to the productive sector totalled 318.4 million ECU, 20% up on the 1980 figure of 265.5 million ECU. A number of these loans were specifically for capital projects to reduce or rationalize energy consumption in industry. Funds made available under global loans were used to

finance 856 small and medium-sized investment projects in 1981 as against 518 in 1980, for a total of 281.6 million ECU (131.6 million ECU in 1980).

Over 40% of the major industrial projects financed by direct lending were aimed at modernization or restructuring to increase productivity. Some of the investment went to new high-technology industries, and firms were also granted loans to help them cut or rationalize their energy consumption or switch from oil to other fuels.

The production or transport of energy accounted for 1 513.5 million ECU (93.5 million ECU from the NCI), almost 30% up on the 1980 total of 1 078 million ECU. This represented around 45% of EIB lending in the Community in 1981. Nuclear installations received 700.6 million ECU (as against 432.6 million ECU in 1980), 138.5 million ECU (105.2 million ECU in 1980) went to the development of oil, gas and peat resources, 285 million ECU (179.3 million ECU) to the construction of gas pipelines and 150.2 million ECU (64.4 million ECU) to the upgrading of electricity supply networks.

Other types of infrastructure also received assistance—transport (400.6 million ECU, including 99.5 million ECU from the NCI, compared with 243.6 million ECU in 1980), telecommunications (telephone and telex services in many areas and a satellite link-up with Greenland: 362.6 million ECU, including 63.7 million ECU from the NCI, against 366.4 million ECU in 1980), water supply and sewerage (206.1 million ECU, including 60 million ECU from the NCI, against 221.4 million ECU in 1980) and drainage or irrigation (83.1 million ECU). Infrastructure loans were also granted for the construction of housing and repairs to schools in the southern Italian earthquake zone (311.5 million ECU, including 229.9 million ECU from the NCI). Under the same heading assistance was also granted to vocational training centres in Ireland, and global loans to a finance institution in France were used for small and medium-scale public infrastructure projects, including work on roads, ports, airports and electricity supplies.

Breakdown by country

2.4.47. Since details of EIB assistance both in the Community and elsewhere have been published every month over the past year, only general data on the geographical breakdown of Bank lending in 1981 are given below.

2.4.48. Loans in Italy amounted to LIT 2 139 600 million (including LIT 566 000 million from the NCI), over three quarters of which (LIT 1 654 400 million) represented investment in the Mezzogiorno, including LIT 416 000 million for reconstruction in earthquake-damaged areas. Over 60% of the loans in Italy were backed by a 3% interest rate subsidy under the EMS or under the disaster relief arrangements.

The production and transport of energy accounted for almost 35% of lending (LIT 764 700 million), and LIT 349 300 million went to industry, over half of it in the form of global loans for small and medium-sized projects; LIT 54 000 million was used to create industrial estates. Funds were also provided for telecommunications (LIT 266 000 million), transport (LIT 240 500 million) and water supplies and irrigation (LIT 200 000 million), while LIT 265 000 million went to the creation of basic infrastructure for new housing and repairs to over 1 200 schools in the disaster areas.

2.4.49. IRL 237.1 million (including IRL 12 million from the NCI) was lent in Ireland, almost 85% of it with a 3% interest rate subsidy under the EMS. The energy sector was to the forefront, accounting for IRL 96.4 million, and as in previous years considerable assistance went to small and medium-sized industrial projects (via global loans totalling IRL 36.5 million). Vocational training centres to stimulate industrial and agricultural development received IRL 20 million, telecommunications IRL 38.4 million, transport IRL 23 million and water supplies and drainage IRL 22.8 million.

2.4.50. In Germany loans totalling DM 725 million went to two major energy projects. A DM 25 million loan was granted for a gas pipeline to link the German and Dan-

ish networks, and the Bank also guaranteed loans of DM 700 million by other banks to continue work on a new power station.

2.4.51. Loans in France totalled FF 1 595.7 million (including FF 240 million from the NCI), over half (FF 950.9 million) for energy projects, FF 344.8 million for transport and FF 300 million, in the form of global loans, for small and medium-sized public infrastructure projects in areas with development or industrial conversion problems.

2.4.52. A total of UKL 142.6 million was lent in the United Kingdom, of which UKL 20 million came from the NCI. Water supplies, sewerage and drainage accounted for UKL 64.6 million, while UKL 36 million went to telecommunications, UKL 28 million to transport and UKL 14 million to industry.

2.4.53. Belgium received loans of BFR 7 500 million, mainly for energy projects (BFR 7 000 million). The remaining BFR 500 million went to finance industrial investment in regional development areas.

2.4.54. In its first year of Community membership Greece received loans totalling DR 9 800 million, nearly 40% of them in the form of global loans to be channelled towards small and medium-sized projects in industry, agri-industry and agriculture and to help rationalize energy consumption. DR 700 million went to the creation of industrial estates, DR 1 850 million to transport, DR 1 700 million to telecommunications and DR 930 million to irrigation and sewerage.

2.4.55. Denmark received loans of DKR 1 121.2 million, mainly for energy projects (DKR 932 million). Global loans totalling DKR 75 million were used to help finance small and medium-sized industrial projects in assisted areas and DKR 54.2 million to improve telecommunications with Greenland. A fisheries research centre, port facilities and sewerage schemes also received assistance.

2.4.56. The Bank granted a loan of USD 25 million for work on the Tunisian section of the gas pipeline from Algeria to Italy. Although the project is outside the Community, it is of direct interest to it.

Outside the Community

2.4.57. In 1981 the EIB lent a total of 486.8 million ECU to 35 countries outside the Community as development assistance.

Mediterranean area

2.4.58. Lending to Mediterranean countries totalled 277 million ECU, of which 39 million ECU came from budget resources.

The Bank granted its first loans (40 million ECU) in Spain under the financial cooperation arrangements between that country and the Community. Portugal received 79 million ECU, using up the remaining portion of the 1978 Financial Protocol ahead of schedule (it was due to last until the end of 1983) and drawing on the first of the pre-accession aid. A loan of 49 million ECU went to Turkey, representing the last of the funds made available under the third EEC-Turkey Financial Protocol. Cyprus received its first EIB loan (12 million ECU).

Loans also went to Morocco (30 million ECU), Tunisia (12 million ECU), Jordan (3 million ECU), Lebanon (12 million ECU) and Israel (30 million ECU), using the last of the sums earmarked for Bank lending to those countries under their respective Financial Protocols with the Community. A 10 million ECU loan also went to Algeria.

African, Caribbean and Pacific States

2.4.59. With the entry into force of the second Lomé Convention, the Bank stepped up its operations, lending a total of 209.8 million ECU (158.4 million ECU from its own resources and 51.4 million ECU from budget resources) in 25 countries, including several in which it was operating for the first time. It also granted its first loan under Article 59 of the Convention, which deals with mining and energy investment projects of mutual interest to both the ACP State concerned and the Community.

2.4.60. In Africa loans were granted in 1981 for projects in Zambia (33 million ECU), Gabon (22 million ECU), Senegal

(12.7 million ECU), Cameroon (10 million ECU), Niger (10 million ECU), Kenya (8.13 million ECU), Tanzania (7.5 million ECU), Swaziland (7 million ECU), Zaire (6 million ECU), Togo (4.4 million ECU), Burundi (4 million ECU), Lesotho (3.1 million ECU), Madagascar (2.17 million ECU), Djibouti (1.8 million ECU), Liberia (0.7 million ECU), Malawi (0.4 million ECU), Uganda (0.35 million ECU), Mali (0.21 million ECU) and the Comoros (0.17 million ECU). A further 6.8 million ECU was channelled through the West African Development Bank to Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

2.4.61. In the Caribbean region a loan of 0.18 million ECU was granted for an investment project on St Lucia. Of the Pacific countries, Papua New Guinea received 42 million ECU, Fiji 12.17 million ECU, Samoa 3 million ECU and Tonga 1 million ECU. New Caledonia was granted a 1 million ECU loan under the decision governing the arrangements for the Overseas Countries and Territories.

EIB borrowing in 1981

2.4.62. In 1981 the EIB borrowed a total of 2 309.7 million ECU (as against 2 466.8 million in 1980), 1 267.8 million ECU in the form of public bond issues and 947.9 million ECU in private placings, while 67 million ECU was raised by assigning creditor rights in respect of outstanding loans, in which event the Bank guaranteed repayment.

The Bank borrowed in the following currencies: the US dollar (615.3 million ECU, 27.4% of the total), the mark (358.3 million ECU, 16%), the guilder (319.1 million ECU, 14.2%), the Swiss franc (300 million ECU, 13.4%), the yen (263.5 million ECU, 11.8%), the French franc (128.5 million ECU, 5.7%), sterling (106.8 million ECU, 4.8%), the Belgian franc (51.7 million ECU, 2.3%) and the Luxembourg franc (14.5 million ECU, 0.6%). For the first time, the Bank also borrowed in ECU (85 million ECU, 3.8%).

