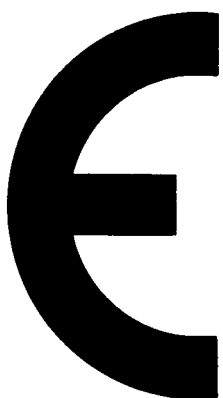


Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES

Commission



No 12 1984

Volume 17

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Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

No 12
1984
Volume 17

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PART ONE

SPECIAL FEATURES

Bulletin information service

Readers can obtain information on developments since this issue went to press (date of adoption of instruments by the Council, of opinions given by Parliament or the Economic and Social Committee, of publication in the Official Journal, etc.) by telephoning the document services of the Information Offices at the following numbers:

London	222 8122
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Dublin	712244

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. The new Commission

1.1.1. On 4 December the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the European Council, agreed on the Members of the Commission of the European Communities for the period from 6 January 1985 to 5 January 1989.¹ Mr Jacques Delors will be President from 6 January 1985 to 5 January 1987.¹ The Vice-Presidents are to be appointed later.

The 14 Members of the new Commission are:

Mr Franciscus H.J.J. Andriessen
Mr Claude Cheysson
Mr Henning Christophersen
Lord Cockfield
Mr Stanley Clinton Davis
Mr Willy De Clercq
Mr Jacques Delors
Mr Nicolas Mosar
Mr Karl-Heinz Narjes
Mr Lorenzo Natali
Mr Alois Pfeiffer
Mr Carlo Ripa di Meana
Mr Peter Sutherland
Mr Grigoris Varfis

Allocation of responsibilities

1.1.2. At an informal meeting at Royau-
mont, near Paris, on 7 and 8 December, the
Members-designate reached general agree-
ment on the allocation of responsibilities
(formally confirmed at the first meeting of
the new Commission on 7 January 1985):

Mr Delors	Secretariat-General Legal Service Spokesman's Group Joint Interpreting and Conference Service Security Office Monetary matters Coordination of struc- tural Funds
Mr Natali	Cooperation and devel- opment Enlargement

Mr Cheysson	Mediterranean policy and North-South re- lations
Mr Narjes	Industrial affairs Information technologies Research and science Joint Research Centre
Mr Andriessen	Agriculture Fisheries
Lord Cockfield	Internal market Customs Union Service Financial institutions and taxation
Mr Pfeiffer	Economic affairs Employment Credit and investment Statistical Office
Mr Varfis	Regional policy Relations with Parlia- ment
Mr De Clercq	External relations and commercial policy
Mr Mosar	Energy Euratom Supply Agency Publications Office
Mr Clinton Davis	Environment Consumer protection Nuclear safety Forestry Transport
Mr Ripa de Meana	Institutional matters People's Europe Information policy The arts Tourism
Mr Christoph- ersen	Budget Financial control Personnel and adminis- tration
Mr Sutherland	Competition Social affairs, education and training

¹ OJ L 341, 29.12.1984.

In addition, Mr Delors appointed Mr Ripa de Meana his personal representative on the *ad hoc* Committees on Institutional Affairs and a People's Europe.

Biographical notes

1.1.3. Biographical details on the Members of the Commission are set out below:

Jacques Delors



Born 20 July 1925.

Married, with two children (one deceased).

- 1945-52 Executive Officer and subsequently Head of Department at the Banque de France.
- 1950-62 On the staff of the Director-General, Securities Department, Banque de France. Economic adviser to the Confédération française des travailleurs chrétiens (Christian Trade Union Confederation).
Leader of the 'Citoyens 60' club.

- June 1959- January 1962 Member, Planning and Investment Section, Economic and Social Council.
- 1962-69 Head, Social Affairs Department, Commissariat Général au Plan (Planning Commission).
- 1963-64 Lecturer, Ecole nationale d'administration.
- April 1969- August 1973 Secretary-General, Interdepartmental Committee on Vocational Training and Social Advancement.
- June 1966- August 1971 Adviser on social and cultural affairs to the Prime Minister.
- August 1971- July 1972 Chargé de mission to the Prime Minister.
- January 1973 Member, General Council, Banque de France.
- October 1973 Associate professor, University of Paris-Dauphine.
- February 1974 Founder of the 'Echanges et Projets' association.
- December 1974 Joined the Socialist Party.
- 1975 Director of the 'Travail et Société' research centre.
- 1976-79 National coordinator for international economic relations for the Socialist Party.
- February 1976 Member, National Committee on Scientific Research.
- April 1979 Member, Central Committee, Socialist Party.
- June 1979 Elected to the European Parliament.
- September 1979 Chairman, European Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.
- May 1981- February 1983 Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs.
- March 1983- December 1984 Mayor of Clichy.
- March 1983- July 1984 Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs and the Budget.

Lorenzo Natali



Born 1922.

Married, with two children.

Lawyer.

Volunteer in the Italian Liberation Corps (1944). Decorated for bravery in the field. Invalided out after being wounded in action.

For seven consecutive terms was returned to the Italian Parliament as representative for the Abruzzi constituency. Member of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party.

Held many government posts — State Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, at the Ministry of Finance and at the Treasury.

Minister of the Merchant Navy, Minister of Tourism and Entertainment, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Agriculture.

Chaired Council meetings of Agriculture Ministers during Italy's term as President of the Council of the European Communities in 1972.

6.1.1977-
5.1.1981 Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, with responsibility for enlargement, environment, nuclear safety and relations with the European Parliament.

6.1.1981-
5.1.1985 Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, with responsibility for overall Mediterranean policy, enlargement and information.

Claude Cheysson



Born 13 April 1920.

Married, with six children.

1940 Ecole Polytechnique.

1943 Escaped from France via Spain. Commanded tank squadron in the Free French Forces. Saw action in France and Germany. Croix de guerre. Four times mentioned in dispatches. Legion of Honour.

1946 Ecole nationale d'administration.

1948 Liaison official in Bonn.

1952 Political adviser to the Government of Viet Nam, Saigon.

1954 Member of the French Delegation to the Geneva Conference on Indochina. Chef de cabinet to Prime Minister Pierre Mendès-France.

1956 Technical adviser on the staff of Alain Savary, State Secretary for Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs.

1957 Secretary-General, Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara.

1962 Director-General, Technical Organization for the Exploitation of Mineral Resources in the Sahara (an Algerian public agency established by the Evian agreements to succeed the OCRS).

1966 French Ambassador to Indonesia.
 1970 Chairman of the Board, *Entreprise minière et chimique*. Chairman, *Potasses du Congo*.
 Since 1971 Member of the Board, *Le Monde*.
 19.4.1973-5.1.1977 Member of the Commission of the European Communities, with responsibility for development and cooperation policy, budgets and financial control.
 6.1.1977-23.5.1981 Member of the Commission of the European Communities, with responsibility for development policy and relations with the Third World.
 May 1981-December 1984 French Foreign Minister.

Karl-Heinz Narjes



Born 30 January 1924.

Married, with two children.

Educated at the Carolinum Gymnasium, Neustrelitz.

1941 Submarine officer.
 February 1944 Prisoner of war of the British and Canadian armies.
 Studied law and economics in prison camps.

From 1948 Studied at the University of Hamburg.
 1952 Doctor of Law (*Economic and customs unions as legal forms of external economic policy*).
 1953 Second State examination in law.
 1953-55 Administrator, Finance Office of Land Bremen.
 1955 Attaché in the Foreign Office.
 1956 Vice-Consul.
 1957 Legation Counsellor.
 1958 Deputy Chef de cabinet at EEC Commission.
 1963 Chef de cabinet to Commission President Walter Hallstein.
 1968-69 Director-General for Information at the Commission of the European Communities.
 November 1969-January 1973 Minister of Economic Affairs and Transport of Schleswig-Holstein.
 May 1971-73 Member of Schleswig-Holstein Landtag.
 1972 Elected to Bundestag.
 1972-76 Chairman, Bundestag Economic Affairs Committee.
 1976-80 Member, Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee.
 Until 1980 Member, Executive Committee, European Movement.
 1980 Re-elected to Bundestag.
 6.1.1981-5.1.1985 Member of the Commission of the European Communities, with responsibility for the internal market and industrial innovation, customs union, environment, consumer protection and nuclear safety.

Frans H.J.J. Andriessen



Born 2 April 1929.

Married, with four children.

- 1951 Doctor of Law, University of Utrecht.
Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion and Officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau.
- 1954-72 Held various posts at Catholic Housing Institute, latterly Director.
- 1958-67 Member of the Provincial States of Utrecht.
- 1967-77 Member of the Lower House of the States-General, initially specializing in housing matters.
- 1971-77 Chairman of the KVP in the Lower House.
- 1977-79 Minister of Finance.
- 1980 Member of the Upper House of the States-General.
- 6.1.1981-5.1.1985 Member of the Commission of the European Communities, with responsibility for relations with Parliament and competition.

Lord Cockfield



Born Francis Arthur Cockfield, 28 September 1916.

Married.

- 1938 Graduate, London School of Economics (LLB, BSc (Econ.)).
- 1942 Called to the Bar.
- 1973 Knighted.
- 1978 Created Life Peer.
- 1982 Member of the Privy Council.
- 1938 Home Civil Service, Inland Revenue.
- 1945 Assistant Secretary, Board of Inland Revenue.
- 1945-52 Director of Statistics and Intelligence, Board of Inland Revenue.
- 1951-52 Commissioner of Inland Revenue.
- 1953-67 Financial Director, then Managing Director and Chairman of Executive Management Committee, Boots Pure Drug Co.
- 1962-64 and 1982-84 Member, National Economic Development Council.
- 1963-67 Member, Court of Governors, University of Nottingham.
- 1968-69 President, Royal Statistical Society.
- 1970-73 Adviser to Chancellor of Exchequer.
- 1972 Appointed Honorary Fellow, London School of Economics.

- 1973-77 Chairman, Price Commission.
- 1979-82 Minister of State, HM Treasury.
- 1982-83 Secretary of State for Trade.
- 1983-84 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Alois Pfeiffer



- 1954 Regional Director for North Rhine Westphalia of the Horticultural, Agricultural and Forestry Workers Union.
- 1966 Member, National Executive of the Horticultural, Agricultural and Forestry Workers Union.
- 1967 Deputy President, Horticultural, Agricultural and Forestry Workers Union.
- 1969 President, Horticultural, Agricultural and Forestry Workers Union.
Vice-President, International Federation of Plantation and Allied Workers.
President, European Federation of Agricultural Workers.
Member of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities.
- 1975 From May onwards, member of the Federal Executive, German Trade Union Federation.
Member of the Executive, European Trade Union Confederation.
Deputy Chairman, Trade Union Advisory Committee to OECD.
- 1982 Vice-Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities.

Born 25 September 1924.

Married.

After school, vocational training followed by work in forestry.

1942-45 Soldier and prisoner of war.

April 1946 Member of the German Horticultural, Agricultural and Forestry Workers Union.
Works Council.
Courses in economics and labour law at trade union institutes.

1948-49 Studied at Labour Academy, Frankfurt/Main.

From 1 May 1949 Director, Hessen South branch of the Horticultural, Agricultural and Forestry Workers Union.

Grigoris Varfis



Born in 1927.

- 1951 Graduated in law from Athens University.
Postgraduate training at Paris University; diplomas in private law and economics.
- 1958-62 Worked for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
- 1963-74 Economic Adviser, Permanent Delegation to the EEC, Brussels.
- August 1974 Appointed Director-General, International Economic Relations, Ministry of Coordination.
- 1975-77 Head of the newly established Directorate-General for the European Communities, Ministry of Coordination; resigned in disagreement with the line of negotiations he was requested to take.
- Since 1979 Member of Pasok (study and planning committee for drawing up the party's programme).
- 1981-83 State Secretary, Relations with the European Communities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 1984 Member of the European Parliament.

Willy De Clercq



Born 8 July 1927.

Married, with three children.

Doctor of Law and graduate in notarial studies. MA in social sciences (Syracuse University).

Professor, State University of Ghent and Free University of Brussels.

- 1951 *Advocaat* at the Ghent Bar.
- 1952 Ghent City Councillor.
- 1957 Chairman, Liberal Youth Movement.
- Deputy Secretary-General, Liberal Party of Belgium.
- 1958 Member of the Chamber of Representatives.
- 1960-61 Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of the Budget.
- 1961 Vice-Chairman, PVV/PLP.
- 1965 Leader, parliamentary Liberal group.
- 1966-68 Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Budget.
- 1971 First Chairman, PVV.
- 1973-74 Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.
- 1974-77 Minister of Finance.
- January 1976- April 1977 Chairman, Interim Committee of the IMF.
- 1977-December 1981 Re-elected Chairman, PVV.

- 1979 Chairman, Federation of European Liberal and Democratic Parties.
- 1979-17 December 1981 Member of the European Parliament.
- Since 17 December 1981 Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade.
- 23 September 1983 Elected Chairman, Interim Committee of the IMF, for the second time.

Nicolas Mosar



- Born 25 November 1927.
- Married, with three sons.
- Primary and secondary schooling in Luxembourg, university education at the Faculty of Law in Paris.
- Doctor of Law, *avocat-avoué*.
- Chairman, Social-Christian Youth Movement.
- 1959-72 Secretary-General, Social-Christian Party (PCS).
- 1972-74 Chairman, PCS.
- 1959-70 Luxembourg City Councillor.
- and 1976-84
- 1970-75 *Echevin*, Luxembourg City Council.
- Since 1964 Member of Parliament.
- 1980-84 Vice-President, Chamber of Deputies.
- Since 1979 Leader, parliamentary Social-Christian group.
- 1980-84 Head, Luxembourg Delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly.

Stanley Clinton Davis



- Born 6 December 1928.
- Married, with four children.
- Solicitor.
- 1937-39 Hackney Downs School.
- 1939-41 Bournemouth School.
- 1941-46 Mercers' School.
- 1946-50 King's College, London University. Bachelor of Law.
- 1948-50 Member, National Executive, National Association for Labour Student Organizations.
- 1959-71 Member, Hackney Borough Council.
- 1967-68 Chairman, Welfare Committee.
- 1968-69 Mayor.
- 1970-83 Member of Parliament for Hackney Central.
- 1974-79 Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade.
- 1979 Honorary Member, Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association (MNAOA).
- 1979-81 Opposition spokesman on trade.
- 1981-83 Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs.
- 1982-83 Member, Association of Professional Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX); Secretary, APEX Group of Members of Parliament.

- 1983-84 Trustee of MNAOA.
- 1984 Appointed Assistant Recorder.
- 1984 Member of the Council of Justice.

Carlo Ripa di Meana



Born 15 August 1929.

Married.

- 1950-53 Editor of *Il Lavoro*, the national weekly newspaper of the Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL), and later of the Italian Communist Party daily newspaper *L'Unità*.
- 1953-56 Represented Italy on the International Union of Students (IUS).
- 1957 Left the PCI (Italian Communist Party) and became chief editor of the magazine *Passato e Presente*.
- 1958 Joined the PSI (Italian Socialist Party).
- Until 1966 Worked in publishing, in particular for Feltrinelli and Rizzoli.
- 1967-76 Secretary-General, Club Turati, Milan.
- 1970 Elected councillor for Lombardy in the first regional elections.
Chairman, Constitutional Committee.

Member of the Board, La Scala, Milan.
Leader, PSI group on the regional council.

- 1974-79 Chairman, Venice Biennale.
- 1979-80 In charge of international relations in the PSI.
- 1979 Elected to the European Parliament (*inter alia* rapporteur on the problems of the countries of the Horn of Africa and on air transport safety).
- 1983 President, Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development Problems (ICEPS).
- 1984 Sent on a mission to Pakistan by the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament to visit Afghan refugees.

Henning Christophersen



Born 8 November 1939.

Married, with three children.

- 1965 Graduated in economics from the University of Copenhagen.
- 1965-70 Head, Economics Division, Danish Federation of Crafts and Smaller Industries.
- 1970-71 Economics reporter for the periodical *NB*.
- 1971-78 Economics reporter for the weekly newspaper *Weekendavisen*.

- 1971 Elected to the Folketing (Danish Parliament).
- 1972-76 Member, Finance Committee.
- 1973-78 Political spokesman for Liberal MPs.
- 1976-78 National auditor.
- 1978 Chairman, Liberal Party.
- 1978-79 Minister of Foreign Affairs in third Anker Jørgensen cabinet.
- 1979-82 Leader, parliamentary Liberal group.
- 1982-84 Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister in Poul Schlüter cabinet.

Peter D. Sutherland



- Born 25 April 1946.
- Married, with three children.
- Educated Gonzaga College, University College Dublin and King's Inns.
- Bachelor of Civil Law (Honours), National University of Ireland.
- Barrister-at-Law admitted to the Irish Bar (King's Inns).
- Barrister-at-Law admitted to the English Bar (Middle Temple).
- Admitted as Attorney and Counsellor-in-Law of the New York Bar.
- 1968-71 Tutor in Law, University College Dublin.
- 1968-81 Practising member of the Irish Bar.
- 1980 Senior Counsel.
- 1978-81 Member, Strategy Committee, Fine Gael Party.
Director of Policy Programme, 1981 General Election.
- 30.6.1981- Attorney-General of Ireland.
- 9.8.1982 and Member, Council of State.
- 15.12.1982- end 1984 Bencher, Honourable Society of the King's Inns.
Member, Bar Council of Ireland.

2. Dublin European Council

1.2.1. The Heads of State or Government met in Dublin on 3 and 4 December for the final European Council of 1984. The meeting was chaired by the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, and the Commission was represented by Mr Thorn and Mr Natali.

Mr Jacques Delors, President-designate of the new Commission, was invited to join the Heads of State or Government at the working dinner on 3 December and the working lunch on 4 December.

The Commission had sent the European Council its usual communication on the economic and social situation in the Community and its 1984 annual report on European Union.

There were two difficult items on the agenda: enlargement, with particular reference to wine, and budgetary discipline; in neither case had the Council managed to reach agreement.¹ The problems were resolved only partially, but the politically indispensable minimum was achieved in the form of an agreement on the common organization of the market in wine. This meant that talks on the other issues could proceed and negotiations with Spain and Portugal could recommence, despite the Greek reservation hanging over the agreement. Greece is maintaining a general reservation on the whole question of enlargement until it secures a satisfactory agreement on the integrated Mediterranean programmes. These have not yet been adopted by the Council and are of vital importance for Greece, given the effects of future enlargement on its economy. This means that negotiations with Spain and Portugal will now be pursued on an *ad referendum* basis.

The question of budgetary discipline was resolved at the Council meeting on foreign affairs, which was held immediately after the European Council.

The European Council in Dublin took a further step towards the conclusion of the comprehensive negotiations begun in June

1983 at the Stuttgart European Council:² in its conclusions on the economic and social situation, the European Council asked the Council to make further progress towards completion of the internal market, to introduce a common transport policy, to step up measures to combat unemployment, to strengthen the European Monetary System and to extend the role of the ECU; it also adopted conclusions on the environment (pollution by motor vehicles) and took note of the annual report on European Union. In discussions on the famine in Africa, it stressed the urgency of concerted international action and the need to provide the famine-stricken countries of Africa with extra aid totalling 1.2 million tonnes before the next harvest.

No decision, not even one of principle, was taken on the proposal to convene an inter-governmental conference put forward in the interim report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Institutional Affairs. The final report will be completed in time for initial consideration at the March European Council and will be the main subject on the agenda in June.

The *ad hoc* Committee on a People's Europe was requested to continue its work and make a further report in March.

On the political cooperation front, the European Council adopted conclusions on the Middle East, East-West relations, Central America, terrorism and the abuse of diplomatic immunity.

The conclusions of the Presidency did not include the integrated Mediterranean programmes, wine or enlargement, all of which are covered by the basic Greek reservation. The text on table wine is reproduced in Annex I and the statements by Greece and the President of the European Council in Annex II.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1984, points 2.2.1 and 2.3.4.

² Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.5.1 *et seq.*

Conclusions of the Presidency

Economic and social situation

1.2.2. The European Council welcomed the priority given to the problem of unemployment in the Commission's recently published Annual Economic Report. It therefore supports the balanced guidelines in the Report, which embodies a consistent economic policy framework for improving supply and demand conditions; and it considers that these guidelines should be speedily implemented. In particular it agreed that the Council, in its appropriate formations:

- should initiate a review of manpower policy to reorientate training towards sectors where labour will be needed, take steps to encourage job mobility and foster enterprise, especially amongst the young;
- should take steps to complete the internal market, including implementation of European standards;
- should pursue and accelerate its consideration of measures to achieve a greater role for the ECU and develop and strengthen the European Monetary System, on the basis of the relevant Commission communications;
- should implement without delay the firm political commitments agreed by the European Council at its meetings of Brussels and Fontainebleau in the field of transport policy;
- should adopt further measures to strengthen the technological base of the Community and restore competitiveness; to this end, the Commission is asked to submit an appropriate draft action programme to the next European Council.

The European Council agreed that the Community and the Member States should take measures, including concertation of economic policies, designed, in the words of the Preamble to the Rome Treaty, to reduce the differences existing between the various regions and the backwardness of the less-favoured regions.

In regard to any possible faltering of the European and world recovery of output and employment, the European Council also asked the Council (economic and financial affairs) and the Commission to keep external developments under continuous review. It requested them to report back to its meeting in March on what measures might be appropriate for the Community or may already have been initiated to assure the objective of a progressive increase in the actual and potential growth rate for the Community to the benefit of employment.

Environment

1.2.3. The European Council asked Environment Ministers at their Council meeting on 6 December to make every effort to reach agreement on the guidelines for a Community policy on the reduction of lead in petrol and vehicle emissions.

The Council agreed to have a substantive discussion on environmental issues at their next meeting in March 1985.

Ad hoc Committee on Institutional Affairs

1.2.4. The European Council has taken note of the interim report by the *ad hoc* Committee on Institutional Affairs. It recognized its great quality and the need for the Committee to continue its work with a view to securing the maximum degree of agreement. The Council agreed that the interim report should be published.

The European Council, for its next meeting in March 1985, has asked the Committee to complete its work and submit a report which, after preliminary consideration at that meeting, will be the main subject of the European Council in June 1985.

Ad hoc Committee on a People's Europe

1.2.5. The European Council noted with interest the interim report of this Committee and requested the Committee to make a further report to the European Council next March.

Council report on European Union

1.2.6. The European Council approved the annual report on European Union. This report will be forwarded to the European Parliament as provided for in the Solemn Declaration on European Union.

Famine in Africa

1.2.7. In the face of the serious difficulties currently being experienced by many countries of Africa, especially those, like Ethiopia or the Sahel countries, which are suffering the effects of an unprecedented drought and the ravages of malnutrition and famine, the European Council stresses the urgency of taking concerted international action.

The European Council believes that the total to be provided by the Community and its Member States between now and the next harvest should be 1.2 million tonnes.

The Commission, after consultation with Member States to establish the amount of grain that will be provided by Member States, will make a proposal to the Council with respect to any additional Community effort that may be needed to attain the figure of 1.2 million tonnes and the European Council invites the Council of Ministers to take any necessary decisions on the basis of such a Commission proposal in order to secure the achievement of the 1.2 million total. The European Council appeals to other donor countries to match this effort by the Community and its Member States in order that the total need of these States, currently estimated at 2 million tonnes, will be met.

It stresses the need for urgent action to avoid threatened shortfalls in the months immediately ahead.

It notes the need for improved coordination between the Community, its Member States, other donors, and non-governmental organizations, in order to increase the efficiency and pace of implementation of emergency aid measures and invites the Commission to initiate action in this regard.

The European Council acknowledges the need to undertake urgent action to speed up and support the recovery and rehabilitation process in African countries and to provide the Community's active support for their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency and security in food; also in implementing long-term operations to combat drought and desertification.

The European Council emphasizes the will of the Ten, in all international negotiations, to support initiatives to strengthen solidarity between the industrialized countries and the countries of the Third World and thus to foster development.

It welcomes the declaration on the critical economic situation in Africa just adopted by the UN General Assembly.

It notes with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention which links the European Community, its Member States, and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States. The fact that the progress achieved so far has been consolidated bears witness to the strength and vitality of this cooperation.

Political cooperation

Middle East

1.2.8. The 10 Heads of State or Government discussed the situation in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their desire to see urgent efforts made to establish peace and stability there and their willingness to assist efforts to that end.

Arab-Israeli conflict

The Ten regard it as vitally important that renewed efforts should be made towards negotiations for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They note with satisfaction expressions of interest of both sides in a process of movement towards negotiations and they hope that this declared interest will be further built on. They remain convinced that a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East can only be secured on the basis of the principles which they have stated many times in the past and to which the Ten continue to adhere.

In order to find a lasting solution, no amount of effort by third parties can be a substitute for direct negotiations among the parties themselves — the Arab States, Israel and the Palestinian people — which must recognize mutually each other's existence and rights.

They call on all parties to implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. They renew their call for an end to the illegal policy of settlements in the occupied territories.

The Ten have noted the recent holding of the Palestine National Council in Amman. They continue to believe that the PLO must be associated with peace negotiations.

The Ten have consistently offered to assist in any way open to them in attempts to identify common ground between the parties. The Ten both collectively and individually have maintained contact with all parties. In continuation of this policy, the European Council considers that such contacts should be developed with a view to seeking ways of promoting movement towards negotiation and improvement of the situation in the region.

Lebanon

The 10 Heads of State or Government welcomed the negotiating process with UN involvement which has begun at Naqoura and hope that this will lead to complete Israeli withdrawal from

Lebanon in accordance with the call of the Security Council. They recalled their position in favour of the full sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and their belief that this can only be effected in circumstances where all foreign forces are withdrawn from the country except those whose presence is requested by the Lebanese Government. The Ten, some of whom contribute to observer and peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, reaffirmed their willingness to assist that country's return to peace and normality.

Iran—Iraq

The Ten note with concern that this conflict has now entered its fifth year and that numerous efforts to bring about a ceasefire and negotiations have not so far met with success. They will continue to work for an early, just and honourable settlement and will give full support to any efforts to limit the scope of the conflict. An end now to the slaughter and destruction would spare many on both sides and allow Iran and Iraq, with both of whom the Ten desire good relations, to pursue their development in peace.

East-West relations

1.2.9. The Ten have sought, during a difficult period in East-West relations, to keep open all channels of dialogue and to work for more cooperative and more stable relations between East and West. They will continue to seek constructive, comprehensive, and realistic dialogue with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe and, wherever possible, to develop further existing cooperation with them. They look for a similar positive response. They believe that the way to achieve a lasting improvement in international security is to build a broader understanding and new confidence between East and West.

1.2.10. The Ten attach the highest importance to the achievement of effective arms control and disarmament agreements on both nuclear and conventional weapons, as well as a convention to outlaw chemical weapons. The Heads of State or Government therefore welcome the recently announced US-Soviet agreement to enter into new negotiations with the objective of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and outer space arms. They hope that the meeting due to take place on 7 and 8 January 1985 between US Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko will be followed by early substantive negotiations designed to bring balanced reductions of intercontinental strategic nuclear weapons and intermedi-

ate nuclear forces to the lowest possible level, and to avert effectively the danger of an arms race in outer space.

1.2.11. In expressing their strong support for such talks, the 10 Heads of State or Government reaffirm their own determination to do everything possible to ensure progress in the negotiations in which the Ten are taking part, notably the conference in Stockholm on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. The agreement recently arrived at on a working structure for the conference is a welcome development which they hope will permit substantive negotiations to get under way at Stockholm on concrete measures designed to lead to a real increase in confidence and security in Europe.

1.2.12. The 10th anniversary of the signature of the Helsinki Final Act in 1985 will serve to underline the continuing central role which the CSCE process plays in East-West relations. The Ten have already indicated that they will be ready to be represented at high level at the anniversary commemoration on the assumption that the international climate will make this appropriate. The Ten will continue to seek through the CSCE process more secure and more cooperative relations between the participating States, and greater contact between their peoples. In working to fulfil the Helsinki Final Act objective of promoting better relations among the CSCE participating States and ensuring conditions in which their people can live in true and lasting peace free from any threat to or attempt against their security, the Ten will continue to emphasize the importance which they attach to the full implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act, including those relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Central America

1.2.13. The Heads of State or Government note with satisfaction the inauguration of a new structure of political and economic dialogue between Europe and Central America at the conference held at San José, Costa Rica on 28 and 29 September 1984 between the Ministers of the European Community, Portugal and Spain, the Central America countries and the Contadora Group.

The Heads of State or Government reiterate the statement on Central America which they made on 19 June 1983 at Stuttgart. In particular, they reaffirm their conviction that the problems of the region cannot be solved by armed force but only by a political solution springing from the region itself and respecting the principles of non-interference and inviolability of frontiers.

The Ten remain convinced that the Contadora process is the best opportunity to achieve a political solution to the crisis in the region. They hope that the efforts being made to reach agreement on the final text of the Contadora Act will come to early fruition and they urge all those concerned to work towards this end. They reaffirm the willingness which they expressed at San José to support, within their capabilities and if requested, the efforts of those States to which it falls to implement the provisions of any agreement.

Terrorism and the abuse of diplomatic immunity

1.2.14. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the set of principles on terrorism and abuse of diplomatic immunity adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Ten on 11 September. The Heads of State or Government agreed that this represented a significant step forward in the Ten's efforts to counter an increasingly serious problem and noted with satisfaction that these principles are now being applied.

Annex I

Table wine

1.2.15. The Council of Ministers, noting the European Council's conclusion at Fontainebleau that reform of the common market organization for wine is one of the conditions necessary for successful enlargement of the Community, has examined the Commission's report on the situation in the wine market and its associated proposals. As a result of that examination the Council has taken the following decisions on table wine.

1. The reduction of wine-producing potential is an essential element of the reform of the wine market organization.

The Council has noted the Commission proposals on this and signifies its agreement to the principle of measures to encourage grubbing-up and to limit replanting rights.

The Agricultural Council is given the task of taking the decisions which are necessary, before the next meeting of the European

Council, taking the particular conditions of each region into account.

2. In a further effort to improve the structure of the wine sector, only investments to improve wine quality without increasing quantity will be financed under Regulation No 355/77, while a regulation to improve the structure of Greek vineyards and the Greek wine industry will be adopted by 31 January 1985 for an area of 20 000 hectares.

3. Other measures are necessary to ensure, as of now, the balance of the wine market, in particular a strengthening of the compulsory distillation machinery as provided for in Article 41 of the basic regulation, along the following lines:

(a) Where a serious market imbalance exists, compulsory distillation will be triggered by the Commission under the Management Committee procedure; a serious market imbalance is deemed to exist:

- when the stocks as defined in Article 41(1), first indent, of Regulation No 337/79 exceed four months' normal utilization;¹ or

- when the market prices remain below 82% of the guide price during a representative period; or

- when, for a wine marketing year, the data in the advance estimate show that production is exceeding normal utilization by more than 9%.

(b) The Commission will fix the quantities which must be sent for compulsory distillation so as to eliminate the production surplus and, in this way, re-establish a normal market situation, in particular regarding stock levels and prices.

(c) Where the compulsory distillation is triggered, the Commission will make known the compulsory distillation obligations of each region, grouped by Member State.

¹ Normal utilization = consumption + net balance of foreign trade.

While the responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the compulsory distillation thus rests with the Member States,¹ the volume to be distilled compulsorily will be divided:

- among the regions of the Community in proportion to the production volumes exceeding a specified level for each one of them, equal to a uniform percentage² of their average harvest over the three wine years 1981/82, 1982/83 and 1983/84; this average base period may be modified by the Commission after the 1989/90 marketing year to take account of the evolution in production and in particular the results of the grubbing-up policy;

- within each region, among producers, on the basis of yield per hectare on a scale fixed by the Commission under the Management Committee procedure; the scale may vary by region, account being taken of yields obtained in the past; the producers may subtract the quantities sent for preventive distillation from their obligations under the compulsory distillation; for 1985/86 the rules will be adapted to provide for the administrative arrangements to be applied to Greece for that year.

(d) For the 1985/86, 1986/87 and 1987/88 wine marketing years the price of compulsory distillation will be 50% of the guide price for the first 10 million hectolitres of such distillation and 40% for quantities in excess of that.

The Council shall review the prices for the 1988/89 and 1989/90 wine marketing years in the light of the progress in reducing the imbalance in the table wine sector.

(e) These additional measures will in principle continue until the end of the 1989/90 marketing year. The Council, on the basis of a report from the Commission dealing in particular with the effect of the structural measures and including where appropriate proposals on the future organization of the wine market, shall decide whether they can be repealed or replaced by other measures that will guarantee balance in the wine market.

4. The Council requests the Commission to undertake a thorough study of the possibilities of using concentrated must and sugar and to report back to it in 1990. The Council will then take a view on the measures to be taken in the area of enrichment.

The degree of alcohol obtained by the use of sucrose or reduced-price concentrated grape must will be deducted on a flat-rate basis when the buying-in price for distillation is calculated. Furthermore, from 1988 the quantity of table wine to be distilled in the Federal Republic of Germany shall not exceed 1 million hectolitres. In years in which, owing to weather conditions or market trends, this limitation might lead to serious disruption of the market, the Council will make the appropriate adjustment.

5. No changes are made in the present arrangements in regard to quality wines psr.

6. The Council undertakes to apply a restrictive price policy in the wine sector, as proposed by the Commission, just as long as the compulsory distillations show the existence of surpluses not marketable in normal conditions.

Annex II

Statement by the Greek Prime Minister

1.2.16. The Greek delegation does not agree with enlargement unless a satisfactory position of the Community is taken on integrated Mediterranean programmes. This is also the Greek position concerning wine.

¹ Statement for the Council minutes: 'The Council takes note of the Commission statement under which, where the Community provisions on compulsory distillation as they result from the distillation obligation of each region are not observed, the usual sanctions will be applied, particularly as regards the settling of accounts.'

² This uniform percentage valid for all regions of the Community will be determined by the Commission in the light of the quantity decided on (see paragraph (b) above) to eliminate the production surplus for the year in question; for the period up to 1989/90, it will be set at 85%.

Statement by the President of the European Council

1.2.17. The negotiations on enlargement will therefore have to proceed on an *ad referendum* basis in view of the above declaration placing a Greek reserve on this issue.

Statements and comments

1.2.18. At the press conference following the European Council, Dr FitzGerald's attitude was cautious but generally positive. He said that the Council had been 'in many ways very successful'; it had not resolved all the outstanding problems and the Greek reservation still stood, but obstacles to the enlargement negotiations had been removed. Going through the agenda, he noted that many of those present had found the discussion on the economic and monetary situation the best they had ever attended. On wine — and enlargement in general — he emphasized that the existence of the text on wine was a good thing; he conceded that the Greek reservation was a problem, but one 'which does not impede the negotiations' and could be settled at the March European Council. On accession, Dr FitzGerald confirmed that every effort would be made to keep to the deadline: if agreement were reached in March, there would be plenty of time for enlargement to take place on 1 January 1986. However, he admitted that the Greek reservation did cast some doubt on the timing of the completion of negotiations.

Mr Thorn, who had just attended his last European Council as President of the Commission, spoke about the text on budgetary discipline adopted by the Council: he had

drawn the Foreign Ministers' attention to the dangers of conflict with Parliament; while he recognized the need for discipline, he could see no reason why this should be to the detriment of the other two institutions; furthermore, by fixing 'the reference framework' without consultation, the Council would be restricting the Commission's right of proposal.

Mrs Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, was pleased with the outcome of the Dublin Council. She described the Commission's report on the economic and social situation in the Community as absolutely first-class and the ensuing discussion as the best she had ever experienced in a European Council. She rejected the sum requested by Greece for the integrated Mediterranean programmes as 'out of the question' and said that, although the amount for the first year had been settled, the overall demand was quite unrealistic.

President Mitterrand was pleased at the decisive breakthrough on wine: the agreement had given France what she was looking for and provided solid guarantees for wine growers. He regretted the Greek reservation; he felt that discussions on enlargement should be concluded without reservations and that the institutional debate should now move to the top of the agenda. He stressed the high quality of the Dooge Committee report.

As far as Mr Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, was concerned, the European Council had been neither a success nor a failure, but the progress made at Dublin would enable the enlargement process to go ahead.

3. Budgetary discipline

Conclusions of the Council on the application of budgetary discipline and on interinstitutional cooperation in this field

1.3.1. The Council met on 4 December, during the European Council meeting in Dublin, to try and clear up the unresolved points connected with the issue of budgetary discipline.¹ It came to a compromise which involved retaining the conclusions drafted before its meeting with Parliament but adding a second document concerning cooperation between the Council, Parliament and the Commission on joint budgetary discipline for the three institutions.

This second text also provides for a delegation from Parliament to be invited to meet the Council before the meetings at which it determines the reference framework for the year.

1.3.2. Adoption of the conclusions on budgetary discipline smoothed the way for the British and German Parliaments to approve advances by the Member States to cover the 1984 budget.

The last aspect of the future financing of the Community on which the Council has still to pronounce concerns new own resources (increase in the Community VAT ceiling to 1.4%).²

1.3.3. The Chairman of Parliament's Committee on Budgets thought that the text was an indication of the Council's desire to associate Parliament with the procedure but did not solve the practical question of how it would work. The President of the Commission stated that he was not satisfied with the formula adopted, which, though it opened the door to dialogue, did not remove the danger of a deterioration in the dispute. Mr Thorn emphasized the need to safeguard Parliament's rights over the budget and the Commission's right to make budget proposals.

Conclusions of the Council on the measures necessary to guarantee the effective implementation of the conclusions of the European Council on budgetary discipline

The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the Treaties establishing the European Communities,

Whereas at its meetings on 19 and 20 March and 25 and 26 June 1984, the European Council reached agreement on a series of decisions and guidelines to ensure the relaunch of the Community and establish a solid basis for its further development during the present decade;

Whereas principles of budgetary and financial discipline are specifically laid down;

Whereas the European Council considered it essential that the rigorous rules which at present govern budgetary policy in each Member State shall also apply to the budget of the Communities, and stated that the level of expenditure will be fixed on the basis of available revenue, and that budgetary discipline will apply to all budgetary expenditure;

Whereas the European Council invited the Council of Ministers to adopt the measures necessary to guarantee the effective application of the principles as set out in its conclusions,

Has adopted the following conclusions:

Article 1

1. At the beginning of the budgetary procedure each year, the Council shall fix a reference framework, i.e. the maximum level of expenditure which it considers it must adopt to finance Community policies during the following financial year in accordance with Articles 2 to 5 inclusive and Article 9.

2. In order to fix the reference framework, the Council shall act by qualified majority in accordance with Article 148(2), second indent, of the EEC Treaty.

3. The relevant provisions of the financial guidelines concerning the common agricultural policy, set out in the Annex to the Commission communi-

¹ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.3.4.

² Bull. EC 5-1983, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, points 2.3.9 and 2.3.10.

cation of 6 March 1984, shall be implemented; these provisions are annexed to these conclusions.

Article 2

The Council shall ensure that the net expenditure relating to agricultural markets calculated in accordance with Article 4 will increase by less than the rate of growth of the own resources base. This development shall be assessed on comparable bases from one year to the next.

Account shall be taken of exceptional circumstances, in particular in connection with enlargement.

Article 3

The amounts to be taken into account for the application of Article 2 shall be:

(a) as regards expenditure:

that chargeable to Section III, Part B, Titles 1 and 2 (EAGGF Guarantee) of the budget. The calculation of agricultural expenditure for the purpose of the guideline referred to in Article 2 shall be this expenditure, reduced by the sum of amounts corresponding to the marketing of ACP sugar, refunds in connection with food aid and the payments by producers in respect of the sugar and isoglucose levies as well as the revenue from any future internal agricultural charges;

(b) as regards the own resources base:

the potential revenue on the basis of which Titles 1 and 2 of the revenue side of the budget are determined. The calculation of the Community's own resources base for the purposes of the guideline referred to in Article 2 shall be the total VAT base upon which the VAT rate for the year in question is calculated, the amount of financial contributions (if any) included in the budget of the year, together with the own resources, other than those derived from VAT, set out in Revenue Title 1, less the sugar and isoglucose levies as well as the revenue from any future internal agricultural charges.