Doubling of the Bank's capital

2.4.63. The Board of Governors of the EIB decided at their annual meeting in June¹ to double the Bank's subscribed capital to 14.4 million ECU. The decision took effect on 1 January 1982.

The increase in its capital will enable the Bank to step up its lending activities. The

amount of financing it can undertake on its own resources is directly linked to the volume of subscribed capital; its Statute provides that the aggregate of loans and guarantees outstanding at any one time must not exceed 250% of the subscribed capital.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.3.42.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU

Values in national currencies of one ECU

29 January 1982¹

Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible)	41.6745
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial)	46.4786
German mark	2.44390
Dutch guilder	2.68384
Pound sterling	0.561985
Danish krone	8.01921
French franc	6.21992
Italian lira	1 311.46
Irish pound	0.695699
Greek drachma	62.9513
United States dollar	1.05934
Swiss franc	1.95395
Spanish peseta	104.292
Swedish krona	5.99216
Norwegian krone	6.22628
Canadian dollar	1.26687
Portuguese escudo	71.0818
Austrian schilling	17.1348
Finnish mark	4.68123
Japanese yen	241.816
Australian dollar	0.969648
New Zealand dollar	1.31513

¹ OJ C 23, 30.1.1982.

NB: Explanatory notes on the ECU and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 12-1981, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3.

Representative rates ('green' rates)

Conversion rates into national currencies for the ECU used in connection with the common agricultural policy

January 1982	
National currency	Value in national currency of one ECU
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.7985
Danish krone	7.91917
German mark	2.65660
	2.78341 ¹
Greek drachma	61.4454
French franc	6.08656
Irish pound	0.685145
Italian lira	1 258.00 ²
	1 227.00 ³
Dutch guilder	2.81318
Pound sterling	0.618655

¹ For seeds.

² For milk and milk products, beef and veal, pigmeat, olive oil and wine.

³ For other products.

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

3.2.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relating to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers is followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. EC 9-1981

Point 2.2.39

Annual session of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly of 28 to 30 September 1981

OJ C 15, 20.1.1982

Bull. EC 10-1981

Points 2.3.36 to 2.3.45

Opinions given by the Economic and Social Committee during its session of 28 and 29 October 1981

OJ C 343, 31.12.1981

Bull. EC 12-1981*Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5*

Draft Council Resolution concerning a new Community action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women

OJ C 22, 29.1.1982

Point 2.1.6

Council Decision of 14 December 1981 adopting the annual report on the economic situation in the Community and laying down economic policy guidelines for 1982

OJ L 385, 31.12.1982

Point 2.1.11

Council Directive of 14 December 1981 supplementing Directives 75/362/EEC, 77/452/EEC, 78/686/EEC and 78/1026/EEC concerning the

mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of the formal qualifications of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners and veterinary surgeons respectively, with regard to acquired rights

OJ L 385, 31.12.1982

Point 2.1.63

Commission Decision of 9 December 1981 relating to the setting up of an Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men

OJ L 20, 28.1.1982

Point 2.2.2

Council Decision of 15 December 1981 changing for 1982 the import quotas established by Decision 80/1278/EEC in respect of State-trading countries

OJ L 390, 31.12.1981

3. Infringement procedures

Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement Directives

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

Council Directive 78/473/EEC of 30 May 1978 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to Community co-insurance¹ (France, Federal Republic of Germany);

Council Directive 76/207/EEC of 9 February 1976 on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions² (Federal Republic of Germany).

Reasoned opinions

3.3.2. In January the Commission delivered two reasoned opinions to two Member States in the following cases:

Council Directive 77/796/EEC of 12 December 1977 aiming at the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications for goods haulage operators and road passenger transport operators, including measures intended to encourage these operators effectively to exercise their right to freedom of establishment³ (Italy);

Failure to comply with Article 46(2) of Regulation No 355/79 laying down general rules for the description and presentation of wines (Federal Republic of Germany).

¹ OJ L 151, 7.6.1978.

² OJ L 39, 14.2.1976.

³ OJ L 334, 24.12.1977.

4. Council statement on the Belgian Presidency

3.4.1. Today I have the honour to introduce the action programme that will be defended by Belgium for the next six months, when my country will be in charge of the EC Presidency. You know the rule: each Member State takes it in turn to hold the Presidency. But what does Presidency mean exactly! Some give it a meaning it cannot have. Indeed, one single Member State cannot impose a programme, nor determine by itself the course to be followed. On the other hand it does not mean passively presiding over a number of meetings, or being concerned about current affairs without having insight into what exactly is to happen.

In the first place the Presidency must undoubtedly be concerned with continuity in the Communities, ensure the correct application of Treaties and see to it that nothing of what has been achieved so far can be lost. In the second place, it appears to me, the Presidency must try to establish a consensus for new initiatives, and in any case to arrive at a decision over draft directives submitted by the Commission. In the third place, the Presidency must see to it that the Opinions of the European Parliament are seriously taken into consideration when Council policies are being formulated. In this context, the priorities which the Presidency wants to consider and the problems it wants to solve constitute a matter of importance. It is in this context that the action programme assumes its full value.

Hence the task of the Presidency is a double one: consolidation and development. In this Parliament there will undoubtedly be much enthusiasm when I say 'development', because here it is very well known to what extent the construction of Europe has remained incomplete. But there are many, knowing what has happened in recent years, who will—according to their temperament—either smile or gnash their teeth. Already so much has been proposed, and come to nothing, so that—with or without help from wise men—scepticism has grown increasingly. Nearly every debate in this Parliament provides new proof of this fact.

Be this as it may, major projects have been announced, more than once. Let us think of economic and monetary union, the European Union, the founding of which was announced for the 1970s, and the European Foundation.

Now I could myself sum up some reasons why these promising proposals have not materialized. But such setbacks and disappointments must not ever prevent us asking the question: What do we want, in fact? Why did an impressive generation of statesmen start with European integration? Are the motives that were valid then still valid now,

and how do we imagine the future of the concept of Europe? Or, as someone put it succinctly, 'What are we to do with Europe, anyway?'

In the midst of the present confusion and stagnation, we should keep on asking ourselves this question, so as to have the courage later to take the right decisions in order to achieve the desired end.

I want to raise this question here, as an introduction, so that the broad lines of the Belgian programme may form part of the answer. For more details I refer to the Annex of my speech, which will be distributed to you.

European conciliation, which was one of the basic features of the Treaty of Paris, must now and in the coming years be reflected in relations on an increasingly human scale among the Member States. One of the things that this means is that we have to build up 'Europe of the citizens'. What we want is to fashion Europe in such a way that the living conditions of our peoples are improved, that understanding becomes a self-evident fact, that the feeling of unity is strengthened. This can be done by a number of small measures by which it can really be proved that Europe is a Community today, a Union tomorrow.

The European Foundation, which was proposed as early as 1975, might be the most important initiative here. In a broader sense, with and by means of this foundation, understanding for one another's individuality could grow and the foundation for a stronger European consciousness could be laid.

A second reason often given by the 'fathers of Europe' after the war was the absolute necessity to put an end once and for all to the economic heresies that had bedevilled Europe in the 1930s. Economic nationalism, self-sufficiency, import quotas, import bans and currency manipulation had led to economic war and, consequently, bloody warfare. It was as if the crisis had been institutionalized. The real constituent parts of the individual power of a country—for example coal and steel—were used as weapons to increase differences among peoples, and there are some historians who claim that these were one of the causes of war.

In the post-war period, with its economic boom on an unprecedented scale, we seemed to have rid ourselves of these bugbears. However, in this period of crisis, would anybody dare to contend that they have gone for ever?—for these phenomena seem to be making a reappearance here and there.

Old errors come up again, dressed in new clothes—and what is more, they seem to be original—at least to those who do not remember anything about our most recent history. We in Europe have rejected these mistakes, errors and follies of the pre-war years, at a time when they are still fresh in our minds, and we must continue to fight against them. This means that we have to defend the internal market of the Community, to make the common market secure, to abide by the rules of competitions, that we have all accepted.

Among the problems for which an urgent solution must be found, I would like to mention the mandate of 30 May 1980. In this context, I would like to express my appreciation for the work of the Commission, and of its President in particular, Mr Gaston Thorn, for the efforts he has put into the endeavour to resolve problems still outstanding.

At the informal Council meeting on 14 and 15 January, we came very close to an agreement. I still hope it can be reached on 25 January. Such an agreement should in itself be a proof that the Community can still, at this moment, solve difficult problems. We cannot afford a failure anyway, because this could lead to a really crippling crisis.