When the potential revenue from VAT is changed following an alteration in the VAT ceiling, the guideline provided for in Article 2 shall thereafter be calculated as if the new maximum VAT rate had been applied in all the years relevant to the calculation of the guideline.

Article 4

The level of net expenditure relating to agricultural markets for a given financial year shall be calculated as follows:

(a) the level of expenditure, as defined in Article 3(a), shall be the average of the actual outturn expenditure for 1984, and the best estimate of the outturn for 1985;

(b) the own resources factor shall be established by dividing the forecast level of the own resources base for the financial year in question, as defined in Article 3(b), by the average own resources base for 1984 and 1985;

(c) the level of expenditure for the financial year in question shall be determined by multiplying the amounts obtained by the application of paragraphs (a) and (b), unless the Council acting by the majority defined in Article 1(2) decides otherwise;

(d) the method of calculation shall be re-examined in accordance with the Fontainebleau conclusions under the heading 'budgetary imbalances' on the basis of the report to be presented by the Commission, one year before the 1.4% VAT ceiling is reached.

Article 5

In the event of failure to respect the qualitative guideline referred to in Article 2, the Council shall, during the following two financial years, ensure that, barring aberrant developments, agricultural expenditure is brought back within the limits imposed by this guideline. In so doing, the Council shall concentrate its activity primarily on the production sectors responsible for the failure to adhere to the guideline.

Article 6

1. The Council shall, when exercising its powers as legislative authority or branch of the budgetary authority, ensure that the reference framework is respected.

2. At the request of a member of the Council or the Commission, the Council, acting by the majority laid down in Article 1(2), may amend the reference framework.

Article 7

1. Except in the case of decisions mentioned in paragraph 4, when the Council is on the point of adopting an act which appears likely to increase expenditure for a financial year beyond the reference framework applicable to that year, the adoption of that act shall, at the request of a member of the Council or the Commission, be suspended.

2. Within a period not exceeding one month, the Council, acting by the majority laid down in

Article 1(2), shall determine whether the proposed act would, if adopted, lead to the reference framework being exceeded.

3. If the Council concludes that the proposed act would, if adopted, lead to the reference framework being exceeded, it shall reconsider the proposed act with a view to taking appropriate measures.

4. In the case of decisions affecting net expenditure relating to agricultural markets, the procedures laid down in paragraphs 5(c) and 6(b) of the Annex to the Commission's communication of 6 March 1984 shall apply.

Article 8

When the Council is on the point of adopting an act which has considerable financial implications for several years, the Council shall, before taking the final decision, formulate an opinion on whether the financial implications of the proposed act are compatible with the principles and guidelines governing the Community's budgetary policy.

Article 9

1. The Council shall comply with the maximum rate provided for in Article 203(9) of the EEC Treaty throughout the budgetary procedure.

2. In order to achieve this:

— when establishing the draft budget, the Council shall keep the increase in expenditure other than that necessarily resulting from the Treaties or from acts adopted in accordance therewith to a level no higher than half the maximum rate provided for in Article 203(9);

— at the second reading, the Council shall adopt a position such that the maximum rate is not exceeded.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article are without prejudice to the provisions of Article 203 of the EEC Treaty, particularly those of the last subparagraph of paragraph 9.

Article 10

On the assumption that the 1986 budget will be prepared on the basis of own resources being increased in that year, these Conclusions shall first apply to the exercise of the Council's powers in 1985 concerning expenditure in the financial year 1986.

Extract from the Commission communication of 6 March 1984 referred to in Article 1(3)

5. As regards the decisions which have a determinant effect on the volume of agricultural expenditure, that is the decision on agricultural prices which the Council of Agriculture Ministers must take each year on a proposal from the Commission, the Commission proposes the following rules:

(a) When submitting its agricultural proposals the Commission will supply a quantified estimate of their budget impact in relation to the movement in the growth of the Community's own resource base calculated according to a common and constant formula, namely the sliding average of the growth rates for the current year, the year immediately preceding and the year ahead. These figures will allow a judgment to be made of the compatibility of the proposals with the guideline referred to in paragraph 2 of this section.

(b) The Commission will draw up its proposals on prices (and related measures) in the light of the guideline referred to in paragraph 2. To this end the Commission confirms that it intends in the coming years to pursue a restrictive price policy for sectors in surplus and for those where a rapid growth in expenditure is coupled with limited outlets for disposal.

(c) On this basis the Commission suggests that the European Council request the Council to adopt the following rule: if in the Commission's opinion the Council of Agriculture Ministers seems likely to take decisions whose cost would exceed that of the original proposals of the Commission, the final decision must be referred to a special Council session attended by both Finance and Agriculture Ministers and can be taken only by that special session.

6. As regards the preparation and implementation of the budget the Commission proposes the following rules:

(a) In submitting its budget proposals in the context of its preliminary draft budget the Commission will take account of all foreseeable expenditure in the budget year concerned, including that stemming from its price proposals.

The aim of the Commission and the Council will thus be to keep EAGGF guarantee expenditure within the appropriations for the year.

(b) The Commission will institute an early-warning procedure enabling it to detect promptly any

risk during the year of budgetary overruns and report to the Council and Parliament forthwith.¹

It will in any event report to the Council and Parliament each month on the trend of agricultural expenditure.

After making use of all the opportunities afforded by the routine management of the CAP it will if need be propose to the Council and Parliament measures designed, without detriment to the principles of the CAP, to restrict increases in agricultural expenditure. It will be incumbent on those institutions to take the necessary decisions as speedily as possible so that these measures can achieve their purpose. Where appropriate, the Council's decisions could be taken at a special session of the kind referred to in paragraph 5(c).

The Commission will not introduce a supplementary budget until it has exhausted all the opportunities for savings afforded by the routine management of the CAP and by any additional Council decisions.

(c) In the event of failure to respect the qualitative guideline referred to in paragraph 2 (by reason either of a special Council decision (5(c)) or of a supplementary budget, adherence thereto will mean that both the Council and the Commission must during the following two financial years ensure that, barring aberrant developments, agricultural expenditure is brought back within the limits imposed by the qualitative guideline. In so doing they must concentrate primarily on the production sectors responsible for the failure to adhere to the guideline.

'Council conclusions on cooperation with the Commission and the European Parliament on budgetary discipline

The Council on 28 November and 4 December had a thorough discussion in the light of the meeting on

21 November on how to ensure the necessary cooperation between the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council in the matter of budgetary discipline.

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

— firstly, to invite the Commission and the European Parliament to examine with it ways in which the cooperation necessary for a budgetary discipline common to all three institutions may be brought about;

— secondly, to invite a delegation of the Parliament to meet it shortly before the meetings at which the Council is due to fix the reference framework for the year.

The Council authorized its President to transmit to the European Parliament the outcome of its deliberations on budgetary discipline, namely its conclusions on:

— the measures necessary to guarantee the effective implementation of the conclusions of the European Council on budgetary discipline;

— cooperation with the Commission and the European Parliament on budgetary discipline.'

¹ Apart from a Council decision on prices in excess of the Commission's proposals (when the special decision-making procedure in paragraph 5(c) would apply), such 'overruns' could only occur as a result of compelling economic developments which could not have been foreseen when the budget was adopted.

4. Rejection of draft general budget for 1985

Community to operate under provisional twelfths arrangements

1.4.1. Parliament rejected the draft budget at its second reading by 321 votes to 3 with 16 abstentions, arguing that 'a budget which does not cover 12 months of revenue and expenditure is not acceptable'.

Parliament thus continued to the end to stand by the line taken at the first reading.¹ In particular, it supported the argument that all foreseeable expenditure should be included in the draft budget, stating that 'a yearly budget must incorporate the financial implications of the legislation in force and the decisions that have been taken' (which would mean including all EAGGF guarantee expenditure and financial compensation to the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany in the form of expenditure).

This was not the view taken by the Council, which had based its draft budget² on the own resources currently available within the 1% VAT limit. In order to balance revenue and expenditure the Council had reduced certain compulsory expenditure, particularly in the EAGGF Guarantee Section. This expenditure was to be revised during the year in an amending budget.

Second reading of draft budget

1.4.2. Parliament's second reading of the draft budget revealed a considerable degree of consensus between the political groups. Both within the Committee on Budgets and in the full House, members based their objections on the fact that the budget did not cover 12 months. They purposely did not enter into further discussions on the contents of the draft budget so that Parliament could present a united front to the Council. The only members to vote against rejection were a Danish Socialist, a Danish Democrat and a British Conservative; a number of British Conservatives and Danish

Social Democrats, a Danish Liberal and a member of the anti-EEC movement abstained.

1.4.3. Since the political groups in favour of rejecting the budget had already made their positions clear during the first reading,³ their explanations of vote were very short.

Mr Arndt (D), for the Socialists, declined to speak because, he said, his group's position was clear. Mr Langes (D) simply announced that the Christian Democrats were voting against. Mrs Scrivener (F) said that the Liberals were rejecting the budget because there was no other solution. Mr Pasty (F), for the European Democratic Alliance, stated that they could not accept the unacceptable. Finally, Lord Douro (UK), for the majority of the Conservatives, regretted that the Council had not been prepared to make one last attempt at conciliation. His group had waited before adopting its position but, as the Council was not prepared to move, it had rejected the budget. Mrs Barbarella (I) announced the rejection of the budget by the Italian Communists. Mr Chambeiron (F) and Mr Alavanos (G) said that the French and Greek Communists could see no alternative and that the Council would bear responsibility for the rejection. Mr Verbeek (NL), for the Rainbow Group, said that if such a budget had been suggested in a family, national parliament or company it would have led to divorce, resignation or dismissal.

1.4.4. The resolution on the rejection of the budget reads as follows:

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the draft budget,
- B. recalling its budgetary priorities for 1985, as specified in its resolution of 13 March 1984⁴ and endorsed in its decisions of 14 November 1984,

¹ Bull. EC 11-1984, points 2.3.1 to 2.3.3.

² Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.3.2.

³ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.3.1.

⁴ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

which constituted its first reading of the 1985 draft budget,

C. having regard to the report by the Committee on Budgets;

1. Considers that a budget which does not cover 12 months of revenue and expenditure is not acceptable.

2. Draws attention to the fact that a yearly budget must incorporate the financial implications of the legislation in force and the decisions that have been taken.

3. For these major reasons, rejects the draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1985 financial year and requests that a new draft be submitted to it.

4. Requests the Commission to initiate this procedure.

1.4.5. At a press conference held after the vote Mr Jean-Pierre Cot (F), representing the Committee on Budgets, said he thought the verdict had the merit of being clear-cut: 'Now all the institutions must together create a situation whereby the Community can adopt a proper budget'.

1.4.6. Mr Pierre Pflimlin, President of Parliament, stated:

'The European Parliament has rejected the Council's draft budget for 1985 in order to preserve the budgetary future of the Community. We could not accept the Council's draft budget because it only provided finance to cover Community commitments for the first nine or 10 months of the year and gave no indication of how unavoidable expenditure resulting from Community obligations under decisions taken by the Council of Ministers itself would be paid for in the last two or three months.

Parliament will now insist that, on the basis of new Commission proposals, the Council present as soon as possible a new 1985 draft budget more in line with the Community's real requirements. For my part, I will do all I can to speed up the procedures which will enable the Community to pursue its activities in a normal manner.'

The President of the Commission expressed his disappointment that the two arms of the budgetary authority had not been able to agree:

'I am neither pleased nor surprised by Parliament's overwhelming rejection of the draft 1985 budget. It was only to be expected and underlines the

deterioration in relations between Parliament and the Council triggered by the issue of budget discipline. This deterioration is due not just to the lack of respect for Parliament's legitimate role in the budget process but also to the refusal to discuss the key budget issues, the one way which might produce appropriate and speedy solutions to Community financing in 1985.'

Provisional twelfths

1.4.7. After rejecting the budget, Parliament asked the Commission to initiate the procedure for a new draft to be submitted. Until this has been done, expenditure from 1 January 1985 will be covered by the provisional twelfths arrangements in accordance with Article 204 of the EEC Treaty and Article 8 of the Financial Regulation of 1977.¹ The arrangements were applied by the Community once before—in 1980.²

The purpose of the provisional twelfths arrangements is to ensure continuity of Community activities and policies until a budget is adopted. No new policy or operation is allowed while they are in force.

Available budget resources are calculated as follows: each chapter is given either the amount allocated in the previous year (taking account of supplementary budgets and approved transfers) or the amount provided for at the last stage reached in the current budget procedure (second reading of the draft budget by the Council), whichever is the lower.

On this basis three twelfths of appropriations for commitments are available in January with a further twelfth being added each month. A twelfth of the appropriations for payments becomes available each month. For the sake of greater administrative flexibility, the budgetary authority may grant additional twelfths, to make it possible to cover expenditure which cannot be spread out evenly over the year.

Calculated over a year, the provisional twelfths arrangements will provide appro-

¹ OJ L 336, 27.12.1977.

² Bull. EC 12-1979, points 2.3.95 and 2.3.96.

priations of about 86% of the 1984 budget and 89% of the 1985 draft budget. If the arrangements continue in force for any

length of time, serious problems will arise for certain chapters, in particular EAGGF guarantee expenditure.

5. Signing of the ACP-EEC Convention

1.5.1. The new ACP-EEC Convention was signed in Lomé, Togo, on 8 December, at a ceremony presided over by General Eyadema, the Togolese Head of State.¹

The Convention was signed by plenipotentiaries designated by the Governments of 65 ACP States and of the 10 Member States of the Community, and—on behalf of the Community—by Mr Peter Barry, President of the Council, and Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission.

Mozambique was one of the signatories, thus becoming the 65th ACP State.

This marks the formal completion of the process whereby the ACP States and the Community reaffirmed the exemplary nature of their relations by improving, strengthening and diversifying the Convention's machinery and instruments. The signing of the Convention reflects the parties' common resolve to ensure the continuity of ACP-EEC cooperation in a particularly difficult international context, marked by the continuing standstill in the North-South Dialogue in international forums at a time when the deterioration of many developing countries' economic and social situation is giving cause for concern.

For the Community, the conclusion of the negotiations is a matter of particular significance: while there are still major difficulties internally, the Europe of the Ten is expressing by the political act of signing the new Convention its cohesion and its wish to make an appreciable and improved contri-

but ion to the ACP States' development effort.

Extracts from addresses given at the signing are reproduced below.

Mr Peter Barry, President of the Council

1.5.2. After thanking the negotiators,

'who, from the outset, made it clear that failure could not be countenanced, and who recognized that it would not be accepted by our peoples',

Mr Barry stated:

'The European Community is particularly pleased to count Mozambique as one of the signatories. If Angola decides to accede to the Convention, she too will be assured of an equally warm welcome. I also express the wish that in the near future we will be able to add one more signatory to our Convention, that of an independent Namibia.'

Mr Barry then referred to the basic principles underlying ACP-EEC cooperation:

'... interdependence, mutual interest, respect for each other's sovereignty, equality between partners and the right of each State to determine its own political, social, cultural and economic policy options.

Beyond these basic principles, the Convention of Lomé ... is above all an act of solidarity aimed at improving the economic circumstances of millions of men, women and children.'

In this context Mr Barry referred to the crisis which had befallen many African peoples, particularly in the Sahel, in the Horn of Africa and most recently in Ethiopia, and the help which the Community

¹ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

and its Member States were endeavouring to give these peoples. In the medium- and long-term, however, it was necessary to:

'... ensure that through our cooperation, the efforts of the African countries themselves—and they are considerable—receive the necessary financial and technical support to enable them to achieve greater food self-reliance than before. It is for that reason that we have placed agricultural development and food security at the forefront of our objectives. ... We will seek to develop food strategies with the full cooperation of your Governments so that the amount of imported food will gradually be replaced by local, national production. For the first time in the history of our cooperation we will begin to examine how best to fight and win the battle against drought and desertification. Financial resources will be made available to tackle the alarming environmental deterioration. In addition, we will pay more attention to the social and ecological impact of our actions in the agricultural and industrial sectors. We have also committed ourselves to exploiting alternative food sources, and I am thinking particularly of the fisheries sector.'

...

'We have also agreed to give a more human dimension to what has essentially been an economic and commercial relationship by adding a chapter on cultural and social cooperation. ...'

He then outlined the 'depressing' international economic situation in which the second Lomé Convention was implemented.

'In an interdependent world, the predominance of the industrialized countries in the world economy and the consequences of their economic difficulties have had an even more serious effect on the economies of developing countries. These countries have also had to contend with the ever-increasing burden of debt caused by spiralling interest rates. ...'

Reflecting on how the international economic environment would evolve during the life of the third Lomé Convention, Mr Barry expressed the opinion that the strengthened trade provisions of the new Convention should enable many ACP States to take full advantage of the better trading climate which was emerging.

Lastly, on the subject of the financial resources for the new Convention, referring to those who thought the Community could have done even more, Mr Barry remarked:

'At a time, however, when there is so much hesitation in the North-South Dialogue—the reconstitution of IFAD and IDA spring to mind—should we not take some encouragement from the successful outcome of our deliberations?'

Mr Rabbie Namaliu, President of the ACP Council of Ministers

1.5.3. Mr Rabbie Namaliu made the following statement:

'... Between developed and developing countries, Lomé has indeed become a symbol of international cooperation. ...'

In a situation where, for example, regretfully the global rounds of negotiations never got rolling, the GATT ministerial meeting could only reaffirm opposition to rising protectionism while many countries simultaneously proceeded apace with rising protectionism, and Unctad VI could only manage to set work programmes for the future, it would be false modesty on our part not to admit that in such an international climate, despite its obvious deficiencies, the results of efforts of the ACP Group and of the EEC at development cooperation do justify some modest measure of satisfaction.'

Mr Namaliu referred to the issues that had provoked most discussion during the negotiations (which were difficult and more protracted than those for the previous Conventions), namely the policy dialogue, human rights, etc. Moving on to the specific content of the Convention, Mr Namaliu declared:

'We have been able to give due prominence and reasonable support to the fundamental question of food self-sufficiency in ACP States. And in support of this objective, we have joined the struggle against the drought and desertification, particularly rampant in several ACP African States, undermining all efforts to achieve increased food production and indeed general social and economic development. ... On the key concern of access for our agricultural exports to the EEC markets, we have reached agreement to limit the delay by the Commission in responding to our specific request for improved access.'

Mr Namaliu went on to talk about the sums available under Lomé III:

'At a time of reduced soft funds from international agencies such as IDA, the ACP needs more, not less, real per capita resources under Lomé III. Such ... was not to be the case. None the less, these

resources are now more than before available for programmes as much as for projects, and for rehabilitation, repair and maintenance as much as for new investments. To supplement these resources, the Convention provides a significant chapter on the flow of private investment between the Community and the ACP States. It is our strong determination to see full effect given to this chapter under Lomé III.'

After talking about the improvements to the institutional structure, Mr Namaliu added:

'Undoubtedly, the third ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé improves on its predecessors in its structure, content and mechanism for implementation. But it will call for the greatest imagination in implementation to ensure that all the intended benefits are essentially achieved. ...

Overall, ... apart from the volume of funds, if there is one key area of this Convention about which we continue to have reservations, it is the trade regime, including the rules of origin. We would need to apply them with the greatest sympathy and understanding to provide the opportunity which ACP States need. ... The request by Portugal to be allowed to import from the ACP 300 000 tonnes of raw cane sugar annually after it accedes to the Community, while not strictly a matter under the negotiations for Lomé III, provides an excellent example of the type of opportunity one would need to grasp if ACP States are to be effectively assisted to increase their export and badly needed foreign exchange earnings.'

Mr Namaliu expressed his satisfaction that—after over 30 years of cooperation based on imported models of development—an attempt had been made to resituate indigenous culture at the centre of development efforts. He nevertheless voiced the ACP countries' intention to discuss, within the institutional framework of Lomé III, the question of the treatment of ACP cultural goods by the Member States of the Community.

The President of the ACP Council of Ministers then launched an appeal for the Convention to be ratified as quickly as possible, and ended by saying that Lomé III represented a new departure and warmly thanked all those who, on the ACP side and the Community side, had made this possible.

Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission

1.5.4. Mr Thorn first of all paid a warm tribute to all the negotiators, and to those who, representing public opinion, had backed up the deliberations and put forward constructive proposals, particularly the members of the European Parliament. He paid tribute to Mr Edgard Pisani, who

'was able to bring it home to European policymakers ... that the evolution of Europe depended as much on what happened outside, in solidarity and in strengthening ties with the Third World, as on developments within the Community's frontiers'.

Referring to the year of negotiations which had now ended, in a difficult international climate, Mr Thorn spoke of the matters which had given rise to most discussion, and had caught the attention of opinion at large:

'... respect for human dignity and fundamental human rights and the greater effectiveness of our cooperation through dialogue ...

... I shall not avoid the third, which, though it was without the scope of the negotiations from the formal point of view, remained in the back of our minds and cropped up in many a discussion—that of the financial package for the new Convention. ... Of course, compared with the tasks to be accomplished, the 8 500 million ECU which the Community is committing for the next five years does appear inadequate. We should all have liked to be able to do more. However, the sum we have managed to come up with will enable us to increase our capacity for action and to extend our cooperation to new ACP countries.

In other words, our efforts have not been relaxed despite the recession and despite the financial difficulties of the Community and its Member States.'

On the approach adopted by the negotiators, Mr Thorn said:

'This consisted in three complementary stages, all equally essential.

First—maintain what had been achieved under earlier Conventions.

Second—make considerable improvements to the effectiveness of ACP-EEC cooperation.

Third—go beyond the scope of the Convention itself, which is a cooperation contract between

public authorities, to bring into play private operators on both sides.'

Mr Thorn ended his address by making an appeal to the international community, and above all to the Eastern and Western powers, to return to the path of solidarity, of cooperation, of development.

Turning then to the countries signatory to the Convention, he concluded:

'Implementation of the new Convention will require an exceptional effort; we shall have to surpass ourselves and mobilize forces—both on the Community side and in the ACP countries. ... It is this effort that I call for, an effort to take us further along the path of solidarity that cannot be denied.

This is the meaning of the third Lomé Convention we are about to sign.'

6. Reduction of formalities in trade within the Community

Council agreement on the single document

1.6.1. At its meeting on the internal market on 18 December the Council approved the Commission's proposals for introducing a single document for trade in goods within the Community.¹ The Council had agreed to one of the proposals in October but further work was still needed on reducing the amount of information required on the form.²

The single document is a key element among the priorities adopted by the European Council at Fontainebleau for strengthening the internal market.³ It will replace the large number of administrative documents at present required in intra-Community trade—about 70 altogether for all the Community countries. It is a major stride in streamlining and simplifying the administrative documentation required and marks an important step towards the computerization of procedures, not least because it will standardize the data collected.

The single document is the result of major efforts to reduce the amount of information which traders have to supply. The items

required have been cut by more than half, from over 100 to 48. Besides the fact that, depending on the operation, only some of the data will actually be used, it is open to the Member States to dispense with quite a number of the items.

The document will apply to all categories of goods having the status of Community goods, concerns all categories of economic transactor (including private individuals) and involves no exclusion on the grounds of the mode of transport used.

The new Community legislation resulting from the introduction of the single document is to enter into force on 1 January 1988. The Commission should approve the implementing measures by the summer of 1985 using the regulatory committees procedure, to allow traders and administrative departments time to adapt their practices.

¹ OJ C 203, 6.8.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.10; OJ C 102, 15.4.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.30; OJ C 71, 16.3.1983; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.20.

² Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.33.

³ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.1.9 (Section 6).

7. Implementation of the 1984-87 framework programme of Community scientific and technical activities

Council approves research programmes

1.7.1. Despite the Community's budgetary problems, one of the distinguishing features of 1984 was the endeavour to implement the guidelines and objectives laid down in the framework programme for Community research, development and demonstration activities in the period 1984-87.¹

At the end of 1983 and the beginning of 1984 the Council agreed the JRC multiannual programme for 1984-87,² with a budget of 700 million ECU, and the Esprit programme for 1984-87,³ with a budget of 750 million ECU.

On 19 December, despite the uncertainty surrounding the budget situation at the end of the year, the Council approved six programmes and the appropriations, amounting to 1 225 million ECU, considered necessary to carry them out.

1.7.2. At the Fontainebleau European Council⁴ and at the Council meetings on 29 June⁵ and 6 November,⁶ stress was laid on the need to increase the share of resources devoted to financing the Community's priority R&D activities along the lines of the framework programme (though no decision could be taken on funding, initially estimated at 3 750 million ECU).

Nevertheless, in spite of the Commission's efforts to arrange the programme proposals

in an order of priority which would allow the green light to be given to the most urgent projects or to those for which appropriations had already been entered in the 1984 budget,⁷ it was not until 19 December that the Council was able to approve their implementation. Subject to Parliament's opinion, which had still not been given in the case of certain programmes, the appropriations considered necessary were approved, though at a more modest level than initially proposed by the Commission.

The Council's general agreement, which focuses across-the-board stimulation efforts on a number of specialized research programmes, is in accordance with the spirit, the selection criteria and the scientific and technical objectives of the framework programme.

The Council decided that the shared-cost research programme on reactor safety would be executed by the Joint Research Centre.

The programmes approved by the Council are shown below and on the opposite page.

¹ OJ C 208, 4.8.1983; Supplement 5/83 — Bull. EC; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.248.

² OJ L 3, 5.1.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.225.

³ OJ L 67, 9.3.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.1.6.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1984, points 2.1.135 and 2.1.136.

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.148.

⁷ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.187.

Research field	Appropriation considered necessary
Research and training programme (1985-89) in the field of controlled nuclear fusion ¹	690 million ECU
Research and training programme in the field of radiation protection ² and multiannual shared-cost programme on the management and storage of radioactive waste (1985-89) ³	120 million ECU

Research field	Appropriation considered necessary
Research action programme in the field of biotechnology (1985-89) ⁴	55 million ECU
Plan to stimulate European scientific and technical cooperation and inter-change (1985-88) ⁵	60 million ECU
Brite programme: Basic research in industrial technologies for Europe (1985-88) ⁶	125 million ECU
Research and development programme in the field of non-nuclear energy (1985-88) ⁷	175 million ECU
Total	1 225 million ECU

¹ OJ C 198, 27.7.1984; Bull. EC 5-1984, points 2.1.194 to 2.1.196.

² OJ C 179, 6.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.279.

³ OJ C 166, 26.6.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.129.

⁴ OJ C 182, 9.7.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.25.

⁵ OJ C 142, 29.5.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.132.


⁶ OJ C 230, 27.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.271.

⁷ OJ C 218, 13.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983; point 2.1.262.

Since the estimated appropriations for each of these programmes fell short of the assessment and the figures initially supplied by the Commission in the context of the framework programme, the Council asked the Commission to let it have an appraisal of the operation, the scientific value and the Community interest of these programmes before

the end of July 1986, together with proposals on their continuation or development.

The Council undertook to re-examine and, if necessary, to revise the programmes, with due regard for its previous undertaking concerning the gradual increase of expenditure on Community R&D activities.



PART TWO

ACTIVITIES
IN DECEMBER 1984

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

2.1.1. In its conclusions on the economic and social situation in the Community, the European Council meeting in Dublin called for a strengthening of the European Monetary System and an expansion of the role of the ECU. 'In regard to any possible faltering of the European and world recovery of output and employment', it asked the Council and the Commission to keep external developments under continuous review and to report back to it in March.¹

Council

2.1.2. On 10 December the Council meeting on economic and financial affairs dealt with the Annual economic report 1984-85, examined the proposed guidelines for strengthening the EMS and extended the validity of the medium-term financial assistance mechanism.²

Economic situation

Annual economic report 1984-85

2.1.3. On 10 December the Council carried out its third-quarter review of the economic situation in the Community. Following these discussions, it expressed its agreement on the annual report and on the broad economic guidelines for 1985 to be followed by the Member States.³ The Economic and Social Committee had endorsed the Commission proposal on 22 November,⁴ but the procedure for consulting Parliament did not result in an opinion being delivered at the December part-session. The Council nevertheless adopted the report on 19 December, after the President of Parliament declared that the consultation procedure could be deemed to have been completed and that the Council could proceed accordingly.

European Monetary System

Strengthening the EMS

2.1.4. Taking the view that a further strengthening of the EMS was a matter of

high priority, the Council welcomed the guidelines set out by the Commission in its communication, accompanied by a draft resolution and putting forward a range of measures to strengthen the EMS significantly.⁵ Accordingly, it called on the Committee of Central Bank Governors and the Monetary Committee to examine the draft resolution and to make known their conclusions promptly, having due regard to the particular legal situation in each Member State.

Medium-term financial assistance

2.1.5. On 10 December the Council extended⁶ the validity of the medium-term financial assistance mechanism:⁷ it will now operate until 31 December 1986 unless the definitive phase of the EMS is set up before that date.

Free movement of capital

2.1.6. On 19 December the Commission, acting under Article 108 of the EEC Treaty, adopted three Decisions authorizing France, Italy and Ireland to continue to apply certain protective measures concerning the free movement of capital.⁸ After negotiations with the Member States in question, the Commission concluded—in view of their continuing balance-of-payments deficits and of other factors including the level of their external indebtedness—that removing the measures completely might lead to disruptive capital movements. The scope of the measures was nevertheless reduced in the case of France and Italy, and the exten-

¹ Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

² Point 2.4.15.

³ Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.2.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.4.26.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.4.

⁶ OJ L 341, 29.12.1984.

⁷ OJ L 375, 31.12.1980; Bull. EC 12-1980, point 2.1.2; OJ L 368, 31.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.2; Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.5.

⁸ OJ L 8, 10.1.1985.

sion was limited to two years for France and three years for Italy and Ireland.

On the same date the Commission ended the authorization given to Denmark, because its balance-of-payments situation had changed.¹

Internal market and industrial affairs

Strengthening the internal market

2.1.7. Meeting in Dublin on 3 and 4 December, the European Council, in its conclusions on the economic and social situation in the Community, called on the Council to take steps to complete the internal market, including implementation of European standards.²

It also noted with interest the interim report of the Committee on a People's Europe and requested the Committee to make a further report to the March 1985 meeting of the European Council.

Council

2.1.8. The major achievement of the Council meeting of 18 December on internal market issues³ was the approval of the 'single document', which is the most important element in the programme to strengthen the internal market.⁴

For the Commission, Mr Karl-Heinz Narjes gave a progress report devoted mainly to the work being done to coordinate new standards at Community level (application of the Council Directive of 28 March 1983 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.⁵ Mr Narjes also reported on the measures being taken to step up the activities of standardization institutes at Community level.⁶

Setting out the broad lines of the Commission's new approach to completion of

the internal market in industrial products, Mr Narjes remarked that activities in this area will aim at securing the early adoption of the Directives laying down essential requirements (health, environment, etc.) in respect of wide categories of products and referring to industrial standards as regards definition of the technical specifications relating to these products. No significant progress was made on the substance of the proposals concerning the European Economic Interest Grouping⁷ and the right of establishment in the field of pharmacy.⁸

Easing of controls and formalities applying to nationals of Member States crossing intra-Community borders

2.1.9. The Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Directive on the easing of controls and formalities applicable to nationals of the Member States when crossing intra-Community borders.⁹ This proposal is part of the follow-up to the conclusions drawn by the Fontainebleau European Council concerning a people's Europe¹⁰ and is designed to give substance to the measures envisaged by the Commission in its communication on this subject transmitted in September.¹¹ It draws on the principles contained in the resolution adopted by the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States in June on the relaxation of checks on persons at the Community's internal frontiers¹² and on the Franco-German agreement on the gradual abolition of border checks.¹³

¹ OJ L 8, 10.1.1985.

² Point 2.2.1.

³ Point 2.4.15.

⁴ Point 1.6.1. *et seq.*

⁵ OJ L 109, 26.4.1983.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.12.

⁷ OJ C 103, 28.4.1973.

⁸ OJ C 35, 18.2.1981; Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.1.8.

⁹ COM(84) 749 final.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.1.9. (Section 6).

¹¹ Bull. EC 9-1984, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

¹² OJ C 159, 19.6.1984.

¹³ Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 3.5.1.

The idea behind the proposal is that movement across the Community's internal frontiers by whatever means of transport should be free of restrictions. A number of measures are proposed to give effect to this. As regards road transport, motorists who comply with the rules on the control of persons and goods will be able to affix a green disc to their windscreens so that customs officials can carry out simple visual surveillance. In ports and airports, in addition to special checkpoints for nationals of Member States, it is proposed that green and red channels be set up to distinguish travellers who have nothing to declare from those who do have goods to declare. On trains, presentation of a European passport or national identity card closed will be deemed equivalent to a declaration that the traveller is complying with the rules.

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Mutual recognition of diplomas and access to occupations

2.1.10. On 11 December the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Directive on specific training in general medical practice.¹ This proposal complements the two 1975 Directives on the free movement of doctors which established mutual recognition of medical qualifications for doctors and specialists and laid down the minimum conditions for their training.² The Commission's aim is that all general medical practitioners should have specific training in general medical practice that will complement the basic training common to all doctors and be designed to enable them to practise more effectively. This training would carry the right to a specific professional title and would be compulsory first for all doctors practising as general medical practitioners within a social security scheme and then for all general practitioners.

The proposal is a response to a trend that emerged in the 1970s and today seems to be irreversible: there is increasing criticism of traditional medical training, which is considered inadequate because there is more emphasis on theory than on practice. In addition, improved training for the specific function of general medical practitioner will contribute to an improvement in health care, by developing a more selective approach to the consultation of specialists.

2.1.11. At its meeting on 4 and 5 December the Committee of Senior Officials on Public Health discussed current issues relating to the free movement of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners and midwives. The discussions centred around the action to be taken in the Member States in response to the two reports and recommendations on the training of medical specialists and dental specialists which the Advisory Committee on Medical training and the Advisory Committee on the Training of Dental Practitioners respectively adopted and recently sent to the Member States.

Finally, the Committee produced tables, as it does every year, giving statistics on the migration of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners and midwives. The year's tables relate to 1983 (see Tables 1 to 4).

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical and administrative barriers to trade

Industrial products

2.1.12. On 18 December the Council amended³ its Directive of 20 December 1979 on units of measurement.⁴ The object of the amendment is to redefine the

¹ OJ C 13, 15.1.1985; COM(84) 654 final.

² OJ L 167, 30.6.1975.

³ OJ L 2, 3.1.1985.

⁴ OJ L 39, 15.2.1980.

Table 1 — *Number of doctors who are Community nationals and obtained authorization in 1983, under the doctors Directives, to practise in one of the Member States listed at the head of the columns below, after obtaining their basic qualification in another¹*

	Germany (FR)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg ²	United Kingdom ³	Ireland ³	Denmark	Greece
Total	1 013	70	20	45	19	7	567	35	9	402
Nationals of:										
Germany (FR)	7	6	8	3	3	2	59	1	1	3
France	112	12	3	3	2	3	13	1	1	0
Italy	88	13	2	0	1	1	51	1	1	7
Netherlands	218	1	4	17	6	0	28	0	1	2
Belgium	147	20	2	19	4	1	24	0	0	0
Luxembourg	25	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
United Kingdom	39	1	0	3	2	0	10	30	4	0
Ireland	3	0	0	0	0	0	240 ⁴	0	1	0
Denmark	27	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Greece	352	17	0	0	1	0	134	2	0	390
Qualified in:										
Germany (FR)	.	8	9	6	3	2	62	1	2	39
France	.	0	4	4	3	3	14	1	1	3
Italy	.	16	0	1	4	1	53	2	1	355
Netherlands	.	1	4	0	6	0	27	0	1	2
Belgium	.	25	2	31	0	1	27	0	0	1
Luxembourg	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	.	2	0	3	2	0	0	29	3	2
Ireland	.	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	1	0
Denmark	.	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Greece	.	18	0	0	1	0	137	2	0	0

¹ This table, as the heading suggests, does not include (except in the case of Germany) Community nationals who acquired their basic qualification in a Member State whose nationality they do not possess but in which they were authorized to practise (these are effectively migrant students rather than migrant doctors). It does include all migrant doctors, including those intending to follow a specialized training course in another Member State, provided they have received authorization to practise in that State. In France and Luxembourg, however, unlike the other Member States, migrants may follow a course of specialized training without having received authorization to practise. They do not therefore appear in the statistics provided by France and Luxembourg for this table.

² All Luxembourg medical students have to obtain their training abroad; those who subsequently become established in their home country have therefore not been included in the table.

³ It is not possible to determine whether all those authorized actually set up in practice.

⁴ All doctors obtaining their qualifications in Ireland may register in the United Kingdom (under an agreement which will remain in force until 1985) and practice medicine, whatever their nationality. It is therefore possible that some of the 240 doctors indicated are not Irish, as no account is taken of nationality at the time of registration.

Table 2 — *Number of nurses responsible for general care who are Community nationals and obtained authorization in 1983, under the Directives on nurses responsible for general care, to practise in one of the Member States listed at the head of the columns below, after obtaining their basic qualification in another*¹

	Germany (FR)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece
Total	178	278	35	56	66	65	355	183 ²	10	3
Nationals of:										
Germany (FR)	77	40	4	11	5	28	23	.	3	0
France	13	0	11	2	11	9	5	.	0	0
Italy	5	5	9	0	2	0	2	.	0	0
Netherlands	26	25	3	0	14	2	39	.	2	0
Belgium	17	141	3	34	28	21	3	.	0	1
Luxembourg	3	2	0	0	1	5	0	.	0	0
United Kingdom	29	45	3	6	4	0	0	.	3	0
Ireland	4	16	2	1	0	0	269	.	0	0
Denmark	3	4	0	2	1	0	10	.	2	0
Greece	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	.	0	2
Qualified in:										
Germany (FR)	.	40	8	11	11	31	23	1	4	2
France	.	0	11	2	15	9	5	6	0	0
Italy	.	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Netherlands	.	25	3	0	29	2	39	0	2	0
Belgium	.	141	7	34	0	23	3	0	0	1
Luxembourg	.	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	.	45	4	6	7	0	0	182	4	0
Ireland	.	16	2	1	0	0	269	0	0	0
Denmark	.	4	0	2	1	0	10	0	0	0
Greece	.	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

¹ This table, as the heading suggests, does not include Community nationals who acquired their basic qualification in a Member State whose nationality they do not possess but in which they were authorized to practise (these are effectively migrant students rather than migrant nurses). It does include all migrant nurses responsible for general care, including those intending to follow a specialized training course in another Member State, provided they have received authorization to practise in that State.

² It is not possible to provide a breakdown by nationality.

Table 3 — *Number of dental practitioners who are Community nationals and obtained authorization in 1983, under the dentists Directives, to practise in one of the Member States listed at the head of the columns below, after obtaining their basic qualification in another¹*

	Germany (FR)	France	Italy ²	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece
Total	62	13		29	4	3	78	14	0	6
Nationals of:										
Germany (FR)	2	1		0	1	0	2	1		0
France	5	3		1	2	0	4	1		0
Italy	1	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
Netherlands	4	1		6	0	0	5	1		0
Belgium	3	4		11	1	2	0	0		1
Luxembourg	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
United Kingdom	0	1		8	0	0	0	11		0
Ireland	5	0		0	0	0	53	0		0
Denmark	31	3		3	0	1	6	0		0
Greece	11	0		0	0	0	8	0		5
Qualified in:										
Germany (FR)		1		3	2	0	2	1		5
France		0		1	2	0	4	1		0
Italy		0		0	0	0	0	0		0
Netherlands		1		0	0	0	5	1		0
Belgium		7		14	0	2	0	0		1
Luxembourg		0		0	0	0	0	0		0
United Kingdom		1		8	0	0	0	11		0
Ireland		0		0	0	0	53	0		0
Denmark		3		3	0	1	6	0		0
Greece		0		0	0	0	8	0		0

¹ This table, as the heading suggests, does not include Community nationals who acquired their basic qualification in a Member State whose nationality they do not possess and in which they were authorized to practise (these are effectively migrant students rather than migrant dental practitioners). It does include all migrant dental practitioners, including those intending to follow a specialized training course in another Member State, provided they have received authorization to practise in that State.

² Italy had until 28 July 1984 to give effect to the dentists Directives.

Table 4 — Number of midwives who are Community nationals and obtained authorization in 1983, under the midwives Directives, to practise in one of the Member States listed at the head of the columns below, after obtaining their basic qualification in another¹

	Germany (FR)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece
Total	± 7 ²	0	0	2	4	1	5	0	0	2
Nationals of:										
Germany (FR)	0			0	0	0	0			0
France	2			0	1	0	0			0
Italy	0			0	0	0	0			0
Netherlands	0			0	0	0	1			0
Belgium	1			2	3	1	0			0
Luxembourg	0			0	0	0	0			0
United Kingdom	2			0	0	0	0			0
Ireland	1			0	0	0	3			0
Denmark	0			0	0	0	1			0
Greece	1			0	0	0	0			2
Qualified in:										
Germany (FR)	0			0	0	0	0			2
France	2			0	4	0	0			0
Italy	0			0	0	0	0			0
Netherlands	0			0	0	0	1			0
Belgium	1			2	0	1	0			0
Luxembourg	0			0	0	0	0			0
United Kingdom	3			0	0	0	0			0
Ireland	0			0	0	0	3			0
Denmark	0			0	0	0	1			0
Greece	1			0	0	0	0			0

¹ This table, as the heading suggests, does not include Community nationals who acquired their basic qualification in a Member State whose nationality they do not possess and in which they were authorized to practise (these are effectively migrant students rather than migrant midwives).

² These figures relate to four *Länder* only: North Rhine Westphalia, Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg and Berlin.

SI unit of length and to authorize use of the 'millimetre of mercury' for measuring blood pressure and of the 'barn' for measuring the cross-section of nuclear reactions.

2.1.13. On 18 December the Council amended¹ its Directive of 19 December 1974 on the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids.² The object of the amendment is to permit trading in wines made up in certain nominal volumes which had not been permitted previously, so as to take account of market developments. The amendment will also enable certain Member States temporarily to allow certain volumes to be used on their markets for a limited period, so as to permit the extended use of certain returnable bottles.

Foodstuffs

Proposals adopted by the Council

2.1.14. On 19 December the Council extended by two years, in respect of an initial series of directives on the approximation of laws relating to foodstuffs, the 18-month time limit previously imposed on action by the relevant standing committee.³ In June the Commission had proposed the outright removal of this time limit.⁴

2.1.15. In January 1984 the Commission had transmitted a proposal to the Council seeking to amend the Directive of 18 June 1974 on emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents for use in foodstuffs,⁵ with a view to the inclusion in Annex I (Community system) of certain substances hitherto listed in Annex II to the Directive (national derogations valid until 31 December 1984). On 19 December, in the absence of an opinion from Parliament on this proposal, the Council took the precautionary step of extending until 30 September 1985 the validity of the provisions authorizing Member States to use the substances listed in Annex II.⁶

Commission proposals

2.1.16. In December the Commission adopted a proposal, for transmission to the

Council, containing an approved list of chemically modified starches intended for human consumption and laying down rules on labelling not prescribed by the Directive on the labelling of prepackaged foodstuffs.⁷

2.1.17. The Commission also adopted a proposal on infant formulae and follow-up milks, together with a report on infant feeding and the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes.⁸

2.1.18. In December Parliament delivered its opinion⁹ on a proposal for a Directive on extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients, transmitted by the Commission to the Council in October 1983.¹⁰

2.1.19. The Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion¹¹ on the proposal for a Directive concerning the introduction of Community methods of sampling and analysis for the monitoring of foodstuffs intended for human consumption.¹²

2.1.20. On 13 December the Scientific Committee for Food adopted the final version of a report on sweeteners. It also adopted an opinion on certain monomers and other basic substances for use in the manufacture of materials and objects of plastic intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.

Business law

Companies

2.1.21. The Commission adopted a proposal for a tenth company-law Directive

¹ OJ L 4, 5.1.1985.

² OJ L 42, 15.2.1975.

³ OJ L 2, 3.1.1985.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.12.

⁵ OJ L 189, 12.7.1974.

⁶ OJ L 2, 3.1.1985.

⁷ COM(84) 726 final.

⁸ COM(84) 703 final.

⁹ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

¹⁰ OJ C 312, 17.11.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, Point 2.1.16.

¹¹ Point 2.4.86.

¹² OJ C 53, 24.2.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.15.

with the aim of facilitating cross-border mergers of public limited companies in the Community.¹ This will complement the Council Directive of 9 October 1978 on mergers of such companies from the same Member State.²

Public contracts

2.1.22. The Commission sent the Council a report on the implementation of the Directive of 21 December 1976 coordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts and on its instructive aspects.³

The report, drawn up in consultation with the Advisory Committee for Public Contracts, highlights the limitations of the rules laid down by the Council, which apply to only 20% of all public contracts, and identifies the regrettable shortcomings in their implementation. It also pinpoints a major omission in the moves to create an internal market — namely, the failure to open up tendering procedures for public contracts. Investment and current expenditure by the public sector account for some 20% of GDP, and public contracts proper, i.e. purchases made or contracts signed by the public authorities alone, for between 7 and 10%. The macroeconomic cost of the continued non-liberalization of public contracts has been put at 40 000 million ECU a year. The real 'cost of non-Europe' in this sphere is much higher than this additional 10% or so. The entire future of the Community's industrial potential, especially in high-technology sectors, is in jeopardy as a result of the failure to provide the broad Community base that is needed.

Being basically factual in content, the report merely describes the situation as regards redress against an unduly narrow interpretation of the arrangements applicable under Community rules and ways and means of ensuring compliance with them. The Commission's intention is that the report should generate a wide-ranging debate designed to make those in positions of responsibility aware of what is at stake and of the need to establish genuine Community discipline in this field.

Industry

2.1.23. At its meeting in Dublin the European Council agreed that the Council should adopt further measures to strengthen the Community's technological base and restore competitiveness.⁴ It called on the Commission to present an action programme to this end.

Council

2.1.24. At a meeting on steel and other industrial matters on 17 December the Council held further discussions on the proposal to extend beyond 31 December 1984 authorized payments of aid to ensure the continued operation of steel undertakings.⁵

General agreement was reached on the Commission's proposal of July 1982 for a Regulation on exploration programmes for non-energy mineral raw materials within the territories of the Member States.⁶ The Regulation will be adopted after the budgetary aspects of these programmes have been clarified.

Lastly, in the field of telecommunications, it was agreed that work should continue on the basis of the objectives set by the Commission in May.⁷

Steel⁸

Forward programme

First quarter 1985

2.1.25. On 5 December the Commission adopted, at the first reading, the forward

¹ Supplement 3/85 — Bull. EC; COM(84) 727 final.

² OJ L 295, 20.10.1978.

³ Public supply contracts — Conclusions and perspectives (COM(84) 717 final).

⁴ Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

⁵ Point 2.1.67.

⁶ OJ C 203, 6.8.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.16.

⁷ Point 2.1.31.

⁸ International relations are dealt with in the 'Commercial policy' and 'Relations with industrialized countries' sections of the 'Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries' chapter.

programme for steel for the first quarter of 1985.¹ The ECSC Consultative Committee delivered its opinion on 14 December.²

The Commission notes that, on the whole, the main steel-using sectors other than the motor-vehicle industry (metalworking, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering) should experience a slight decline in activity in the first quarter of 1985. Accord-

ingly, it expects a stagnation in production which will be reflected simultaneously by reductions in apparent domestic consumption and in exports to non-member countries. The slowdown in growth in the United States, which seems probable in 1985, must affect the Community in due course, but the full effects of this should not be felt in the first quarter.

Table 5 — *Crude steel supply and demand*

	Outturn							Forecast
	II/83	III/83	IV/83	I/84	II/84	III/84	IV/84	I/85
Real consumption	25.47	21.88	23.36	26.34	26.29	24.96	26.40	25.90
Stock change	+ 0.20	+ 0.30	+ 1.00	+ 0.50	+ 0.50	+ 0.35	- 0.50	- 0.40
Imports	2.88	2.45	2.61	2.57	2.60 ¹	2.55 ²	2.40	2.50
Exports	5.58	5.76	7.16	6.55	6.48 ¹	5.70 ²	5.50	6.00
Production	28.37	25.49	28.91	30.82	30.67	28.46	29.00	29.00

¹ Provisional.

² Forward programme estimates.

The prices of hot-rolled wide strip, hoop and sheet and cold-rolled sheet will be determined by the new minimum prices. There should also be increases in the price of derived flat products, notably zinc-coated products. Indeed, upward movements on the price scales have already occurred. The present climate as far as bars and sections are concerned is encouraging and is likely to continue.

The rates of abatement for the first quarter of 1985³ faithfully reflect the forward programme and take account, in particular, of adverse seasonal factors in the construction sector and of the customary seasonal fall in demand for numerous consumer durables, notably cars.

As far as employment is concerned, job losses in the steel industry during the first 10 months of 1984 amounted to 29 300. However, whereas more than 20% of the work force was put on short time in 1983, the corresponding figure for 1984 was down to about 10%.

Crisis measures

Production quotas

2.1.26. On 21 December the Commission laid down⁴ the conditions and criteria for the application of Article 14e of Decision No 2177/83/ECSC of 28 July 1983⁵ and of Article 8 of Decision No 234/84/ECSC of 31 January 1984⁶ on the extension of the system of monitoring and production quotas, with regard to the calculation of any relative loss of benefit sustained by an undertaking following the allocation of additional quotas to all undertakings during a particular quarter.

Accompanying document

2.1.27. On 19 December, having received the Council's assent on 22 November and

¹ OJ C 9, 11.1.1985.

² Point 2.4.29.

³ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.14.

⁴ OJ L 335, 22.12.1984.

⁵ OJ L 208, 31.7.1983.

⁶ OJ L 29, 1,2,1984.

after consulting the ECSC Consultative Committee, the Commission adopted a Decision¹ amending for the third time its Decision of 23 December 1983 (3717/83/ECSC) introducing for steel undertakings and steel dealers a production certificate and an accompanying document for deliveries of certain products.² This latest amendment provides that a production certificate must be presented as proof of the Community origin of a product imported into the Community via a non-member country.

2.1.28. On 11 December the Commission transmitted to the Council, for assent, and to the ECSC Consultative Committee, for consultation, a fourth amendment³ (concerning certain technical aspects) to the Decision of 23 December 1983 (3717/83/ECSC) introducing for steel undertakings and steel dealers a production certificate and an accompanying document for deliveries of certain products.² The Consultative Committee delivered its opinion in December.

Coated sheet

2.1.29. On 21 December, having received the Council's assent and consulted the ECSC Consultative Committee,⁴ the Commission amended its Decision of 31 January 1984 on the extension of the system of monitoring and production quotas⁵ by combining in a single category (Category IR: Coated flat products) the coated sheet classified under Ic and Id.⁶

Information technologies and telecommunications

Esprit programme

2.1.30. On 19 December the Council approved the Esprit work plan for 1985 as proposed by the Commission in October.⁷

The Commission then published (on 20 December) the second call for proposals under the Esprit programme for projects set

out in the work plan.⁸ The closing date for the submission of proposals is 25 March, and the contracts should be ready for signature by about June 1985.

Telecommunications

2.1.31. The Council welcomed the communication from the Commission giving an account of the progress achieved in the area of telecommunications and suggesting guidelines for future work.⁹ The Council agreed that the following objectives should form the basis for the continuation of work:

- (i) creation of a Community market for telecommunications equipment and terminals (standardization, reciprocal recognition of approval certificates);
- (ii) improving the development of advanced telecommunications services and networks (infrastructure projects, development of the technology required for the implementation of future wide-band networks, video communications link);
- (iii) improved access for less-favoured regions to the benefits of advanced services and networks;
- (iv) coordination of negotiating positions within international organizations, based on the discussions conducted jointly by the Working Party of Senior Officials on Telecommunications.

Interinstitutional systems

2.1.32. On 13 December Parliament delivered a favourable opinion¹⁰ on the proposal for a Decision on the coordination of the activities of the Community institutions and Member States with a view to setting

¹ OJ L 332, 20.12.1984.

² OJ L 373, 31.12.1983; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.32.

³ COM(84) 702 final.

⁴ Point 2.4.30.

⁵ OJ L 29, 1.2.1984.

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.16.

⁷ Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.27.

⁸ OJ C 340, 20.12.1984.

⁹ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 1.4.1 *et seq.*

¹⁰ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

up a Community interinstitutional information system (Insis).¹ In particular, Parliament stressed the priority to be accorded to electronic mail, electronic message systems and access to data bases, while at the same time underlining the importance of providing compatible equipment and laying down appropriate standards.

2.1.33. The Economic and Social Committee too delivered an opinion on this proposal at its December session.²

Biotechnology

2.1.34. On 19 December the Council approved a multiannual research programme in the field of biotechnology (1985-89)³ and agreed on the appropriations considered necessary for carrying it out.⁴

Parliament had already given its opinion on the proposal, stressing the need to encourage small firms to participate in the programme, to provide incentives for the downstream processing industry, to harmonize safety regulations governing laboratory tests, and to make existing know-how available to Third World countries and scientists.⁵

Industrial innovation and the information market

Transnational measures to promote innovation

2.1.35. Three calls for proposals were issued in August and September⁶ under the plan for the transnational development of the supporting infrastructure for innovation and technology transfer;⁷ they concerned: (i) the promotion of European conferences on technology and innovation, (ii) the promotion of transnational cooperation between technology and management advisory services to small business, and (iii) joint exporting by innovative small firms.

The first of these calls elicited 139 proposals, of which 21 were selected and will receive financial assistance totalling 400 000 ECU.

The second call was also favourably received; 95 proposals were sent to the Commission. Of these, 43 were from organizations which had already found one or more partners and 52 were from applicants still seeking partners. The Commission selected 18 proposals concerning 44 public or private organizations from nine Member States and granted funds totalling 1 million ECU for a year. This will create links between organizations in Lyons and Copenhagen, between London and Milan, between Dublin and Belfast, between Marseilles, Genoa and Piraeus and between Berlin and Hatfield.

In the third call the Commission's purpose was to test the idea of innovative small firms joining forces in export markets and to locate among organizations specializing in export consultancy any which might be prepared to form teams to take part in pilot schemes in this area. Over 250 replies expressing interest were received in a very short space of time from all Community countries. A seminar is to be held at the beginning of March to compare possible methods and to prepare the way ahead.

Development of a European information market

2.1.36. On 19 December a cooperation agreement was signed whereby the Norwegian data transmission network will be interconnected with Euronet. Norway is the fourth European country to enter into such an agreement.⁸

¹ OJ C 247, 15.9.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.37.

² Point 2.4.26.

³ OJ C 182, 9.7.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.25.

⁴ Point 1.7.1 *et seq.*

⁵ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁶ OJ C 210, 10.8.1984; OJ C 255, 22.9.1984.

⁷ OJ L 353, 15.12.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.32.

⁸ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.33.

Specialized information

Five-year programme

2.1.37. Following the adoption by the Council on 27 November of the five-year programme for a specialized information market,¹ the Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation Committee held an extraordinary meeting on 17 December to adopt its opinion (for the Commission) on the corresponding work plan for 1984-85.

The work plan contains priority projects in the following fields: information on patents and on biotechnology, data bank on materials, information for industry and research, electronic document preparation and delivery and image banks, lessening of regional disparities in the information sector.

Other questions submitted for the Committee's opinion were the connection of Norway to Euronet-Diane and the United Nations study project concerning the setting-up of a world information-exchange network.

under customs control before being put into free circulation.⁴

The Regulation concerns the rules for the placing of goods under the arrangements and for the operation and discharge of the arrangements—the determination of the customs value of the processed products, the conditions under which duty may be charged on the processed products at a rate equivalent to the preferential rate which would have applied to identical products under preferential arrangements, the rules for charging the imported goods against tariff quotas or ceilings, and the application of commercial policy measures.

2.1.39a. On 11 December the Commission adopted for transmission to the Council a proposal for a Regulation laying down measures to discourage the release for free circulation of counterfeit goods.⁵ The aim of the proposal is to establish a Community framework for action by the customs authorities in cases where non-Community goods suspected of being counterfeit goods are entered for release for free circulation. The proposal lays down the measures to be taken by the relevant authorities when it is established that the goods in question are counterfeit goods.

Customs union

Simplification of customs formalities

2.1.38. On 18 December the Council agreed on the introduction of a single administrative document.²

General legislation

Release for free circulation

2.1.39. On 17 December the Commission adopted a Regulation³ laying down certain provisions for the application of the Regulation of 26 September 1983 on arrangements permitting goods to be processed

Customs debt

2.1.40. On 14 December the Commission adopted for transmission to the Council a proposal for a Regulation on the entry in the accounts and terms of payment of the amounts of the import duties or export duties resulting from a customs debt.⁶ The proposal lays down details of when the amounts of duty must be paid, the types of payment facility which may be granted to persons liable, and the circumstances in which interest is chargeable for late payment of amounts of duty.

¹ OJ L 314, 4.12.1984; Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.25.

² Point 1.6.1 *et seq.*

³ OJ L 331, 19.12.1984.

⁴ OJ L 272, 5.10.1983.

⁵ OJ C 20, 22.1.1985.

⁶ COM(84) 739 final.

2.1.41. In December the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion¹ on the proposal for a Council Regulation aimed at embodying in a regulation the provisions of the 1979 Directive on customs debt.²

Repayment or remission of duties

2.1.42. On 14 December the Commission adopted for transmission to the Council a proposal for a Regulation³ amending the Regulation of 2 July 1979 on the repayment or remission of import or export duties.⁴ The main purpose of the proposal is to transfer to the Member States the responsibility for deciding on applications for repayment or remission of duties in cases where there has been a failure to comply with the procedural requirements provided for by the 1979 Regulation.

*

2.1.43. The Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion¹ on a Commission proposal concerning the tariff treatment applicable to goods contained in travellers' personal luggage or sent in small consignments to private individuals.⁵

Common Customs Tariff

Nomenclature

2.1.44. On 5 and 13 December the Commission adopted four Regulations for the purpose of ensuring uniform application of the CCT nomenclature:

(i) amending for the eight time the Regulation of 20 December 1975⁶ laying down conditions for the entry of flue-cured Virginia type, light air-cured Burley type (including Burley hybrids), light air-cured Maryland type and fire-cured tobacco falling within subheading 24.01 A;⁷

(ii) classifying certain goods (stoned prunes ready for immediate consumption) in subheading 08.12 C;⁸

(iii) classifying certain goods (leaf-stalks, ribs and trimmings of tobacco leaves) in subheading 24.01 B;⁸

(iv) classifying certain goods (motor vehicles) in subheading 87.02 A I b).⁸

For the same purpose the Committee on Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature adopted a classification slip concerning subheading 85.06 B.⁹

Economic tariff matters

Suspensions

2.1.45. In December the Council adopted two Regulations totally or partially suspending CCT duties on:

(i) certain products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 originating in Malta (1985);¹⁰

(ii) certain agricultural products originating in Turkey (1985).¹⁰

The Council also adopted this month the Regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous CCT duty on krill, intended for processing, falling within subheading ex 03.03 A V b).¹¹

Tariff quotas

2.1.46. In December the Council adopted a number of Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas in respect of the following products:

¹ Point 2.4.26.

² OJ C 261, 29.9.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.24.

³ COM(84) 737 final.

⁴ OJ L 175, 12.7.1979.

⁵ OJ C 324, 5.12.1984; Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.35.

⁶ OJ L 341, 31.12.1979.

⁷ OJ L 319, 8.12.1984.

⁸ OJ L 328, 15.12.1984.

⁹ OJ C 335, 15.12.1984.

¹⁰ OJ L 343, 31.12.1984.

¹¹ OJ L 335, 22.12.1984.

- (i) fresh or dried hazelnuts, shelled or not, falling within CCT subheading ex 08.05 G, originating in Turkey (1985);¹
- (ii) certain fishery products (1985);²
- (iii) certain grades of ferro-chromium falling within CCT subheading ex 73.02 E I (1985);²
- (iv) apricot pulp falling within CCT subheading ex 20.06 B II c) 1 aa), originating in Turkey (1985);²
- (v) sweet cherries marinated in alcohol and intended for the manufacture of chocolate products, falling within CCT subheading ex 20.06 B I e) 2 bb);²
- (vi) silver hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*) falling within CCT subheading ex 03.01 B I t) (1985);³
- (vii) frozen cod (*Gadus morhua*) fillets falling within CCT subheading ex 03.01 B II b) 1 (1985);³
- (viii) prepared or preserved sardines falling within CCT subheading 16.04 D, originating in Morocco (1985);¹
- (ix) certain polyester films falling within CCT subheading ex 39.01 C III a);³
- (x) newsprint falling within CCT subheading 48.01 A (1985), and extending this quota to include certain other types of paper;⁴
- (xi) certain spiced and salted herring falling within CCT subheading ex 16.04 C II;⁵
- (xii) boysenberries, preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar, intended for any form of processing except for the manufacture of jam entirely from boysenberries, falling within CCT subheading ex 08.10 D;⁵
- (xiii) certain herring or herring flaps, fresh or chilled, falling with CCT subheading ex 03.01 B I a) 2 aa).⁶

Generalized tariff preferences

2.1.47. In 1985 the Community will continue to apply a system of generalized tariff

preferences in respect of developing countries and territories. To this end, the Council adopted on 18 December three EEC Regulations and one ECSC Decision establishing the scheme and the arrangements for implementing it in respect of certain industrial, textile, agricultural and steel products.⁷

Origin of goods

2.1.48. On 18 December the Council adopted a Regulation on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey.² The Regulation implements Decision 1/80 of the EEC-Turkey Association Council for the third tariff dismantling stage, covering the period 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1986.

Competition

Thirteenth Report on Competition Policy

2.1.49. On 13 December Parliament adopted a resolution⁸ on the Thirteenth Report on Competition Policy,⁹ which the Commission published in April. The day before, Mr Frans Andriessen, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for competition policy, had reviewed the last four years in the field, saying that policy had been intensified thanks to the considerable development of legislation, and brought up to date in that legal certainty and transparency had been improved and the procedural rules adapted.

¹ OJ L 333, 21.12.1984.

² OJ L 343, 31.12.1984.

³ OJ L 324, 12.12.1984.

⁴ OJ L 341, 29.12.1984.

⁵ OJ L 332, 20.12.1984.

⁶ OJ L 340, 28.12.1984.

⁷ OJ L 338, 27.12.1984.

⁸ Point 2.4.13; OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁹ Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.34.

General rules applying to undertakings

Exemption of motor-vehicle distribution agreements

2.1.50. The block exemption Regulation on motor-vehicle distribution and servicing agreements¹ was adopted on 12 December and will enter into force on 1 June 1985 for a period of 10 years.² It exempts such distribution systems to a greater degree than is generally provided under Community law because of the particular characteristics of this sector, while ensuring competition at all levels of distribution, especially in the interest of European consumers. An accompanying notice explains certain provisions and gives information on the Commission's administrative practice.³

Block exemption for R&D cooperation agreements

2.1.51. On 19 December the Commission adopted a block exemption Regulation which, subject to certain conditions, covers agreements providing for joint research and development and joint exploitation of the results.⁴ Detailed lists are included of the restrictions covered by the Regulation, and of provisions which may not under any circumstances be included in the agreements. An opposition procedure identical to the one in the patent licensing Regulation is included.

Broadening of block exemption for specialization agreements

2.1.52. On 19 December the Commission also amended the block exemption Regulation on specialization agreements⁵ to take account of inflation rates and bring it into line with other Regulation.⁶ The total turnover limit is raised from 300 million to 500 million ECU, with the possibility of an opposition procedure where this limit is exceeded, and the market share limit is now 20% instead of 15%.

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Prohibited horizontal agreements

Wood pulp

2.1.53. On 19 December the Commission adopted a Decision finding against a system of concerted prices for bleached sulphate wood pulp sold in the Community. Prices had been concerted between 40 manufacturers in the United States, Canada, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Spain between 1973 and 1981. The Commission imposed fines totalling more than 4 million ECU on the firms involved.

Aluminium

2.1.54. On 19 December the Commission decided to condemn a restrictive practice which, from 1963 to at least 1976, had controlled the supply to the Community of aluminium from Eastern Europe; this arrangement had been entered into by the main producers and the foreign trade organizations of the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. The Commission did not impose fines, but advised these foreign trade organizations that they were subject to the same rules of competition as others.

Insurance

2.1.55. On 5 December the Commission for the first time adopted a Decision declaring a prohibition in the insurance sector, confirming the principles it had applied in the *Nuovo Cegam* case, where it granted an exemption.⁷ These decisions are in line with the Commission's policy of strengthen-

¹ OJ L 15, 18.1.1985.

² OJ C 165, 24.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.59.

³ OJ C 17, 18.1.1985.

⁴ OJ C 16, 21.1.1984; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.44.

⁵ OJ L 376, 31.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.34.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.42.

⁷ Decision of 30.3.1984: OJ L 99, 11.4.1984; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.44.

ing the application of the competition rules in the insurance sector, while at the same time taking account of the specific features of the business.

The Commission found that when the Verband der Sachversicherer (VdS)—the German Association of Property Insurers—recommended an increase in premiums of between 10 and 30% in June 1980 it infringed Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty, and that the recommendation did not qualify for exemption under Article 85(3). The recommendation was liable to affect trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and other Member States because it applied to Community insurers with their head offices outside as well as inside Germany, and thus did not qualify for exemption under Article 85(3), as it went far beyond what could be deemed appropriate cooperation between indemnity insurers in which loss statistics are jointly analysed to provide practical indications on how insurance contracts should be drawn up.

German Milk Promotion Fund

2.1.56. On 7 December the Commission adopted a Decision prohibiting the German Milk Promotion Fund (*Milchförderungsfonds*) from granting private aid aimed at promoting exports of German milk products to other Community countries.¹

The Fund's resources derives from voluntary contributions by German producers, and are spent mainly on promoting exports as a means of easing the situation on the German market. This distorts competition and affects trade between Member States because it artificially strengthens the economic positions of German exporters relative to their competitors in other Community countries.

The Commission's view is that where aid measures take the form of subsidies which directly reduce prices for exported goods, or the advertising and promotion of specific brands, they constitute restrictions of competition. But where such export aids are used for advertising and sales promotion

of a general nature, not designed to push particular brands, they are not caught by the prohibition in Article 85(1).

Permissible forms of cooperation

Mecaniver—PPG

2.1.57. On 12 December the Commission granted negative clearance for the purchase by PPG Industries Inc. from Mecaniver (a company in the BSN-Gervais Danone group) of a majority shareholding in both Mecaniver's flat-glass producing subsidiary, Boussois, and its seven distribution subsidiaries.¹ The sale of assets, which constitutes a transfer of business, does not in itself give rise to any restrictions of competition, notwithstanding the minority interest BSN continues to hold in Boussois and in the Spanish flat-glass producer, Llodio: BSN cannot influence in any way whatsoever the competitive behaviour of these two competitors, since effective and full control is vested in the majority shareholders. Moreover, the majority shareholders in Boussois (PPG) and Llodio (Guardian Industry Corp., USA) both have options to purchase BSN's minority holdings, which are merely temporary, representing the final stage of BSN's strategic plan to withdraw from the flat-glass market.

Furthermore, the clause contained in the sale agreement restricting BSN from competing with PPG does not exceed in duration (three years) or in geographical extent what is objectively necessary to ensure the performance of the seller's obligation to transfer the full commercial value of the business.

The negative clearance granted confirms the policy established by the Commission in previous cases involving non-competition clauses in the sale of businesses.²

¹ OJ L 35, 7.2.1985.

² *Reuter/BASF*, OJ L 254, 17.9.1976 and, more recently, *Nutricia*, OJ L 376, 12.12.1983, and Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.39. The latter case is currently the subject of proceedings before the Court of Justice.

Uniform Eurocheques

2.1.58. On 10 December the Commission exempted the agreements on the international use and clearing of uniform Eurocheques from the Community ban on restrictive practices.¹ This is the Commission's first competition decision relating to the banking sector.

In the Eurocheque payment system, issuing institutions issue cheque guarantee cards and cheques, while accepting institutions cash guaranteed cheques at their counters. In a number of countries the issuing institutions have gradually adopted a standard format for the guarantee card and the Eurocheque. The international use and clearing of these instruments is governed by agreements which came into force in May 1981; they provide in particular that no commission may be charged at the time of encashment of a uniform Eurocheque by the foreign cashier or trader. The foreign bank cashing the cheque receives a standard commission of 1.25%, payable when the cheque is reimbursed to it by the clearing centre responsible for the accepting bank's area.

An agreement of this kind is expressly caught by the ban laid down in Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty. The Commission takes the view, however, that the drawbacks of the system are amply outweighed by its advantages to users. Bearers of uniform Eurocheques may draw them in local currency in any Member State and a number of non-Community countries, and in many cases can use them directly in payment to traders; traders benefit from the guarantee of payment up to a specified amount; centralized clearing simplifies and accelerates the reimbursement of cheques to accepting banks. Persons travelling abroad are also free to use other forms of payment: foreign currency, credit cards, travellers' cheques, etc. And the setting of a standard rate of commission payable to the accepting bank is a necessary consequence of the cooperation required between banks and of the international clearing system.

*Distribution**John Deere*

2.1.59. On 14 December the Commission took a Decision prohibiting a restrictive practice after finding that the US agricultural machinery manufacturer Deere and Co., trading in the Community through several branches and subsidiaries, together with three of its independent distributors in the common market, had infringed Article 85(1) by imposing, accepting and practising bans on the export of its products by dealers or by the distributors themselves to other Member States within the common market.¹

Prices for agricultural machinery have been persistently higher in the United Kingdom and in Greece, giving farmers and dealers there an incentive to import. In addition, currency and price fluctuations have given rise to parallel trading between other Member States, including, from time to time when the pound has been weak, from the UK. This has been true of agricultural machinery generally, and not only for Deere's. The Commission is pursuing other inquiries in this sector.

Deere's reaction has been to attempt to prevent such trading. In view of the gravity and duration of the infringement, but taking into account certain mitigating factors—for example, the state of the market and the fact that, although late in the proceeding, Deere introduced a compliance programme—the Commission imposed a fine of 2 million ECU on Deere.

Ideal Standard—Grohe

2.1.60. On 10 December the Commission adopted two Decisions refusing exemption for dealership agreements concluded by two German manufacturers of plumbing fittings, Friedrich Grohe Armaturenfabrik GmbH & Co., of Hemer, and Ideal Standard GmbH, of Bonn.² The dealership

¹ OJ L 35, 7.2.1985.

² OJ L 19, 23.1.1985; OJ L 20, 24.1.1985.

agreements, concluded with plumbing fittings and sanitary ware wholesalers, oblige the wholesalers to supply only plumbing contractors when selling Grohe or Ideal Standard fittings inside the Community. The agreements exclude all retailers who are not themselves plumbing contractors from dealing in Grohe or Ideal Standard plumbing fittings anywhere in the Community. The Grohe dealership agreement further restricts sales to plumbers to the quantities needed for their own plumbing business: this quantitative restriction prevents plumbers from supplying other retailers. The Ideal Standard dealership agreement confines the manufacturer's guarantee to goods fitted by plumbing contractors: this reinforces the rule that the goods are to be sold only to plumbing contractors.

These restrictions on resale constitute restrictions of competition which, applying throughout the Community, affect trade between Member States and go too far to qualify for exemption under Article 85(3).

State aids

General aids

Italy

2.1.61. On 5 December the Commission decided to raise no objection to the grant of assistance to two motor manufacturers from the Special Innovation Fund set up by the Act No 46 of 17 February 1982.¹ The Commission noted that no other aid towards the two programmes involved had been granted or would be applied for domestically or from the Community.

The two programmes had been notified to the Commission in accordance with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty; one concerns innovations in the product itself, leading to the development of new prototypes, and the other a radical change in the manufacturing process (use of robots, flexible production systems, CAD/CAM, etc.).

The projects relate exclusively to R&D and innovation; there will be no investment in the production cycle. The cost of the first programme is LIT 544 000 million, 35% of it to be spent in the Mezzogiorno. The aid consists of a low-interest loan of LIT 235 000 million for 15 years, with a five-year grace period from repayments. The cost of the second programme is LIT 359 000 million, 45% of it to be spent in the Mezzogiorno too. The aid consists of a low-interest loan of LIT 81 600 million, and a direct grant of LIT 39 600 million.

Loans to industry

France

2.1.62. On 19 December the Commission adopted a Decision indicating that it raised no objection to introduction by the French Government of special investment loans, concessionary loans for firms, supplementary refinancing loans and loans from the Fonds industriel de modernisation (FIM) in respect of which it had decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure on 22 February.² The condition was that, in accordance with Article 93(3), the French Government would notify significant individual cases of application in advance to enable the Commission to assess their compatibility with Article 92.

In the Decision the Commission drew attention to the thresholds for notification of significant cases of application of general schemes; Member States had been informed of these thresholds in September 1979.³

Also, by the end of the first quarter of each year the French Government must submit a report on the measures taken under each scheme during the previous year, giving details, for each branch of industry, of the amount of assistance granted, the invest-

¹ Gazzetta Ufficiale No 57, 27.2.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.39.

² Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.44.

³ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.27.

ments concerned and the number of individual cases.

The Commission reminded the French Government of its obligation to comply with the Community rules on aid to the steel industry, synthetic fibres, shipbuilding, and textiles and clothing. Loans already granted from the FIM which exceed the abovementioned notification thresholds must be notified to the Commission by 25 February 1985; otherwise, repayment may be required. The Decision also pointed to the large sums granted to the firms and the other benefits linked to the grant of these loans, conferring a marked competitive advantage on them in relation to other firms in the Community not receiving such assistance.

Regional aid

Belgium

2.1.63. On 5 December the Commission decided not to oppose the establishment of two employment zones with a total area of 60 hectares in the Province of Hainaut, one of 38 hectares at Fleurus and the other of 22 hectares at Mons. The Commission had previously, on 27 June, accepted the establishment of three employment zones in Flanders and three in Wallonia totalling 150 hectares in each case; the location of the third Walloon zone, in Hainaut, was to be decided later.¹

Following talks with the Commission, the Belgian Government proposed that rather than a single 70-hectare zone it should establish two zones totalling 60 hectares. The proposal was motivated by the fact that Hainaut is currently experiencing very serious socio-economic difficulties, and that a better regional spread would allow wider use of underemployed labour.

United Kingdom

2.1.64. The Commission decided to raise no objection to changes which the British Government proposed to make to the regional aid system in Great Britain.

Regional Development Grant (RDG) will in future be paid only for projects which create new, or expand existing, productive capacity, or effect a material change in the product or the process of producing it. The rate of RDG will be 15% of capital expenditure, or UKL 3 000 per job created, whichever is the greater.

The 15% capital grant will be subject to a maximum limit of UKL 10 000 per job, but this restriction will not apply to projects by firms employing 200 or fewer people which involve capital expenditure of less than UKL 500 000. The assisted areas were redefined taking account in particular of unemployment and now cover 35% of the working population. The Plymouth travel-to-work area was included mainly because of its industrial structure and possible future job losses. The Commission accordingly limited its acceptance of that area to a period of three years for the moment.

RDG had previously been available for practically all forms of investments, including replacement of plant and machinery, and aid to the latter constitutes operating aid. The Commission had made known its objections against this feature, and in 1981 the British Government took some steps to reduce the operating character of the aid and undertook to eliminate it entirely within four years.² The limitation of eligibility to projects of the type described above corresponds fully with the definition of initial investment given in the Commission's coordination principles and represents a most satisfactory outcome to this matter.

Greece

2.1.65. The Commission completed its examination of the regional aid system in Greece and decided not to raise any objections except in respect of turnover tax reductions thereunder. The reductions, which have existed since the 1970s and have been continued by every new law since then, constitute an operating aid as they are not

¹ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.34.

² Tenth Report on Competition Policy, point 175.

conditional on initial investment. The Commission has, of course, reservations in principle as to the compatibility of such aids with the common market, and has accordingly decided to initiate the procedure provided in Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of this aid.

In the context of its general examination of Acts No 1262/and No 1360/83, which contain the provisions on the regional system, and of the sections of Act No 1161/81 which still remain in force, the Commission considered that while it had no objection to that system *per se*, with the exception of the turnover tax arrangements mentioned above, the Article 93(2) procedure should also extend to the other provisions of these Acts as, on the present information available to the Commission, some of them appear to be caught by the prohibition of Article 92(1) and may not qualify for any of the exemptions in Article 92(3).

France

2.1.66. In 1983 the Commission had initiated the Article 93(2) procedure against the French Government's plan to award a regional planning premium (*prime d'aménagement du territoire*) in respect of a project at Besançon involving conversion from watch-making to optics and electronics.¹ Besançon is a non-assisted area. The supplementary information provided by the authorities in the course of the procedure did not lead the Commission to change its initial conclusion that the area concerned does not have a major development problem.

On 6 December the Commission informed the French Government that it had found against the proposed measure to assist an electronics project. On the other hand, it considered that optics activities concerned with three-dimensional photography could be regarded as having some development potential, in view of the newness and the uniqueness within the Community of the technology concerned. It therefore decided that aid to these activities could be granted, with 55% to go to investment. The Com-

mission also advised the French Government that it would require prior notification of any research aid to the Besançon project under the ANVAR (Agence nationale de valorisation de la recherche) scheme.

Industry aids

Steel

2.1.67. On 17 December the Council had further detailed discussions concerning the restructuring of the Community steel industry, but was unable to give its assent to the Commission's proposal to amend the aids code in order to extend the payment of aids to continued operation until 31 December 1985 and to set new deadlines for the giving of notice and the authorization of projects for additional aids.² At the close of discussions, the President drew the following conclusions:

'No request with a view to prolonging the aids code beyond 31 December 1985, a date which the Commission considers unchangeable, has been received.

Before the end of July 1985 at latest, the Commission will put forward a communication setting out, for the period after the termination of the aids code (31 December 1985), the guidelines regarding the general State-aids schemes likely to also be of application in the steel sector.

The Council has underlined the importance which it attaches to the good operation of the steel market with a view to creating the necessary conditions for the restructuring to be brought to a successful conclusion within the agreed timescale.

The Commission will put forward, at latest before the end of July 1985, a communication setting out its analysis of the problems likely to arise on the steel market during 1986 and will, if need be, put forward its suggestions in this respect.

During the discussion, progress has been made concerning the amendment of the timetable for granting operating aids authorized by the Commission on 29 June 1983.³ Moreover, the Commission has restated that the facility it requests enabling it to authorize supplementary aids, if need be, should be subordinated to precise conditions

¹ Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.48.

² Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.43.

³ OJ L 227, 19.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

relating to the industrial efficiency and financial viability of the undertakings concerned, by the end of 1985. Agreement was, however, not found on all aspects. In consequence, the Council will return to these subjects in January with a view to taking the decisions which the situation requires.¹

Shipbuilding

2.1.68. On 18 December the Council adopted the Directive extending until 31 December 1986 the fifth Directive on aid to shipbuilding.¹

Chemicals

Luxembourg

2.1.69. On 5 December the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of a plan, notified by the Luxembourg Government, to grant aid towards the building of a polyester film production line at Contern. The aid, which would be granted under the Luxembourg Economic Expansion Act of 28 July 1973, would take the form of a capital grant equal to 12% of the industrial investment.