One of the essential accomplishments of this Community, with a real economic and social content, is the common agricultural policy. Whatever adjustments may be made to this policy therefore must never affect any of its fundamental principles.

What the monetary problems of the Community are is, I believe, well known. The economic and monetary union we worked on in the 1970s is still far from being realized. Still, in 1979, a start was possible in the form of the European Monetary System. To be sure, it was a very hesitant start, but nevertheless a promising one. The hopes that were placed in it have, however, not been fulfilled. But whenever possible, this system must be reinforced because we firmly believe that a new, great and irreversible situation in the Community can only be established when a monetary and economic union forms its basis.

It is also regrettable that since the collapse of the well-known Bretton Woods Monetary System, no further attempts have been made to reach agreements among the spheres of the European Community, the dollar and the yen. If we were able to reach such arrangements, there would be a new foundation on which the Western economy could build with more confidence. As President of the Council, I have now been invited to visit the United States and Japan, and I intend to discuss these problems in the course of these visits.

When the ECSC was founded, it was hoped that the components which then formed the foundation of the modern industrial nations—i.e. coal and steel—would no longer be a cause of envy and strife, but would on the contrary be the most suitable means to promote the common welfare.

For some years our view of the importance of coal as a condition of industrial development has undergone a change. Nobody can deny that energy remains the condition *sine qua non* for future economic expansion and for policy covering welfare and prosperity.

It is perhaps in the energy sector that the resurgence of nationalism poses its greatest threat. I hope therefore, together with you, to be able to strive for the acceptance of a European common energy policy.

Our greatest challenge in these troubled times is however, I think, the common struggle against the economic crisis. After all, our purpose in founding the European Community was to prevent a situation such as our countries knew in the 1930s, from ever occurring again. How are we to persuade our peoples that we have a common destiny and that what unites us is more important than what divides us, if we are unable to wage a common and effective battle against unemployment—particularly among the young—with unflagging energy?

If there was one sphere in which the European ideal ever raised great hope and expectation among the people—not only among a handful of politicians and technocrats—it was on this issue: how are we, in a joint endeavour, to tackle the economic crisis and give our peoples new hopes and new prospects for the future?

A democracy which cannot offer any hope is threatened with collapse.

This is perhaps a rather harsh statement, but there are those among you who have experienced it yourselves, and written as much too. Therefore the European Community must find a policy that will prove how results can be achieved with intelligence, courage and a common approach. A European industrial policy is therefore necessary and it must be coupled with a common effort in the field of research. Let me add that the Community should not only form a common market for goods and capital, but also for services, a domain in which much remains to be done.

To conclude this chapter, I would like to stress that Europe is an economic power in Europe—no other kind of power. Without this economic power the political cooperation and our influence in the world are meaningless. This should be borne in mind whenever we speak about the role and the meaning of Europe on the international scene.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, let me add that the Community, as I have just said in Dutch, was intended as a common market not only for goods and capital, but also for services, a domain in which much remains to be done. To conclude this chapter, I would like to stress that Europe's power in the world is based only on its economic power. Without this economic power, political cooperation and our influence in the world are meaningless. This should be borne in mind whenever we speak about the role and the meaning of Europe on the international scene.

The third reason why dedicated people have spent all these years striving to achieve a united Europe is the need to speak with a single voice in the current major international debates. Europe should largely be able to determine its future by itself.

In my report on the European Union I wrote in this respect:

Our vulnerability and our relative powerlessness are obvious to any of us. These two factors combined make external relations one of the prime motives for European integration. The European identity will obviously be much the more evident if the Community can speak with one voice on major international problems. We should have the courage to do so in at least four areas. First, in our relations with the United States. We have so many ties with this country that an extensive dialogue between us is imperative, for monetary questions, economy (let us remember steel) and security. We cannot omit the problems of the new international economic order. This Parliament houses enough specialists in policies in favour of the Third World who will give their full backing whenever unanimous standpoints have to be upheld. Under no circumstances should Europe act again divided, as was the case during the last special session of the UN on the North/South Dialogue.

I would also especially like to mention the problem of hunger in the world. We will do all we can, not only to offer assistance and to ensure that the assistance we offer really reaches the people who suffer, but also, primarily, that development assistance should be geared to agriculture and food production in the developing countries.

Thirdly, we should formulate a policy to cope with the various crises occurring close to the European borders. In the first instance, what I have in mind is the Middle East. Tension is again mounting there. The annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel contributes to this, while the suspending of the Arab Summit in Fez, did not improve the situation. Developments in South Lebanon could lead to a new explosion. The war between Iraq and Iran has not yet ended.

Four Member States are preparing to help in evacuating Sinai, through the international force responsible for maintaining security.

Since the European summit in Venice, the Ten have been trying, together with the efforts of the USA, to develop a peace initiative, based on the guarantee that all countries in the area may live in peace within secure, recognized or guaranteed borders, and on the possibility for all people from the region to find a way of obtaining the right of self-determination through a global peace settlement.

Three Presidents, Mr Thorn, Mr van der Klauw and Lord Carrington, have widened the possibilities that can be used in a peace initiative, through intensive cooperation. Their proposals were accepted at the Summit in Luxembourg.

What can the Ten do at this point? They must continue to manifest great interest in the problems of the Middle East and clarify the principles underlying their attitude.

However, since the Summit in Venice, a lot has changed: elections in Israel, in France, in the USA, while President Sadat has died a tragic death. Also the Arab Summit has been postponed. All this means we have to re-evaluate the situation. We have to do this quickly, in close contact with all related parties, in order, if at all possible, to produce concrete proposals. Mistrust has grown recently so that the road to peace has become more difficult. Consequently, our first task is to take measures to restore confidence.

A fourth area would be security. During the Belgian Presidency the UN General Assembly will hold its second special session on disarmament. Its results will largely determine the international political situation. It will, therefore, be more necessary than ever for the Ten to show great mutual understanding and unity and make the European point of view clearly understood by the whole world. We will spare no effort to make the Ten's contribution to that conference a substantial one. We have already called on our partners for their unconditional support.

The subject of security would be incomplete if I disregarded the tragic situation in Poland. Here in Parliament we have already had the opportunity of expressing our grave concern at developments in Poland. Since 13 December, this has become a tragedy.

On 4 January the Council of the Ten's Ministers for Foreign Affairs met in Brussels and expressed in a communiqué its profound indignation at the events in Poland. The Ten denounced the violation of human rights in Poland as well as the denial of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, an Act which was also signed by Poland and the Soviet Union. The Ten also denounced the pressure exerted on Poland by a thoroughly totalitarian regime, which has clearly obstinately refused to tolerate evolution of any kind.

The Ten expressed their willingness to send large-scale assistance to Poland, subject to the re-establishing of respect for human rights, trade union achievements and the Helsinki principles. This should include the re-establishing of the dialogue between the authorities, Solidarity and the Church. But nothing seems to indicate such a renewed tolerance.

The Council will however continue to watch developments and again indicate its position in the light of events. It decided also to use international bodies to repeatedly denounce what is happening in Poland. Accordingly the Ministers will attend the meeting of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, which will resume in Madrid on 9 February in continuation of the Helsinki Conference.

On 15 January the Council decided that the President of the Council should speak for the Ten, as the late Aldo Moro did in Helsinki.

I will not elaborate any further on the Polish tragedy; the Parliament will doubtless be discussing it again.

If need be, my words may indicate once more how important political cooperation is becoming for Europe. Many voices have already been raised in favour of greater cooperation and this Parliament quite recently discussed the proposals of Ministers Genscher and Colombo. I had the pleasure of taking part in that debate myself. The scope of those proposals is very wide. They are aimed at approving an Act while accommodating actions under the Treaties, political cooperation, intergovernmental activities and the meetings at European level of certain Ministers. The European Council would fulfill this umbrella function.

I have already proposed establishing an *ad hoc* Committee under the Chairmanship of the Belgian Ambassador, Philippe de Schoutheete, author of a book on political cooperation, to investigate the proposals and their outcome, and submit them to the Ten for decision. This Committee has meanwhile started work and I really do hope that their efforts will lead to positive results.

In conclusion I would like to talk about the improvement of cooperation between the institutions. I have worked with you, and am all too well aware of how frustrating the Commission-Council-Parliament relationship can be for a busy MP. This is now being investigated again, but I have already asked that a timetable should be worked out for the meetings, in order to enable Ministers to be present at both public sessions of Parliament and Committee meetings.

If we work together well in this respect a new dialogue could develop between the Parliament

and the Council, to the benefit of both institutions.