The Commission considered that, taking account of increases in capacity planned or already in progress in the Community, prospects in the polyester film industry did not justify the grant of aid to stimulate new investment, even though the project was located in a region affected by the steel crisis. It also took the view that the financial position of the recipient firm, which holds a large share of the polyester film market in the Community, was not such as to make the planned aid indispensable to implementation of the project.

Textiles

Italy

2.1.70. The Commission decided to initiate the Article 92(2) procedure in respect of continued operating aid to four partly State-owned men's ready-made clothing manufacturers in Italy; the Com-

mission takes the view that the main effect of such assistance is artificially to maintain production operations in a sensitive industry. The firms have been making losses for many years. Their operating losses are met each year by the public shareholders, mainly through increases of capital.

In 1983 the Commission had informed the Italian Government that, given the firm's continued losses and the lack of any practical prospect of restructuring, any further public aid, in whatever form, which was granted to them after 1982, the date initially set by the Italian authorities for their return to viability, could not be considered compatible with the EEC Treaty rules on State aids. The Commission at that time drew attention to the fact that several complaints had been made against this public assistance by the trade associations representing private industry in Italy and the Community.

Information supplied by the Italian authorities last August shows that in 1983 the four firms in difficulties registered losses of about LIT 78 000 million, met by public payments of LIT 70 000 million.

Synthetic fibres

Germany

2.1.71. On 5 November the German Government notified the Commission pursuant to Article 93(3) of a proposal to grant assistance to a polyamide filament and carpet yarn production plant in Neumünster. The aid would be granted in favour of investments for the purpose of replacing out-of-date machinery and would amount to DM 4.5 million.

Having examined the proposed aid, the Commission considered that while it would not increase production capacity of polyamide yarn at the plant in question, it would not help to restructure the company as indicated in the Commission's letter of 8 August 1983, by which it had informed Member

¹ OJ L 2, 3.1.1985; Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.44.

States of the prolongation of the system of control of aid for the synthetic fibres industry,¹ nor would it lead to any decrease in capacity or conversion away from synthetic fibres.

It also considered that the aid would endanger the efforts undertaken by other Community synthetic fibre producers to adapt to the present market situation by considerably reducing capacities, and would affect trade between Member States to an extent contrary to the common interest.

On 5 December, therefore, the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure. It gave notice to the German Government, to the other Member States and to interested parties to submit their comments. The EEC Treaty requires that the measure in question should not be put into effect until the Commission has taken a final decision.

Aluminium

Italy

2.1.72. On 5 December the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure with respect to three measures the Italian Government proposed to take to help the restructuring of the State-owned aluminium industry.

The measures involved consist of: a capital injection of LIT 735 000 million; a State guarantee for a seven-year bond loan of LIT 400 000 million issued by the State-owned undertaking EFIM, and an interest relief grant on this loan of 10% per year; loans of LIT 7 913 million and interest relief grants of LIT 908 million to be granted by the Bolzano provincial authorities to an aluminium firm located in that province.

The Commission considered that the restructuring plan for the State-owned aluminium industry would not bring the 10 producers to viability by the end of its period of application, and that the aids could be used to increase production capacity in

rolled semi-finished aluminium products and aluminium foil, where overcapacity problems are known to exist at Community level.

The aid measures involved were thus liable to affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest.

Environmental aids

Germany

2.1.73. On 19 December the Commission decided to raise no objection to an aid measure planned by the *Land* of Hessen and notified by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with Article 93(3); the project was aimed at reducing pollutant emissions from public heating installations and combined heat and power plants.

Hessen plans to spend a total of DM 16.5 million, spread over four years (1984-87), on the establishment of a plant to demonstrate methods and equipment for reducing atmospheric pollution from heating installations and to promote the necessary anti-pollution measures.

Although the planned aid would be outside the limits laid down by the Commission in the Environmental Aids Code,² the Commission decided not to oppose the scheme. It took account in particular of the fact that the aid is intended to facilitate the development of new methods of combating atmospheric pollution through the planned demonstration plant. Aid to plant of the kind in question did not appear to affect the market to an extent contrary to the common interest.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.46.

² Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2115; Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.38.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Insurance

Tourist insurance

2.1.74. Following approval of the proposal in October,¹ the Council on 10 December formally adopted² the Directive bringing certain tourist assistance operations within the scope of the first Council Directive of 24 July 1973 on direct insurance other than life assurance.³

Banks

2.1.75. On 12 December the Commission adopted for transmission to the Council a proposal for a Directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in the field of mortgage credit.⁴ The proposal is an essential adjunct to the Council Directive of 12 December 1977⁵ Pursuant to the Treaty, all firms have the right to establish themselves in business and to provide services throughout the Community. The 1977 Directive promotes exercise of that right by credit institutions. But obstacles remain to the effective exercise of the right in the case of specialized mortgage credit institutions wishing to do business outside their country of origin.

These obstacles arise primarily from the prohibition in certain Member States of mortgage lending on real property situated in another Member State and from the different conditions under which specialized credit institutions are permitted in their home country to undertake mortgage credit business.

In order to make effective the right of establishment and the right to provide services throughout the Community conferred on firms by the Treaty, the Commission is seeking the removal of all provisions pre-

venting mortgage credit institutions from carrying on business throughout the Community. The object is to enable the different types of mortgage credit, which have their roots in the history and customs of the individual Member States, to be offered alongside the traditional facilities available in a particular Member State, either through a local establishment or through the supply of services across frontiers, thereby widening the choice of mortgage credit instruments. The proposal is therefore in keeping with the objective of a 'people's Europe'⁶ since all Community citizens will benefit.

2.1.76. On 14 December Parliament delivered a favourable opinion⁷ on the proposal⁸ to amend the Council Directive of 12 December 1977 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to enable Greece to continue to apply the economic need test to new bank or branch openings until 19 December 1989.

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Turnover taxes

2.1.77. On 4 December the Council sent the Commission a proposal for an 18th Directive⁹ — providing for the removal in two stages (on 1 January 1986 and 1 January 1988) of most of the derogations at present allowed, in particular those listed in Annexes E (transactions that are normally exempt but that may be taxed during the

¹ Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.49.

² OJ L 339, 27.12.1984.

³ OJ L 228, 16.8.1973; Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2.1.22.

⁴ COM(84) 730 final.

⁵ OJ L 322, 17.12.1977; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.64.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.1.9 (Section 6); Bull. EC 9-1984, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

⁷ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁸ OJ C 153, 13.6.1984; Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.64.

⁹ OJ C 347, 29.12.1984; COM(84) 649 final.

transitional period) and F (transactions that are normally taxed but that may be exempted during the transitional period) to the Directive of 17 May 1977 concerning the common system of value-added tax.¹

2.1.78. On 5 December the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a 19th Directive,² clarifying and amending a number of provisions of the Directive of 17 May 1977, notably the principle of territoriality as applied to certain transport operations, the expressions 'fixed establishment' and 'forms of transport', and the definition of the taxable amount on importation.

2.1.79. On 13 December Parliament endorsed³ the proposal for a 17th Directive concerning exemption from value-added tax on the temporary importation of goods other than means of transport.⁴ Observing that the same point in time must be taken for the purpose of establishing the value of the goods concerned and the rate of customs duties and of VAT to be applied, it regretted that this problem had not been resolved in the proposed Directive and urged that a solution be incorporated without delay into the proposal for a 19th VAT Directive.⁵

Employment, education and social policy

2.1.80. At its meeting in Dublin the European Council 'welcomed the priority given to the problem of unemployment in the Commission's recently published annual economic report'. It requested the Council to initiate a review of manpower policy and take steps to encourage job mobility and foster enterprise, especially amongst the young.⁶

Council

2.1.81. On 13 December the Council meeting on labour and social affairs⁷ adopted several instruments concerning employment problems and working conditions. It adopted a Decision establishing the third

Community programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community⁸ and a recommendation on the promotion of positive action for women,⁹ and reached general agreement on a resolution on action against long-term unemployment¹⁰ and a Decision on specific action to combat poverty.¹¹ It also examined a proposed Directive on the protection of workers from noise¹² and held an initial exchange of views on the statistical mechanism to establish the order of priority to be applied when granting European Social Fund assistance to regions.¹³ Finally, the Council began its examination of the amended proposal for a Directive on procedures for informing and consulting the employees of undertakings with complex structures, in particular transnational undertakings¹⁴ and decided to organize a labour survey in the spring of 1985.¹⁵

Employment

Employment and the labour market

Fight against unemployment

2.1.82. On 13 December the Council expressed general agreement on the proposal for a resolution on action against long-term unemployment, which provides for specific measures to be taken at national and Community level to increase the

¹ OJ L 145, 13.6.1977; Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

² OJ C 347, 29.12.1984; COM(84) 648 final.

³ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁴ OJ C 244, 13.9.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.84.

⁵ Point 2.1.78.

⁶ Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

⁷ Point 2.4.15.

⁸ Point 2.1.93.

⁹ Point 2.1.96.

¹⁰ Point 2.1.82.

¹¹ Point 2.1.95.

¹² OJ C 214, 14.8.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.102.

¹³ Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.89.

¹⁴ Supplement 2/83 — Bull. EC; OJ C 217, 12.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-183, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

¹⁵ Point 2.1.84.

efficiency of existing policies.¹ The instrument was formally adopted on 19 December.²

2.1.83. On 12 December Parliament adopted three resolutions on youth unemployment.³

Labour force survey

2.1.84. On 13 December the Council adopted a Regulation on the organization of a new labour force sample survey⁴ to be carried out by the Commission in the spring of 1985.⁵

Financial instruments

European Social Fund

2.1.85. In December the Economic and Social Committee delivered an opinion⁶ on the Commission communication concerning the statistical mechanism to establish the order of priority to be applied when granting European Social Fund assistance to regions.⁷

Social Fund assistance

2.1.86. On 19 December the Commission approved the final batch of applications for assistance from the Fund for 1984. During this examination, the first since the review of the Fund and the implementation of the new rules, the following amounts were committed under the Community budget:

	<i>million ECU</i>
General measures (Chapter 60 of the budget)	1 816.38
Special measures (Chapter 61 of the budget)	42.68
Total	1 859.06

These appropriations provided for the financing of the following operations:

	<i>million ECU</i>
General measures for people under 25:	
less-favoured regions ¹	501.68
other regions	914.24
General measures for people over 25:	
less-favoured regions ¹	224.65
other regions	175.81
Special measures (innovative projects)	42.68
Total	1 859.06

¹ Greenland, Greece, French overseas departments, Ireland, the Mezzogiorno and Northern Ireland.

The distribution of appropriations for 1984 between the Member States is as follows:

	Amount million ECU	%
Belgium	89.61	4.83
Denmark	95.14	5.12
France	214.53	11.54
Germany (FR)	82.39	4.43
Greece	93.52	5.03
Ireland	219.13	11.79
Italy	416.52	22.40
Luxembourg	0.51	0.03
Netherlands	51.82	2.79
United Kingdom	595.89	32.05
Total	1 859.06	100.0

Special financial support measures for Greece

2.1.87. On 21 December the Commission approved the second batch of applications⁸

¹ OJ C 322, 3.12.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.43.

² OJ C 2, 4.1.1985.

³ Point 2.4.13; OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁴ OJ L 330, 18.12.1984.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.46.

⁶ Point 2.4.15.

⁷ Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.89.

⁸ OJ L 289, 6.11.1984; Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.56.

for special financial support for Greece in the social field, granted under the Council Regulation of 26 March 1984¹. Aid for these projects (amounting to 6.66 million ECU) is intended for the financing, construction and equipment of vocational training centres in the Athens area.

Measures for workers in ECSC industries

Social measures in the coal and steel industries

2.1.88. On 21 December the Commission decided to allocate the resources transferred by Council decision to the ECSC operational budget from the Community's general budget in order to make a special Community contribution to the financing of social support measures for restructuring programmes in the coal and steel industries.² This meant that 62.5 million ECU was committed for the joint financing of measures implemented in 1983 in the steel sector in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, together with 60 million ECU for the joint financing of measures implemented in the coal industry in 1984 in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and France and in 1983/84 in the United Kingdom.

Redeployment aid

2.1.89. In December the Commission decided to introduce a number of changes in the bilateral agreements establishing implementing rules for the traditional redeployment aids for workers in the coal and steel industries, particularly with a view to establishing a balance between traditional forms of aid and that granted in respect of social support measures. At the same time, under the new rules it had adopted, it decided to contribute a total of 111.3 million ECU towards redeployment expenses for 34 519 workers affected by closures or cutbacks in the coal and steel industries in the Federal Republic of Ger-

many, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

This decision brings total commitments during 1984 in respect of traditional redeployment aids to 140 million ECU for 44 138 workers.

Low-cost housing

2.1.90. On 12 December the Commission sent to the Council, seeking its assent, a decision to launch the 10th ECSC low-cost housing programme for workers in the coal and steel industries.³ The five-year programme is to be divided into two operational instalments, 1984-85 and 1986-88, and the appropriation for the first instalment amounts to 22 million ECU. The funds will be distributed in accordance with selection criteria.

The continuation of the ECSC housing programmes is one of the vital support measures for restructuring policy in these two industries.

Education and vocational training

Cooperation in the field of education

2.1.91. The Education Committee, at its meeting on 13 and 14 December, discussed the response to be given to the conclusions of the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council regarding language teaching.⁴ It also held an initial exchange of views on International Youth Year, dwelling mainly on the UN-designated theme — 'Participation, development, peace' — which has relevance for the Community's education action programme. Further discussions were devoted to various aspects of freedom of movement for young people and students within the Community, youth information and access to education for disadvantaged groups.

¹ OJ L 88, 31.3.1984; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.71.

² OJ L 208, 3.8.1984; OJ L 291, 8.11.1984.

³ COM(84) 698 final.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.53.

Higher education

2.1.92. On 12 December the Commission announced that subsidies totalling 1.4 million ECU had been granted for the promotion of cooperation between institutions of higher education in the 1984/85 academic year. Of this sum, 1.2 million ECU had been allocated for the preparation and organization of joint study programmes (programmes of structured cooperation between institutions of higher education in the various Member States) and 200 000 ECU for short study visits by higher education administrative and teaching staff to enable them to become more familiar with other education systems.

Youth exchanges

2.1.93. On 13 December the Council adopted a Decision¹ establishing a third joint programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community.² The purpose of this third programme is to increase the flexibility of the second, mainly by opening up the scheme to young job seekers in addition to young workers.

New technologies

2.1.94. A conference jointly organized by the Irish Departments of Education, Industry, and Trade, Commerce and Tourism and the Commission was held at Galway on 10 and 11 December; the subject was 'Industry-university cooperation and technological change: its role in training and the development of firms'. Its main purpose was to identify parameters for the development of a Community strategy—to complement those already launched in industry, research, development and innovation—that will mobilize human resources to cope with the new technologies.

Living and working conditions and social protection

The fight against poverty

2.1.95. The Council reached general agreement — in a Decision formally

adopted on 19 December³—regarding specific Community action to combat poverty.⁴ A duration of four years has been set for the programme (1985-88), and the overall cost of its implementation is estimated at 25 million ECU. The programme's main feature consists of on-the-spot action-research projects.

Equal rights for men and women

2.1.96. On 13 December the Council adopted a recommendation¹ on the promotion of positive action for women in each Member State.⁵ The purpose of this type of action is to eliminate the *de facto* inequalities to which women are subject in working life and to promote an even mix in employment. This policy of positive action is intended to include appropriate general and specific measures as part of national policies and practices, while fully respecting the stance adopted by the two sides of industry.

2.1.97. On 19 December the Commission sent to the Council a memorandum on income taxation and equal treatment for men women⁶ as part of the implementation of action 6 of the new Community action programme (1982-85) on the promotion of equal opportunities for women.⁷ This document compares existing national income-tax systems and concludes that a system of totally separate taxation is to be recommended from the point of view of achieving equal treatment; the option of separate taxation should at least be available to couples. It is intended that the memorandum will serve as a basis for discussion of this subject at Community level.

2.1.98. Pursuant to Article 119 of the EEC Treaty and the Council Directive of 10 Feb-

¹ OJ L 331, 19.12.1984.

² OJ C 153, 13.6.1984; Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.78.

³ OJ L 2, 3.1.1985.

⁴ OJ C 208, 8.8.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.100.

⁵ OJ C 143, 30.5.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.65.

⁶ COM(84) 695 final.

⁷ OJ C 186, 21.7.1982; Supplement 1/82 — Bull. EC.

ruary 1975 (75/117/EEC),¹ the Commission sent the Council a report on 6 December on the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women in Greece.² The report examines the Greek administrative and legal provisions in force and compares them with the obligations deriving from the 1975 Directive. It describes the case law relating to the rights accorded to individuals and reviews developments in collective bargaining agreements with regard to the principle of equal pay. It also provides some statistics relating to the payment of men and women on the Greek labour market.

Social integration of disabled persons

2.1.99. In close cooperation with Dutch local and national authorities, the Commission organized the second seminar for representatives of district projects set up to promote the integration of disabled persons, which was held at Dordrecht from 11 to 14 December. The seminar arrived at a number of important conclusions, notably as regards active participation in the projects by the disabled themselves.

Social protection

2.1.100. On 12 December the Commission sent to the Council a draft recommendation on social security for volunteer development workers.³ The purpose of the recommendation is to ensure that these volunteers are given the same treatment as other workers as regards social protection, so that they will not be placed at a disadvantage because of their activities. The Fontainebleau European Council encouraged the setting up of national Committees of European volunteer development workers.⁴

Elderly persons

2.1.101. As part of its action to promote the self-dependence of elderly persons and assist preparation for retirement, the Commission gave its support to a multidisciplinary symposium on this latter topic, which was held in Dublin on 11 and 12 December.

Freedom of movement for workers

2.1.102. On 4 December Mr Ivor Richard met representatives of the European Union of Football Associations (UEFA) and of the football associations of the 10 Member States, Portugal and Spain in order to review progress made since the transitional arrangement agreed at a similar meeting in February 1978,⁵ concerning the compatibility with Community law of certain rules limiting the freedom of football clubs to use foreign players (Community nationals included). It was accepted by both sides that the transitional arrangement had not been fully implemented. The Commission reminded the participants that it bore the responsibility for ensuring that Community law was fully complied with and invited the associations to submit proposals by 1 July 1985 for changes in their rules (to be effective from the 1986/87 playing season) and to see to it that Community law is respected.

Au pairs

2.1.103. On 21 December the Commission adopted a recommendation to Member States urging those which have not already done so to sign and ratify the European Agreement on 'au pair' Placement (a Council of Europe agreement).⁶

Health and safety

Public health

2.1.104. The Commission published a report on the problems of maintaining the confidentiality of medical records which points up certain problems and difficulties in the Member States. The report puts forward the arguments in favour of a course of action which enables medical secrecy and the private lives of patients to be protected

¹ OJ L 45, 19.2.1975.

² COM(84) 667 final.

³ OJ C 10, 17.1.1985; COM(84) 710 final.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.1.9 (Section 6).

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.9.

⁶ OJ L 24, 29.1.1955.

while still providing access to medical files where this is warranted for medical research and epidemiological studies.¹

Health and safety at work

2.1.105. At a plenary meeting on 21 December the Joint Committee on the Social Problems of Agricultural Workers issued an opinion concerning minimum safety requirements for attaching, detaching, coupling and uncoupling operations with agricultural tractors. The Committee also discussed the impact on employment of the quantitative measures adopted for certain agricultural products.

Health and safety (Euratom)

2.1.106. The Commission published a report entitled *Radiological protection: photon dosimetry*, which summarizes the work carried out under the radiological protection dosimeter intercomparison programme 1981/82 and provides a review of the state of the art of personal photon dosimetry.²

Culture

2.1.107. On 18 December the Council and the Ministers for Cultural Affairs meeting within the Council formally adopted³ the resolution on greater recourse to the European Social Fund in respect of cultural workers on which they had agreed in November.⁴

Regional policy

Integrated Mediterranean programmes

2.1.108. On 14 December the Commission adopted a series of decisions on pilot measures and studies in preparation for the integrated Mediterranean programmes. For the pilot measures, the Commission's purpose was to adjust the financing plans for the

limited experimental programmes it had adopted on 21 December 1983.⁵ Community assistance for the continuation of these measures amounts to some 10 million ECU.

2.1.109. On 13 December the Economic and Social Committee adopted an own-initiative opinion on the integrated Mediterranean programmes.⁶

Coordination and programmes

Regional development studies

2.1.110. Some of the studies financed or cofinanced by the Commission for the investigation of regional problems in the Community were completed in December: a study assessing the regional effects in the Community of its trade relations with non-Community Mediterranean countries, and a study assessing the impact of enlargement on Greece and its regions.

Financial instruments

European Regional Development Fund

ERDF aid

Quota section

2.1.111. Under Article 12 of the Fund Regulation, the Commission decided in December to grant 7 838 million ECU to finance 10 studies closely connected with Fund operations. They concern the following areas and sectors:

¹ EUR 9471: *The confidentiality of medical records — the principles of protection in the research-dependent environment.*

² EUR 9192: *Radiological protection*, No 30.

³ OJ C 2, 4.1.1985.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.74.

⁵ OJ L 44, 15.2.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, points 2.1.100 and 2.1.184.

⁶ Point 2.4.23.

- (i) three studies in the United Kingdom: conversion and refurbishing of existing properties and creation of new small businesses in the North of England;¹ development of a major tourism complex in Doncaster;¹ the efficient use of telecommunications in the North of England;
- (ii) one study in Greenland: the use of hydroelectricity to supply small settlements;
- (iii) one study in Greece: promotion of industry in regional development;
- (iv) one study in the Federal Republic of Germany: flood control on the Rossel river in Saarland;
- (v) two studies in France: regulation and damming works on the Galets river and three geothermal drillings in Reunion;
- (vi) two studies in Belgium: a prototype climate-controlled glasshouse in Wallonia;

development of an electrochemical fuel cell at Liège.

2.1.112. The Commission also approved in December the third allocation of ERDF grants for 1984 totalling 1 602.56 million ECU. These grants will go to 2 837 projects, in all the Member States, costing a total of 6 809.86 million ECU.

The Fund Committee had endorsed these projects on 21 November.² The Regional Policy Committee had been consulted on 16 November on infrastructure projects costing more than 10 million ECU.³

The aid granted under this allocation was distributed among the Member States as shown in Table 6.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.81.

² Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.80.

³ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.79.

Table 6 — Grants from the ERDF (third 1984 allocation)

	Number of grant decisions	Number of investment projects	Investment assisted (million ECU) ¹	Assistance granted (million ECU) ¹
Belgium	33	85	80.72	17.25
Denmark	9	58	46.54	11.15
Germany (FR)	60	153	744.74	67.45
Greece	51	227	493.94	168.37
France	106	426	1 129.33	239.94
Ireland	8	23	109.05	20.23
Italy	170	1 183	2 116.91	673.90
Luxembourg	3	17	16.76	4.73
Netherlands	17	25	127.70	25.28
United Kingdom	136	640	1 944.19	374.28
Total	593	2 837	6 809.86	1 602.56

¹ Converted at December 1984 rates.

The total of 1 602.56 million ECU breaks down as follows:

- (i) 1 374.84 million ECU to help finance 2 172 infrastructure projects, comprising 732.26 million ECU to finance 84 projects costing more than 10 million ECU each, 628.14 million ECU to finance 1 996 pro-

jects costing less than 10 million ECU each and 14.43 million ECU to finance 92 projects costing less than 10 million ECU each in regions covered by the Directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in less-favoured areas; the total investment cost of these projects amounts to 4 670.76 million ECU;

(ii) 227.72 million ECU to help finance 665 projects in the industrial, craft and service sectors, comprising 98.01 million ECU to finance 36 projects costing more than 10 million ECU each, and 129.71 million ECU to finance 629 projects costing less than 10 million ECU each; the total investment cost of these projects amounts to 2 139.11 million ECU, and 43 000 jobs will be created or maintained.

Including this third allocation, the Fund granted 2 316.34 million ECU in 1984 to help finance 4 377 investment projects. This brings the number of projects financed since the Fund was set up to 25 856 and the total aid granted to about 11 531 million ECU.

Non-quota section

2.1.113. Acting on the undertaking it gave on 18 January¹ when the Council adopted the second series of specific regional development measures under the non-quota sector of the ERDF, the Commission on 21 December transmitted to the Council four proposals for Regulations supplementing the second series of measures.² The proposals provide for ERDF assistance amounting to 133 million ECU over the next five years, to be applied as follows:

(i) to extend the geographical scope of the shipbuilding areas measure (new zones in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy) and the textile areas measure (new zones in the Federal Republic of Germany);

(ii) to expand the measure already in force in the border areas of Ireland and Northern Ireland;

(iii) to launch a new measure contributing to the development of new economic activities in certain zones affected by the Community's fisheries policy in Denmark, France and the United Kingdom.

2.1.114. On 20 December the Commission adopted seven special programmes providing for a Community financial contribution totalling 235 million ECU under the second series of specific regional development

measures¹ to assist the Federal Republic of Germany (steel areas measure), Greece (enlargement and energy supply measures) Netherlands (textile areas measure), United Kingdom (steel, textile and shipbuilding areas measures).

Business and innovation centres

2.1.115. As a further step to expand the network of business and innovation centres in the Community,³ the Commission on 20 December granted 735 000 ECU for the preparatory work throughout 1985 which is to lead to the establishment of six centres at Genoa, Thionville, Berlin, Swansea and Cork and in Tuscany.

Integrated operations

2.1.116. The Commission decided to make a Community grant of 291 970 ECU for two studies in preparation for integrated development operations in Reunion (France), Westhoek (Belgium) and Basilicata (Italy).

Environment and consumers

Environment

European Summit in London

2.1.117. The Environment Ministers of the major industrialized countries, with the exception of France, held a meeting, to which the Commission was invited, in London on 17 December. The meeting was convened to consider international cooperation on environmental matters, as the June 1984 Western Economic Summit had asked.⁴

¹ OJ L 27, 31.1.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.54.

² COM(84)715 final.

³ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.82.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 3.4.1.

Council

2.1.118. At their last Council meeting of the year,¹ in Brussels on 6 December, the Environment Ministers achieved a number of things: they formally adopted a Directive providing for the supervision and control within the Community of the transfrontier shipment of hazardous waste;² reached a common position on the introduction of lead-free petrol;³ confirmed the agreement reached in June on air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide;⁴ and agreed to adopt a work programme for an information system on the state of the environment and natural resources in the Community.⁵

Ministers did not reach agreement, however, on the other items on the agenda. The Council discussed the problems raised by the tragic industrial accident in Bhopal, India, and the need to solve the problems posed by dangerous chemicals — a need which should be fulfilled by the 'Seveso' Directive of June 1982.⁶

Information system on the state of the environment and natural resources.

2.1.119. The Council agreed to adopt a Commission work programme for an experimental project for gathering, coordinating and rendering consistent information on the state of the environment and natural resources in the Community (Corine)⁷ for a period of four years starting on 1 January 1985.

This programme will provide results which will be of direct use in implementing Community environment policy in respect of biotopes of major importance for nature conservation, acid deposits and the Mediterranean environment. It will also have the function of examining methodological problems and coordinating new national or international data-gathering schemes to make the results consistent at Community level.

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Freshwater and marine pollution

Titanium dioxide

2.1.120. The Council continued its discussion, without reaching an agreement, on the proposed Directive on procedures for harmonizing programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry.⁸ It concentrated on the main outstanding items, especially the question of the inclusion of environmental quality objectives.

Protection of the Rhine

2.1.121. The Commission asked the Council on 6 December⁹ to adopt the proposal by the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine concerning cadmium discharges into the Rhine, which was to be included in Annex 4 to the Convention for the Protection of the Rhine against Chemical Pollution.¹⁰

Incorporation of the new text into the laws of the Member States affected should not present any problems since its content is compatible with the Council Directive of 26 September 1983 concerning limit values and quality objectives for cadmium discharges into the aquatic environment.¹¹ The proposal from the International Commission is supplemented by a recommendation on the monitoring of cadmium discharges; this was transmitted to the Council for information.

¹ Point 2.4.15.

² Point 2.1.132.

³ Point 2.1.122.

⁴ Point 2.1.125.

⁵ Point 2.1.119.

⁶ OJ L 230, 5.8.1982.

⁷ Coordination of information on the environment in Europe.

⁸ OJ C 138, 26.5.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.82; OJ C 167, 27.6.1984; Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.75.

⁹ OJ C 16, 17.1.1985; COM(84) 673.

¹⁰ OJ L 240, 19.9.1977.

¹¹ OJ L 291, 24.10.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.67.

Air pollution

Lead-free petrol and motor-vehicle emissions

2.1.122. Pending the opinion of Parliament, the Council reached a common position on 6 December on the proposed Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States on the lead content of petrol.¹ This Directive, which is of great importance for the protection and improvement of public health and the environment, provides for the obligatory introduction of lead-free petrol from October 1989, this corresponding to the time needed for the oil and motor industries to make the requisite investments. While not ruling out steps to introduce lead-free petrol at an earlier date, the Directive also provides for the Member States to reduce the lead content of leaded petrol from 0.4 g/l to 0.15 g/l as soon as they consider it appropriate.

2.1.123. The Council also discussed the proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States in respect of measures to be taken against air pollution by gases from the engines of motor vehicles.¹ The Council was concerned by this problem and keen to provide a Community solution to it. Work on this proposal will be continued so that a decision can be taken within the time limit set by the Dublin European Council.²

2.1.124. Parliament delivered its opinion on these two proposals on 12 December.³ The House would like to see obligatory marketing of lead-free petrol in sufficient quantities in the Member States from 1 July 1986. It also proposes that the date when the lead content may no longer exceed 0.15 G/l should be brought forward to 1 July 1986 instead of 1 July 1989 (the date suggested by the Commission).

As regards the control of motor-vehicle emissions, Parliament asked the Commission to call for and promote studies into solutions other than the catalytic converter, such as 'lean-burn' engines, since in its opinion the catalytic converter increases fuel

consumption. It also asked the Commission to submit a programme in one or more stages which brings forward quite considerably the deadlines for achieving American emission standards, urging that the deadlines be suitably staggered for vehicles of less than 2 000 cc capacity.

Nitrogen dioxide

2.1.125. On 6 December the Council confirmed the agreement reached in June⁴ on the proposal for a Directive on air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide which the Commission had transmitted in September 1983 and amended on 4 December.⁵

Emissions from large combustion plants

2.1.126. The Council continued its examination of the proposal for a Directive on the limitation of emissions of pollutants into the air from large combustion plants.⁶ In view of the differences of opinion on the main points (emission reduction and the scope of the Directive), the Council asked for the work to be continued in the light of the observations made at the meeting and on the basis of the revised proposal that the Commission would be presenting in response to the opinion delivered by Parliament in November.⁷

Long-range transboundary air pollution

2.1.127. On 12 December the Commission decided to recommend that the Council authorize it to participate in the negotiation of a Protocol to the 1979 Geneva Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution for a 30% reduction of total emissions of sulphur compounds by 1993.⁸

¹ OJ C 178, 6.7.1984; Bull. EC 5-1984, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*; OJ C 291, 23.10.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.67; OJ C 318, 29.11.1984; Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.77.

² Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

³ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.77.

⁵ OJ C 258, 27.9.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.68; OJ C 341, 21.12.1984; COM(84) 699 final.

⁶ OJ C 49, 21.2.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.118.

⁷ OJ C 337, 17.12.1984.

⁸ COM(84) 728.

Since the Community's participation in the Convention as a contracting party and its financial participation in the protocol relating to the financing of the EMEP programme¹ needs to be affirmed more strongly, the Commission decided on 17 December to purchase the equipment for a Community measuring station to be part of the EMEP network.

Chemicals

Ecological catastrophe in Bhopal

2.1.128. The Council discussed the tragic industrial accident in Bhopal, India, with more than 2 000 believed dead and many other victims in a serious condition. In scale and extent and the gravity of their impact on the local population and the environment, the events in Bhopal were the worst ever of their kind. The Council expressed its sense of shock and conveyed its deepest sympathy to the Indian Government and, above all, to the victims. It declared that the Community was willing to consider any specific requests for aid that the Indian Government might make.

The Council stressed the urgent need to find solutions to the problems posed by chemicals dangerous to health and the environment wherever they arise.

2.1.129. Parliament adopted two resolutions on this subject on 13 December.²

Dangerous substances

2.1.130. Under the Council Directive of 27 June 1967,³ as amended for the sixth time by the Council Directive of 18 September 1979,⁴ the Commission set out on 21 December the publication procedures and content of the list of substances notified to it.

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

Land

Environmental impact assessment

2.1.131. The Council has not yet agreed on the proposal for a Directive concerning

the assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private development projects,⁵ one Member State still being unable to give its final approval.

Natural resources

Transfrontier shipment of hazardous waste

2.1.132. On 6 December the Council formally adopted the Directive on the supervision and control within the Community of the transfrontier shipment of hazardous waste which it had approved in June.⁷

Containers of liquids for human consumption

2.1.133. The Council examined the problems outstanding as regards the proposal for a Directive on containers of liquids for human consumption.⁸ It was unable to remove the final obstacles to agreement.

International cooperation

2.1.134. The Commission took part in the 36th meeting of OECD's Environment Committee in Paris from 11 to 13 December.

The Committee examined the broad lines of its draft work programme for 1986 and underlined its interest in combining the environmental and economic fields; water, natural resources and waste management policy; air pollution; chemicals; and the state of the environment as a whole.

The Committee also looked at preparations for its third ministerial meeting, to be held in June.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.68; Cooperative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe (EMEP).

² Point 2.4.13; OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

³ OJ 196, 16.8.1967.

⁴ OJ L 259, 15.10.1979.

⁵ OJ C 169, 9.7.1980; Bull. EC 6-1980, point 2.1.85.

⁶ OJ L 326, 13.12.1984.

⁷ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.4.1.

⁸ OJ C 204, 13.8.1981; Bull. EC 4-1981, point 2.1.39.

Consumers

Council

2.1.135. The Council devoted part of its meeting on the internal market on 18 December to a detailed examination of Community policy on consumer affairs.¹ On the basis of a communication which it had asked the Commission to draft in June,² so as to facilitate its discussions, the Council conducted a general exchange of views from which emerged policy guidelines which will enable the Commission to plan its future work in the best possible conditions.

Protection of economic and legal interests

Consumer redress

2.1.136. On 10 December the Commission decided to send to the Council, Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee a memorandum on consumer redress.³ It is of course pointless to grant consumers rights if they have no means of defending them. At the same time it is clear that established ways of asserting rights via small claims procedures are frequently inadequate. The Commission has consequently prepared a paper setting out the problem, outlining what has been done to date at Community level, describing (in an annex) the situation in the Member States and proposing guidelines for discussions on possible courses of action in the future.

Consumer information, education and representation

Accidents involving products

2.1.137. On 20 December the Commission decided to propose to the Council the introduction of a permanent Community system of information to gather and analyse data relating to accidents caused by the use of

consumer products outside the spheres of occupational activities and road traffic.⁴

Data on the circumstances of accidents and the mechanism by which they occur, on the role of the products involved, on the effects of the accident, on the victim and on the measures taken with regard to the victim are of major importance in defining priorities for action, studies and research on consumer product safety at Community level.

This initiative is the logical follow-up to the pilot experiment launched by the Council in July 1981,⁵ which ended in July 1984. The report on this experiment is annexed for information to the new proposal.

Consumers Consultative Committee

2.1.138. At its plenary meeting in Brussels on 18 December the Consumers Consultative Committee expressed its views concerning the setting-up of a Community system of information on accidents caused by consumer products, the prohibition on the use of certain substances having a hormonal action and of any substances having a thyrostatic action on domestic animals, cross-frontier television advertising, and air transport. The Committee also took a position on the Commission's farm price proposals for 1985/86.

Agriculture

Council

2.1.139. At its meeting on 10 and 11 December¹ the Council failed to reach agreement, despite intense discussion, on several major issues such as the reform of legislation on wine (which had been the subject of conclusions agreed at the Euro-

¹ Point 2.4.15.

² Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.84.

³ Supplement 2/85 — Bull. EC; COM(84) 692 final.

⁴ COM(84) 735 final.

⁵ OJ L 229, 13.8.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.73.

pean Council on 3 and 4 December),¹ improved efficiency of the structural policy (a majority of the Member States having indicated that a final decision depended on agreement on the financial aspect) and the application of the superlevy system in the milk sector.

However, the Council did approve in principle (and formally adopted on 19 December) the extension to 31 March 1987 of the Regulation concerning the use of the ECU in the common agricultural policy² and a series of measures concerning sparkling wine.³

The Council was also favourable disposed towards certain specific measures in the area of structural policy, relating in particular to wine-growing in Languedoc-Roussillon and the Community list of less-favoured agricultural areas in Greece.⁴

The Council also took decisions relating to sheepmeat and goatmeat, processed fruit and vegetables and the veterinary sector.⁵

Economic aspects of the common agricultural policy

Agri-monetary measures

2.1.140. On 19 December the Council decided to extend to 31 March 1987 the validity of Regulation No 652/79 on the use of the ECU for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.⁶ In October the Commission had proposed that this arrangement be made permanent.⁷

In view of the entry into force on 1 January 1985 of the new representative rates in Germany and the Netherlands, decided on 31 March 1984, the Commission altered the monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) to apply in these two countries from that date. In addition, with effect from 1 January, the Commission set the MCAs for pigmeat, calculated by a new method using the fodder ration as a basis, i.e. the quantity of grain required to produce the pigmeat.

Under Article 4 of the Regulation No 1372/81 relating to the application of the MCAs to certain products not listed in Annex II to the Treaty, the Commission abolished, with effect from 1 January 1985, all the MCAs for these products, with the exception of those falling within tariff subheadings 21.07 G VIII and 21.07 G IX.

2.1.141. On 14 December Parliament delivered an opinion⁸ on the proposal made by the Commission in October that the ECU be permanently adopted for CAP purposes.⁷

Market organizations

Adjustment of basic regulations

2.1.142. In view of the state of progress of work in the Council and in the light of the policy lines that had emerged,⁹ the Commission decided on 21 December to amend for the third time¹⁰ its proposal for an amendment to the basic wine Regulation (337/79).¹¹

The purpose of the new measures proposed by the Commission is to enable market equilibrium to be restored more effectively at the beginning of each year and to hold intervention expenditure in check by applying more stringent criteria to compulsory distillation and lowering the buying-in price for wine.

The quantities for distillation will be shared between the various Community regions in proportion to the quantities produced in excess of a level specific to each region. The sharing of the quantities for distillation

¹ Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

² Point 2.1.140.

³ Point 2.1.144.

⁴ Point 2.1.163.

⁵ Points 2.1.146, 2.1.159 and 2.1.167.

⁶ OJ L 340, 28.12.1984.

⁷ OJ C 298, 9.11.1984; Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.88.

⁸ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁹ Points 1.2.15 and 2.4.15.

¹⁰ COM(84) 775 final.

¹¹ Bull. EC 9-1984, points 2.1.80 to 2.1.82.

between producers will be based on the yield per hectare, according to a scale fixed by the Commission, with possible variations between regions in relation to yields obtained in the past.

It is also proposed that a limit of 1 million hl be imposed on the quantity of wine eligible for certain types of distillation in Zone A and the German part of Zone B, to prevent wine from these areas primarily intended for the production of quality wine from putting a burden on the intervention system intended for table wine.

Lastly, with a view to enabling concentrated grape must to be used in place of sucrose for wine enrichment in the foreseeable future, the Commission is to arrange for an in-depth study to be made of the technical and economic aspects of this method.

2.1.143. On 10 December the Commission sent the Council a proposal to extend until 15 March 1985 the authorization of the practice of adding sucrose in aqueous solution;¹ this extension was requested by the Federal Republic of Germany. The Council has had an initial discussion of the matter.

2.1.144. On a Commission proposal made on 5 June,² the Council, on 19 December, adopted a series of measures relating to sparkling wines.³ In particular, it is planned to shorten the minimum preparation period for sparkling wines from nine to six months where the fermentation process designed to make the wines sparkling takes place in closed tanks and to allow certain imported basic wines not available in the Community to be used in the preparation of sparkling wine. Parliament had approved the Commission proposals on 14 December.⁴

2.1.145. The Council amended the general rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts,⁵ renewing until 30 June 1985 the temporary clause allowing Member States to require that the alcoholic strength be indicated on the labelling of still wines.⁶

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

2.1.146. On 11 December the Council authorized the Commission,⁷ under the voluntary restraint agreements on trade in sheepmeat and goatmeat between the Community and 12 non-member countries,⁸ to make provision to allow the supply of live animals within the quantity agreed for fresh or chilled meat, or the supply of such meat within the quantity agreed for live animals.

2.1.147. On 19 December the Council extended until the end of 1985 the arrangements applying to non-member countries exporting sheepmeat and goatmeat which have not concluded voluntary restraint agreements with the Community.⁹

Market trends

Wine

2.1.148. In December the Commission adopted the forward estimate for the 1984/85 wine year.¹⁰ The overall production is estimated at 150 million hl, including 108 million hl of table wine. Production is likely to be down on the previous year, the figures for which were 168 and 115 million hl respectively.

However, the most notable feature of this estimate is the reassessment of stocks at 1 September 1984 carried out by the Commission using the most recent data available as a basis, in accordance with the guidelines laid down in its communication to the Council on wine of last July.¹¹ Stocks are

¹ COM(84) 714 final.

² OJ C 182, 9.7.1984.

³ OJ L 341, 29.12.1984.

⁴ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁵ OJ L 191, 19.7.1984.

⁶ OJ L 327, 14.12.1984.

⁷ OJ L 331, 19.12.1984.

⁸ Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iceland, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

⁹ OJ L 183, 16.7.1980; OJ L 90, 1.4.1984.

¹⁰ OJ C 17, 18.1.1985; COM(84) 714 final.

¹¹ OJ L 224, 21.8.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.130 *et seq.*

around 109 million hl, whereas they were put at about 89 million hl in the 1983/84 forward estimate.

In view of these data, it appears that availabilities exceed by more than five months the normal utilization for the year and that the conditions justify the triggering of the compulsory distillation provided for the rules of the market organization at present in force.

The Commission will shortly adopt an initial Regulation laying down rules of application for the measure (yield per hectare, regional criteria to be taken into consideration, derogations, calculation of quantities of table wine committed for preventive distillation).

Later, in the light of information which the Member States must provide in early January concerning the estimated breakdown of the harvest by classes of yield and the quantities committed for preventive distillation, the Commission will decide the overall quantity to be distilled and will lay down compulsory individual percentages.

As compulsory distillation automatically triggers off support distillation at the guaranteed minimum price, the Commission will in January lay down rules of application for such distillation, and in particular the volume which it will involve.

Lastly, as the forward estimate shows that the conditions justify opening up the possibility of concluding long-term private storage contracts for table wines and grape must, the Commission adopted a measure to that effect which became operative on 16 December.¹

2.1.149. During the last few months, the Commission has adopted several management measures, in particular the application of supplementary measures for holders of long-term storage contracts for certain table wines for the 1983/84 wine year (distillation of a quantity specified by contract not exceeding 18% of their table wine production for the said wine year; possibility of concluding four-month contracts for the

quantities specified by contract exceeding this percentage).² It also authorized certain Member States to allow an additional increase in the alcoholic strength of certain wines and certain products, on account of adverse climatic conditions.³

Fruit and vegetables

2.1.150. The Commission took a series of measures in October to attempt to reduce the potential supply of dessert apples. Tentative production estimates for 1984/85 referred to about 7 million tonnes (later revised to 7 200 000 tonnes) while 'normal' basic production is set at 6 200 000 tonnes for the Community as a whole.

The market situation was such that the production and price conditions necessary for triggering preventive withdrawals were met, i.e.:

- (i) production exceeding the basic production of 6 200 000 tonnes by at least 5%;
- (ii) pilot price for the product falling below the basic price on several representative producer markets.

The Commission therefore adopted a Regulation allowing Member States to authorize producer groups to undertake preventive withdrawals of apples amounting to 320 000 tonnes⁴ (subsequently changed to 362 000 tonnes) for most large-fruit varieties. This quantity was allocated to the various Member States, in proportion to foreseeable surpluses. The Commission also supplemented the list of large-apple varieties which could be the subject of preventive withdrawals.

Lastly, to facilitate the disposal of apples at the end of the marketing year, it adopted at the same time a Regulation increasing the minimum size of apples of most large-fruit varieties which may be marketed after 1 January 1985.⁵

¹ OJ L 330, 18.12.1984.

² OJ L 234, 1.9.1984.

³ OJ L 276, 19.10.1984; OJ L 315, 5.12.1984.

⁴ OJ L 260, 29.9.1984.

⁵ OJ L 298, 16.11.1984.

2.1.151. Since the 1981/82 marketing year, there has been a reference price for aubergines which is applicable to imports from non-member countries.

The period of validity of the reference prices was brought forward to 1 April for the marketing year which has just ended, mainly to take account of aubergines produced in the French overseas departments, which face strong competition on Community markets in the spring, particularly from similar products originating in Spain.

The basic and buying-in prices were set for the first time in 1982/83, and they are changed by the Council's decisions on agricultural prices.

Withdrawals of aubergines from the market carried out to the present involve only a tiny part of the crop harvested in the Community.

Tobacco

2.1.152. Community production of leaf tobacco from the 1984 harvest was 331 171 tonnes, roughly the same as the 1982 harvest of 331 523 tonnes. The 1983 harvest (311 707 tonnes) cannot be taken as a valid reference as it was severely damaged by the climatic conditions prevailing at the time. As compared with the 1982 figures, production estimates for the 1984 harvest by type of tobacco varieties show increases of 16.5% in the production of light air-cured varieties and 14.4% for flue-cured varieties and a reduction of 24% in the production of dark air-cured varieties. These trends are in line with the market requirements for these varieties and with the objectives pursued in the management of the sector. Production of fire-cured and sun-cured tobacco remains firm at the same levels during the period considered. Areas given over to tobacco were 183 218 hectares for the 1983 harvest and 181 900 hectares for the 1984 harvest.

Imports of tobacco into the Community in 1983 amounted to 435 940 tonnes, compared with 413 926 tonnes in 1982, approximately 60% of which was flue-cured Vir-

ginia tobacco. More than one third of imports—82 244 tonnes—comes into the Community with zero or preferential duty, from the ACP countries and 193 257 tonnes from countries benefiting from the GSP system, while the tariff preference applies to 62 550 tonnes only.

Community exports in 1983 amounted to 120 237 tonnes, compared with 118 300 tonnes in 1982. There were quantities exported in 1983 but comprising tobacco from previous harvests. Thus the quantities of tobacco from the 1981 and 1982 harvests exported with refunds paid are estimated to amount to 89 000 and 84 000 tonnes respectively. In view of the export outlets still existing for such tobacco, two extensions were granted in 1984 for the refunds for the 1981 and 1982 harvests. Refunds were also set in 1984 for tobacco from the 1983 harvest, 27 000 tonnes of which has already been exported with refunds paid. Intervention for the 1982 harvest involved 10 624 tonnes, i.e. 3.7% of the relevant production of baled tobacco. Data available at present for the 1983 harvest show that intervention has already involved 4 028 tonnes of baled tobacco. During 1984, 8 314 tonnes of tobacco were put up for sale by tender for export outside the Community. An invitation to tender is at present being organized for the export of 6 500 tonnes now held in intervention stocks.

Appropriations for tobacco for 1985 amount to 773 million ECU, 92% of which is for the premium; the amount earmarked for tobacco represents 4.4% of total expenditure.

Seeds

2.1.153. The 1984 harvest of forage seed is estimated to amount to approximately 2 600 000 quintals (11% up on the 1983 harvest). Production of flax seed for sowing is estimated at 113 000 quintals (87 000 quintals in 1983); harvests of rice and maize seed are expected to be lower than in 1983 (approximately 360 000 quintals and approximately 1 100 000 quintals respectively).

Demand—leaving maize out of consideration—amounts to approximately 2.7 million quintals, but the Community shows a shortfall of certain products; imports from non-member countries are thus higher than Community exports.

A fall in prices is expected in 1984/85, particularly for grasses, on account of the abundant harvest; prices for legumes, in particular lucerne, will be firm.

As far as Community support is concerned, aid is expected to be frozen for 1986/87 and 1987/88 (aid for this sector is set for two marketing years) but this might be reviewed for 1987/88.

Prices and specific measures

Milk

2.1.154. In accordance with commitments entered into by the Community in the GATT International Dairy Products Council,¹ the Commission repealed, with effect from 8 December, the special measure involving the export of intervention butter referred to in Title II of Regulation No 2956/84.² This measure, together with that referred to below, under Regulation No 2268/84, allowed the export to the USSR of 222 000 tonnes of butter, some of which was more than 18 months old and some more than 6 months old.

As regards the special measure for the export of intervention butter at least 6 months old (Regulation No 2268/84), the Commission, with a view to greater effectiveness and in order to reach the planned objective of disposal, cancelled the restrictive list of countries of destination, so as to allow all interested non-member countries to buy the butter under the conditions laid down.²

It had emerged that certain changes needed to be made to Regulation No 2278/84 as regards the sale of intervention butter for export in the form of ghee (butter with special organoleptic characteristics) with a view to enabling the objective to be achieved.

The list limiting exports to certain non-member countries and the obligation to incorporate certain tracers in the product were accordingly cancelled.³

2.1.155. On 21 December the Commission, in accordance with the Council Regulation of 17 July 1984,⁴ laid down rules for granting aid for partly skimmed milk and partly skimmed-milk powder for use as feed.⁵ The objective is to reduce the quantities of fat processed into butter by granting supplementary aid for the fat content of partly skimmed milk and partly skimmed-milk powder.

Fruit and vegetables

2.1.156. On 30 November the Commission approved for 1984/85 the minimum purchase price for oranges delivered for industrial processing and the financial compensation to be paid after processing.⁶

Unlike in past marketing years, the financial compensation and the minimum price for the Biondo comune variety are the same for the three existing quality classes: experience has shown that fresh oranges of this variety do not necessarily require a specific classification in order to be delivered for processing.

Aid towards processing for the Biondo comune variety was set at the same level as for the past marketing year in category II, i.e. 7.11 ECU/100 kg. The minimum price is 0.5% higher than in 1983/84.

Processed fruit and vegetables

2.1.157. A certain quantity of dried grapes from the 1983 harvest is still held by storage bodies. In order to avoid any deterioration in these products through their remaining in storage, which might mean that they could no longer be disposed of for human

¹ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.99.

² OJ L 319, 8.12.1984.

³ OJ L 326, 13.12.1984.

⁴ OJ L 196, 26.7.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.136.

⁵ OJ L 341, 21.12.1984.

⁶ OJ L 313, 1.12.1984.

consumption, the Commission approved on 5 December a Regulation allowing the sale—at a price set in advance—of dried grapes from the 1983 harvest held by Greek storage agencies.¹

2.1.158. The minimum price and the countervailing charge applicable to the import of dried grapes other than currants are set in ECU and converted into national currencies on the basis of representative rates. In addition, these amounts are multiplied by a coefficient to ensure that they correspond to the same amounts in national currencies. As the representative rates of the German mark and the guilder are to be changed on 1 January,² the Commission also changed the corresponding coefficients applicable to these currencies with effect from 1 January 1985.³

2.1.159. On 11 December the Council adopted a Regulation⁴ allowing for the sale of dried grapes and dried figs from the 1982 harvest still held by storage agencies for particular purposes, in particular distillation and animal feed. As the 1983 harvest of dried fruit exceeded the normal level, any attempt to sell fruit from the 1982 harvest for human consumption would have raised additional problems of disposal.

2.1.160. On 6 December the Commission adopted a Regulation relating to the allocation to the Member States and the non-member supplier countries for 1985 of the quantity of preserved cultivated mushrooms to be imported without payment of the additional amount.¹ This Regulation also makes provision—for the sake of clarity—for the allocation to be laid down henceforward by a specific regulation for each year.

2.1.161. On 17 December the Commission repealed⁵ the safeguard measures enacted in 1980⁶ applicable to imports of cultivated mushrooms in brine and cultivated mushrooms prepared or preserved using vinegar.

Structures

Forestry

2.1.162. On 12 December the Commission decided to undertake a second series of pre-

paratory measures for the protection of Community forests against fires and acid rain.⁷ These measures anticipate a forthcoming Council decision on the matter, based on the proposal for a Regulation which the Commission presented to it for this purpose.⁸

2.1.163. On 11 December the Council approved a proposal for a Directive concerning the extension of less-favoured areas in Greece in accordance with Directive 75/268/EEC. As a consequence the utilized agricultural area (UAA) of the less-favoured areas in Greece is increased by approximately 1 million hectares. The effect of the extension on the Community budget is estimated at 6.8 million ECU per year, commencing with the 1986 budget.

2.1.164. On 14 December the Commission approved the integrated development programme for the less-favoured agricultural areas of Belgium, in accordance with Article 4(3) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1941/81. This involves the south of Belgium, which is classified as a less-favoured area within the meaning of Article 3(4) of Directive 75/268/EEC. This region comprises some 11 000 agricultural holdings.

The agricultural part of the programme involves the identification and analysis of problems arising at holding level and the implementation of solutions; the development of experimental centres for new lines of production and agricultural techniques and farm management methods; lastly, it relates to various measures to improve the agricultural infrastructure.

Agricultural research

2.1.165. On the basis of the Council Decision of December 1983,⁹ the Com-

¹ OJ L 318, 7.12.1984.

² OJ L 90, 1.4.1984.

³ OJ L 319, 8.12.1984.

⁴ OJ L 327, 14.12.1984.

⁵ OJ L 330, 18.12.1984.

⁶ OJ L 89, 2.4.1980.

⁷ Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.112.

⁸ OJ C 187, 13.7.1983; OJ C 208, 8.8.1984.

⁹ OJ L 358, 22.12.1983.

mission authorized on 18 December the conclusion of 53 research contracts between the Community and research institutes and laboratories, involving a total of 5 500 000 ECU over a period of two to five years.

Agricultural legislation

2.1.166. On 18 December the Council meeting on internal market issues¹ noted the progress achieved in recent months in the field of harmonization of veterinary, plant health and animal feedingstuffs legislation, and expressed the hope that harmonization would actively continue along the lines of the Council resolution of 10 May 1984 in the veterinary and plant health fields.²

Veterinary and animal husbandry legislation

2.1.167. On 11 December the Council adopted a series of Directives in the veterinary sector, to supplement and strengthen some of the provisions governing both trade and measures to control swine fever.³

With regard to trade, the Council:

(i) amended Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat,⁴ authorizing indefinitely the continuation of certain national types of production ('partially eviscerated poultrymeat', 'New York dressed meat' and poultrymeat chilled by immersion); the conditions of production for such meat will be re-examined by the Council before 15 August 1986 on the basis of the findings from the scientific studies being carried out at the Commission;

(ii) amended Directives 64/432/EEC and 72/461/EEC on intra-Community trade in live bovine animals and swine and meat therefrom; this amendment extends to Ireland and to the United Kingdom (for Northern Ireland) the arrangements adopted by the Council in 1976 on foot-and-mouth disease for trade between the original Community and the United Kingdom and Denmark, which did not carry out vaccination; this terminates the special arrangements

applied to Ireland since accession; the arrangements thus introduced become permanent, though remaining subject to a three-yearly review to monitor developments in the control of foot-and-mouth disease in the Community; at the same time, to assist the introduction of these arrangements, the Council adopted a position in favour of extending to cases of classical foot-and-mouth disease the measures provided for under the Veterinary Emergency Fund, which provides for Community aid to national control measures in the event of outbreaks of certain epizootic diseases;

(iii) amended Directive 64/432/EEC as regards brucellosis in respect of the buffered brucella antigen test, the micro-agglutination test and the milk ring test as applied to samples of milk;⁵ the purpose of this measure is to update the relevant Community provisions in the light of the satisfactory developments regarding brucellosis in the Community.

Regarding the control of swine fever, the Council strengthened the measures laid down in Directive 80/217/EEC to control this epizootic disease,⁶ in particular by creating a 'high-health-risk area' for which specific measures may be recommended by the Commission; Community financing for this high-risk area depends on the implementation of these measures by the Member State concerned.

*

2.1.167a. Parliament approved three proposals for Directives in December⁷ concerning swine fever.⁸

2.1.168. On 13 December the Economic and Social Committee⁹ came out against

¹ Point 2.4.15.

² OJ C 134, 22.5.1984; see also Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.104 *et seq.*

³ OJ L 339, 27.12.1984.

⁴ OJ L 55, 8.3.1971; Commission proposal: OJ C 65, 9.3.1979.

⁵ OJ C 121, 29.7.1964; Commission proposal: OJ C 255, 23.9.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.103.

⁶ OJ L 47, 21.2.1980.

⁷ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁸ OJ C 272, 12.10.1984; Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.105.

⁹ Point 2.4.24.

the proposal for a Directive made by the Commission in June concerning the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and of any substances having a thyrostatic action.¹

Competition

2.1.169. Under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided to make no comment on the introduction of proposed schemes notified by:

Germany

Cultivation and marketing trials with peas and field beans.

Denmark

Assistance for irrigation and drainage

France

Distribution of butter to certain deprived sections of the population.

Ireland

Assistance for milk consumption.

Italy

Specific scheme under Act No 700 of 19 December 1983, containing measures relating to the improvement of the sugar beet sector, and three cases of application of the Act.

The Commission did not oppose a French scheme of assistance in the wine sector in the form of management loans at a reduced rate of interest.

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

Greece

Aid for the export of grain.

Italy

Sicily:

(i) Clause 6 of a bill to introduce urgent measures to assist producers of 'Italia' table grapes, consisting of supplementary assistance towards the buying-in price of wine obtained from such grapes and intended for compulsory distillation;

(ii) assistance to sugar producers for sugar in stock at the end of October 1984 to compensate for losses resulting from the reduction in the maximum price for this product charged in Italy.

2.1.171. The Commission also decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of Campania's Regional Act No 14 of 17 March 1981, relating to support for the production of plums, as the regional authorities have decided not to grant such assistance.

Fisheries

Council

2.1.172. The Ministers for Fisheries held two Council meetings, on 4 and 19 December.² On the latter date, after protracted discussions, the Council adopted the TACs and quotas for 1985.³

It also adopted a number of Regulations defining reciprocal fishing rights between the Community and certain non-member countries.⁴

Because one of the Member States had to subject the TAC and quota provisions to an internal examination, all of the above Regulations were initially adopted for the period up to 20 January; on 14 January they were extended for the whole of 1985.

¹ OJ C 170, 29.6.1984; Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.6.1 *et seq.*

² Point 2.4.15.

³ Point 2.1.174.

⁴ Points 2.1.180 to 2.1.187.

As regards the market in fishery products, the Council adopted guide prices for 1985¹ and decided to suspend certain customs duties on imports.²

Resources

Internal aspects

Community measures

TACs and quotas for 1984

2.1.173. On 4 December, acting on a proposal from the Commission,³ the Council amended⁴ Regulation (EEC) No 320/84 of 31 January 1984 on TACs and quotas for 1984.⁵ This amendment withdraws the ban on mackerel fishing in ICES subarea VI (West of Scotland) for the period from 1 to 31 December 1984.

TACs and quotas for 1985

2.1.174. On 19 December the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission⁶

(amended to take account of catch potential in stocks managed jointly with non-member countries)⁷ adopted the Regulation fixing the TACs and quotas for 1985.⁸

The Council thus met the objectives which it had set itself in May, namely to fix the quotas for 1985 in December at the latest, thus enabling fishermen to plan for the year ahead and ensuring the satisfactory application of the policy for the conservation and management of stocks.

This agreement will ensure the protection of fishing grounds and fish stocks and the balanced exploitation of resources, in the interests of both fishermen and consumers. It also allows for the Community's commitments to non-member countries.

¹ Point 2.1.190.

² Point 2.1.192.

³ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.116.

⁴ OJ L 318, 7.12.1984.

⁵ OJ L 37, 8.2.1984.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.112.

⁷ COM(84) 751 final.

⁸ OJ L 1, 1.1.1985; OJ L 13, 16.1.1985.

Table 7 — Allocation for 1985 of the catch quotas for the main species in Community waters and in waters managed with non-member countries¹

	Belgium	Denmark	FR Germany	France	Ireland	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Community
Cod	9 030 (8 230)	166 420 (234 350)	87 840 (84 380)	39 540 (36 390)	11 520 (11 520)	25 950 (23 230)	129 550 (117 910)	469 350 (516 010)
Haddock	1 830 (1 670)	11 690 (18 615)	7 530 (7 110)	20 270 (19 340)	3 820 (4 370)	1 270 (1 120)	151 540 (140 840)	197 950 (193 065)
Saithe	90 (80)	8 390 (7 550)	25 260 (21 110)	95 020 (69 850)	3 730 (3 060)	210 (190)	27 400 (20 860)	160 100 (122 700)
Whiting	3 970 (3 680)	15 870 (34 190)	4 330 (3 900)	41 400 (37 510)	22 700 (17 800)	9 290 (8 630)	92 890 (79 480)	191 450 (185 190)
Plaice	12 990 (12 030)	42 100 (46 110)	10 780 (9 860)	7 500 (7 250)	3 730 (3 070)	71 810 (66 890)	59 570 (53 710)	208 480 (198 920)
Redfish	— —	— (4 890)	62 535 (62 820)	4 410 (2 410)	— —	— —	375 (380)	65 320 (70 500)
Mackerel	400 (100)	8 000 (7 400)	22 190 (25 600)	14 930 (17 100)	72 640 (85 300)	32 180 (37 300)	200 160 (223 700)	350 500 (407 500)
Herring	8 920	90 260	65 760	35 430	31 900	82 900	98 180	413 350

¹ The figures in brackets are those for 1984.

Technical measures

2.1.175. On 18 December the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,¹ amended² Regulation (EEC) No 171/83 of 25 January 1983 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.³ It postponed until 1 January 1989 the decision as to whether the mesh size of fishing nets in the English Channel should be increased to 80 mm. The Council did not adopt that part of the Commission's proposal which related to the control of bottom trawling inside the 12-mile limit.

2.1.176. On 5 December the Commission adopted a Regulation on the sampling of catches for the purpose of determining the by-catch percentage when fishing with small-meshed nets.⁴ The Commission had planned to introduce such a Regulation since the Council's adoption of temporary measures concerning by-catches during fishing for Norway pout.⁵

2.1.177. On 6 December the Commission adopted⁶ detailed rules on the attachment of devices for the safer and more effective use of trawls, Danish seines and similar nets.

Prohibition measures

2.1.178. On the basis of information received from the national authorities concerning the exhaustion of certain quotas, the Commission banned:

(i) vessels flying the flag of the Federal Republic of Germany from fishing for saithe in Divisions Vb (EC zone) and VI, on 21 December;²

(ii) vessels flying the flag of Denmark from fishing for sprat in Divisions IIa (EC zone) and IV and for hake in Divisions IIIa, IIIb, c and d (EC zone), on 1 December,⁷ from fishing for deep-water prawns in NAFO subarea 1, on 15 December,⁸ and from fishing for herring in ICES Divisions IIIb, c and d, on 20 December;⁹

(iii) vessels flying the flag of the United Kingdom from fishing for whiting in Div-

isions Vb (EC zone) and VI and for plaice in Divisions VIIf and g, on 1 December,¹⁰ from fishing for sole in Divisions VIIf and g, on 14 November,¹⁰ and in Divisions VIIa and VIIe, on 12 December,¹⁰ and from fishing for herring in ICES Division VIIa (Manx stock), on 13 December;⁹

(iv) vessels flying the flag of Ireland from fishing for herring in Division Vb (EC zone), VIa north, VIb, VIa south, VIIb,c, VIIa (Mourne stock) and VIIa (Manx stock), on 14 December;⁸

(v) vessels flying the flag of the Netherlands from fishing for cod in Divisions IIa (EC zone) and IV, on 19 December,¹¹ and from fishing for herring in Divisions VIIg and k, also on 19 December.¹¹

2.1.179. On 4 December, following transfers of fishing quotas between Member States, the Commission revoked its prohibition on the fishing of haddock by vessels flying the flag of Denmark in Divisions IIa (EC zone) and IV.¹² On 17 November it also revoked its prohibition on the fishing of sole by vessels flying the flag of Belgium in ICES Division VIIe.¹³

*External aspects**Bilateral relations**French Guiana*

2.1.180. On 19 December the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,¹⁴ adopted a Regulation applicable to non-

¹ COM(84) 637 final.
² OJ L 335, 22.12.1984.
³ OJ L 24, 27.1.1983.
⁴ OJ L 316, 6.12.1984.
⁵ OJ L 253, 21.9.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.99.
⁶ OJ L 318, 7.12.1984.
⁷ OJ L 313, 1.1.1984.
⁸ OJ L 331, 19.12.1984.
⁹ OJ L 340, 28.12.1984.
¹⁰ OJ L 328, 15.12.1984.
¹¹ OJ L 332, 20.12.1984.
¹² OJ L 330, 18.12.1984.
¹³ OJ L 328, 15.12.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.150.
¹⁴ COM(84) 733 final.

Community vessels fishing in the waters of French Guiana from 1 January to 31 December 1985.¹

Spain

2.1.181. On 19 December the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,² adopted a Regulation laying down for 1985 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Spain.¹

Greenland

2.1.182. On 19 December the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,³ adopted a Regulation allocating the 1985 catch quotas for Community vessels in Greenland waters.¹ This Regulation refers to the new Fisheries Agreement between the Community and Greenland which was signed on 13 March⁴ and will enter into force on completion of the procedures for the ratification of the Treaty whereby Greenland will withdraw from the Community.⁴

Faeroe Islands

2.1.183. Consultations between the Community and the Faeroe Islands having led to the signing, in Brussels on 11 December, of an arrangement concerning reciprocal fishing rights for 1985, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,⁵ adopted the Regulations defining such rights on 19 December.¹

Norway

2.1.184. On 19 December the Council approved the outcome of the negotiations with Norway on reciprocal fishing rights for 1985. It then adopted, on a proposal from the Commission,⁶ the Regulations defining these rights.¹ The arrangement negotiated for 1985 does not cover North Sea herring, however.

Madagascar

2.1.185. A fisheries agreement between the Community and Madagascar was

initialled in Brussels on 20 December. It relates to tuna and deepwater crustacean fishing and provides for Madagascar to receive financial contributions from the Community and shipowners' fees.

Sweden

2.1.186. On 4 December the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,⁷ adopted the Regulations defining reciprocal fishing rights between the Community and Sweden for 1985.⁸

Canada

2.1.187. On 4 December the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,⁹ allocated the Community catch quotas in Canadian waters for 1985.¹⁰

Multilateral relations

2.1.188. On 4 December the Council allocated among the Member States the 1985 Community catch quotas in the regulatory area defined in the NAFO Convention.¹⁰

2.1.189. The Commission represented the Community at the sixth special session of the International Commission for the South-East Atlantic Fisheries, which was held in Torremolinos, Spain, from 27 November to 13 December. The 17 parties to the Convention reached agreement on the principle of the Community's membership.

Markets and structures

Market organization

Prices and specific measures

2.1.190. On 4 December the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,¹¹

¹ OJ L 1, 1.1.1985; OJ L 13, 16.1.1985.

² COM(84) 740 final.

³ COM(84) 711 final.

⁴ Point 2.4.6; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 1.4.1 *et seq.*

⁵ COM(84) 752 final.

⁶ COM(84) 753 final.

⁷ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.120.

⁸ OJ L 318, 7.12.1984.

⁹ COM(84) 627 final.

¹⁰ OJ L 316, 6.12.1984.

¹¹ COM(84) 597 final.

adopted the guide prices for fishery products and the producer price for tuna for the fishing year from 1 January to 31 December 1985.¹

The markets for the various species are heterogeneous, and the increases in the guide prices for fresh and frozen products ranged from 1 to 6%, except in the case of herring and sardines, for which the guide prices remain the same. The producer price for tuna has been kept at the 1984 level.

On 19 and 20 December, following the adoption of these Regulations, the Commission determined the withdrawal prices, the standard values for calculating financial compensation and the levels of the carry-over premiums and the reference prices.²

2.1.191. On 18 December the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,³ extended⁴ into 1985 the special arrangements which Greek producers not belonging to a producers' organization enjoy under the system of carryover premiums for the processing of Mediterranean sardines and anchovies.⁵ On 21 December the Commission approved detailed rules for the application of these arrangements.⁴

On 20 December the Commission adjusted the level of the special carryover premium for Mediterranean sardines and anchovies.⁶

2.1.192. On 19 December the Council, having consulted Parliament⁷ and the Economic and Social Committee,⁸ amended⁹ the basic Regulation on fishery products¹⁰ by ending, with effect from 1 July 1985, the total, permanent and quantitatively unlimited suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to dried and salted cod.

2.1.193. Lastly, on 20 December the Commission fixed the conversion factors for frozen squid to take account, for the purposes of applying reference prices, of the fact that prices vary according to the species and forms of commercial presentation of such products.⁶

Structures

Implementation of structural directives

2.1.194. Pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 of 15 February 1977 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural (and fishery) products are processed and marketed,¹¹ the Commission decided on 20 December and 3 January to grant approximately 6.5 million ECU to 44 investment projects in the fisheries sector as part of the second instalment of EAGGF aid for 1984 (Table 8).

Contribution towards expenditure on surveillance

2.1.195. Pursuant to the Council Decision of 25 July 1978 on inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland,¹² the Commission decided on 21 December to reimburse to Ireland 2 005 000 ECU of the expenditure incurred by that Member State in 1984. This payment represents the final instalment of the Community's financial contribution (totalling 46 million ECU) towards the measures implemented by Ireland under the 1978 Decision.

¹ OJ L 318, 7.12.1984.

² OJ L 332, 20.12.1984; OJ L 335, 22.12.1984.

³ COM(84) 646 final.

⁴ OJ L 335, 22.12.1984.

⁵ OJ L 235, 10.8.1982.

⁶ OJ L 333, 21.12.1984.

⁷ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁸ Point 2.4.26.

⁹ OJ L 340, 28.12.1984.

¹⁰ OJ L 379, 31.12.1981.

¹¹ OJ L 51, 23.2.1977.

¹² OJ L 211, 1.8.1978.

Table 8 — *Second 1984 instalment of aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section*

Appropriations	Number of projects	Aid (ECU) ¹
<i>General appropriations</i> (Regulation No 355/77)		
Belgium	4	614 886
Denmark	6	346 270
Germany (FR)	5	273 523
France	2	446 283
Greece	7	1 354 409
Italy	2	249 771
United Kingdom	10	715 418
Total	36	3 964 560
<i>Mediterranean appropriations</i> (Regulation No 1361/78)		
Italy	4	1 205 697
<i>West of Ireland appropriations</i> (Regulation No 1820/80)		
Ireland	4	1 284 382
Grand total	44	6 454 639

¹ ECU: November 1984 rate.

Competition

2.1.196. The Commission decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of part of the United Kingdom's sea fish industry development programme¹ but to continue the procedure against another part of the programme.

Transport

2.1.197. In Dublin the European Council agreed² that the Council should take immediate action on the firm undertakings on transport given by the European Council in Brussels and Fontainebleau.³

Council

2.1.198. At its meeting on transport on 11 and 12 December the Council made several

major steps towards greater liberalization and harmonization of the conditions of competition on the transport market. It endorsed the policy agreement reached on 8 November⁴ on a package of measures agreed in principle on 10 May.⁵ Then on 19 December it definitively adopted these new rules, which cover the harmonization of the weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles,⁶ an increase in the Community quota,⁷ the use of hired vehicles,⁸ the funding of transport infrastructure,⁹

¹ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.125.

² Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

³ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.1.9 (Section 6).

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.133.

⁵ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.161.

⁶ Point 2.1.200.

⁷ Point 2.1.204.

⁸ Point 2.1.205.

⁹ Point 2.1.199.

the strengthening of cooperation between railway undertakings,¹ and road safety.²

On 12 December the Council adopted the summer time arrangements for 1986, 1987 and 1988.³

The Council exchanged views on the talks with Austria⁴ and on the new road vehicle taxes introduced by Switzerland.⁵ Finally, the Council endorsed the guidelines annexed to the report by the High-level Group on Air Transport on means of making the present intra-Community air transport system more flexible.⁶

Inland transport

Infrastructure

2.1.199. On 19 December the Council adopted a Regulation to implement a specific measure of Community financial support for transport infrastructure projects to receive a total of 95 million ECU from the 1983 and 1984 budgets.⁷

The four projects put forward by the Commission for 1983⁸ qualified for the 15 million ECU entered in the budget.⁹ The Commission went on to adopt decisions on the financing of these four projects on 21 December.

In 1984, 12 projects in 8 Member States will receive a total of 80 million ECU, two of them in Greece (for 25 million ECU) in response to the 1982 Greek memorandum.¹⁰

However, the Council was unable to adopt the general provisions on the project-selection procedure and criteria contained in the Commission's proposal.¹¹

These were spelt out in the Commission's communication to the Council on the broad outlines of a medium-term transport infrastructure policy.¹² This was sent in response to the Council's call, in May,¹³ for a set of objective qualification criteria and a detailed procedure for funding projects which pass the test and qualify for Com-

munity support, both of which the Council wanted by the end of the year.

Approximation of structures

Technical aspects

Weights and dimensions

2.1.200. On 19 December the Council formally adopted the first Directive on the weights, dimensions and certain other technical characteristics of certain road vehicles,¹⁴ based on the proposals made by the Commission in 1971 and 1978.¹⁵

This Directive, which is to have effect from 1 July 1986, relates only to the 'traffic' aspects of commercial vehicles.

It specifies the maximum dimensions of commercial goods vehicles, the maximum weights of trailers, road trains and articulated vehicles with five or six axles, and the maximum weights on single non-driving axles and on tandem axles and tri-axles of trailers and semi-trailers.

Freedom of movement within the Community will be ensured in practice for combined vehicles of up to 40 tonnes (up to 44 tonnes for articulated vehicles carrying large ISO containers as a combined transport operation).

Any Member State will be free to authorize higher weights or greater dimensions

¹ Point 2.1.206.

² Point 2.1.201.

³ Point 2.1.202.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.129; Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.135.

⁵ Point 2.1.210.

⁶ Point 2.1.208.

⁷ OJ L 333, 21.12.1984.

⁸ OJ C 36, 10.2.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.175.

⁹ Bull. 6-1983, point 2.1.212.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 3-1983, point 1.4.8; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.4.1.

¹¹ OJ C 36, 10.2.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.175.

¹² COM(84) 709 final.

¹³ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.163.

¹⁴ OJ L 2, 3.1.1985.

¹⁵ OJ C 90, 11.9.1971; OJ C 16, 18.1.1979.

nationally and to limit their application to vehicles registered in that State when used in domestic traffic.

Certain exemptions from the Directive are authorized for the United Kingdom and Ireland, and a decision on the duration of the exemption is to be taken by the Council before the end of February 1987.

The Council undertook to settle the question of weights on driving axles of combined vehicles before 31 December 1985.

Road safety

2.1.201. On 19 December the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council adopted a resolution on road safety.¹ They called on the Commission to put forward specific proposals to make the Community's roads safer and to declare 1986 Road Safety Year.

Summer time

2.1.202. The Council adopted its third Directive on summer time arrangements, covering 1986, 1987 and 1988, on 12 December.² Summer time will start on the last Sunday in March and end on the last Sunday in September — except in the United Kingdom and Ireland, where it will continue until the fourth Sunday in October.

Harmonization of conditions of competition

2.1.203. On 13 December the Commission sent the Council three proposals, all designed to put an end to the distortions of competition in transport services between seaports and their hinterland caused by the use of so many different systems to govern the inland services concerned.³ The following measures have been proposed to harmonize access to the market and the pricing rules for the three modes of inland transport:

(i) an amendment to the first Council Directive of 23 July 1962 on the establishment of common rules for certain types of carriage of goods by road between Member States (exempting the carriage to a Community seaport of goods imported or to be exported by sea from any transport quota system);⁴

(ii) an amendment to the Council Regulation of 1 December 1983 on the fixing of rates for the carriage of goods by road between Member States (freedom of pricing for the abovementioned types of transport);⁵

(iii) a proposal for a Council Directive on the organization of the markets for the carriage to or from a Community seaport of goods imported or exported by sea.

Operation of the market

Access to the market

Community quota

2.1.204. On 19 December the Council amended⁶ the 1976 Regulation on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States⁷ to raise the number of Community authorizations issued by 30% in 1985 and then by a further 15% in each of the subsequent four years. This increase will be shared between the Member States by allocating 50% across the board and the other 50% on the basis of the use made of the Community quotas by carriers in the Member State concerned.

Hired vehicles

2.1.205. The Directive adopted by the Council on 19 December on the use of vehicles hired without drivers for the car-

¹ OJ 341, 21.12.1984.

² OJ L 331, 19.12.1984; Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.131.

³ OJ C 14, 16.1.1985; COM(84) 688 final.

⁴ OJ 70, 6.8.1962; OJ L 332, 28.11.1983.

⁵ OJ L 359, 22.12.1983.

⁶ OJ L 333, 21.12.1984.

⁷ OJ L 357, 29.12.1976.

riage of goods by road will enable operators to use hired vehicles in exactly the same way as their own.¹

However, the Council added two restrictions to the Commission's proposal:²

(i) it left the Member States with the option of deciding whether or not to allow own-account operators in their country to use hired vehicles; and

(ii) it allowed the Member States to stipulate the minimum period for which their hire-or-reward or own-account operators must hire the vehicles concerned.

Very few Member States have shown any interest in making use of these restrictions, which are to be reviewed by the Council three years after the Directive enters into force.

Following adoption of the new Directive, Regulation No 11 also had to be amended.³

Pricing and conditions of carriage

2.1.206. On 19 December the Council adopted a recommendation to strengthen the cooperation between the national railway companies of the Member States on international passenger and goods transport.⁴ The recommendation includes several of the proposals made by the Commission in 1983⁵ and in particular measures on marketing, the commercial management of international passenger and goods services, rail tariffs, train movements, the simplification of frontier-crossing procedures, and combined transport.

Observation of the market

2.1.207. On 18 December the Council extended,⁶ for the second time,⁷ its Decision of 26 March 1981 concerning the activities of carriers participating in cargo liner traffic between the Member States and the Far East.⁸

Air transport

2.1.208. The Council discussed the report submitted by the high-level group set up in

May⁹ to examine the Commission memorandum on civil aviation.¹⁰

The Council endorsed the guidelines annexed to the report but said that access to the market could be considered when the Council comes to review the Directive on interregional air services,¹¹ which must be before 1 July 1986. It felt that particular attention would have to be paid to capacity, fares and competition.

International cooperation

Agreement with Spain on combined transport

2.1.209. On 14 December the Community signed an agreement with Spain on the international combined road/rail carriage of goods.¹² Once the agreement enters into force the initial and terminal road sections of all combined transport operations by container or swap body will be free of any quota system or authorization requirement. However, the agreement will not apply to the initial and terminal road sections on Spanish territory until the Spanish railways have the installations and rolling stock to carry trailers and semi-trailers, or from 1 July 1985, whichever is the earlier.

Once Spain has acceded to the Community this agreement will be superseded by the existing Community rules on combined transport.¹³

Switzerland

2.1.210. The Council deplored the new road vehicle taxes imposed by Switzerland

¹ OJ L 335, 22.12.1984.

² OJ C 155, 14.6.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.145; OJ C 111, 26.4.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.118.

³ OJ 52, 16.8.1960.

⁴ OJ L 333, 21.12.1984.

⁵ OJ C 187, 13.7.1983; OJ C 191, 16.7.1983; OJ C 254, 22.9.1983.