As far as the enlargement of the Community is concerned, the Ten decided on 15 January that contacts between the Directors dealing with political problems in the respective foreign affairs departments, will be held with the participation of Portugal and Spain. At the same time certain special ministerial meetings of the Ten will be held annually within the framework of political cooperation, to which Spain and Portugal will also be invited. In this way we are already preparing for the accession of both countries.

The Genscher-Colombo proposals also raise the problems of decision-taking in the European Community. I hope this Parliament will do everything in its power to override all unjustified blocking of decision-taking resulting from the rule of unanimity. The enlargement of the Community makes this approach iniquitable.

It was not my purpose, ladies and gentlemen, to give you a complete list of what the Belgian Presidency intends to accomplish during their half-year.

I simply wished to highlight some points so that you would know in what spirit and according to what philosophy we hope to carry out this Presidency.

I continue to believe in the need for greater European integration and I regret that this grand idea is often no longer championed with the conviction shown by those whose photographs we see hanging up here in the lobbies. Six months pass quickly but Belgium will use that time to pinpoint with conviction a number of absolutely necessary measures. I am well aware that a French philosopher wrote: 'Les évidences des uns sont rarement les évidences des autres'. But when preparations for the future, or indeed limited chances of survival, are involved, when it is the face and soul, nay the genius of Europe that is concerned, I am convinced that it is here, in this very Parliament, the outcome of direct universal suffrage, that a very great majority will be found to fight for what is most essential.

A directly elected European Parliament is something historically unique. By finding the right relationship between Council, Commission and Parliament we should be well on the way to fulfilling our own historic task. It is with this conviction that Belgium will be carrying out its period of office. It is this Parliament which will enable Belgium to put an end to the current defeatism and stagnation in order realistically and pragmatically to achieve a new and more fruitful European impetus.

Grants for research into European integration 1982-83

In order to encourage research in the field of European integration, the Commission of the European Communities will award in July 1982, 20 research grants of a maximum of 4 500 ECU¹

*3 grants will be reserved for historical research
on the origins of European integration*

CONDITIONS:

1. The awards will be given to young university teachers at the start of their career who, individually or as a team, are doing research work on European integration.
2. Applications should be submitted in duplicate and contain:
 - a 5-10 page typed description of the research project;
 - an estimate of costs;
 - a completed application form;²
 - a curriculum vitae;
 - a certificate from the institution, confirming the position currently held by the applicant.These papers are not returned to applicants.
3. Applicants should not be over 40 years of age.
4. Awards are not renewable.
5. The maximum award is 4 500 ECU, paid as follows;
 - 1st half — at the commencement of the research,
 - 2nd half — on receipt of the typed text referred to in paragraph 8.
6. Award holders who do not complete their research must reimburse the amount they have received.
7. Employees of the institutions of the European Communities as well as their spouses and children are not eligible to apply.
8. The work must be drawn up in one of the official languages of the European Communities (Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian).
The final text must be type-written and submitted in duplicate before 1 October 1983.
9. The Commission of the European Communities may assist with the costs of publishing the work.
10. The awards will be made by 15 July 1982 at the latest.
11. Applications must be submitted by 31 March 1982 to:

Commission of the European Communities,
University information
200 rue de la Loi,
1049 Brussels (Belgium) — Tel. 235.11.11

¹ 4 500 ECU = circa BFR/LFR 180 000, DKR 35 000, DM 11 000, DR 270 000, FF 27 000, IRL 3 000, LIT 5 800 000, HFL 12 000, UKL 2 600.

² Application forms can be obtained from the above address or from the offices of press and information of the European Communities listed below:

ATHENS: 2, Vassilissis Sofias, T.K. 1602 GR-Athens 134.

BONN: Zitelmannstraße, 22, D-5300 Bonn.

BRUSSELS: 73, rue Archimède, B-1040 Bruxelles.

COPENHAGEN: Gammel Torv, 6, Postbox 144,
DK-1004 København-K.

DUBLIN: Molesworth Street, 39, IRL-Dublin 2.

THE HAGUE: Lange Voorhout, 29, NL-Den Haag.

LONDON: 20, Kensington Palace Gardens,
London W8 4QQ.

LUXEMBOURG: Bâtiment Jean Monnet,
rue Alcide de Gasperi, L-2920 Luxembourg.

PARIS: rue des Belles Feuilles, 61, F-75782 Paris Cedex 16.

ROME: Via Poli, 29, I-00187 Roma.

ANKARA: 13, Bogaz Sokak, Kavaklıdere, TR-Ankara.

BANGKOK: 34, Phya Thai Road,
Thung Phya Thai District, Bangkok.

CARACAS: Quinta Bienvenida, Valle Arriba,
Calle Colibri, Distrito Sucre, Caracas.

GENEVA: rue de Vermont, 37-39, CH-1211 Genève 20.

LISBON: 35, rua do Sacramento à Lapa, 1200 Lisboa.

MADRID: Calle de Serrano, 41, 5A, Planta, Madrid

OTTAWA: Inn of the Provinces — Office Tower (Suite
1110), 350 Sparks Street, Ottawa Ont. K1R 7S8.

TOKYO: Kowa 25, 8-7 Sanban-Cho, Chiyoda-Ku,
Tokyo 102.

WASHINGTON: 2100 M Street N.W. (suite No 707)
USA-Washington D.C. 20037.

Publications of the European Communities



Publications of the European Communities

1 – 1981

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 1 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 latter two classes may be obtained from the issuing institution or, where they are published by the Information Offices of the Commission, from those offices, whose addresses are given in the lists on pp. 6 and 7. 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 Sales Offices listed on the last page.

All orders should quote the full title, as well as the ISB or ISSN where such a number precedes the prices in 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 stroke denotes a publication in which different language versions of the same text appear under one cover.

The abbreviation 'multi' indicates a publication with 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

Monthly Catalogue Publications of the European Communities

The attention of readers is drawn to the new unilingual presentation of issue 1-1982 of this catalogue. This presentation is fully explained in the introduction. It has been adopted in response to readers' requests for a simplified monthly catalogue, and is similar to that of the Annual Catalogue 1980.

Seven language versions of this catalogue are available — Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek and Italian. Each presents a complete record of all publications issued — but not of all language versions of each publication, of which, normally, only one is recorded.

Distributions of issue 1-1982 to subscribers have been made in accordance with the publisher's records of their language preferences. Those who would prefer to receive copies in other or additional languages are asked to complete and return the attached form to the address shown.



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Classified list

1 General, political and institutional matters

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- Fifth Report of Activities - Academic Year 1980-1981:** 14
1981
- 1 **Jean Monnet: The Power of the Imagination** - Kohnstamm, Max (former principal): European University Institute, Florence - 34pp.: 23cm: stapled: 8Og: Fifth Jean Monnet Lecture (EN)
DE 82 - 1 - 1. FR 82 - 1 - 1 IT:82 - 1 - 1
free of charge.
- 2 **A journey through the EC - 52pp.:** 6Oill.: 23cm: stapled: 11Og: Information on the Member States and the development of the European Communities (EN) [European documentation - Commission of the European Communities]
DA:82 - 1 - 2. DE 82 - 1 - 2. FR:82 - 1 - 3. IT:82 - 1 - 2 NL 82 - 1 - 2 CB-31-80-417-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2600-3: free of charge.
- 3 **Vingt-huitième Aperçu des activités du Conseil (1er janvier - 31 décembre 1980) - Conseil des Communautés européennes: Secrétariat général**
1980 - 29Op.: 21cm: broché: 38Og: (FR)
BX-32-81-665-FR-C ISBN 92-824-0079-4: ECU 7,26, BFR 300.

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 Europeias: Informação.
Comunità europea.
Debates of the European Parliament.
Dokumente und Publikationen.
Échos de l'Europe.
Economic and Social Committee: Bulletin.
EF-avisen.
EG Magazin.
EIB-Information.
Eorascáil.
Eur info.
Europa.
Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.
Europa van morgen.
Europe 81.

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.
Εβδομαϊκή Κοινότητα.

2 Customs union

3 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- Grants and loans from the European Community**
- 4 **Reports of the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition - Directorate-General Agriculture [Agriculture - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities]**
Third series - 28pp.: 30cm: stapled: 11Og: (EN) EUR 7383
DE:82 - 1 - 4. FR:82 - 1 - 4 IT:82 - 1 - 4
CD-NK-81-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2552-X: ECU 3,63, BFR 150, IRL 2.50, UKL 2, USD 3.80.

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

ERIODICALS

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

Beschreibung der Berufsbildungssysteme in den Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft: Vergleichende Studie 13

The classification of skilled workers in the Member States of the European Community - Bertrand, O.; Maréchal, P.; Meunier, F.: European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training - 162pp.: 20cm: softcover: 230g: (EN)
HX-32-81-164-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2330-6: ECU 6, BFR 250, IRL 4.20, UKL 3.30, USD 7.20.