⁶ OJ L 341, 29.12.1984.

⁷ OJ L 368, 28.11.1982.

⁸ OJ L 88, 2.4.1981.

⁹ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.170.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.149.

¹¹ OJ L 237, 26.8.1983.

¹² Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.103.

¹³ OJ L 48, 22.2.1975; OJ L 5, 9.1.1979.

and called on the Commission to report back to it with a view to possible further action on these measures.¹

Parliament adopted a resolution expressing its concern at the new taxes on 13 December.²

Energy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Energy prospects to the year 2000

2.1.211. As requested by the Energy Ministers in November,³ the Commission has sent the Council a working paper summarizing the findings of a new study of energy market prospects to the year 2000. This study, which is based on a series of scenarios, is designed to illustrate likely future trends and to identify the main factors which could influence the Community's energy situation. It will provide a background for the debate which the Council has decided to hold next year on new Community energy objectives for the next decade.

The study shows that on present trends and economic assumptions the Community's energy consumption may grow by only about 1% a year for the rest of the century. Oil consumption may stay at roughly the present level, whereas nuclear energy should triple its contribution to the Community's energy needs. Consumption of natural gas and coal should also increase. Reliance on imported energy may tend to rise slightly, taking oil, gas and coal together. Imported oil will probably account for about 30% of the Community's energy supplies in the year 2000.

The study shows, however, that a number of factors could lead to higher oil demand and import reliance, for instance lower oil prices, slower progress in energy efficiency or higher economic growth. Other changes

in policies, relative prices or economic conditions could affect the balance between the different fuels. The paper will therefore help to identify the extent to which changes in energy policies could affect the Community's future situation.

Specific problems

Oil and gas

2.1.212. A second symposium on new technologies in oil and gas exploration and production was held in Luxembourg, at the Commission's initiative, from 5 to 7 December.⁴ Some 400 delegates attended from a score of countries, and a large number of papers were given which illustrated progress made in exploration, transport and storage thanks to the Community support programme. The participants voiced their interest in the programme and the hope that it would be continued in the years ahead.

Nuclear energy

2.1.213. As promised in its amended proposal on the revision of Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty,⁵ the Commission sent to the Council on 20 December two proposals for Regulations⁶ — one, under Article 53(2) of the new Chapter VI, on the conditions for the transfer of nuclear materials between Member States and for imports from outside the Community⁷ and the other, under the new Article 57(1), on the criteria governing the Commission's authorization for exports of nuclear materials outside the Community.⁸ Judging that a consensus had been reached between the

¹ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.150; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.173.

² Point 2.4.13; OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

³ Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2.1.137.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.95.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

⁶ OJ C 29, 31.1.1985; COM (84) 686 final.

⁷ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 1.3.3.

⁸ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 1.3.4.

Member States concerning non-proliferation of nuclear materials,¹ the Commission sent these two Regulations to the Council since they form an integral and essential part of its November proposal² and set out its position on two basic aspects of the proposal, namely the principle of unity of the market and exports.

The proposal for a Regulation under Article 53(2) (unity of the market) lays down minimum levels of physical protection in respect of source materials and special fissile materials transferred between Member States or imported from outside the Community. It also makes transfers of sensitive materials (transfers of plutonium and of uranium enriched to over 20%) between Member States subject to the following conditions:

- (i) the recipient Member State must submit a prior certification of use to the Commission and to the Member State responsible for reprocessing or enrichment of the materials;
- (ii) the material must be stored, prior to utilization, on certain specific sites;
- (iii) re-exportation outside the Community presupposes the consent of the Member State which separated the plutonium or enriched the uranium, with the proviso that the consent of the Member State supplying the materials in question may also be required.

The proposal for a Regulation under Article 57(1) makes exports of source materials or fissile materials to a non-Community country which does not possess nuclear weapons subject to the following conditions: use for non-explosive purposes, application of IAEA safeguards, physical protection, application of the conditions set out above in the event of re-export to another non-nuclear-weapon country outside the Community.

Alternative energy sources and energy savings

2.1.214. On 10 December the Commission published,³ pursuant to Regulations (EEC)

Nos 1971 and 1972/83 of 11 July 1983,⁴ as amended by Regulations (EEC) Nos 2125 and 2126/84 of 23 July 1984,⁵ an official notice setting out the conditions for the granting of Community financial support for demonstration projects, together with an invitation to submit proposals for projects, for potentially interested companies and other bodies. The Commission published similar information in March 1983⁶ and February 1984.⁷

2.1.215. The Commission has released a first trial edition of a new publication entitled *Energy in Europe*. The new publication, which will probably be a quarterly, should become a valuable means of informing a wide audience about the energy situation in the Community and the Commission's policies and activities in this field.

Research and development

Development of the common policy

Council

2.1.216. The Council meeting of Research Ministers⁸ on 19 December recorded its agreement on a number of research programmes and approved the funds considered necessary for their implementation.⁹ It also agreed the 1985 work programme for Esprit.

Coordination of national policies

2.1.217. At its meeting in Brussels on 7 December the Scientific and Technical

¹ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 1.3.7.

² Bull. EC 11-1984, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

³ OJ C 330, 10.12.1984.

⁴ OJ L 195, 19.7.1983; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.191 and 2.1.192.

⁵ OJ L 196, 26.7.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.176.

⁶ OJ C 86, 28.3.1983; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.164.

⁷ OJ C 42, 15.2.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.155.

⁸ Point 2.4.15.

⁹ Point 1.7.1 *et seq.*

Research Committee (CREST) decided to wind up all its subcommittees (on the environment, raw materials, energy, data processing, medical research and public health), with the exception of those concerned with R&D statistics and training in data processing. This decision is in conformity with the Council Decision of 29 June 1984 concerning the establishment of new management and coordination advisory committees in the various fields of Community scientific and technical activity.¹

CREST also held an exchange of views on the comparison of national and Community policies relating to science and technology.

Lastly, it took note of a communication from the French delegation concerning the French programme on advanced materials.

International cooperation

2.1.218. On 10 December the Council approved² the conclusion of a Community-COST agreement covering the following five concerted-action research projects on the environment:

- (i) the physio-chemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants (COST Project 611);
- (ii) organic micropollutants in the aquatic environment (COST Project 641);
- (iii) the treatment and use of organic sludges and liquid agricultural wastes (COST Project 681);
- (iv) benthic coastal ecosystems (COST Project 647);
- (v) air-pollution effects on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (COST Project 612).

2.1.219. On 13 December the Commission signed an agreement with Canada to promote cooperation in medical research.³

Scientific and technical objectives

Promoting industrial competitiveness

2.1.220. On 17 December the Commission appointed the 16 members of the Industrial

Research and Development Advisory Committee (Irdac). Irdac's task is to advise the Commission on the framing and implementation of Community policy on industrial R&D. The Committee met for the first time in Brussels on 21 December.

2.1.221. In the context of the R&D programme on applied metrology and reference materials (1983-87),⁴ a number of new projects were launched, notably in the field of pollution and foodstuffs. Over a period of about 18 months, however, the Commission has noted an increase in the number of projects relating more directly to industrial applications. In addition, a growing number of projects arise from current standardization problems — qualification tests on cements; the quality of flour for bread; thermal and acoustic measurements on double glazing; fruit juices.

A total of 130 reference materials (or standards) are now available for use in the analysis of metals, coal, glass, ceramics, fertilizers, trace substances in the environment and carcinogenic compounds and in the measurement of thermal conductivity and grain-size distribution. The development of eight reference materials for biomedical applications should also be noted (thromboplastins, cortisol in serum, and spherical particles for the calibration of automatic blood-counting machines).

Improving living and working conditions

Research into the social aspects of steel

2.1.222. The Commission decided, pursuant to Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty, to grant 765 000 ECU to 5 research projects covered by the programme on safety in mines,⁵ 974 000 ECU to 12 projects covered

¹ OJ L 177, 4.7.1984; Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.138.

² OJ L 339, 27.12.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.115.

³ Point 2.2.17.

⁴ OJ L 26, 29.1.1983.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.71.

by the fourth programme on ergonomics,¹ 437 000 ECU to 7 projects under the fifth programme on industrial hygiene in mines² and 742 000 ECU to 6 projects under the programme on the effects on the health of workers of physical and other occupational factors at the workplace.³

2.1.223. The fourth research programme on ergonomics in the coal and steel industries (1980-84)¹ having come to an end, the Commission transmitted to the Council, for its assent, and to the ECSC Consultative Committee, for its opinion, a memorandum concerning the preparation of a fifth programme.⁴

Radiation protection

2.1.224. X-ray irradiation of the thyroid gland for medical reasons has increased the risk of cancer in that organ. Patients are now systematically screened; it should be possible to carry out all such examinations according to a standard procedure so that the results may be taken into account in the evaluation of the risks involved in irradiation.

In the context of the research and training programme on radiation protection, a working party of experts from the Member States reached agreement on a protocol comprising standard methods for clinical examination, diagnosis and computerized data recording.

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

2.1.225. On 17 December the Commission transmitted to the Council and Parliament a report⁵ on the experimental phase (1983-84) of the action to stimulate the efficacy of the Community's scientific and technical potential, which the Council had adopted in June 1983.⁶

This report, which was drawn up by a review group, concludes that the stimulation action is an important mechanism which is indispensable for the strengthening of European cooperation and is highly promising. Nevertheless, it is essential that a large number of researchers be involved and that sectors such as industry be encouraged to participate.

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2.1.226. Parliament passed a resolution in December on the development of the indigenous research capacities of the developing countries.⁷

¹ OJ C 161, 1.7.1980.

² OJ C 332, 8.12.1983.

³ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.67.

⁴ COM(84) 677 final.

⁵ COM(84) 719 final.

⁶ OJ L 181, 6.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.259.

⁷ Point 2.4.13; OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.1. The 24th ministerial-level negotiating meeting was held in Brussels on 18 December,¹ with Mr Peter Barry, President of the Council, in the chair. The Portuguese delegation was led by Mr Ernâni Rodrigues Lopes, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The meeting took place against the background of efforts since the summer to quicken the pace and conclude the negotiations as soon as possible.

During the meeting it emerged that discussions within the Community now enabled the Ten to adopt joint positions on agriculture and fisheries. This made it possible for major statements on fisheries and wine, containing the bases for continuing negotiations, to be put to Portugal.

Pre-accession aid

2.2.2. On 18 December the Council concluded an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the Community and Portugal concerning the implementation of specific aid of 50 million ECU for improving agricultural and fisheries structures in Portugal.²

Bilateral relations

2.2.3. On 10 December the Commission concluded negotiations with a Portuguese delegation on a pre-accession protocol providing essentially for Portugal's residual customs duties to be maintained during 1985 and a protocol on motor vehicles extending some parts of the current protocol for three years from 1 January 1985.³ These protocols were approved by the Council in December.

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.4. The 26th ministerial-level negotiating meeting on Spain's accession to the Community was held in Brussels on 18 and 19 December, with Mr Peter Barry, President of the Council, in the chair; the Spanish delegation was led by Mr Fernando Morán, Minister for Foreign Affairs.⁴

At the Council meeting beforehand, the Community had been able to agree its own position on fisheries and agriculture (wine and trade in agricultural products) and was thus able to put to the Spanish delegation statements containing precise and detailed proposals in these two areas.

The Conference reached complete agreement on customs union on the industrial field, which had given rise to a long exchange of statements and some laborious negotiations. Agreement had previously been reached on textiles, on adapting the Spanish tobacco and petroleum monopolies, and on some quantitative restrictions to benefit Spain.

Agreement was also reached on tariff dismantling, motor vehicles, and implementation of the ECSC Treaty. Industrial tariffs will be dismantled progressively over a seven-year transitional period, at a rate which will lead to duties being reduced by 52.5% after three years, and there is to be a reduced-duty tariff quota for motor-vehicle exports from the present Community to Spain. The details of how the ECSC Treaty is to be applied to Spain were also settled, account being taken of the difficulties involved in restructuring the Spanish steel industry. This meant that the industrial package was now complete.

At the same meeting of the Conference the conditions and details of how Spain would

¹ 23rd meeting: Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.2.2.

² OJ L 333, 21.12.1984; Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.2.5.

³ COM(84) 747 final.

⁴ 25th meeting: Bull. 10-1984, point 2.2.3.

participate in each of the Community institutions and other bodies were also agreed upon.

Commercial policy

Implementing the common commercial policy

Commercial policy instruments

Import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries

2.2.5. On 18 December the Council, acting on a Commission proposal,¹ adopted a Decision on import quotas to be opened by Member States in 1985 in respect of State-trading countries.²

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.6. Under the Council Regulation of 14 November 1983 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level,³ the Commission took the following measures:

(i) Opening of quotas:

Benelux—Albania: textiles⁴

Italy—People's Republic of China: women's hand-embroidered silk woven nightdresses; women's hand-embroidered silk woven pyjamas.⁵

(ii) Change of quotas:

Benelux—German Democratic Republic: textiles.⁴

(iii) Change of import arrangements:

Benelux/Denmark/United Kingdom—Romania: quantitative restrictions on the release for free circulation of various industrial products are removed.⁶

Benelux—German Democratic Republic: the release for free circulation of angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, not further worked than cold-rolled or cold-finished, is subject to quantitative restrictions with the opening of an annual quota from 1 January 1985.

Benelux/Denmark/Italy/United Kingdom—People's Republic of China: the quantitative restrictions on the release for free circulation of various industrial products are removed.

United Kingdom—Hungary/Poland/Czechoslovakia: the quantitative restrictions on the release for free circulation of sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods, of jute or other textile bast fibres, of heading No 57.03, other than used, are removed.⁷

(iv) Safeguard measures:

Ireland—Romania: the release for free circulation of tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes of porcelain, china or other kinds of pottery is subject to quantitative restriction, with the opening of a quota for 1985.⁵

Trade protection

2.2.7. The trade protection measures taken in December are shown in Table 9.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.7.

² OJ L 344, 31.12.1984.

³ OJ L 346, 8.12.1983.

⁴ OJ C 332, 12.12.1984.

⁵ OJ C 346, 28.12.1984.

⁶ OJ L 11, 12.1.1985.

⁷ OJ C 342, 22.12.1984.

Table 9

Council	Commission
	<p><i>Anti-dumping proceedings</i></p> <p>(i) Provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of: Certain ball bearings and tapered roller bearings originating in Japan OJ L 340, 28.12.1984 (notice of review: OJ C 101, 13.4.1984) Electronic typewriters originating in Japan (and termination of the anti-dumping proceeding with regard to Nakajima All Co. Ltd) OJ L 335, 22.12.1984 (notice of initiation: OJ C 83, 24.3.1984)</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of undertakings given in connection with anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of: Certain shovels originating in Brazil (with repeal of the provisional anti-dumping duty and termination of the proceeding) OJ L 330, 18.12.1984 (provisional duty: OJ L 231, 29.8.1984) Artificial corundum originating in the People's Republic of China and Czechoslovakia (with repeal of the provisional duty and termination of the proceeding with regard to these countries) OJ L 340, 28.12.1984 (provisional duty: OJ L 255, 25.9.1984) Oxalic acid originating in Brazil (and termination of the proceeding) OJ L 340, 28.12.1984 (provisional duty: OJ L 239, 7.9.1984) Upright pianos originating in the Soviet Union OJ L 332, 20.12.1984 (definitive anti-dumping duty: OJ L 238, 13.8.1982)</p> <p><i>Surveillance measures</i></p> <p>(i) Extension of Community surveillance of imports of: Certain carnations and cut roses originating in various countries OJ L 340, 28.12.1984 (initiation of proceeding: OJ L 330, 14.12.1975; OJ L 358, 22.12.1983). Certain products originating in Japan OJ L 330, 18.12.1984 (initiation of proceeding: OJ L 77, 23.3.1983; OJ L 357, 21.12.1983)</p> <p>(ii) Extension of validity of retrospective control of imports of: Footwear into the Community OJ L 330, 18.12.1984 (initiation of proceeding: OJ L 188, 11.7.1978; OJ L 323, 19.12.1979) OJ L 356, 20.12.1983).</p>

Treaties and trade agreements: extension or automatic renewal

2.2.8. On 10 December the Council authorized the automatic renewal or continuance in force until 31 December 1986 of certain friendship, trade and navigation treaties and similar agreements between Member States and non-member countries.¹

Export credits

2.2.9. On 10 December the Council agreed on the mandate to be given to the Commission for the negotiation with the other participants in the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits of a sectoral agreement on aircraft (wide-bodied and other) and on mixed credits.² The first round of negotiations was held at OECD from 10 to 13 December and is to be followed by further meetings in February and March 1985.

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Iron and steel products

Steel—external measures

1985 arrangements

2.2.10. A number of steel arrangements, whose renewal was negotiated by the Commission,³ were signed with South Korea (20 December) and South Africa (21 December) and initialled with Poland (5 December), Australia (10 December), Bulgaria (12 December), Sweden and Finland (14 December), Czechoslovakia (20 December) and Hungary (21 December), while negotiations are continuing with Norway.

Textiles

Agreements and arrangements with non-member countries

Mediterranean preferential countries

2.2.11. Because of continued disturbance of the Community market due to the

absence of a comprehensive agreement with Turkey, the Community was obliged to take protective measures against imports of certain textile products from that country. On 20 December the Commission adopted a Regulation⁴ introducing quantitative limits, from 1 January until 30 June 1985, for imports of three categories of textiles (T-shirts, trousers and outer garments) originating in Turkey and allocating these quantities among the Member States.

Non-ferrous metals

2.2.12. On 19 December the Council adopted a Regulation on export arrangements for certain types of non-ferrous metal waste and scrap for 1985.⁴ As in 1984, exports of copper ash and residues and copper waste and scrap will be kept within a Community quantitative quota, although the quota for ash and residues was increased to 26 000 tonnes and the quota for waste and scrap to 37 000 tonnes; the allocation of quotas among the Member States was laid down in a Regulation adopted by the Commission on 4 January 1985.⁵

Exports of the products in question resulting from inward processing traffic will not be restricted and will therefore not be charged against the quotas; temporary exports under outward processing arrangements will continue to be charged against the quotas, though exceptions can be accepted. Aluminium and lead waste and scrap can be exported freely within the framework of a Community surveillance system.

Relations with industrialized countries

United States

Ministerial consultations

2.2.13. The fourth consultations at ministerial level between the United States and

¹ OJ L 339, 27.12.1984; Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.11.

² Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.13.

³ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.14.

⁴ OJ L 335, 22.12.1984.

⁵ OJ L 4, 5.1.1985.

the Commission took place in Brussels on 14 December. The Commission delegation was led by Mr Thorn, and the US side was represented by Mr George Shultz (Secretary of State), Mr John R. Block (Secretary of Agriculture), Mr Malcolm Baldrige (Secretary of Commerce) and Mr William Brock (Representative for Trade Negotiations). The discussions covered the full range of economic and trade issues relevant to Community-US relations.

The US delegation indicated its Government's intention of proposing fundamental changes in US agricultural policy, with the aim of terminating all interventionist measures applied at present. The corollary to the new policy will be increased efforts by the Government towards making foreign markets accessible to US agricultural exports. Mr Dalsager recalled the Community's initiatives to reform the common agricultural policy and insisted on the necessity for all trading partners to respect GATT rules.

On steel trade issues, both sides reiterated their positions without coming closer to a settlement regarding US import restrictions on pipes and tubes from the Community.¹

The Commission called on the US delegation to revoke certain provisions in the new US rules for the definition of origin for textile products.

Regarding multilateral questions, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the progress of work for the preparation of a new multilateral trade negotiation, which in their view could be launched in 1986.

Steel

2.2.14. Following the embargo imposed by the United States on Community exports of pipes and tubes,² a special session of the GATT Council was held at the Community's request on 17 December. In the face of US refusal to notify the restrictions imposed on Community exports of these products, the Community requested consultations under Article XXIII:1 of the General Agreement.

Bilateral contacts between the Commission and the US Administration were resumed after the GATT Council meeting; the Commission was mandated by the Council to renegotiate on the basis of guidelines identical with those it had been given in November²—a quota of 7.6% of US apparent consumption, a subceiling for oil country tubular goods and an exemption for short supply.³

Canada

2.2.15. The two subcommittees (industrial cooperation and general cooperation) entrusted under the 1976 Framework Agreement⁴ with fostering economic cooperation between the Community and Canada met in Brussels on 11 and 12 December. The two sides reviewed current joint activities and discussed potential opportunities for cooperation. They also heard a report on the Europe-Canada business seminar held in Toronto on 27 November.⁵

2.2.16. On 13 December the Commission, the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare and the Medical Research Council of Canada signed an agreement which formalizes relations existing since 1979. The aim of the new agreement is to promote cooperation on medical research in the form of joint projects, the exchange of information, and reciprocal visits by experts.

Japan

Mr Davignon's visit

2.2.17. Mr Davignon visited Japan from 3 to 5 December, where he had talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and members of the Government. He also met a number of other political figures, rep-

¹ Point 2.2.14.

² Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.19.

³ Agreement was reached on this basis on 5 January 1985, to be reported in next month's Bulletin.

⁴ OJ L 260, 24.9.1976.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.20.

representatives of the Keidanren (the Japanese employers' federation), European businessmen and the press. Though Mr Davignon drew attention to the Community's continuing structural deficit in trade with Japan, he pointed to the significant growth in cooperation between the two sides in fields such as industrial investment, science and technology, and called on Japan to assume a greater share of responsibility for the maintenance and strengthening of the present international economic system.

In his talks with Japanese authorities, including the Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr Keijiro Murata, Mr Davignon received renewed assurances that Japan would 'moderate' for the second year running its exports to the Community of a number of sensitive products: cars, fork-lift trucks, light commercial vehicles, some machine tools, motor cycles, quartz watches, colour television tubes and sets, and video recorders.

Mr Davignon proposed an exchange of letters between the Community and Japan expressing the two sides' desire to develop scientific and technical cooperation; the Japanese Government indicated its agreement on 18 December.

Industrial cooperation

2.2.18. The second EEC-Japan meeting on industrial cooperation took place in Brussels on 13 December, chaired by Mr Kazuo Wakasugi, Vice-Minister for International Affairs at MITI, and the Commission representative.

The parties discussed their industrial policy, investment flows and the exchange of technology, and reported on measures taken to encourage industrial cooperation. The Commission welcomed the rise in Japanese investment in Europe, but hoped to see a similar increase in European investment in Japan. It was agreed to hold further talks on this issue, examining possible obstacles to such expansion and measures which could be taken to promote European industry's activities in Japan.

European Free Trade Association

Joint Committees

2.2.19. The EEC-Switzerland and ECSC-Switzerland Joint Committees met in Brussels on 10 December. Trade issues were discussed, and the parties exchanged reports on their economic situation. The Community delegation expressed concern over Switzerland's decision to introduce a new tax on road vehicles from 1 January 1985, which would cause hold-ups at Swiss borders.

2.2.20. The annual meeting of the EEC-Sweden and ECSC-Sweden Joint Committees took place in Brussels on 11 December. Among the subjects discussed were the Commission's recent proposal to open negotiations with Sweden for a framework agreement in science and technology. Both delegations expressed their satisfaction at the recent conclusion of a bilateral fisheries agreement between the Community and Sweden. The Swedish delegation, however, voiced concern over access for Swedish herring exports to the Community.

2.2.21. The second of the twice-yearly meetings of the EEC-Austria and ECSC-Austria Joint Committees took place in Brussels on 13 December. A number of issues were raised. Austria was concerned by its deficit on agricultural trade and possible problems which might arise following the enlargement of the Community, while the Community, for its part, complained of difficulties with Austria's public procurement procedures and called on Austria to accede to the Brussels Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters. A detailed analysis was made trends in trade in steel products.

Switzerland

2.2.22. On 17 December the Commission asked the Council for authorization to open negotiations for an agreement with Switzerland on trade arrangements for soups,

saucers and condiments, the aim being to reduce customs duties.¹

Relations with other countries and regions

Mediterranean countries

Cyprus

2.2.23. The 10th meeting of the EEC-Cyprus Association Council was held on 17 December at ministerial level.² Wide-ranging discussions were held on the functioning of the Association Agreement³ in the trade and financial fields. Financial cooperation was deemed to have been successful. Three projects (water supply, sanitation and drainage works in Nicosia and an electricity-generating station) were selected for financing under the second Financial Protocol at a cost of 40 million ECU.⁴

With regard to the main item on the agenda, which concerned the implementation of a customs union between the Community and Cyprus, the Community delegation indicated that the Community had the firm intention of rapidly defining appropriate directives so that negotiations could start, and of adopting these directives in 1985.

2.2.24. Pending the opening of such negotiations, the Council on 19 December extended⁵ the existing trade arrangements on an autonomous basis until 30 June 1985.⁶

Malta

2.2.25. Pending the opening of negotiations to establish contractual trade arrangements with Malta, the Council on 29 December extended the existing trade arrangements on an autonomous basis until 30 June 1985.⁵

Yugoslavia

2.2.26. The current five-year protocol on financial cooperation between Yugoslavia

and the Community (200 million ECU in EIB loans) is due to expire on 30 June 1985.⁷ The Commission has asked the Council for authority to negotiate a second protocol involving 400 million ECU in the form of EIB loans, granted from the Bank's own resources, and 80 million ECU from Community budget resources (special loans, interest-rate subsidies, technical cooperation and assistance). This agreement is due to be negotiated during the first quarter of 1985.

Countries of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Jordan

2.2.27. A delegation of senior Commission officials visited Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Jordan from 9 to 18 December. The purpose of the visit was to exchange views on energy questions (annual meeting of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries and a meeting with the Kuwaiti and Saudi Oil Ministers) and to hold talks on the possibilities for technical and energy cooperation, in particular with Jordan. Discussions also took place with Dr Abdulla El-Kuwaize, Assistant Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council.⁸

Yemen

2.2.28. On 13 December Parliament endorsed⁹ a proposal on the conclusion of an EEC-Yemen Agreement.¹⁰

¹ COM(84) 694 final.

² Ninth meeting: Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.2.29.

³ OJ L 133, 21.5.1973; OJ L 174, 30.6.1981.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.2.38.

⁵ OJ L 335, 22.12.1984.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.2.31.

⁷ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.2.25; Bull. EC 10-1984, points 2.2.24 and 2.2.25.

⁸ Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.2.24.

⁹ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

¹⁰ OJ C 258, 26.9.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.2.23.

Asia

Asean

2.2.29. The fifth meeting of the EEC-Asean Joint Cooperation Committee was held in Cha-Am, Thailand, on 17 and 18 December.¹ The meeting was devoted to consideration of the implementation of the decisions taken by the Community and Asean Foreign Ministers in Dublin in November.²

The discussions centred on existing cooperation (trade promotion and development cooperation) and on programmes for increased cooperation in new fields (training and scientific and technological cooperation). It was agreed that Asean should contribute to the study agreed in Dublin on extending cooperation in the financial sector.

In the discussions on market access, the Community representative presented a memorandum mentioning problems encountered in Asean markets by Community exporters. He replied in detail to questions concerning access to the Community market for products from Asean countries.

2.2.30. In collaboration with export promotion organizations in the Member States, the Commission arranged a trade mission in three Asean countries (Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore) from 5 to 16 December. The 30 or so participating firms, which represented all the Member States, were mainly manufacturers of construction machinery and materials, electrical equipment and agricultural machinery. In the course of the mission several contracts were concluded and many useful contacts made between Community firms and firms in the Asean countries.

Latin America

Mexico

2.2.31. The EEC-Mexico Joint Committee, set up under the 1975 Cooperation

Agreement,³ devoted its fifth meeting (held in Mexico City from 5 to 7 December) to an assessment of how cooperation was working and to the definition of new programmes.⁴

With regard to trade, the two delegations stressed the benefits for Mexico in making greater use of the advantages offered by the GSP and by the Community's various trade promotion facilities. Two integrated trade promotion programmes were finalized, one in the fisheries sector and the other for avocados.

In the energy sector, two new programmes to examine and assess energy supply and demand in Mexico are to be carried out with assistance from the Community.

Under the Community's 'Science and technology for development' R&D programme,⁵ two tropical agriculture projects proposed by Mexico will receive Community financial support. Lastly, with regard to direct bilateral cooperation in the field of science, a project will be carried out in 1985 to draw up an inventory of the natural resources of the Sonora desert.

2.2.32. From 27 November to 4 December the Commission held three seminars in Guadalajara, Monterrey and Mexico City in order to explain the Generalized System of Preferences to Mexican manufacturers and exporters.⁶ This was the third time that such seminars had been organized in Mexico since the GSP came into operation.

2.2.33. A series of meetings between Mexican and European businessmen, organized on the initiative of the Commission, were held in Guadalajara from 3 to 5 December. The meetings were inaugurated by Mr Burke, Member of the Commission, and by Mr Hegewisch, Mexican Under-Secretary of Commerce for Foreign Investment.

¹ Fourth meeting: Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.2.34.

² Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.28.

³ OJ L 247, 23.9.1975.

⁴ Fourth meeting: Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.41.

⁵ OJ L 352, 14.12.1982.

⁶ Point 2.2.38.

Central America

2.2.34. On 10 and 11 December exploratory talks were held in Guatemala City with a view to opening negotiations for the conclusion of a framework agreement on economic cooperation between the Community and the countries of Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama). These talks were a result of decisions taken at the meeting held in San José, Costa Rica, in September.¹

State-trading countries

China

2.2.35. Mr Haferkamp and Mr Narjes received Mr Jia Shi, China's Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, on 6 December. The two sides welcomed the very positive trend of relations between China and the Community.²

Mr Jia Shi stressed the importance attached by China's leaders to a strengthening of links with the Community and hoped that such a closer relationship would play a larger part in efforts to modernize and streamline the Chinese economy. He spoke of the far-reaching reforms decided on by the Chinese authorities, a development which will be bound to affect trade with the Community and others.

This visit took place on the occasion of the sixth and last meeting of the EEC-China Joint Committee set up under the 1978 Trade Agreement.³ This is to be replaced in 1985 by the new Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement negotiated last September.⁴ On 12 December the Commission presented to the Council a proposal for a Regulation concluding the new Agreement.⁵

Development

Signing of the new ACP-EEC Convention

2.2.36. The ceremonies for the signing of the third Lomé Convention were held in the capital of Togo on 8 December.⁶

Generalized preferences

1985 scheme

2.2.37. After obtaining the opinions of Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee⁷ on the Commission proposal, made in November, to include Greenland among the recipients of the GSP,⁸ on 18 December the Council adopted the various Regulations and Decisions on the generalized tariff preferences which the Community is to apply to developing countries in 1985.⁹

In the agricultural sector, the margins of 35 products have been improved and three new products included. There are to be various adjustments in the preferential duty on tobacco and in the way the five existing quotas are allocated among the Member States.

As regards finished and semi-finished industrial products, there have been some amendments to the list of sensitive products and in administrative procedures where more than one origin is involved. There are to be variable increases in preferential amounts, while in the case of non-sensitive products there has been a flat-rate increase of 10% in the offer. No changes have been made to the arrangements for ECSC products.

In the case of textile products covered by the MFA, ceilings have been increased in the same way as last year, but the allocation among Member States has been eliminated in 20 cases. There has been no change in the offer in the non-MFA sector. However, there have been technical adaptations in the definition of a number of categories and greater flexibility has been introduced in methods of administration for six ceilings.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1984, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

² Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.7.1 *et seq.*

³ OJ L 123, 11.5.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.2.26.

⁵ COM(84) 713 final.

⁶ Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.4.

⁷ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁸ OJ C 316, 27.11.1984; Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.36.

⁹ OJ L 338, 27.12.1984.

The number of beneficiary countries increased to 128 with the independence of Brunei Darussalam. Following its withdrawal from the Community, Greenland will participate in the GSP as a Danish dependent territory once the Treaty amending its status enters into force.

Information seminars

2.2.38. Seminars were organized by the Community in November and December in three cities in Mexico (Guadalajara, Monterrey and Mexico City). Altogether they attracted some 240 participants, mostly from the private sector — manufacturers, exporters, trading houses and associated service sectors — but also officials from government departments concerned with export promotion and the administration of certificates of origin.

The Commission also financed and sent experts to participate in a regional GSP seminar held in Tegucigalpa. Representatives of the five countries of the Central American Common Market, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Haiti were invited. The programme for the seminar covered not only the Community's GSP scheme but also that of the other 15 countries which offer tariff preferences to the developing countries as well as the attendant rules of origin.

Commodities and world agreements

Sugar

2.2.39. At its 17 to 19 December meeting the Council took note of the Commission's report¹ on the outcome of the negotiations for a new International Sugar Agreement, which had ended in July when it became clear that there was no prospect of an agreement containing economic provisions. A purely administrative agreement had therefore been drawn up, and the Council adopted a Decision concerning its signature and conclusion by the Community.

Cocoa

2.2.40. Consultations were held from 5 to 7 December in London to prepare the resumption of negotiations for a fourth International Cocoa Agreement.² Mr MacIntyre, Deputy Secretary-General of Unctad, was in the chair.

A consensus emerged in these consultations that Ambassador Montes of Guatemala should chair the forthcoming conference. Proceedings would resume on 18 February.

Hard fibres

2.2.41. The FAO Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres held its 19th meeting in Rome from 3 to 7 December; seven Community Member States and the Commission took part.

The Group examined the situation on the world markets for sisal, abaca, and coir fibres and products. It also reconsidered the indicative price levels for sisal and abaca fibres and introduced an indicative price for sisal twine. The possibility of creating FAO trust funds for research and promotion in the various hard fibres sectors was discussed.

Campaign against hunger

Emergency plan for Ethiopia and the Sahel

2.2.42. Following the launching by the Community in April of two successive plans of action for drought-stricken Ethiopia and the Sahel countries,³ a third emergency plan for these countries was adopted at the Dublin European Council on 3 and 4 December.⁴ The Community and its Member States undertook to deliver 1 200 000 tonnes of cereals in 1985 to the African

¹ Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.2.39.

² Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.37.

³ Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.2.41; Bull. EC 11-1984, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

⁴ Point 1.2.7.

countries most seriously affected by famine and called upon the rest of the international community to provide 800 000 tonnes. The overall plan is therefore for 2 million tonnes of cereals to cover emergency requirements over the 10 months until the next harvest in November 1985.

2.2.43. At the beginning of December the Commission started procedures for mobilizing the necessary financial resources to provide 500 000 tonnes of cereals, as follows:

(i) an EDF appropriation of 80 million ECU from the unexpended balance of emergency aid under the second Lomé Convention; the financing decisions were taken on 20 December and procedures were set in motion the following day for deliveries to Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Sudan; the first deliveries are expected to arrive on the spot from mid-January onwards;

(ii) an appropriation of 95 million ECU from the 1984 budget resulting from a transfer allocating a number of appropriations not used at the end of the year to the campaign against hunger; this has already been used to help Mozambique, which was not eligible for EDF funds; for the ACP States, care will be taken in the allocation of funds from the 1984 budget to ensure that deliveries of foodstuffs follow on smoothly from the deliveries made under the programme financed from EDF emergency aid funds.

In addition to the initial 500 000 tonnes of cereals, 300 000 tonnes will be provided under the Community's normal food aid programmes (currently before the Council) and a further 400 000 tonnes will be provided by Member States.

2.2.44. In accordance with the decisions of the Dublin European Council and in order to maintain a steady flow of deliveries, the Commission is to coordinate operations closely with the Member States, non-Community donors (USA, Canada, Australia, etc.), international organizations (notably FAO, WFP, Unicef, Undro and

UNHCR) and a large number of NGOs working on the spot.

2.2.45. On 13 December Parliament adopted a resolution on famine in Africa.¹

Special programme to combat hunger in the world

2.2.46. The Commission approved the following projects under the 1984 programme to combat hunger in the world:²

(i) Niger: 500 000 ECU for reforestation and environmental protection operations and 2 million ECU for the revolving fund of Niger's Food Board;

(ii) Madagascar: 1.9 million ECU for assistance to the farming community in the form of inputs and equipment with the aim of achieving food self-sufficiency;

(iii) Jordan: 700 000 ECU for research into agricultural production in areas suffering from desertification.

Food aid

Regular food operations

2.2.47. On 13 December, after receiving favourable opinions from the Food Aid Committee, the Commission made the following allocations: Niger—5 000 tonnes of cereals; Zaire—12 000 tonnes of cereals; Grenada—200 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder; Honduras—800 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder; Pakistan—820 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder, 1 200 tonnes of butteroil and 500 tonnes of vegetable oil; Sri Lanka—400 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder.

Emergency food operations

2.2.48. On 12 December the Commission allocated 605 tonnes of vegetable oil to

¹ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

² For the 1983 programme, see Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.41.

Rwanda, 1 721 tonnes of cereals to Kenya and 27 920 tonnes of cereals to Bangladesh, to be drawn from the World Food Programme's emergency food reserve (allocation from the 1984 budget).

300 000 ECU. This sum was earmarked for the rescue programme of the League of Red Cross Societies for purchasing and transporting hammocks, kitchen sets, bedding, and other items.

Emergency aid

2.2.49. Following the floods which affected a third of the territory of Colombia, leaving 200 000 victims and destroying 200 000 hectares of crops, on 19 December the Commission granted emergency aid of

Stabex

2.2.50. On 4 December the Commission decided on a second tranche¹ of nine transfers, under the export earnings stabilization system (Stabex), with a view to offsetting losses of revenue in 1983.

Recipient ACP State	Product	Amount in ECU
Ethiopia	Cotton	1 665 021
Ethiopia	Sesame seed	3 150 900
Guinea-Bissau	Sawn wood	267 121
Guinea-Bissau	Shrimps and prawns	710 289
Madagascar	Raw sisal	1 461 636
Sao Tome	Cocoa	3 397 335
Sudan	Groundnuts	7 900 891
Tanzania	Raw sisal	3 472 424
Tanzania	Cashew nuts and kernels	1 943 394
	Total	23 969 011

This decision brings the total amount of decisions taken for 1983 to 50 403 781 ECU.

Financial and technical cooperation

	<i>ECU</i>
Industrialization	3 184 000
Craft industry	1 000 000
Rural production	18 273 000
Education and training	905 000
Other	1 840 000
Emergency aid (1 200 000 tonnes of cereals to combat famine in Africa)	80 000 000
	105 202 000

ACP States and OCTs

2.2.51. In December the Commission allocated fifth EDF resources totalling 105 202 000 ECU to finance projects, programmes and emergency aid operations administered by it in the following sectors:

Non-associated developing countries

2.2.52. Following favourable opinions from the Committee on Aid to Non-associ-

¹ For the first tranche, see Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.2.47.

ated Developing Countries, the Commission took the following financing decisions in December, the cost of which is charged to the 1983 (China and Mozambique) and 1984 aid programmes:

Angola—streamlining the management of enterprises in Namibe province engaged in fishing and fish processing and distribution (autonomous project): total cost 7.73 million ECU; Community contribution 6.76 million ECU; Mozambique—revival of agriculture in the Moamba district (autonomous project): total cost 9.15 million ECU; Community contribution 7.5 million ECU;

Bolivia—rural microprojects II (autonomous project): total cost 19.5 million ECU; Community contribution: 12.5 million ECU;

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica—support for the regeneration of small and medium-sized industry in Central America (cofinancing with Member State envisaged): Community contribution 20 million ECU;

Pakistan—reconstruction of roads in Baluchistan (parallel cofinancing with the UNHCR): total cost 27.3 million ECU; Community contribution 4 million ECU;

India—supply of fertilizers and counterpart funding of related rural development projects (autonomous project): total cost 45 million ECU; Community contribution 45 million ECU;

Indonesia—southern Sumatra water resources development (parallel cofinancing with World Bank): total cost 8.15 million ECU; Community contribution 7.3 million ECU;

Thailand—Chi Basin water management development (autonomous project): total cost 5 million ECU; Community contribution 4 million ECU;

People's Republic of China—Hainan cashew development (autonomous project): total cost 2.35 million ECU; Community contribution 800 000 ECU;

People's Republic of China—Peking vegetable seedling production (autonomous project): total cost 3.3 million ECU; Community contribution 1.2 million ECU;

People's Republic of China—prawn farming development (autonomous project): total cost 760 000 ECU; Community contribution 700 000 ECU.