Jugendarbeitslosigkeit und Berufsbildung: Sozialer und materieller Status von Jugendlichen beim Übergang von der Schule zum Beruf: Konferenzbericht - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften: Europäisches Zentrum für die Förderung der Berufsbildung - 20S.: 30cm: Klammerheftung: 55g: (DE)
HX-32-81-237-DE-C : kostenlos.

Rapport sur les Journées d'information "Affections respiratoires chroniques" 12

PERIODICALS

Euro-Abstracts, Section II: Coal - Steel.
Unemployment: Monthly bulletin.
Vocational training: Information bulletin.
Wages and incomes - Rapid information.
Women of Europe - Information bulletin.

6 Tertiary sector

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**

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

7 Grants and loans from the European Community - 83pp., 14 tab., 6 ill.: 23cm: stapled: 160g: (EN) [European documentation: 81/7-8 - Commission of the European Communities] FR:82 - 1 - 6
CB-NC-81-008-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2633-X: free of charge.

PERIODICALS

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.
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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

- 8 **The energy situation in the Community: Situation 1980 - Outlook 1981 (Report from the Commission to the Council) - Commission of the European Communities - 28pp.: 23cm: stapled: 60g: (EN)**
 DA:82-1-8. DE:82-1-8. FR:82-1-7. GR:82-1-9. IT:82-1-8.
 NL:82-1-8
 CB-32-81-996-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2685-2: ECU 0,73,
 BFR 30, IRL 0.50, UKL 0.40, USD 0.75.

The evaluation of the Communities' geothermal energy, production and utilization of hydrogen, and systems analysis: development of models R & D sub-programmes 11

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

- EC raw materials balance sheets 1979: 1981** 15
Explanatory notes: Iron and steel 16
Iron and steel yearbook 1981: 1981 17

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

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- Grants and loans from the European Community** 7

15 Environment and consumer affairs

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 9 **Le traitement des déchets municipaux solides: Guide à l'usage des responsables locaux - Commission des Communautés européennes - 95p.: 30cm: broché: 280g: (FR)**
 NL:82-1-9
 CB-29-79-514-FR-C ISBN 92-825-2534-1: ECU 7,06,
 BFR 290.

16 Scientific and technical research

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 10 **The Communities' research and development programme on decommissioning of nuclear power plants - Directorate-General Research, Science and Education - iv, 53pp.: 30cm: stapled: 180g: First annual progress report (year 1980) (EN) [Nuclear science and technology - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation] EUR 7440**
 CD-NE-81-037-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2421-3: ECU 4,92,
 BFR 200, IRL 3.40, UKL 2.90, USD 5.40.
- 11 **The evaluation of the Communities' geothermal energy, production and utilization of hydrogen, and systems analysis: development of models R & D sub-programmes - Barten, A.P. Brown, D.A.: Chadwick, A.T.: Directorate-General Research, Science and Education - vii, 81pp., 5tab.: 23cm: softcover: 160g: Research evaluation Report No 2 (EN) [Energy - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7350**
 FR:82-1-10
 CD-ND-81-069-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2537-6: ECU 6, BFR 25
 IRL 4.20, UKL 3.20, USD 6.60.
- 12 **Rapport sur les Journées d'information "Affections respiratoires chroniques" - Direction générale Emploi et affaires sociales - iv, 148p.: 30cm: broché: 285g: Journées d'information tenues à Luxembourg du 3 au 5 novembre 1980 (FR) [Hygiène et sécurité du travail - Direction générale Marché de l'information et innovation: Commission des Communautés européennes] EUR 7356**
 CD-NQ-81-005-FR-C ISBN 92-825-2714-X: ECU 11,05,
 BFR 450.
- Reports of the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition: Third series**

PERIODICALS

Euro-Abstracts, Section I - Euratom and EEC Research. Scientific and technical Publications and Patents.
 Euro-Abstracts, Section II - Coal - Steel.
 Euronet Diane News.

7 Education and cultural policy

NOGRAPHS AND SERIES

Beschreibung der Berufsbildungssysteme in den Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft: Vergleichende Studie - Europäisches Zentrum für die Förderung der Berufsbildung: Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - 478S., 12 x 26cm: broschiert: 620g: (DE)
HX-31-80-207-DE-C ISBN 92-825-2263-6: ECU 12, BFR 490.

Fifth Report of Activities - Academic Year 1980-1981 - European University Institute, Florence
1981 - 89pp.: 23cm: softcover: 160g: (EN)
OY-33-81-093-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2729-8: free of charge.

PERIODICALS

Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.
Fiches pédagogiques "30 jours d'Europe".

8 Statistics

NOGRAPHS AND SERIES

EC raw materials balance sheets 1979 - Statistical Office of the European Communities [Industry and services (blue cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
1981 - 33p.: 30cm: stapled: 140g: (DE/EN/FR)
DE:82-1-16 FR:82-1-15
CA-32-81-754-3A-C ISBN 92-825-2637-2: ECU 2,46, BFR 100, IRL 1.70, UKL 1.50, USD 2.70.

Explanatory notes : Iron and steel - Statistical Office of the European Communities - 25pp.: 30cm: stapled: 110g: The publication complements the monthly and quarterly bulletins and the Yearbook Iron and Steel' (EN) [Industry and services (blue cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
DE 82-1-17. FR:82-1-16. IT:82-1-18
CA-32-81-100-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2735-2: ECU 4,92, BFR 200, IRL 3.40, UKL 2.90, USD 5.40.

Iron and steel yearbook 1981 - Statistical Office of the European Communities [Industry and services (blue cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
1981 - 134p.: 12il., 30cm: softcover: 580g: (DE/EN/FR/IT)
DE 82-1-18. FR 82-1-14. IT:82-1-15
CA-32-81-552-4A-C ISBN 92-825-2681-X: ECU 24,56, BFR 1000, IRL 16.80, UKL 14.60, USD 27.

PERIODICALS

Agricultural Markets: Prices
Animal production.
Coal: monthly bulletin.
Crop production.
EC-agricultural price indices (Output and Input).
EC Trade with the ACP States and the South Mediterranean States.
Electrical energy: monthly bulletin.
Energy statistics: Monthly bulletin a) Coal, b) Hydrocarbons, c) Electrical energy.
Eurostat-news.

Eurostatistics: Data for short-term economic analysis
Fisheries: Quantity and value of landings in the EC.
Hydrocarbons: monthly bulletin.
Industrial short-term trends.
Iron and steel: monthly bulletin
Iron and steel: quarterly and monthly bulletins.
Iron and steel: quarterly bulletin
Monthly external trade bulletin.
Unemployment: Monthly bulletin.
Wages and incomes - Rapid information.

19 Bibliography and documentation

PERIODICALS

Bulletin: European Documentation Centres - Depository Libraries.
Documentation bulletin A.
Documentation bulletin B.
Documentation bulletin C.
Dokumente und Publikationen
EF dokumentation.
List of additions to the Library of the CEC.

20 Miscellaneous

PERIODICALS

Euro-Abstracts, Section I - Euratom and EEC Research. Scientific and technical Publications and Patents.
Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Communities, series S.

Periodicals

- P1 30 jours d'Europe** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Paris - 28cm: (FR) - mensuel.
abonnement: *Prix pour étudiants: FF 30.*
- P2 Agricultural Markets: Prices** - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Agriculture - 30cm: (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.
DA:82 - 1 - P68. DE:82 - 1 - P2. FR:82 - 1 - P64. GR:82 - 1 - P2
IT:82 - 1 - P64. NL:82 - 1 - P62
subscription: ECU 81,39, BFR 2500, IRL 42, UKL 36.40, USD 71.50.
- P3 Animal production** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - quarterly.
DA:82 - 1 - P2. DE:82 - 1 - P74. FR:82 - 1 - P69. IT:82 - 1 - P69
NL:82 - 1 - P16
ISSN 0250-6580: subscription: ECU 27,01, BFR 1100, IRL 18.50, UKL 16, USD 31.50.
- P4 Avrupe** - Commission of the European Communities - Ankara - 27 cm: (TR) - monthly.
free of charge.
- P5 Background Report** - Commission of the European Communities - London - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.
free of charge.
- P6 Berichte und Informationen** - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Bonn - 30cm: (DE) - zweimal wöchentlich.
kostenlos.
- P7 Bulletin: European Documentation Centres - Depository Libraries** - Gaskell, E. (editor): Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN/FR) - irregular.
FR:82 - 1 - P6
free of charge.
- P8 Bulletin of the European Communities** - Commission of the European Communities - 25cm: index (EN) - eleven times a year.
DA:82 - 1 - P8. DE:82 - 1 - P11. FR:82 - 1 - P11. GR:82 - 1 - P3.
IT:82 - 1 - P7. NL:82 - 1 - P7
ISSN 0378-3693: subscription: ECU 30,69, BFR 1250, IRL 21, UKL 18.20, USD 35.50: *Single numbers on sale.*
- P9 Coal: monthly bulletin** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR) - monthly.
DE:82 - 1 - P61. FR:82 - 1 - P13
ISSN 0378-357X. subscription: ECU 8,84, BFR 360, IRL 6, UKL 5.20, USD 10.30.
- P10 Committee Reports of the European Parliament** - European Parliament - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.
DA:82 - 1 - P70. DE:82 - 1 - P71. FR:82 - 1 - P24. IT:82 - 1 - P24.
NL:82 - 1 - P80
subscription: ECU 41,25, BFR 1680, IRL 28.20, UKL 24.40, USD 48: *Subscription from March 1982 to February 1983.*
- P11 Communauté européenne: Lettre d'information du Bureau de Genève** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Genève - 30 cm: (FR) - hebdomadaire.
gratuit.
- P12 Communauté Européenne Informations** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Paris - 31cm: (FR) - mensuel.
ISSN 0223-3053: abonnement: *Réduction de prix pour abonnements groupés.*
- P13 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** - Commission of the European Communities - Bangkok - 30cm: (E) - twice monthly.
free of charge: *Limited distribution.*
- P14 Comunidad europea** - Dirección General de Información: Comisión de las Comunidades europeas - Bruxelles-Brussel - 30 cm: (ES) - mensuel.
gratuito.
- P15 Comunidades Europeias: Informação** - Comissão das Comunidades europeias - Lisboa - 30cm: (PT) - mensuel.
gratuito.
- P16 Comunità europea** - Commissione delle Comunità europee - Roma - 30 cm: (IT) - mensile.
gratuito.
- P17 Le courrier: Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique** - Communauté européenne - Durieux, J.: Commission des Communautés européennes - Bruxelles - Brussel - 30 cm: (FR) - bimestriel.
gratuit.
- P18 Crop production** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - quarterly.
DA:82 - 1 - P78. DE:82 - 1 - P66. FR:82 - 1 - P70. IT:82 - 1 - P70.
NL:82 - 1 - P67
ISSN 0378-3588: subscription: ECU 27,01, BFR 1100, IRL 18.50, UKL 16, USD 31.50.
- P19 Debates of the European Parliament** - European Parliament - 30cm: index (EN) - irregular.
DA:82 - 1 - P56. DE:82 - 1 - P75. FR:82 - 1 - P23. GR:82 - 1 - P9.
IT:82 - 1 - P21. NL:82 - 1 - P51
ISSN 0378-5041: subscription: ECU 49,10, BFR 2000, IRL 33.60, UKL 29, USD 57: *Subscription from March 1982 to February 1983.*
- P20 Documentation bulletin A** - Directorate-General Personnel and Administration: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - irregular.
DA:82 - 1 - P18. DE:82 - 1 - P20. FR:82 - 1 - P7. IT:82 - 1 - P8
NL:82 - 1 - P18
ISSN 0378-441X: subscription: ECU 39,28, BFR 1600, IRL 26.90, UKL 23.30, USD 45.50: *The subscription covers all series B and C.*
- P21 Documentation bulletin B** - Directorate-General Personnel and Administration: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.
FR:82 - 1 - P8
ISSN 0378-4428: subscription: ECU 39,28, BFR 1600, IRL 26.90, UKL 23.30, USD 45.50: *The subscription covers all series A and C.*
- P22 Documentation bulletin C** - Directorate-General Personnel and Administration: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - irregular.
DA:82 - 1 - P19. DE:82 - 1 - P21. FR:82 - 1 - P9. IT:82 - 1 - P9.
NL:82 - 1 - P19
ISSN 0379-2250: subscription: ECU 39,28, BFR 1600, IRL 26.90, UKL 23.30, USD 45.50: *The subscription covers all series A and B.*
- P23 Dokumente und Publikationen** - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Bonn - 30 cm: (DE) - monatlich.
kostenlos.

- 4 EC-agricultural price indices (Output and Input)** - Statistical Office of the European Communities. Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR/IT) - half-yearly.
DE 82 - 1 - P27 FR 82 - 1 - P56 IT:82 - 1 - P58
ISSN 0250-5967: subscription: ECU 17,68, BFR 720, IRL 12, UKL 10 50, USD 20.50.
- 5 EC Trade with the ACP States and the South Mediterranean States** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm. (EN/FR) - quarterly
FR 82 - 1 - P27
ISSN 0379-3486: subscription: ECU 8,84, BFR 360, IRL 6, UKL 5.20, USD 10.30.
- 6 Échos de l'Europe** - Commission des Communautés européennes: Bureau de presse et d'information, Luxembourg - 27cm: (FR) - mensuel.
gratuit.
- 7 Economic and Social Committee: Bulletin** - Economic and Social Committee - Bruxelles-Brussel - 21 cm: (EN) - monthly.
DA:82 - 1 - P67 DE 82 - 1 - P80 FR 82 - 1 - P15. GR.82 - 1 - P8
IT:82 - 1 - P13. NL 82 - 1 - P24
free of charge.
- 8 EF-avisen** - Kommissionen for De europæiske Fællesskaber - København - 29 x 40cm: (DA) - halvmånedlig.
gratis.
- 9 EF dokumentation** - Kommissionen for De europæiske Fællesskaber - København - 21cm: (DA) - halvmånedlig.
gratis.
- 0 EG Magazin** - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Bonn - 27cm: (DE) - monatlich.
Abonnement
Einzelpreise.
- 1 EIB-Information** - European Investment Bank - 30 cm: (EN) - quarterly.
DA 82 - 1 - P27 DE 82 - 1 - P29. FR:82 - 1 - P4. GR:82 - 1 - P1
IT 82 - 1 - P4. NL:82 - 1 - P28
ISSN 0250-3891: free of charge.
- 2 Electrical energy: monthly bulletin** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR) - monthly.
DE 82 - 1 - P33 FR 82 - 1 - P38
ISSN 0378-3561: subscription: ECU 8,84, BFR 360, IRL 6, UKL 5.20, USD 10.30.
- 3 Energy statistics: Monthly bulletin a) Coal, b) Hydrocarbons, c) Electrical energy** - 30cm: - monthly.
DE:82 - 1 - P34. FR:82 - 1 - P78
subscription: ECU 33,15, BFR 1350, IRL 22.50, UKL 19.60, USD 38.50: *Combined subscription.*
- 4 Eorascáil** - Baile Átha Cliath - 30 cm: (GA) - monthly.
free of charge.
- 5 Eur info** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Bruxelles - Brussel - 30cm. (FR) - mensuel.
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gratuit.
- 6 Euro-Abstracts, Section I - Euratom and EEC Research. Scientific and technical Publications and Patents** - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - monthly
ISSN 0014-2352: subscription: ECU 49,10, BFR 2000, IRL 33.60, UKL 29, USD 57.
- Euro-Abstracts, Section II: Coal - Steel** - Scherff, H.L. (editor): Jay, B. (editor): Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: index (DE/EN/FR) - monthly.
DE:82 - 1 - P39. FR 82 - 1 - P42
ISSN 0378-3472: subscription: ECU 49,10, BFR 2000, IRL 33.60, UKL 29, USD 57.
- P38 Euronet Diane News** - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Mastroddi, F. (editor) - 30 cm: (EN) - quarterly.
free of charge.
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subscription: ECU 42,97, BFR 1750, IRL 29.40, UKL 25.50, USD 50.
- P49 European File** - Directorate-General Spokesman's Group and Directorate-General for Information: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - twice monthly.
DA 82 - 1 - P37. DE:82 - 1 - P72. FR:82 - 1 - P26. IT:82 - 1 - P74
NL:82 - 1 - P65
ISSN 0379-3133: free of charge.
- P50 European news** - Commission of the European Communities - Bangkok - 30cm: (EN) - weekly.
free of charge.
- P51 European Parliament** - European Parliament - 30 x 43cm: (EN) - irregular.

DA:82 - 1 - P38. DE:82 - 1 - P44. FR:82 - 1 - P65 IT 82 - 1 - P65
NL 82 - 1 - P41
free of charge.

P52 Eurostat-news - Statistical Office of the European Communities:
Commission of the European Communities - 23cm: (EN) - quarterly.
DE:82 - 1 - P53. FR:82 - 1 - P57
ISSN 0378-4207: free of charge.

P53 Eurostatistics: Data for short-term economic analysis -
Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the
European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR) - eleven times a year.
DE:82 - 1 - P54 FR 82 - 1 - P49
ISSN 0250-3921: subscription: ECU 23,32, BFR 950, IRL 16,
UKL 13.80, USD 27.