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

2.2.53. With regard to projects cofinanced in the developing countries for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1984, the Commission committed an amount of 32.2 million ECU for 281 projects presented by 125 NGOs.

The Commission contributed a total of 3 million ECU to 63 campaigns to increase awareness of development issues among the European public.

Institutions

ACP-EEC

2.2.54. On 12 December Parliament adopted a resolution on the achievements of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly.¹

International organizations and conferences

United Nations

General Assembly

Thirty-ninth session

2.2.55. The 39th session of the UN General Assembly² came to an end amid signs

¹ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

² Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.2.41.

of a thaw in East-West relations. On the economic front, however, the continuing but patchy recovery failed to resolve a number of severe problems, with the plight of sub-Saharan Africa exciting particular concern.

The General Assembly adopted a declaration on Africa's critical economic situation; this was in effect a political manifesto expressing the desire of the international community to provide Africa with both immediate and long-term help in surmounting its problems. The adoption of this text suggests that even if the North-South Dialogue as such remains stalled (the projected global negotiations were again postponed without any substantive decision having been taken), the international community is capable of agreeing on the analysis of certain more localized and defined problems. The adoption of the declaration on Africa, incidentally, coincided with the signing of the new Lomé Convention.

Developing and developed countries split on a vote in response to a proposal by the Group of 77 that the Secretary-General should examine the scope for promoting international monetary, financial and trade cooperation. The developed countries regard the Bretton Woods institutions as a more suitable forum for these questions.

For the second year running the Group of 77's laboriously worked out proposal for an international conference on monetary and financial resources for development failed to produce concrete action and was held over to the next session. The Assembly also took note of the breakdown of work on reviewing and appraising the international development strategy; the Economic and Social Council will be looking at this again in 1985.

The developing countries had further differences of opinion with some developed countries regarding the payment out of the ordinary budget of a number of items usually financed by voluntary contributions, in particular Unido's activities in the field of industrialization. The Assembly reached consensus, however, on one of the two res-

olutions on industrial restructuring referred to it by Unido's fourth General Conference.

The Assembly finalized a set of guidelines on consumer protection, work on which had been under way since 1981. The Community and its Member States played an active part in the drafting of the text, which is to be formally adopted when the Assembly reconvenes in 1985. This was perhaps the main economic achievement of the session. The guidelines are not binding, but in the long run they should produce benefits for ordinary consumers, particularly in the developing countries. On a related issue, the Assembly decided that the Secretariat should continue its inventory of dangerous substances controlled by national legislation, and that the format of the annually updated list should be reviewed. The decision was taken without the approval of the United States, however.

Throughout the session, the Member States and the Commission were engaged in intensive coordination, and produced many joint statements. In negotiations between groups of countries, they participated in the drafting of numerous texts adopted by the Assembly.

Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Europe

2.2.56. The Committee on the Development of Trade held its 33rd session in Geneva from 3 to 7 December. Speaking on behalf of the Community, the Commission representative stressed that Eastern Europe had succeeded in increasing exports to the Community in the first half of 1984 very considerably, whereas the Community's sales to this area were stagnating. He noted some evidence of a renewal in interest in purchases from the Community among certain East European countries, but regretted the drop in sales to the USSR. He also spoke in favour of enlarging the scope of contractual relationships between the Community and individual East European countries. The Committee agreed to hold

two special expert meetings in 1985, one on industrial cooperation and the other on prospects for East-West trade in the 1980s.

Convention on the Law of the Sea

2.2.57. On 7 December the Community signed the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Annex IX to the Convention states that an international organization may sign if its member States have transferred competence to it over matters governed by the Convention, and provided a majority of those members have also signed. This condition was fulfilled only days before 7 December.¹

At the signing, the Community's representatives made a statement specifying the matters for which it has acquired competence; they also issued a 'political declaration'.²

As a signatory to the Convention the Community now has a right to participate in the work of the Preparatory Commission; hitherto it has only had observer status. The Preparatory Commission, set up by the Final Act of the Conference on the Law of the Sea,³ will meet regularly until the entry into force of the Convention (after the 60th ratification).

¹ The Member States having signed the Convention are Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

² Point 3.4.1.

³ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.50.

3. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

1985 budget

Second reading of draft budget by Parliament

2.3.1. Parliament rejected the draft general budget for 1985 after its second reading.¹

Budget discipline

2.3.2. The question of budget discipline, which had been submitted to the European

Council,² was dealt with in conclusions adopted by the Council on 4 December.³

ECSC operating budget

Adoption of the 1985 operating budget

2.3.3. After consulting Parliament⁴ and informing the ECSC Consultative Committee, the Commission decided on 19 December to maintain a 0.31% levy rate on ECSC products for 1985.⁵

The operating budget adopted by the Commission on the same day is set out in Table 10.

¹ Point 1.4.1 *et seq.*

² Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.3.4.

³ Point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

⁴ OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁵ OJ L 335, 22.12.1984.

Table 10 — Draft ECSC operating budget for 1985

Requirements		Resources	
Operations to be financed from current resources (non-repayable)		Resources for the financial year	
Administrative expenditure	5	Current resources	234
Aid for redeployment (Art. 56)	125	Yield from 0.31% levy	147
Aid for research (Art. 55)	51	Interest on investments and on loans from non-borrowed funds	70
Steel	24	Fines and surcharges for late payment	17
Coal	19	Miscellaneous	token entry
Social	8	Cancellation of commitments unlikely to be implemented	3
Interest subsidies ¹	50	Revaluation of assets and liabilities	token entry
Investment (Art. 54)	6	Unused resources carried over from 1984	token entry
Conversion (Art. 56)	44	Exceptional revenue	122.5
Aid to coking coal and coal for the steel industry (Art. 95)	6	Social measures connected with restructuring of steel industry	62.5
Social measures connected with restructuring of steel industry ²	62.5	Social measures connected with restructuring of coal industry	60
Social measures connected with restructuring of coal industry ²	60	Contingency reserve	token entry
	359.5		359.5
Operations financed by loans from non-borrowed funds		Origin of non-borrowed funds	
Subsidized housing	12	Special reserve and former ECSC Pension Fund	12

¹ Any supplementary resources will be used to finance aid for research and interest subsidies.

² Additional redeployment aid.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.4. In December the Commission made a 25 million ECU, 10-year public issue. Carrying a coupon of 10%, the loan was issued at par.

A number of private placings in Luxembourg francs and German marks were con-

cluded in December for the equivalent of 257.5 million ECU.

Loans paid out

2.3.5. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made the following loans in December, totalling 248.32 million ECU.

Industrial loans

2.3.6. Industrial loans (Article 54) paid out during the month amounted to 171.46

million ECU. They were allocated to the following projects:

France

Centrale sidérurgique de Richemont SA: modernization of power station.

Federal Republic of Germany

Four steel companies in the Federal Republic of Germany were granted an extension for the repayment of loans.

United Kingdom

Investors in Industry, London: financing of investment programmes to boost consumption of Community coal.

Brazil

Companhia Vale do Rio Doce, Rio de Janeiro: working of the company's new iron ore mine at Carajas.

Subsidized housing

2.3.7. Loans for subsidized housing totalled 890 000 ECU, of which 230 000 ECU was for steelworkers and 660 000 ECU for mineworkers.

Conversion loans

2.3.8. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling 75.97 million ECU were granted to the following undertakings:

Federal Republic of Germany

Multiregional loans for small businesses: Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG, Frankfurt; Deutsche Bank AG, Düsseldorf; Saarländische Investitionskreditbank AG, Saarbrücken; Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Düsseldorf; Westdeutsche Genossenschafts-Zentralbank eG, Münster.

Italy

Multiregional loans for small businesses: Mediocredito Ligure, Genoa; Mediocredito Piemontese, Turin; Mediocredito Lombardo, Milan.

United Kingdom

Multiregional loans for small businesses: Barclays Bank, London; Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow; Investors in Industry, London; Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; Welsh Development Agency, Pontypridd.

Wales: Comdial Communications Systems Ltd, Camberley, Surrey (Pentwyn factory).

Euratom

2.3.9. On 12 December the Commission sent the Council a proposal¹ to raise, by 1 000 million ECU, the total amount of Euratom loans which the Commission is empowered to contract.²

EEC-NCI

Loans raised

2.3.10. In December the Commission made a private issue in UKL for the equivalent of 18.7 million ECU.

Loans paid out

2.3.11. Loan contracts signed in December totalled 366.5 million ECU, of which 15.5 million ECU was under NCI I.³ Of the remainder, 19.4 million ECU was under NCI II⁴ and 331.6 million ECU under NCI III (73.1 million ECU under the first tranche⁵ and 258.5 million ECU under the

¹ COM(84) 691 final.

² OJ L 78, 24.3.1982.

³ OJ L 298, 25.10.1978.

⁴ OJ L 116, 30.4.1982.

⁵ OJ L 164, 23.6.1983.

second¹). The loans were made for the following purposes:

Infrastructure loans

Ireland

2.3.12. Two loans for water supply and sanitation schemes (15.5 million ECU), and for an afforestation programme (19.4 million ECU) mainly in the West of Ireland.

United Kingdom

Modernization of Birmingham's water supply and sanitation system with a significant impact on environmental protection (33.7 million ECU).

Global loans for small businesses

Denmark

2.3.13. *Finansieringsinstituttet for industri of handvaerk (FIH)*: third global loan (24.7 million ECU).

Greece

Agricultural Bank of Greece: first global loan (16.3 million ECU) to finance invest-

ment in agro-industry and small and medium-sized farming projects.

France

Crédit national: first tranche of the second global loan (62.7 million ECU).

Caisse d'équipements des PME: third tranche of the second global loan (39.4 million ECU).

Italy

First tranche of a third global loan (154.8 million ECU) allocated as follows: *Interbanca*, 18 million ECU; *Centrobanca*, 21.6 million ECU; *Mediocredito centrale*, 57.6 million ECU; *Istituto mobiliare italiano*, 57.6 million ECU.

All these loans, with the exception of those granted in Greece, are to finance investment projects in small businesses in the industrial and services sector.

¹ OJ L 208, 3.8.1984.

4. Political and institutional matters

Political cooperation

2.4.1. The conclusions adopted by the European Council at its Dublin meeting on 3 and 4 December included a number of items relating to political cooperation.¹

2.4.2. On 27 December the Ten issued the following statement on Afghanistan:

'Five years ago today, Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan. The Ten, together with the overwhelming majority of UN Member States, condemned this

violation of international law and of the Soviet Union's obligations under the UN Charter. They remain deeply concerned about the continuing illegal occupation by the Soviet Union of that traditionally neutral and non-aligned country. They condemn the continuing violations of human rights in Afghanistan and, in particular, the extensive shelling and bombing by Soviet forces of civilian areas, in their efforts to suppress the resistance, which have resulted in widespread destruction and loss of life. They are concerned at reports

¹ Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

of food shortages, malnutrition and high infant mortality in rural areas of Afghanistan resulting from this policy. The Ten reaffirm their concern about the continuing attacks on Afghan refugees and civilians in Pakistan and they condemn these violations of Pakistan's sovereignty. They appreciate the generous attitude of the Pakistani Government in giving refuge to 3 million Afghans.

The Ten reaffirm the urgent need to seek a just and lasting solution to the Afghan problem in accordance with successive UN resolutions. Such a solution would require the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops, the restoration of Afghanistan's independence and non-aligned status, the right of the Afghan people to determine their own future without outside interference and enable the millions of Afghans who were forced to flee their homeland to return in safety and honour. They note that 119 members of the General Assembly of the United Nations have recently endorsed such a solution.

The Ten remain prepared to support any initiative which seeks a just and lasting solution to the problem and recall their proposal of June 1981 in this regard. They attach great importance to the efforts of the Secretary-General's representative in his search for a political settlement within the UN framework. They welcome the positive contribution made by the Government of Pakistan to these efforts. They regret that the Soviet Union has not yet made the necessary positive contribution to enable these efforts to succeed. In particular, they are concerned that no progress has been made on the question of the withdrawal of the occupation forces, which remains the key requirement of any solution.⁷

2.4.3. During its December part-session Parliament adopted a resolution concerning the dialogue on disarmament.¹

European policy and relations between the institutions

European policy

Ad hoc Committee on Institutional Affairs

2.4.4. Taking note of the interim report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Institutional Affairs, the European Council asked the Committee to complete its deliberations and submit a report which, after prelimi-

nary consideration in March, would be the main topic of discussion by the European Council in June.²

On 12 December Parliament adopted a resolution on the European Council's response to the report.³

Ad hoc Committee on a People's Europe

2.4.5. After the European Council had taken note of the interim report presented by the *ad hoc* Committee on a People's Europe,⁴ the Committee held its fourth meeting on 17 and 18 December.⁵ The Committee settled the programme for preparing its final report and asked each member to draft a report on one or more of the following matters: freedom of movement for citizens; freedom of movement for goods and transport services; simplification of formalities; opportunities for employment and residence, including right of establishment; protection of citizens as regards social security and health, including measures against drug addiction; special rights of citizens, including participation in political life and consular cooperation in non-member countries; Community passport, driving licence etc.; youth exchanges and voluntary service in the Community and the Third World; education, including language teaching; mutual recognition of degrees and other qualifications and periods of study; culture, including cinema and television coproductions, cross-frontier broadcasting with a view to Community programmes; information on European integration and twinning of towns; sport; and symbolic measures (European flag, anthem, postage stamps, coinage).

Once it has examined these reports the Committee will start preparing conclusions to be put to the European Council.

¹ Point 2.4.14; OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

² Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

³ Point 2.4.13; OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁴ Point 1.2.5.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.4.8.

Greenland

2.4.6. Having noted that the procedures for ratification of the Treaty changing the status of Greenland would not be completed in all Member States by the end of the year, the Council considered the implementation of the interim measures that were agreed on 13 March¹ so as to place Greenland from 1 January 1985 on a footing as close as possible to that provided in the Treaty and related instruments.

The measures concern the trade arrangements² and the arrangement on fisheries,³ which have been the subject of Commission proposals.

On 19 December the Council adopted the arrangement on fisheries for 1985.⁴ However, it was unable to adopt the proposed Regulations that would exclude Greenland from the customs territory of the Community and give it OCT (overseas countries and territories) status.

Greek memorandum

2.4.7. In the Regulation on a specific measure in the field of transport infrastructure adopted on 19 December,⁵ the Council approved two projects suggested by the Commission in response to the Greek memorandum.⁶ These concern the Varibobi-Skhimatorio section of the north-south trunk road and the Larisa-Plati railway line. A total of 25 million ECU is to be made available under the 1984 budget to finance these two projects.

Relations between the institutions

2.4.8. On 13 December Parliament adopted a resolution on the appointment and swearing-in of the new Commission.⁷

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament⁸

Strasbourg: 10 to 14 December

2.4.9. Much of Parliament's December part-session was devoted to scrutiny of the

Community budget.⁹ The House also appraised the results of the Dublin European Council¹⁰ and the final report on Ireland's term as Council President.

Members gave a sympathetic hearing to President Thorn's farewell speech and gave material expression to his ideas by passing a resolution recommending that an inter-governmental conference be convened to draw up a draft Treaty of Union following the European Council meeting in June 1985, possibly with the participation of all the Governments of the Community Member States. Another resolution was adopted on the appointment and swearing-in of the new Commission.

Results of Dublin European Council

2.4.10. The reactions to the Dublin European Council could be summed up as follows: optimism on the part of the Irish Prime Minister, President of the European Council; a degree of pessimism on the part of the President of the Commission; and some perplexity among Members of Parliament.

Speech by Dr Garret Fitzgerald¹¹

'I propose to report to you on the outcome of the meeting of the European Council held in Dublin on 3 and 4 December. I am also pleased to present to you today, as provided for in the Stuttgart Solemn Declaration, the annual report on progress

¹ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 1.4.1 *et seq.*

² COM(84) 716 final, COM(84) 723 final; COM(84) 738 final; OJ C 17, 18.1.1985.

³ COM(84) 711 final.

⁴ OJ L 1, 1.1.1985.

⁵ Point 2.1.199; OJ L 333, 21.12.1984.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1983, point 1.4.8; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.4.1.

⁷ Point 2.4.13; OJ C 12, 14.1.1985.

⁸ The complete texts of the resolutions adopted by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 12, 14.1.1985, and the reports of the proceedings are contained in OJ Annex 2-319. The political groups and nationalities of members are indicated in brackets after their names; all the relevant abbreviations are to be found in Bull. EC 7/8-1984, points 1.2.5, 1.2.6 and 2.4.8 (footnote 1).

⁹ Point 1.4.1 *et seq.*

¹⁰ Point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

¹¹ The cross-headings are editorial additions.

made in 1984 towards achieving European Union. My colleague Peter Barry, as President-in-Office of the Council, will report to you more fully tomorrow on the progress made in the Community over the past five months...

Enlargement

Let me now turn to the main issues discussed at the European Council meeting last week. At Fontainebleau the European Council confirmed that these negotiations should be completed by 30 September 1984 at the latest. We in Ireland had grave doubts as to the feasibility of this objective, given that the negotiations had been in progress for five years, that Community positions remained to be settled for very important chapters of the negotiations and that the Fontainebleau meeting had decided on a reform of the common organization of the wine market as a necessary step preparatory to enlargement...

Against that background I think it is fair to say that the major task of the Dublin meeting was to unblock the negotiations on enlargement, in particular by overcoming the grave—at times apparently even insuperable—difficulties which have prevented agreement being reached in either the Agricultural or Foreign Affairs Councils on reform of the market organization for wine. This was an essential preliminary to settling the Community position on wines for negotiations with Spain and Portugal...

The agreement on wine enabled the relevant Heads of State or Government to lift their reserves which had hitherto prevented the finalization of Community positions on Spanish agriculture and fisheries. The agreements on enlargement and wine are, however, subject to a reserve by Greece.

Following a procedure agreed by me as President of the Council with the Greek Prime Minister, I first read to the meeting a statement by him recording that Greece did not agree with enlargement unless a satisfactory position of the Community was taken on integrated Mediterranean programmes, and that this was also the Greek position concerning wine, followed by a text stating the agreed Community position, that is to say agreed by all 10 Member States, that and I quote: "Negotiations on enlargement will therefore have to proceed on an *ad referendum* basis in view of the above declaration placing a Greek reserve on this issue." The text of these two statements, as agreed with the Greek Prime Minister, has been included as an integral part of the Presidency's conclusions of the European Council and has been circulated.

The means—and this has been confirmed by Prime Minister Papandreou and the Greek Parliament since then—that negotiations on enlargement on the basis agreed by the Community can now go ahead under individual chapters, but that the whole matter of enlargement remains *ad referendum* in the light of the Greek reserve...

Indeed, it is desirable that this timetable be improved upon if at all possible. What would not be acceptable and would not be workable would be a drifting of negotiations leaving us in a position where in March, even if the Greek reservation were lifted, some months would have to elapse before we reached the stage where the texts were available to submit for ratification to the parliaments which, at that stage, would have gone on their summer holidays. That we must at all costs avoid.

In relation to these integrated Mediterranean programmes, Members will recall that the points of agreement reached by the European Council in Brussels in March and confirmed by the presidency conclusions of the Fontainebleau meeting contained a section on structural funds. Agreement was recorded that these integrated Mediterranean programmes would be launched in favour of the southern regions of the present Community so as to be operational in 1985. Designed to be of limited duration, such programmes will also cover, the conclusions stated, problems raised in the Greek memorandum. This implies—if I may add in parenthesis—a certain element of priority for Greece. It was agreed that the financial resources allocated to aid from the funds, having regard to the integrated Mediterranean programmes, would be significantly increased in real terms within the limits of financing possibilities. I would place more emphasis on the first of those clauses than on the second. But both, obviously, are relevant...

The economic and social situation

In my address last July to this House, I put forward my belief that the principal preoccupation of our people is the intolerably high level of unemployment. I went on to outline at some length why and how the Community could play an effective role in tackling this problem through joint action by the Member States which, taken together and acting as a unit, could provide a stimulus for growth and employment far greater than the capacity of any single Member State, even one of the larger Member States acting on its own. At the outset of our presidency we made this one of the priority issues, and we have pursued it consistently since then in discussions with our partners, with the Commission and with the representatives of the Euro-

pean trade unions and European employers, both of whom I met in the period before the European Council.

To give further momentum to this initiative I suggested in a letter which I sent to the Heads of State or Government before the Council meeting in Dublin that we should have a discussion of substance at that Council meeting on the economic and social situation, and that, given the dominance and persistence of the problem of unemployment, we should discuss a collective effort to turn employment trends in a far more positive direction at the European level as we were endeavouring to do in our own country—as indeed has been suggested by the Commission's excellent and balanced annual economic report. This report, which was very warmly received at the European Council and has since, I believe, been endorsed by the relevant Council of Ministers, reflects many of the suggestions contained in the valuable Albert and Ball study which you yourselves commissioned, and in the draft programme for economic recovery adopted by you on 27 March 1984 and forwarded to the European Council...

In presenting this analysis of the situation to the Dublin Council as I did, I said that in facing these issues we should have regard to the Commission's guidelines as set out in its Annual Economic Report—taking them as an overall package of proposals. Among the guidelines in the report to which I drew attention were not only monetary policies that would steer clear of any acceleration in inflation and the removal of obstacles to taking on labour and the strengthening of competitiveness, but also other objectives which were not in fact included in the report to the European Council but which are in the annual report to the Commission, for example, the general objective of a progressive increase in the actual and potential growth rate, combined with low and declining inflation; a pause in the reduction of deficits, where these have been brought soundly under control, in order to reduce tax burdens; and the need to develop cooperative action in the United States and Japan to sustain an adequate overall growth in world trade in the period ahead when the contribution from the United States will apparently be reduced...

The agreement reached by the European Council on these matters is set out in the conclusions of the Presidency. It accurately reflects the points actually made in the discussion which I personally noted and summarized. It is not, as has occasionally been the case in the past—that is an understatement—a series of formulae prepared in advance as a draft communiqué, but reflects the

actual discussion that took place in the European Council.

I am very happy to report the European Council's acceptance of the priority to be given to unemployment and their acceptance of the balanced package of proposals contained in the Commission's report. Moreover, the Council has agreed to the speedy implementation of these proposals. There is also at my insistence a specific request to the Council and the Commission to keep external developments under continuous review and to report back to the next meeting in March on what measures might be appropriate for the Community or may already have been initiated to assure the objective of a progressive increase in the actual and potential growth rate for the Community to the benefit of employment even in the face, I may add, of what may be deteriorating trends in world trade and the United States' economy.

In addition, we asked the appropriate ministerial councils of the Community to review manpower policies and foster enterprise, especially among the young; to complete the internal market, including implementation of European standards; to achieve a greater role for the ECU and to develop and strengthen the EMS; to implement without delay previous political commitments on transport policy where there were signs of slippage taking place in respect of decisions already undertaken in principle by the Transport Council and to strengthen the technological base of the Community, for which purpose the Commission was asked to submit an action programme to our next meeting.

The famine in Africa

The third major subject dealt with at the Dublin meeting was the appalling famine which is ravaging the peoples of so many countries in Africa, such as Ethiopia and the Sahel countries. These peoples are suffering the effects of an unprecedented drought and widespread malnutrition and famine. At least 2 million tonnes of grain are required for these particular countries until next year's harvest, in order to meet the priority needs of the countries hardest hit.

Conscious of the very clear expectations of public opinion in our Member States, and of the approaches made to me from a number of quarters, including this Parliament's Committee on Development and Cooperation, and on my own personal responsibility as President, I took the initiative to put this item on the agenda with a view to getting a clear and unambiguous political commitment from the European Council on further contributions on a scale commensurate with the urgent needs of the situation.

At the meeting I stressed the urgency of concerted international action to relieve the manifest disaster in Ethiopia and the Sahel. I proposed to the Heads of State or Government a specific commitment that the Community and its Member States would provide between now and the next harvest 1.2 million tonnes of cereals—that is approximately 60% of the estimated priority needs of these particular areas...

These proposals were adopted by the European Council, which instructed the Commission, after consultation with the Member States with a view to establishing the amount of grain that has to be provided by Member States bilaterally, to make a proposal to the Council with respect to the additional Community effort over and above that already provided for, that would be needed to attain the figure of 1.2 million tonnes...

Finally, the European Council emphasized the need to undertake urgent action to speed up and support the process of recovery and rehabilitation in African countries. This will entail active support by the Community for those countries' efforts to achieve self-sufficiency and security in food, and to implement long-term operations to combat drought and desertification.

The main aid instrument in the Community for medium and long-term development measures, in which this House has always taken a close interest, is, of course, the Lomé Convention. You will be aware of the successful conclusions of the Third Lomé Convention, which was signed in Lomé last Saturday by my colleague, the Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr Peter Barry TD, and the President of the Commission, Gaston Thorn, on behalf of the Community. This is in fact the third occasion on which this Convention has been concluded under an Irish Presidency. This is apparently a permanent institution, and we are quite prepared to take it on indefinitely.

The environment

On environment issues, we asked the Environment Ministers at their Council meeting on 6 December to make every effort to reach agreement on guidelines for a Community policy on the reduction of lead in petrol and vehicle emissions. During our Presidency we have devoted a large amount of time to securing decisions in these areas.

I am glad to be able to report, therefore, that at the meeting on 6 December the Environment Council did agree on the text of a directive providing for the introduction of unleaded petrol on a mandatory basis for 1989, with an option for its earlier introduction should Member States so wish. This directive will be formally adopted once the

Council receives the opinion of this Parliament. On vehicle emissions, the Council reached agreement on guidelines to apply in this area and has committed itself to taking final decisions in this area at its next meeting. The protection of the environment is an area which is rightly attracting concerned attention by the European public and governments. At our meeting in Dublin we agreed to have a substantive discussion on environmental issues at our next meeting in March.

Political cooperation

The European Council also considered several political issues of major international concern: the situation in the Middle East, East-West relations and Central America. We adopted conclusions on each of these important items and also on the problem of terrorism and the abuse of diplomatic immunities.

The importance which the Ten attach to the continuation of the dialogue begun in Costa Rica last September and, in particular, our firm view that a solution to the Central American crisis can be found only through peaceful means is clearly reflected in the conclusions of the European Council on the issue. As these conclusions state, we see the Contadora process as the best available means of achieving such a peaceful solution and we hope that the current difficulties in reaching agreement on the final text of the Contadora Act will soon be overcome...

The Middle East is an area in which the Ten have played an important role in recent years and they remain convinced that a just, lasting and comprehensive peace can be secured in that area only on the basis of a reconciliation of the rights of Israel and of the Palestinian people. It is important not to exaggerate the scope for activity by the Ten at this stage. However, I think it is important that the Ten remain prepared to play an active role should circumstances warrant it. It was with this end in view that the European Council has restated publicly the Ten's position and their readiness to assist in the search for a solution...

East-West relations, while still troubled, have over the last few months shown clear signs of improvement. The European Council expressed the Ten's intention to continue to encourage a constructive, comprehensive and realistic dialogue between East and West and an early return to stable and predictable relations between the two superpowers. Of key importance is the resumption of crucial arms control negotiations and the urgent need for the opening of talks aimed at avoiding an arms race in space. The European Council therefore welcomed the recently announced US-Soviet agree-

ment to enter into new negotiations on the arms question...

The Foreign Ministers, at their meeting on 11 September approved a general approach by the Ten to the problem of the abuse of diplomatic immunities for terrorist purposes, central to which was the principle on which governments in my own country have always insisted since the foundation of our State, namely, that no concessions under duress should ever be made to those who practice terrorism.

The European Council endorsed the approach already approved by the Foreign Ministers.

The Commission: tributes and good wishes

Towards the end of the meeting we convened separately as Representatives of the Governments of the Member States and, in accordance with the Treaty provisions, appointed by common accord the Members of the new Commission, whose names will be well known to you at this stage. As President of the European Council, I had invited the President-designate of the Commission to attend the dinner for Heads of State or Government and the Commission President on the first evening. I was very happy that Jacques Delors was present for our discussions over dinner.

As President-in-Office of the European Council, I thanked President Thorn at the conclusion of our meeting for his work and the work of his Commission during the past four years and wished him and the outgoing Members well for the future, sentiments which I gladly repeat here...

Equally I would like now to express the hope that the new Commission and its President-designate, Jacques Delors, whose success in allocating responsibilities to the Members of this new Commission at this early stage augurs well for its work, will find that their period in office is productive and that it will see decisive progress in widening and deepening European integration.

The work of the Dooge Committee

At the Dublin meeting we received an interim report from the committee chaired by Senator Dooge, whose appointment I announced in this Chamber last July. This committee has been undertaking the task of defining the structure needed to achieve the purposes that I have just mentioned. The interim report was warmly received by the Heads of State or Government in Dublin, and we had a full and useful discussion on the issues that it raises. As indicated in the Presidency's conclusions, the European Council

recognized the high quality of the work of the committee and the need for it to continue its work with a view to securing the maximum degree of agreement. We also agreed that the interim report should be published. For our next meeting in March 1985 we ask the committee to complete its work and to submit a report which, after preliminary consideration at that meeting, will be the main subject and focus of the European Council in June 1985.

This decision, taken after careful consideration and full discussion amongst Members of the European Council, is evidence of the seriousness with which the European Council is taking this subject of European Union, to which Parliament has pointed the way. It is my hope and expectation that when the then President addresses you about our meeting at the European Council next June, he will be able to tell you of substantive and concrete progress towards European Union based on the final report of the Dooge Committee. I suggest that it might be helpful in the further consideration of this matter if Parliament were to hold an early debate on the interim report now published—although this is, of course, entirely a matter for you. But it could be very helpful to the committee if it had the benefit of Parliament's views in good time in advance of the preparation of its final report. The relations it has had with Parliament informally since its establishment indicated clearly its desire to take on board the views and ideas of this Assembly. The European Council also noted the interim report of the *ad hoc* Committee on a People's Europe and asked that committee to make a further report to it next March. Since this committee first met last month, it has shown a welcome determination to tackle seriously the tasks set for it. It has agreed upon a specific programme of work, at once extensive and intensive, and is approaching this work in a sensible and politically sensitive matter, seeking to avoid becoming another layer of bureaucracy, of rather wanting to provide the necessary impetus and to concentrate efforts on a range of specific measures that are likely to be of direct concern to the people of Europe in their everyday activities, which can be put into effect in the near future.'

Speech by President Thorn

'First a word, Mr President, on the agreement on budgetary discipline. Even though it may be legally unassailable in terms of form, as it now stands it represents, I am convinced, not only what might be described as a sideswipe at the European Parliament but the sordid expression of a logic based on bookkeeping principles to the exclusion of all else.

A financial framework imposed each year by the Council alone according to virtually automatic

rules can never be a substitute for the responsible, concerted selection of common policies and programmes.

Mr President, Mr President of the European Council, the proposal made by the Commission in February 1984¹ remains, in my view, the only proposal on this subject which is reasonably balanced, the only one which takes account of desirable developments in Community action, the only one which shows true respect for the powers of the European Parliament.

This is an important matter, Mr President, in my view. Why? Because our institutions are still at an early stage of their development, the stage during which traditions and practices are evolved which will later acquire obligatory force. In this Europe *in statu nascendi* which still lacks traditions, the need to show respect for our institutions is greater than it will ever be. It is wrong to allow one's reactions to be governed exclusively by legalistic considerations. When dealing with accountants who are far too concerned with the short term, due weight must also be given to a logic of long-term development.

The Council of Ministers is inviting you to a meeting before it fixes its frame of reference... Having received this invitation, ladies and gentlemen, why not start by working out your position on the basis of a proposal from the Commission, and then reply? Then, and only then, will the Council show whether it is preparing itself, or ready to prepare itself, for a real debate on Community priorities and the basis on which they should be translated into budget aggregates, or has made up its mind to ignore the powers of Parliament and treat this Assembly, which has been elected by universal suffrage, as a consultative body.

The further we depart from the institutional balance intended by the Treaty, the greater will be the risk of a drift away from the *communautaire* to the intergovernmental (the constant threat, our perennial enemy), a drift away from the solidarity of a *de jure* Community towards the unpromising ways of alliances and balances of power.

This point, which some people may think I have put rather harshly, can serve to illustrate what I have to say on the second issue, Mr President. This is the subject of integrated Mediterranean programmes, which some people, even at a very high level, appear to have suddenly discovered in Dublin, although they have been mentioned for years in the communiqués issued after European Council meetings ...

That, ladies and gentlemen, was contained in the reply to the mandate of 30 May.² And it was as

long ago as the London summit that Prime Minister Papandreou announced his position on integrated Mediterranean programmes. If I mention this, it is only to refresh the memories of those who, apparently, do not always read the whole of the communiqués that they sign.

The Stuttgart European Council, in June 1983, stressed its appreciation of the work that the Commission had done on integrated Mediterranean programmes.³ It invited the Council of Ministers to reach agreement on practical decisions in time for the European Council which was to be held in Athens in December 1983, decisions, to quote the communiqué, on "solutions to allow Greece to become fully integrated into the Community system". The overall budget for this, 6 000 million ECU for the three Member States concerned over a six-year period, was clearly established at that time, whereas the original proposals had been for roughly double this figure...

The draft Regulation submitted to the Council of Ministers in August 1983⁴ was the subject of detailed discussions. The European Parliament, for its part, lent its full support to this text.⁵ That is another thing which seems to have been overlooked in Dublin. The European Council itself renewed its commitment in Brussels last March.⁶

What could be clearer? And yet, although it was in November 1983 that the Commission's detailed financial statement on integrated Mediterranean programmes reached the Council's table, the subject was not discussed once by the Council between 1983 and the Dublin summit. In the circumstances, which is the more extraordinary, the European Council's surprise or the reaction from the Greek Prime Minister?

I am not in the process, Mr President, of pleading Mr Papandreou's case for him. Moreover, let me make it absolutely clear that I disapprove of the linkage that he is seeking to establish between this issue and the subject of enlargement, just as I disapprove of the linkages of all sorts that the other governments make between the most diverse issues.

Every issue should be treated on its own merits in this Community, which does not just come to life on the occasion of meetings of the European Council but goes on all the year round.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1984, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

² Bull. EC 5-1980, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

³ Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.5.18.

⁴ OJ C 251, 19.9.1983; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.78.

⁵ OJ C 117, 30.4.1984; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.90.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 1.1.1.

I am afraid, ladies and gentlemen, that these efforts to make up packages are likely to leave the Community tied up in knots ...

Before concluding these brief comments on the European Council in Dublin, I should like to say a few words about the institutional question, and more particularly about the Dooge Committee ...

As you will remember, I warmly welcomed the decision taken at Fontainebleau,¹ and I have been even more delighted at the determination with which the Dooge Committee has seemed to be making progress these past few months. I imagine that your Parliament, the European Parliament, will also have seen this as confirming the accuracy of the political intuition which prompted you to draw up and then adopt the draft Treaty on the European Union.²

It is my impression, ladies and gentlemen, that the period ahead is going to be one calling for a great deal of persistence and vigilance. It will be for the Parliament in particular, but also for the incoming Commission, to ensure that the European Council's table does not once again become encumbered with the problems of the day, so that it will have time to give its attention to the political future of the construction of Europe, instead of preparing this scheme, like so many before it, for a first, second or third-class burial.

I have to say, Mr President, that I am extremely disturbed at the way in which the integration process has been delayed. This has already meant that it will not be possible to clarify the situation before the negotiations on accession are completed ...

These, then, are the main lessons that I draw from the European Council in Dublin.

There is an urgent need, in my view, for the European Council, which is an institution of great prestige, to resume its true mission, which is to provide the political driving force and to lay down general strategy.'

Mr Rudi Arndt (*Soc/D*) confessed to being perplexed about the outcome of the European Council as he asked three questions: Had any decision been taken on enlargement? Was the agreement on wine final? Did the Greek protest over the IMPs make enlargement impossible?

Mr Egon Klepsch (*EPP/D*) expressed astonishment that the European Council had at long last discovered the IMPs and regretted that it had taken no decision on the 1985 budget. In his view the discussion on budgetary discipline provided Parliament

with an opportunity to say loud and clear that it was not prepared to see its rights curtailed. Mrs Simone Veil (*Lib/F*) felt that Dublin had failed to deal with the essentials: the problems on which Europe's future depended and which were discussed in the Dooge Committee report. Nor had it properly settled the outstanding issues: wine, fisheries and enlargement. Much the same criticism came from Mr Christian de la Malène (*EDA/F*), who held that the trouble stemmed firstly from the fact that the European Council was dealing with matters outside its province and was turning into a court of appeal for the other Community institutions, and secondly from the tendency to dress up failures as successes for internal political reasons. The absence of results was a measure of the reluctance to pay the price. The committed Europeans knew that Europe would pay a hundredfold. But they had to begin by consenting to sacrifices. And this the European Council seemed unwilling to do. Mr Olivier d'Ormesson (*ER/F*) enlarged on the same idea, declaring that there was no economic power without political capacity, that the Community's survival hung upon the common agricultural policy and that Europe's economic recovery was contingent upon a vigorous birthrate policy north of the Mediterranean. Mr Altiero Spinelli (*Com/I*) was amazed at the time the European Council had allowed itself to review the Dooge Report and suggested that the intergovernmental conference which would have the task of negotiating and signing the Treaty of European Union should take its cue from the spirit and method of Parliament's draft Treaty. Only Sir Henry Plumb (*ED/UK*) took a favourable view of the Dublin European Council on the grounds that it had identified the problems blocking enlargement and decided to limit overproduction of wine.

In his reply the President of the Council, Dr FitzGerald, speaking on enlargement said 'there will be problems, but there is no

¹ Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.1.9 (Section 7).

² OJ C 77, 19.3.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

obstacle to ... agreement'. On the matter of budgetary discipline, he announced that the Council had now agreed to meet Parliament each year before fixing the reference framework. As for the Dooge Report, he felt it was right for the Council not to have taken a final decision; the report was an interim one and there was still an opportunity for amendments and for a debate in Parliament.

At the end of the debate on the Dublin Summit Parliament adopted a compromise amendment tabled for the Socialist Group by Mr Klaus Hänsch (D), for the EPP Group by Mr Otto Habsburg (D) and Mr Jean-Pierre Roux (F) and for the European Democrats by Mr Derek Prag (UK), to replace four motions for resolutions by a new text. In this single resolution Parliament regretted that the European Council had not 'provided any new impetus for the construction of Europe through the adoption of long-term objectives corresponding to the hopes of the citizens of Europe'. The House also regretted that the mandate for negotiations had not been finalized and reminded the European Council that 'the issues concerning budgetary discipline, and in particular the controlling of expenditure on agricultural surpluses, must be decided in common by both branches of the budgetary authority'.

End of the Commission's term of office

2.4.11. On behalf of the Commission, President Thorn reported on the activities of the institution which he had headed for the past four years.

'Mr President, ladies and gentlemen,

On this last opportunity I shall have to speak to you, I should like to set out quite openly the main lessons I have learned from my four years as President of the Commission.

When I stood before the first directly elected European Parliament four years ago to present the Commission's programme, I realized that, as a representative of the smallest country in the Community, I could not count on the backing of massed ranks of supporters, but I have always thought that I could make up for this shortcoming by cultivating the virtues of collegiality and objectivity all the more. I also realized—and made no bones

about the fact—that we would be going through a very difficult period. As it turned out, the last few years have been worse than I had ever thought possible. On more than one occasion we have actually been in the position of wondering whether the Community would withstand the centrifugal forces unleashed by the crisis and the internal divisions which the Council's inaction had allowed to build up to the point where a European statesman of quite substantial calibre told me once that he personally had not expected the Community to survive the dual crisis.

Allow me to remind you, ladies and gentlemen, of the situation at the start of our term of office.