P54 Fiches pédagogiques "30 jours d'Europe" - Commission des
Communautés européennes - Paris - 30cm: (FR) - onze numéros par
an.
abonnement: *Réduction de prix pour abonnements groupés.*

P55 Fisheries: Quantity and value of landings in the EC -
Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the
European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - quarterly.
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NL:82 - 1 - P76
ISSN 0379-0029: subscription: ECU 17,68, BFR 720, IRL 12,
UKL 10.50, USD 20.50.

P56 Hydrocarbons: monthly bulletin - Statistical Office of the
European Communities: Commission of the European Communities
- 30cm: (DE/EN/FR) - monthly.
DE:82 - 1 - P62. FR:82 - 1 - P54
ISSN 0378-3731: subscription: ECU 17,68, BFR 720, IRL 12,
UKL 10.50, USD 20.50

P57 Industrial short-term trends - Statistical Office of the
European Communities: Commission of the European Communities
- 30cm: (EN) - monthly.
DE:82 - 1 - P63 FR:82 - 1 - P55
ISSN 0378-7877: subscription: ECU 14,73, BFR 600, IRL 10,
UKL 8.70, USD 17.10.

P58 Information on the Court of Justice of the European
Communities - Court of Justice of the European Communities -
30cm: (EN) - quarterly.
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NL 82 - 1 - P54
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30 cm: (IT) - irregolare.
gratuito.

P60 Informazioni documenti - Commissione delle Comunità
europee - Roma - 30 cm: (IT) - irregolare.
gratuito.

P61 Informazioni rassegna periodica - Commissione delle
Comunità europee - Roma - 30 cm: (IT) - irregolare.
gratuito.

P62 Iron and steel: monthly bulletin - Statistical Office of the
European Communities: Commission of the European Communities
- 30cm: (DE/EN/FR/IT) - monthly.
DE:82 - 1 - P30. FR:82 - 1 - P75. IT:82 - 1 - P75
ISSN 0378-7559: subscription: ECU 13,26, BFR 540, IRL 9,
UKL 7.90, USD 15.40.

P63 Iron and steel: quarterly and monthly bulletins - 30cm: - 16
issues.
DE:82 - 1 - P32 FR:82 - 1 - P77. IT:82 - 1 - P76
subscription: ECU 44,20, BFR 1800, IRL 30.25, UKL 26.20,
USD 51.50: *Combined subscription.*

P64 Iron and steel: quarterly bulletin - Statistical Office of the
European Communities: Commission of the European Communities
- 30cm: (DE/EN/FR/IT) - quarterly.

DE 82 - 1 - P31. FR 82 - 1 - P76 IT:82 - 1 - P77
ISSN 0378-7672: subscription: ECU 35,35, BFR 1440,
IRL 24.20, UKL 20.90, USD 41.

P65 List of additions to the Library of the CEC -
Directorate-General Personnel and Administration: Commission of
the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) -
monthly.
DA:82 - 1 - P6. DE:82 - 1 - P77. FR:82 - 1 - P10 IT:82 - 1 - P6
NL:82 - 1 - P63
ISSN 0378-3464: subscription: ECU 39,28, BFR 1600,
IRL 26.90, UKL 23.30, USD 45.50.

P66 List of laws and regulations adopted in the Member State
of the Communities in application of acts adopted by the
Communities - Council of the European Communities - 30cm:
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.
DA:82 - 1 - P57. DE:82 - 1 - P76 FR:82 - 1 - P72. IT:82 - 1 - P72
NL 82 - 1 - P66
free of charge: *limited distribution.*

P67 Monthly external trade bulletin - Statistical Office of the
European Communities: Commission of the European Communities
- 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.
DA:82 - 1 - P69. DE:82 - 1 - P65. FR:82 - 1 - P12. IT:82 - 1 - P10.
NL:82 - 1 - P64
ISSN 0378-3723: subscription: ECU 52,79, BFR 2150, IRL 36
UKL 31.30, USD 61.50.

P68 Official Journal of the European Communities, series C:
Information and Notices - All Institutions - 30cm: (EN) -
approximately daily.
DA 82 - 1 - P46 DE:82 - 1 - P3 FR:82 - 1 - P62. GR:82 - 1 - P5
IT 82 - 1 - P54. NL:82 - 1 - P70
ISSN 0378-6986: subscription: ECU 147,30, BFR 6000,
IRL 100, UKL 87, USD 173: *Subscription comprises series L and*
C.

P69 Official Journal of the European Communities, series L:
Legislation - All Institutions - 30cm: (EN) - approximately daily.
DA:82 - 1 - P47. DE:82 - 1 - P4. FR:82 - 1 - P63 GR:82 - 1 - P6.
IT:82 - 1 - P55 NL:82 - 1 - P71
ISSN 0378-6978: subscription: ECU 147,30, BFR 6000,
IRL 100, UKL 87, USD 173: *Subscription comprises series L and*
C.

P70 Pig-irons and steels: Basic prices - basic document
situation as of 1 January and amendments - Directorate-General
Internal Market and Industrial Affairs: Commission of the European
Communities - 30cm: loose leaf: (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL) -
monthly
DA:82 - 1 - P73. DE:82 - 1 - P69. FR:82 - 1 - P52. GR:82 - 1 - P11.
IT:82 - 1 - P56. NL:82 - 1 - P73
ISSN 0378-4460: subscription: ECU 184,14, BFR 7500,
IRL 126, UKL 109, USD 214

P71 Points de repère: supplément à 30 jours d'Europe -
Commission des Communautés européennes - Paris - 30cm: (FR)
mensuel.
abonnement: *Réduction de prix pour abonnements groupés.*

P72 Press Release - Commission of the European Communities -
London - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.
free of charge.

P73 Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice - Court of
Justice of the European Communities - 23cm: (EN) - irregular.
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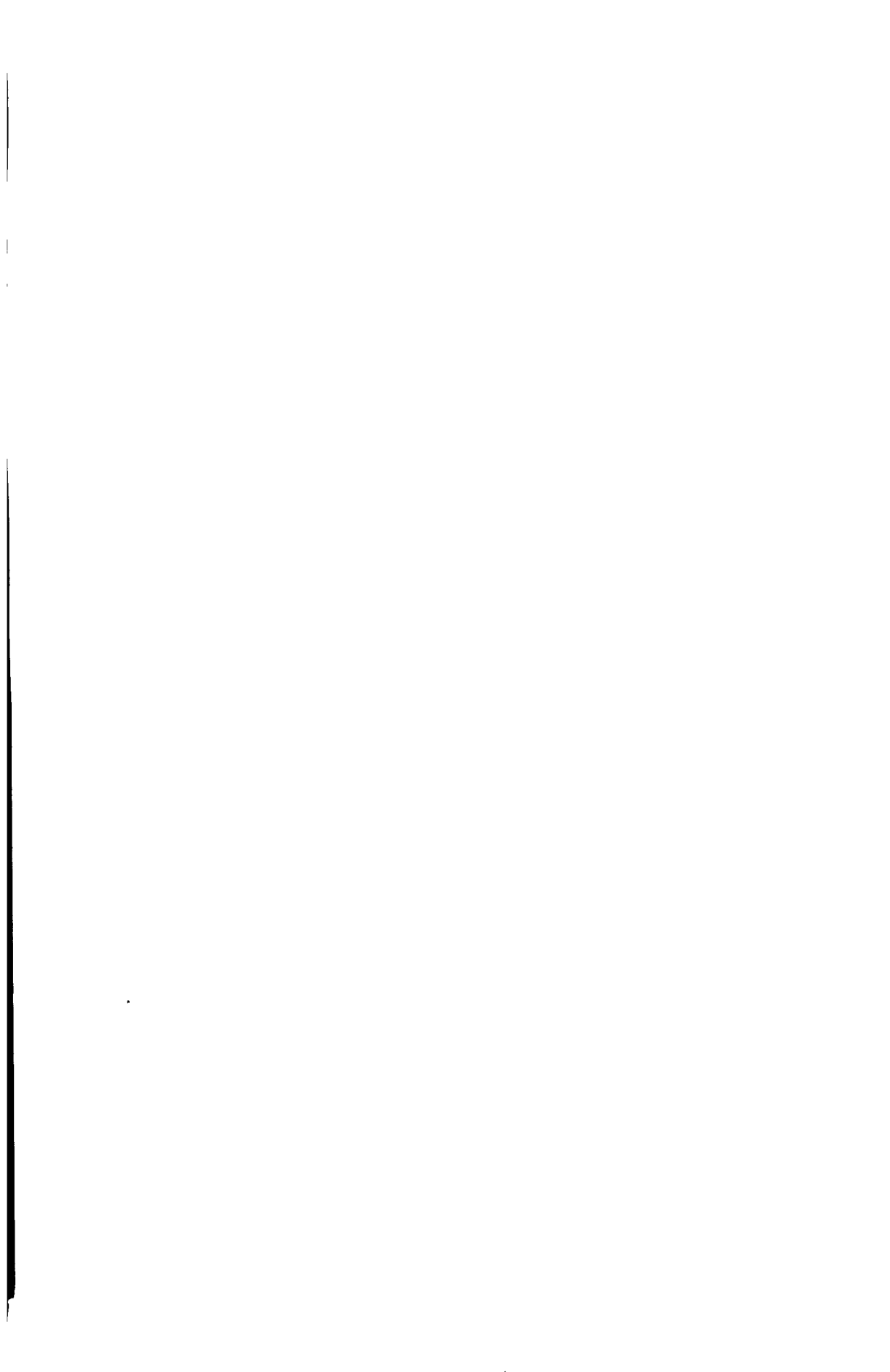
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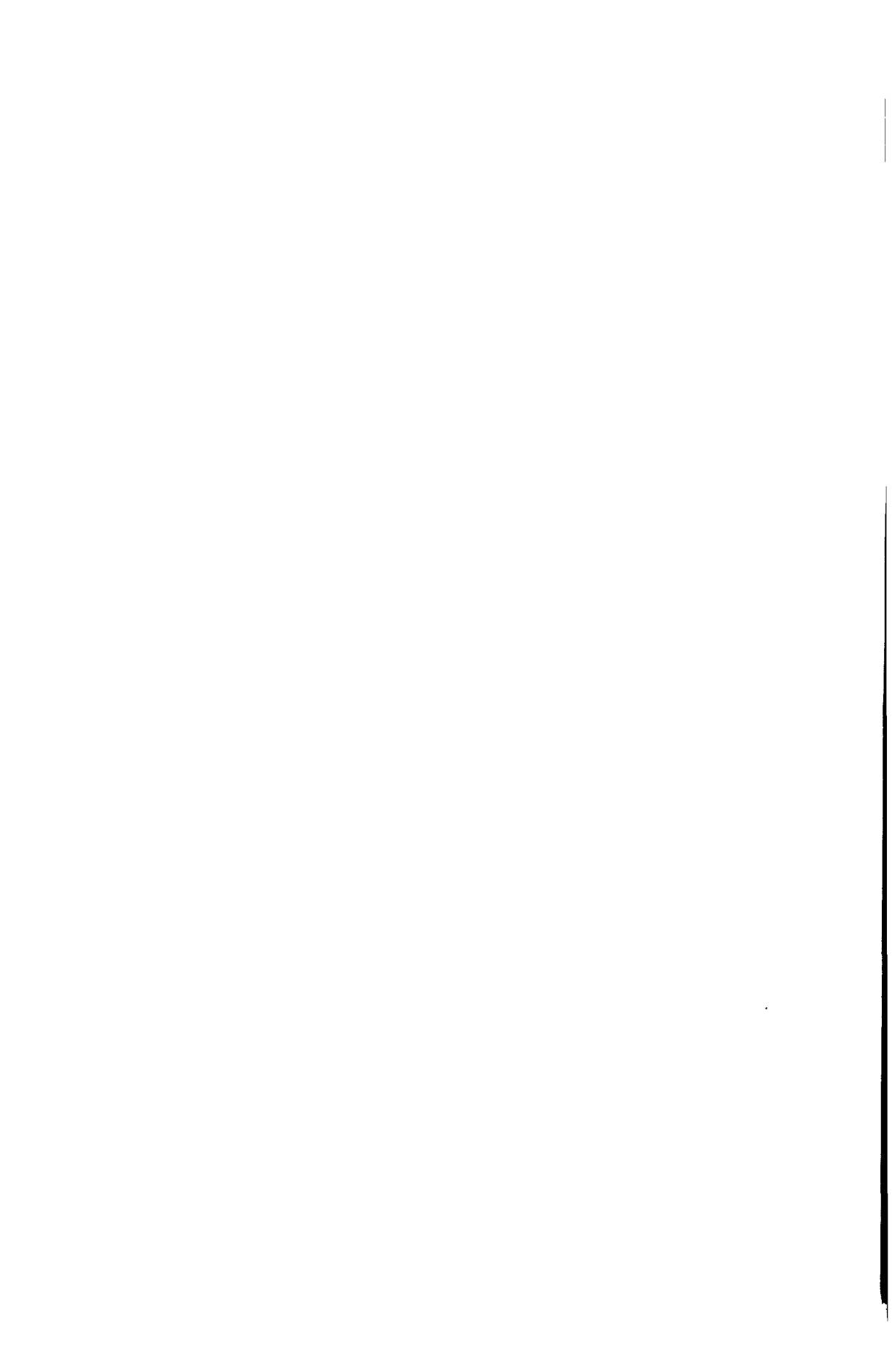
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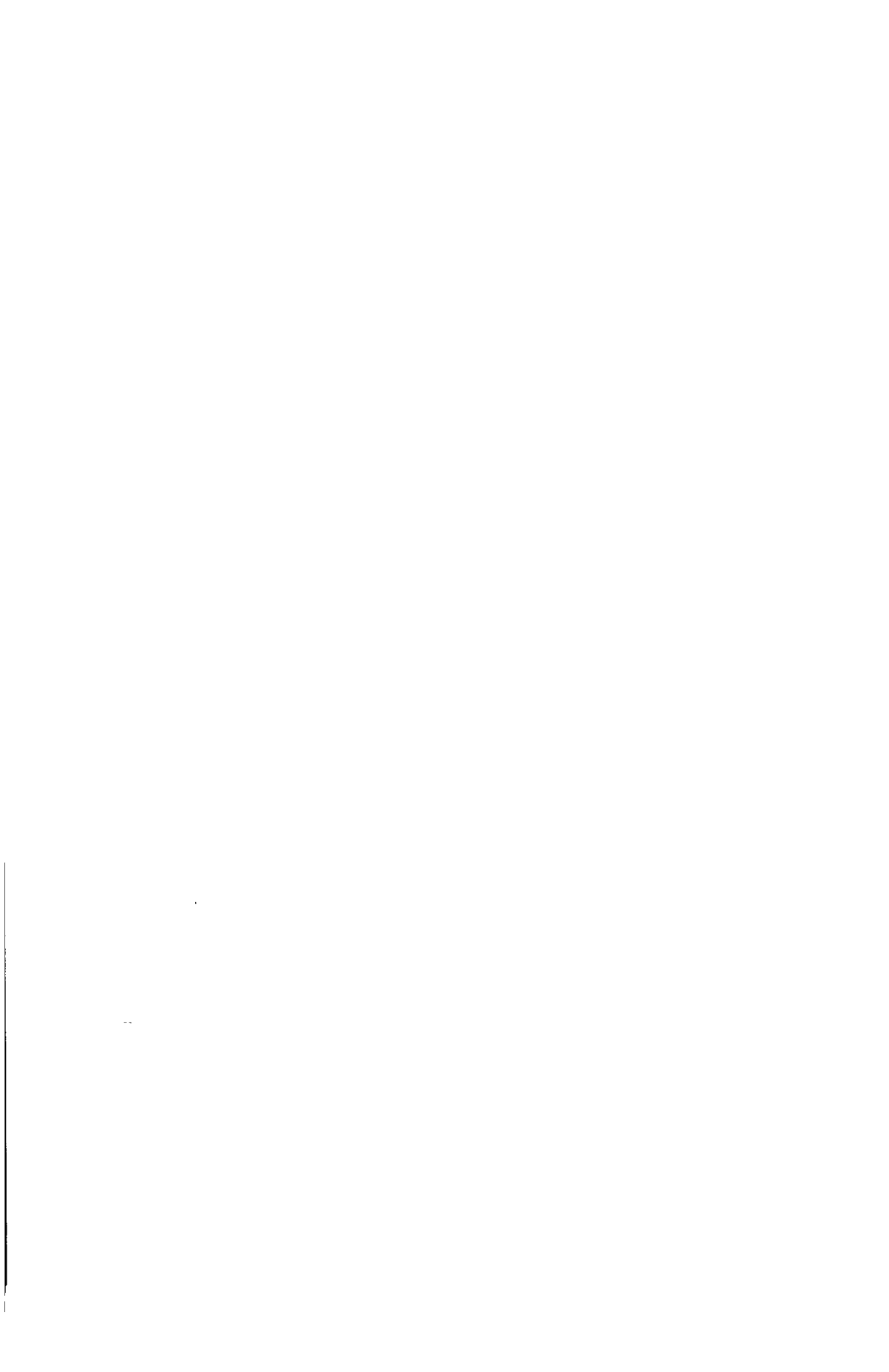
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