In 1981 hopes for world economic recovery were gradually giving way to a sense of disillusionment and anxiety in the face of the crisis and the rising level of unemployment. There are too many people in the Community who have perhaps forgotten that this trend has been going on now for 13 years, and that this is the first time in that period that unemployment has gone up only in Europe—not in the United States, nor in the Asian countries. And the trend will continue.

Faced with this new phase in the crisis, the Community itself was deeply divided by the budget problem raised by the United Kingdom. In 1980—in other words, even before we took up our duties—the Council had failed to reach agreement on a lasting solution and had played the ball back into the Commission's court by calling on the Commission, on 30 May 1980—by the appalling device of the "mandate"—to re-examine all the Community's common policies "to prevent the recurrence of unacceptable situations", such as the Council had effectively acknowledged by granting the United Kingdom a "temporary" reduction in its contribution to the Community budget.

The two crises—the economic crisis and the institutional crisis—which the Community was thus going through when we took up our duties at the beginning of 1981 had a cumulative effect, with one crisis fuelling the other.

The deteriorating economic situation made all the national governments more sensitive to the profit-or-loss aspect of their countries' contributions to the Community budget—and, to be fair, this was true not just of the UK Government. Most of the national finance ministers had ceased regarding the budget as a special case to be exempted from the general atmosphere of budgetary austerity: Too many people today still conveniently forget that, following the United Kingdom Government's request, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had likewise asked immediately for its contribution formula to be amended.

At the same time, it was becoming more difficult to convince Member States absorbed by their differences and a Council paralysed by indecision that tackling the crisis would more than ever need a genuine collective determination to make the Community the privileged precinct for industrial, scientific and technological redeployment and restructuring policies on the basis of genuine Community solidarity.

In the circumstances, my colleagues and I were in fact battling away on four fronts.

We decided our aim would be to preserve and consolidate the *acquis communautaire*, even at the cost of radical reforms and new initiatives with the inherent danger of a head-on collision with established positions and vested interests, such as the CAP. Quite frankly, what we have done in difficult circumstances could have been done more easily a few years earlier. Secondly, we set out to untangle the budget dispute which was gradually paralysing the Community and ruining any prospect of enlargement of the Community. And not only that—we had to do so with our backs to the wall at a time when the 1% VAT own resources had been exhausted. Thirdly, we wanted to make the future accessible to second-generation Europe, in particular by formulating new policies designed to take up the technological challenge and help towards the economic recovery of Europe. Finally, against the background of a fresh phase of enlargement and an awful economic situation, we have worked towards consolidating the specific identity of Europe in the world *vis-à-vis* Lomé and the North-South Dialogue, and in terms of our relations with the United States and Japan.

Those are—as you know, ladies and gentlemen—the main elements which have guided the Commission's activities over the past four years.

Our work is described in the report which you received this morning in my name entitled *Working for Europe*. It is neither a balance sheet nor an exhaustive inventory; it simply charts a course and highlights advances which, of course, will have to be consolidated and taken further. More than anything else, it brings out the obstacles we have still to overcome.

Mr President, now—at the end of my term of office—is not the right time for me to be drawing conclusions for the future. That is something that I can perhaps do later. The important thing now is for Jacques Delors to say what his plans are for the future. He has been painstaking in his preparations for his term of office and, a few days ago, completed all the groundwork to enable his Commission to get off to a flying start.

All I can do today is tell you how I see the current state of the Community at the end of four difficult years.

The Commission over which I have been privileged to preside from 1981 to 1985 had ambitions for the Community which were set much higher than the results we in fact obtained. That much is common knowledge. But at least the Community managed to withstand the divisive forces acting on it. Perhaps I may be allowed to point out to the House that this is probably the first time that no one in either camp is seriously talking about the possibility of the United Kingdom leaving the Community! That is a real event worthy of note.

Despite the crisis the Community has been going through, we have managed to formulate new policies whose importance will grow with time. What we have done was only a start, but between us, we have at least made that start. We have managed to get the Community's resources increased, albeit not by enough to guarantee Community funding in the long run. It is not my fault, it is not yours, and it is not the fault of the Commission. We have made that point perfectly plain to the Council.

It seems to me, Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, that the fact that we have managed to preserve and even develop the Community both internally and externally and enter into future commitments in such difficult circumstances is not necessarily a reflection of our own merits, but of the fact that the common European endeavour was necessary and has become an irreversible process. The Community has now passed the acid test of survival in difficult circumstances, and not just at a time of economic growth.

The Community is today more than ever where the future lies. I believe that the people of Europe now realize more than they had perhaps during the years of prosperity the inherent value of what we have built together.

They are perhaps more conscious now of the cost of what has been dubbed "non-Europe" and of the risks which internal divisions pose to the autonomy of Europe and its ability to preserve our civilization in all its aspects and—more especially—to defend our liberties.

This, Mr President, remains my profound conviction, despite the realization day after day of the dragging effect of the deplorable lack of European political union and the insistence of the Member States and their administrations on their national sovereignty and prerogatives.

If I may be allowed to address a direct appeal to Members of this House, I would ask you to tell your constituents that the Member States' governments and administrations are not keeping pace

with the aspirations of our peoples. Please tell them that.

The weakness of the Community decision-making procedures—inconceivable to the man in the street—has delayed and often diminished the impact of our major achievements and has been the prime cause of many setbacks.

Look at the record. It has taken four years and ten meetings of the European Council to hammer out a solution—and a provisional one at that—to the British budget problem which had been with us since 1979. It has taken us six years of negotiations—which are not over yet—to work out a basis for negotiations with Spain and Portugal, only to discover at the end of the procedure that the Council had unfortunately not given any serious thought to the repercussions of enlargement on the Mediterranean regions, that it was unaware of the Commission's proposals on the integrated Mediterranean programmes, and that it had disregarded the warnings of the country most directly concerned and its own promises in this respect.

Not only that—the paralysis of the Council has side-tracked the European Council from its self-assigned medium and long-term motor and guidance function. Instead, the Heads of State or Government have had to deal themselves with problems of stewardship—milk quotas, alcoholic strength and the like—which are not among their specialities. Worse still, some of their political decisions, formally announced several years ago, have still not been implemented because the Council has not had the courage to dispossess the experts and the national administrations and vest in the Commission the authority to execute and administer the new policies.

It has therefore been demonstrated, Mr President, that a Community of 10—soon to be 12—Member States cannot be and can never again be—and I speak from experience—run by consensus, and especially not a Community grappling with a host of complex problems involving powerful interests. The very concept of "Community" would be meaningless if, whatever the circumstances—and there are certain circumstances where it would be perfectly legitimate—a minor national interest were allowed to prevail over the general interest.

We must transcend the mere letter and return to the true spirit of the Treaty. To make a general rule of unanimity is to be in favour of intergovernmental cooperation; and to be in favour of intergovernmental cooperation is—as the proponents themselves should openly admit—to be against the Community.

Strict compliance with the letter of the Treaties, essential in all instances, is no longer enough to meet the new challenges facing the Community.

Let me take just one example, as my time is running out. Ten years ago, the Council decided unanimously—as you may recall, Mr President—under Article 235 of the Treaty of Rome to launch a Community scientific and technological research programme not strictly provided for in the Treaties. Ten years on, not only the multiannual framework programme but every single regulation still has to be adopted unanimously. That is why we are getting further and further behind. Individual governments retain a right of veto on the development of the Community—a right which, although lawful, negates the spirit of the Treaty and the political objectives of European integration.

Hence my proposal, Mr President, during the celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome that we do for the Europe of the second generation what the Conference of Messina did for the first. We must keep up this conference idea.

This second-generation Europe, which happily did not have to go through the Second World War—but which by the same token knows nothing of the impetus the war gave all of us—this second-generation Europe must have a treaty which, while consolidating the essential aspects of the *acquis communautaire*, re-establishes the effectiveness of the decision-making process—and that is the critical point—and strengthens the democratic aspect of the Community—in other words your authority—by re-establishing a balance between the respective powers of Parliament and the Council, and which grants the Commission at long last—for my successors' sake rather than for mine—the wherewithal to act and implement the policies which we have jointly formulated.

A wide-ranging debate on these questions has been launched in the Community at Parliament's initiative.

The work taken in hand following the Fontainebleau agreement has brought out a broad consensus on the immediate goals of European integration: the abolition of internal frontiers—everyone was in favour of that—a genuine internal market, European monetary identity, a common foreign policy, and so on. All these objectives are endorsed, give or take a few points of detail, by most of the Member States' governments.

But, Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, such objectives—and some more ambitious still—have already figured in many joint proclamations in the past, as history reminds us. What remains of the extensive programme mapped out in Paris in 1972 by the Summit Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the enlarged Community, which envisaged European Union by 1980? What of the Tindemans Report, which disappeared under a

mass of funeral wreaths? What remains of the 1978 European Council decisions on moving to full autonomy for the EMS in 1981? Has the United Kingdom meanwhile become a full member of the monetary system? And does the German Bundesbank intend to accept its responsibilities?

The present consensus on the objectives for Community development will, I fear, die the same death and, as month follows month, the points of detail will—unless you take care—grow into obstacles impeding application, unless the autonomy of the Community institutions is strengthened without delay. Examination of those objectives has already been put back by six months, and it is up to you to insist on a genuine capacity to take decisions and the ability to implement them.

But do not forget that there is no point in reforming the institutions unless at the same time we rediscover the determination and sense of vision of the founding fathers of the Community.

This is the last opportunity I shall have in this House of expressing my profound anxiety in the face of the ravages of what you yourselves have often seen as a purely bookkeeping approach to European integration, right up to the very highest levels of policy-making.

Let us take a fresh look together at the preamble to the Treaty of Rome. None of us at that time were concerned with creating an association of sovereign States; what we were aiming for was a community of peoples and a community of destinies based on the principle of solidarity.

A Community, ladies and gentlemen, requires much more than just a common market, although it is high time that the common market was at long last fully realized.

A Community presupposes active solidarity *vis-à-vis* less-favoured regions, the industries undergoing an indispensable but none the less painful phase of restructuring, and the worse-off, whose numbers are growing as the crisis deepens.

Mr President, the Community would be stripped of its *raison d'être* in the eyes of millions of people if this aspect of European integration continued to be neglected by our collective selfishness under the guise of one-way budgetary discipline.

A vision of the future, the capacity to take decisions, solidarity between the peoples of Europe—these are all, Mr President, principles which I shall never renounce, despite the objective and clear-headed view I am endeavouring to take of the Community as I see it today. Europe must decide to survive—if not, we can only assume that it accepts its decline, just as it seems to be prepared

to accept its collective demographic suicide, and that of the great nations of Europe.'

At the end of this speech, which was punctuated by applause, Mr Pierre Pflimlin, President of Parliament, paid the following tribute to President Thorn:

'My dear colleagues, you will allow me to thank the President of the European Communities for the statement he has just made. Once again he has shown us the proof not only of his talent, but also—and especially—of his lucidity and his courage.

Mr President, you said just now that you were speaking in this House for the last time. I for one am convinced that we shall be hearing you again in defence of the cause to which you have devoted so many years of your public life, the cause of Europe. You yourself alluded to the fact that the results achieved by the Commission, under your inspiration, under your leadership, fell short of your ambitions. We realize that.

In this House we are all convinced, as were the authors of the Treaty, as were the fathers of Europe, that the Commission has a key role to play, that it is the driving force of Community integration. It is no fault of the Members of the Commission, or of its President, if over the years, in the historical circumstances that we all remember, some have tried to weaken that role.

I for one believe that, under your leadership, the Commission, within its confined scope, has done its best. It is therefore my duty on behalf of this House, which greeted your statement with unanimous applause, to pay you a tribute of esteem and gratitude.'

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

a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on extraction solvents used in the production of food-stuffs and food ingredients;¹

a Decision on the coordination of the activities of the Member States and Community institutions with a view to setting up a Community interinstitutional information system;²

¹ Point 2.1.18.

² Point 2.1.32.

a Directive amending the Directive of 12 December 1977 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions;¹

a 17th Directive on exemption from value-added tax on the temporary importation of goods other than means of transport;²

a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the lead and benzene content of petrol;³

a Directive amending the Directive of 20 March 1970 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by gases from engines of motor vehicles;³

a Regulation amending the Regulation of 29 March 1979 on the impact of the European Monetary System on the common agricultural policy;⁴

three Directives amending Directives as regards certain measures relating to classical swine fever and African swine fever;⁵

two amending Regulations and a new Regulation on sparkling wines produced in the Community;⁶

a Decision adopting a multiannual research action programme in the field of biotechnology (1985-89);⁷

a Regulation concerning the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement between the Community and the Yemen Arab Republic;⁸

2.4.13. Parliament also passed resolutions concerning:

the outcome of the Dublin European Council in response to the interim report by the *ad hoc* Committee on Institutional Affairs (Dooge Committee): noting that the fundamental ideas underpinning the report reflected those of its own draft Treaty⁹ and regretting that the Dublin European Council had postponed its review,¹⁰ Parliament called for an intergovernmental conference to be held after the European Council in June in order to reach an agreement

based on the interim report and on its draft Treaty;

the Commission's Thirteenth Report on Competition Policy;¹¹ the House reaffirmed that maintaining and strengthening competition is a permanent task of European economic policy in order to ensure that 'superior performance prevails'; it endorsed the Commission's recourse to informal methods where this can be justified for practical reasons, and shared its opinion on the need to promote the decentralized enforcement of competition law;

youth unemployment: in one resolution Parliament condemned the 1985 cuts in appropriations for combating youth unemployment and the lack of determination on the part of the Governments of the Member States to take appropriate and coordinated measures to combat youth unemployment; in a second resolution it expressed the view that the Commission must make a commitment to ensuring that the funds and policies of the Community, particularly the European Social Fund, are increased so that they can contribute to a reduction in unemployment; in a third it called for measures to boost mobility, encourage young workers to set up in business and reduce working hours on a voluntary basis;

the poison gas disaster at Bhopal, India: in two resolutions Parliament urged the Commission to grant India emergency aid and to report to the House, in the light of recent events in India, on whether safety precautions in the Community were adequate;

the imposition of taxes on road vehicles in Switzerland from 1 January: Parliament urged the Council and the Commission to

¹ Point 2.1.76.

² Point 2.1.79.

³ Point 2.1.124.

⁴ Point 2.1.141.

⁵ Point 2.1.167.

⁶ Point 2.1.144.

⁷ Point 2.1.34.

⁸ Point 2.2.28.

⁹ OJ C 77, 19.3.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

¹⁰ Point 1.2.4.

¹¹ Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.34.

reach agreement with Switzerland on arrangements to allow these taxes to be removed as soon as possible;

the development of the indigenous research capacities of the developing countries: having regard to the considerable needs, especially in terms of staff and equipment, revealed by two years of implementing the programme on science and technology for development (1983-86),¹ Parliament deplored the length of time taken by the Council to act on the Commission's proposal for a programme to develop indigenous scientific and technological research capacities in the developing countries;²

US restrictions on EEC steel pipe and tube imports: having condemned irresponsible unilateral measures applied by the United States,³ with no respect for the rules of GATT, and having recalled its resolutions on Community relations with the United States,⁴ Parliament almost unanimously endorsed the firm response by the Council and the Commission to a decision which discriminates against the Community in favour of other countries;

famine in Africa: the House urged the Council to ensure that all the 111 million ECU of unexpended appropriations under the second Lomé Convention were used for the provision of emergency aid to Africa and called on the Commission to redouble its efforts to ensure that food reached the people in need, including those in areas not controlled by the Ethiopian Government;

the achievements of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly: the House shared the Consultative Assembly's desire to give a greater role to the two sides of industry in future ACP-EEC cooperation, but regretted that the Community's efforts in cooperation and development aid were not being emulated by the richest nations, such as the United States and Japan, and affirmed its wish to mobilize all possible resources to combat hunger and underdevelopment;

rejection of the draft general budget for 1985: having recalled its budget priorities

for 1985,⁵ as specified in March and endorsed in November during its first reading of the 1985 draft budget,⁶ Parliament rejected the draft on the grounds that a budget must cover 12 months and must incorporate the financial implications of the legislation in force and the decisions that have been taken;⁷

the fixing of the ECSC levy rate and the drawing up of the ECSC operating budget for 1985: in the light of the surplus revenue shown by the ECSC budget, the House announced its intention of examining the possibility of reducing the levy rate for 1986; it was also in favour of incorporating the ECSC budget into the general Community budget;⁸

the appointment and swearing-in of the new Commission:⁹ having expressed regret at the conditions of departure of two members of the outgoing Commission,¹⁰ Parliament called for the Members of the new Commission to be sworn in before Parliament by the President of the European Court of Justice and decided to hold an investiture debate at its January part-session;

the appointment of Lord Cockfield as Member of the Commission: Parliament expressed the view that Lord Cockfield should take leave of absence from the House of Lords for the duration of his term of office on the grounds that participation by a Commissioner in the legislative process of a Member State was clearly in breach of Article 10 of the Merger Treaty.

2.4.14. In the field of political cooperation Parliament passed a resolution on the dia-

¹ OJ L 352, 14.12.1982; Sixteenth General Report, point 554.

² OJ C 180, 7.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.277.

³ Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.19.

⁴ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.4.7.

⁵ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.4.9.

⁶ OJ C 337, 17.12.1984; Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.4.13.

⁷ Point 1.4.1 *et seq.*

⁸ OJ C 101, 4.5.1981; Bull. EC 4-1981, point 2.3.9.

⁹ Point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

¹⁰ Point 2.4.16; Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.4.16

logue on disarmament, calling on the Foreign Ministers to impress on the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union the need to initiate arms control negotiations based on the principles of equality, reciprocity and equal entitlement to security in respect of all present and proposed weapons systems—nuclear, conventional, chemical and bacteriological, and space weapons alike.

Council

2.4.15. The Council held 11 meetings in December. The following table lists the number, place and date of each meeting, the names of the Council President and Commission representatives and the main items of business. A more detailed account of specific items can be found in the sections of the Bulletin referred to in the footnotes.

Table 11 — *Council meetings in December 1984*

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
971st Brussels 4 December	Fisheries	Mr O'Toole	Mr Contogeorgis	Mediterranean sardines and anchovies Herring Guide prices for 1985 ¹ Modification of 1984 TACs and quotas 1985 fisheries arrangements with Sweden EEC-Faeroes relations (1985 agreement) ¹ French Guiana ¹ Conclusion of Baltic fisheries agreements Exchange of information on catches taken by Member States' vessels in non-Community waters Technical conservation measures ¹
972nd Brussels 6 and 7 December	Environment	Mr Kavanagh	Mr Davignon Mr Narjes	Lead in petrol ² Air pollution by gases from engines of motor vehicles ² Air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide ² Information system on state of environment and natural resources in Community ² Titanium dioxide ² Environmental impact assessment ² Air pollution from large combustion plants ² Containers of liquids for human consumption ² Bhopal disaster ² Trans-frontier shipment of hazardous waste ²

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
973rd meeting Brussels 10 December	Economic and financial affairs	Mr Dukes	Mr Tugendhat Mr Haferkamp Mr Andriessen	Financing of agricultural structures policy ³ Export credits (sectoral agreement on aircraft) ⁴ Strengthening of EMS ⁵ Medium-term financial assistance ⁵ Annual report 1985 ⁵ Tax allowances for travellers, small consignments and fuel Direct non-life insurance Undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities Tourist assistance ⁶
974th Brussels 10 and 11 December	Agriculture	Mr Deasy	Mr Dalsager	Structures Impact of EMS on common agricultural policy Wine Sparkling wines ³ Addition of sucrose in aqueous solution Beef and veal Milk ³ Veterinary measures
975th Brussels 11 and 12 December	Transport	Mr Mitchell	Mr Andriessen Mr Contogeorgis	Weights and dimensions ⁷ Sea transport Unfair practices in shipping ⁷ Social legislation and introduction of recording equipment in road transport ⁷ Inland transport ⁷ Negotiations with Austria Road vehicle tax measures taken by Switzerland ⁷ Air transport
976th	Cancelled			
977th Brussels 13 December	Labour and social affairs	Mr Quinn	Mr Richard	Exchange of young workers ⁸ Promotion of positive action for women ⁸ Protection of workers — noise Action to combat long-term unemployment Community action to combat poverty ⁸

Table 11 (continued)

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
978th Brussels 17, 18 and 19 December	Foreign affairs	Mr Barry	Mr Thorn Mr Haferkamp Mr Natali Mr Davignon Mr Tugendhat Mr Burke	Procedures for informing and consulting employees of undertakings with complex structures, in particular transnational undertakings Statistical mechanism to establish order of priority to be applied when granting European Social Fund assistance to regions Education of children of migrant workers Spanish and Portuguese accession ⁹ Cyprus ¹⁰ Famine in Africa ¹¹ Generalized preferences ¹¹ Own resources Integrated Mediterranean programmes Greenland ¹²
979th Brussels 17 December	Industry/ steel	Mr Bruton	Mr Thorn Mr Davignon Mr Haferkamp Mr Andriessen Mr Narjes	Steel ¹³ Telecommunications ¹³ Exploration programmes for non-energy raw materials Structure of customs tariffs on consumer electronic products
980th Brussels 18 December	Internal market/ consumer protection	Mr Bruton	Mr Tugendhat Mr Narjes	Single administrative document ¹⁴ Standardization Pharmacy European Economic Interest Grouping Consumer policy
981st Brussels 19 December	Research	Mr Bruton	Mr Davignon	Decision on Community's multiannual research programmes ¹⁵ 1985 work programme for Esprit ¹³
982nd Brussels 19 and 20 December	Fisheries	Mr O'Toole	Mr Contogeorgis	1985 TACs and quotas ¹ Conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying Spanish flag ¹ Conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying flag of certain non-member countries in 200-nautical-mile zone off coast of French Guiana ¹ Common organization of market in fishery products

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
				Regulation opening, allocating and providing for allocation of Community tariff quotas for herrings, fresh or chilled Relations with certain non-member countries

- 1 Fisheries.
- 2 Environment and consumers.
- 3 Agriculture.
- 4 Commercial policy.
- 5 Economic and monetary policy.
- 6 Financial institutions and taxation.
- 7 Transport.
- 8 Employment, education and social policy.
- 9 Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries.
- 10 Relations with other countries and regions.
- 11 Development.
- 12 European policy and relations between the institutions.
- 13 Internal market and industrial affairs.
- 14 Point 1.6.1 *et seq.*
- 15 Point 1.7.1 *et seq.*

Commission

2.4.16. Mr Edgard Pisani tendered his resignation as Member and Vice-President of the Commission on 3 December following his appointment as the French Government's representative in New Caledonia. On 11 December the Council decided that it was not necessary to replace Mr Pisani in his capacity as Member of the Commission; on 17 December the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States appointed Mr Richard Burke to the vacant Vice-Presidency for the remainder of Mr Pisani's term (i.e. till 5 January 1985).¹

Mr Thorn, addressing Parliament for the last time as Commission President, gave an account of what had been the main thrust of the Commission's policy in its four years in office.²

Activities

2.4.17. Despite the Commission's efforts to help reconcile the views of the Council and Parliament so that a decision could be taken on the 1985 budget, Parliament rejected the Council's draft. Mr Thorn issued a statement saying that Parliament's action, although only to be expected, har-

med still further the deteriorating relationship between Parliament and the Council, already soured by the question of budgetary discipline. The Commission adopted the initial directives to implement the provisional-twelfths arrangements.

The Commission's meeting in December enabled a number of outstanding questions to be settled and certain other matters to be prepared in readiness for the new Commission led by Mr Jacques Delors to start work on 7 January.

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.18. With the aim of creating a favourable impression in people's minds and heightening their awareness of the real existence of the Community, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive on the facilitation of controls and formalities applicable to Member States' nationals when crossing intra-Community borders.

It also adopted a proposal for a Directive on the harmonization of laws governing cross-border mergers of public limited companies.

¹ OJ L 341, 29.12.1984.

² Point 2.4.11.

The Commission approved a proposal for a Council Directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the field of mortgage credit, and also adopted a memorandum to the Council and Parliament on income taxation and equal treatment for men and women.

In the competition sector, the Commission adopted two Regulations granting exemption from the general prohibition contained in Article 85 of the EEC Treaty on research and development agreements between companies and specialization agreements between small businesses.

In addition, the Commission gave final approval to the ECSC budget and rate of levy for 1985.

Finally, the Commission decided to withdraw certain of its proposals which were now obsolete.

Court of Justice¹

Appointment of a judge

2.4.19. On 17 December the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States decided to appoint Mr Thomas Francis O'Higgins as a judge to the Court of Justice from 31 December 1984 to 6 October 1985.² Mr O'Higgins will replace Mr Andreas O'Keefe, who has resigned.

¹ For more detailed information, see the material published by the Court of Justice in the *Official Journal* and the *European Court Reports*, and the publications of its Information Office (e.g. the annual synopsis of the work of the Court or the information quarterly).

² OJ L 341, 29.12.1984.

2.4.20. New cases

Case	Subject	Basis
ECSC — Steel		
310/84 — Usinor SA v Commission	Annulment of the Commission's Opinion of 16 December 1984 in so far as it is unfavourable in respect of the planned construction of an electrolytic chromium-plating line	Article 33 ECSC
Free movement of goods		
271 to 274/84 — 1. Procureur de la République; 2. Directeur de la Concurrence et de la Consommation de la Vendée v J. Chiron and Others	Is a national law imposing minimum prices for the sale of motor fuels to consumers contrary to Community law?	Article 177 EEC
287/84 — Procureur de la République v 1. G. Hamamlan, 2. SA SRGM	Do the combined provisions of Articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty permit a Member State to lay down a minimum retail price for oil and gas?	Article 177 EEC
288/84 — Procureur de la République v 1. C. Lancelot 2. SA Unidis	Do the combined provisions of Articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty permit a Member State to lay down a minimum retail price for oil and gas?	Article 177 EEC

Case	Subject	Basis
Taxation		
283/84 — Trans Tirreno Express SpA v Ufficio Provinciale IVA	Interpretation of Article 9(2) (b) of the Sixth Directive (77/388/EEC) on the question of the applicability of VAT to transport between ports within one and the same Member State which is effected mainly outside territorial waters	Article 177 EEC
Agriculture		
275/84 — Coöp. Melkproductenbedrijven 'Noord-Nederland' BA, handelend onder de naam Frico v Produktschap voor Zuivel	Interpretation of Regulations (EEC) Nos 2730/79 and 1371/81 on the question of the granting of monetary compensatory amounts in respect of the export of butter for sale during 'butter-buying cruises'	Article 177 EEC
276/84 — Gebrüder Metelmann GmbH & Co. KG v HZA Hamburg-Jonas	Interpretation of Regulation (EEC) No 2730/79 as regards the possible maintenance of the right to export refunds where the only alteration to the goods is their repackaging into smaller packings and as regards the rate to be applied. Analagous interpretation of Regulation (EEC) No 1371/81, notwithstanding that it does not lay down any express rules concerning the export of the goods	Article 177 EEC
Transport		
298/84 — P. Iorio v Azienda Autonoma delle FS ¹	Does the fact that a national authority can restrict the freedom of movement of workers within a Member State by creating train services admitting only passengers with a ticket for a journey of more than a certain minimum number of kilometres constitute an infringement of Community law?	Article 177 EEC
Infringements		
289/84 — Commission v Italy ¹	Directives 72/464/EEC and 77/805/EEC on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco	Article 169 EEC
291/84 — Commission v Netherlands	Directive 80/68/EEC on the protection of groundwater	Article 169 EEC
301/84 — Commission v United Kingdom	Local authorities' campaign to buy British-manufactured vehicles	Article 169 EEC
303/84 — Commission v Federal Republic of Germany	Germany has failed to fulfil its obligations by: (i) not carrying out within the time limit set assessment of the sugar production levy (own resource), (ii) not making this own resource available to the Commission within the time limit set, (iii) refusing to pay interest on arrears	Article 169 EEC

Case	Subject	Basis
305/84 — Commission v Belgium ³	Article 38 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between the Member States	Article 169 EEC
306/84 — Commission v Belgium	Directives 75/362/EEC and 75/363/EEC concerning the mutual recognition of qualifications and the coordination of activities of doctors	Article 169 EEC
307/84 — Commission v France ³	Directives 77/452/EEC and 77/453/EEC — access of migrant nurses to public hospitals	Article 169 EEC
308/84 — Commission v Italy ⁴	Regulation (EEC) No 834/74 concerning the reimbursement of sugar production levies	Article 169 EEC
309/84 — Commission v Italy ⁴	Regulation (EEC) no 456/80 concerning premiums for the grubbing of vineyards	Article 169 EEC

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Commission: 292/84 and 292/84 R⁵, 293/84 and 293/84 R, 294/84.

¹ OJ C 3, 5.1.1985.

² OJ C 347, 29.12.1984.

³ OJ C 32, 2.2.1985.

⁴ OJ C 31, 1.2.1985.

⁵ OJ C 22, 24.1.1985.

2.4.21. Judgments

Date and case	Held
<p>ECSC — Steel</p> <p>13.12.1984, 78/83 — Usinor SA v Commission¹</p>	<p>The fine imposed by Decision of 24 March 1893 is reduced</p>
<p>Taxation</p> <p>11.12.1984, 134/83 — Criminal proceedings against J.G. Abbink²</p>	<p>The provisions of the EEC Treaty on the free movement of goods do not preclude national legislation from making it an offence for persons resident within the territory of a Member State to use motor vehicles to which a temporary-importation procedure has been applied and which are therefore exempt from payment of VAT, even if the legislation makes no exception for cases where such use is made without any intention of evading VAT</p>

Date and case	Held
Agriculture	
6.12.1984, 59/83 — SA Biovilac BV v Commission ³	Application dismissed (that the Commission be ordered to pay damages and be held liable for future damages — Regulations (EEC) Nos 368/77 and 443/77)
13.12.1984, 106/83 — Sermide SpA v 1. Cassa Conguaglio Zucchero 2. Ministero delle Finanze 3. Ministero del Tesoro ¹	Consideration of the questions referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 7 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 700/83 and of Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3358/81
13.12.1984, 289/89 — Groupement des Associations Agricoles pour l'Organisation de la Production et de la Commercialisation des Pommés de Terre et Légumes de la Région Malouine (GARM) and Others v Commission ¹	Application dismissed (compensation for loss caused by the Commission's failure to take measures to stop Greek exports of cheap potatoes alleged to be financed by State aids)
13.12.1984, 278/84 R — Federal Republic of Germany v Commission ⁴	Application for the adoption of an interim measure dismissed (suspension of the application of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2677/84 until 31 December 1984)
Commercial policy	
17.12.1984, 258/84 R — Nippon Seiko KK v Council	Application for the adoption of an interim measure dismissed
Miscellaneous	
13.12.1984, 251/83 — Eberhard Haug-Adrion v Frankfurter Versicherungs-AG ¹	No provision of Community law precludes the refusal of a no-claims bonus to an insured person resident in another country of the European Community who owns a vehicle registered under customs plates, if that refusal is based on objective criteria alone that are derived from actuarial principles and are applied in a non-discriminatory manner
Infringements	
13.12.1984, 113/83 — Commission v Italy	In requiring two transport authorizations under the Community quota system when a coupled combination of vehicles, consisting of parts registered in two different Member States, effects international carriage by road, Italy has failed to fulfil its obligations under Council Regulation (EEC) No 3164/76
12.12.1984, 22/84 — Commission v Luxembourg	Ordered removed from the Court Register (Directive 78/686/EEC on the mutual recognition of qualifications of practioners of dentistry)
12.12.1984, 24/84 — Commission v Luxembourg	Ordered removed from the Court Register (Directive 78/1026/EEC on the mutual recognition of qualifications in veterinary medicine)

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Commission:

13.12.1984, 269/84 R⁴ — Application dismissed

13.12.1984, 292/84 R⁴ — Application dismissed

Orders for removal from the Court Register

28.11.1984, 120/83 — V/O Raznoimport v Commission

28.11.1984, 218/84 — Badische Stahlwerke AG v Commission

11.12.1984, 91/82 and 200/82⁴ — Chris International Foods Ltd v Commission

¹ OJ C 14, 16.1.1985.

² OJ C 3, 5.1.1985.

³ OJ C 1, 3.1.1985.

⁴ OJ C 22, 24.1.1985.

Court of Auditors

2.4.22. On 13 December the Court of Auditors adopted a special report on the management of the Community scheme for aid to skimmed milk for use as feed. This scheme, set up by Council Regulation No 986/68 of 15 July 1968, has an annual budget of about 450 million ECU and is intended to help reduce the Community's milk surplus by disposing of skimmed milk, preferably in liquid form, so as to avoid the creation of milk powder stocks which would be a charge on the Community budget and to encourage the greatest possible use of such milk for animal feed.

The report looks at the management of this measure in recent years and assesses the results achieved in the light of the economic aims.

Economic and Social Committee

222nd Plenary session

2.4.23. The Economic and Social Committee held its 222nd Plenary session in Brussels on 12 and 13 December. The Committee Chairman, Mr Gerd Muhr, presided. The main items approved were an own-initiative opinion urging rapid implementation of the integrated Mediterranean pro-

grammes, an opinion on the use of hormones in animal breeding and a large number of technical opinions.

Opinions on IMPs and hormones

Integrated Mediterranean programmes

2.4.24. the Committee adopted almost unanimously an own-initiative opinion on integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs) in which it noted with concern the delay in adopting the programmes (proposed by the Commission in March 1983¹) and pointed out that it had twice come out unanimously in favour of them.²

A number of Greek members, dismayed by the financial adjustment proposed in Dublin to delay adoption of the IMPs, played a prominent part in the debate. Although in favour of enlargement, they felt that thought should first be given to the poor regions of the Community as it is now, before Spain and Portugal joined. One of the Greek members suggested that the IMPs might be financed in the same way as the United Kingdom had 'got its money back'. A British member wondered whether the

¹ OJ C 251, 19.9.1983; Bull. EC 3-1983, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.13; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.163.

² Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.4.24; Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.4.25.

Community had the resources to finance such an ambitious programme in full. He took the view that if restrictions were imposed on the Community budget, they should also apply to the IMPs.

Use of hormones in animal breeding

2.4.25. The Committee rejected by a large majority the proposal for a Council Directive concerning the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and of any substances having a thyrostatic action.¹

In the Committee's view, Member States should retain the right to ban the use of five hormones used to fatten animals for human consumption.

The Commission should have waited for a special report on the toxic effects of zeranol and trembolone, which would have enabled it to consider more thoroughly the health, quality and economic issues involved. The use of progesterone, testosterone and oestradiol 178 was not in the consumers' interests, as guaranteed by both Community² and national legislation in force, and consumer representatives had long been opposed to any use of anabolic agents.

The Committee called for measures to guarantee compliance with the current legislation authorizing Member States to ban the hormones in question pending a report demonstrating that they are harmless. It also called for stricter screening of meat produced by the use of hormones.

During the debate, consumer representatives protested against the authorization of new substances in a market already saturated with hormones. Mr Flum (workers—Germany) denounced the pharmaceutical industry lobby, whose concern was to dispose of surplus production of hormone substances. Mr Cavazutti (workers—Italy) expressed surprise that manufacturers should wish to dispose of harmful and low-quality products on the open market. Mr Wick (employers—Germany) felt that a competitive advantage should not be

given to those countries which had authorized the new substances.

Representatives of agricultural producers defended the use of natural hormones. Mr de Tavernier (various interests—Belgium) thought meat without hormones was 'utopian' and referred to a scientific report which stated that the natural hormones to be authorized were not harmful to the system. He pointed out the hypocrisy of an approach which permitted meat containing hormones to be imported, even though the Community prohibited its production. Mr Strauss (various interests—United Kingdom) expressed regret that the debate should revolve around emotional issues rather than scientific proof. He remarked that the status quo, which left the decision on whether or not to authorize hormones to the Member States, led to distortions of competition.

Other opinions

2.4.26. The Economic and Social Committee delivered favourable opinions on proposals concerning:

the coordination of the activities of the Member States and Community institutions with a view to setting up a Community interinstitutional information system (Insis):³ to avoid a proliferation of transmissions, the Committee hoped that a system of priorities would be established; it also called for guarantees that data would be protected in hook-ups between databanks;

customs debt:⁴ the Committee expressed its satisfaction that the directive had been upgraded into a regulation and requested the Council to combine this proposal with the follow-up proposal determining the persons liable for payment of a customs debt;⁵

¹ OJ C 170, 29.6.1984; Bull. EC 6-1984, point 1.6.1 *et seq.*

² OJ L 222, 7.8.1981.

³ OJ C 247, 15.9.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.37.

⁴ OJ C 261, 29.9.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.24.

⁵ OJ C 340, 28.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.32; OJ C 30, 4.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.21; OJ C 211, 8.8.1983.

the statistical machinery to establish the order of priority to be applied when granting European Social Fund assistance to regions:¹ the Committee asked that long-term unemployment indicators should also be taken into consideration;

duty-free allowances for small non-commercial consignments from a private individual in a non-member country to an individual residing in the Community, and duty-free entry for goods contained in travellers' luggage:² the Committee called for a system which would automatically adjust the value of goods granted duty-free entry;

methods of sampling and analysis for the monitoring of foodstuffs intended for human consumption:³ the Committee agreed that the aim should be to provide for sampling and analysis at all stages in production and distribution; however, it hoped that interpretation would be flexible, to take account of the current provisions in force in the Member States, provided that the result was the same and was undisputed in intra-Community trade;

the introduction, on a permanent basis, of the ECU in the common agricultural policy;⁴

health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fesh meat:⁵ the Committee suggested further measures in connection with medical examinations for employees in contact with fresh meat;

abolition of the suspension of customs duties on salted and dried cod;⁶

the application for 1985 of the generalized system of preferences to industrial, textile and agricultural products.⁷

ECSC Consultative Committee

246th meeting

2.4.27. The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 246th meeting in Luxembourg on 14 December with Mr Audiat in the chair. Mr Davignon, Vice-President of the

Commission, took stock of ECSC activities over the last few years.

The Committee delivered opinions on setting up a fifth ergonomics programme,⁸ on the forward programme for steel for the first quarter of 1985,⁹ on adjustments to the arrangements for coated sheet¹⁰ and on the aids code.¹¹

Recent developments and future prospects

2.4.28. Nearing the end of his term of office, Mr Davignon reviewed the developments of recent years and looked ahead to future prospects in the areas covered by the ECSC Treaty.

Coal had its rightful place in the Community's energy policy; modern techniques should be applied to maximize its potential; and protecting the environment should be given due attention.

As regards steel, Community policy had brought about a general stabilization of the market. In 1978 the Community had been faced with apparently insuperable problems; in 1985, although all the problems had not been resolved, the future nevertheless looked a lot brighter. It was now a matter of preparing the transition towards a gradual return to free market forces.

Forward programme for steel for the first quarter of 1985¹²

2.4.29. The Committee was pleased to note the increase in Community steel production in 1984, which was due to improved performance in certain sectors in several

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.89.

² OJ C 324, 5.12.1984; Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.1.35.

³ OJ C 53, 24.2.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.15.

⁴ OJ C 298, 9.11.1984; Bull. EC 10-1984, point 2.1.88.

⁵ OJ C 179, 7.7.1984; Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.107.

⁶ OJ C 267, 6.10.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.106.

⁷ OJ C 316, 27.11.1984; Bull. EC 11-1984, point 2.2.36.

⁸ Point 2.1.223.

⁹ Point 2.4.29.

¹⁰ Point 2.4.30.

¹¹ Point 2.4.31.

¹² Point 2.1.25.

Member States and to a boost in exports. This increased production had been achieved with reduced manpower, which meant higher productivity. The Committee asked for information on stock accounts. It also suggested that the allocation of quotas for steel for the construction industry should be flexible, observing that there was a demand in this sector, particularly in the United Kingdom. Lastly it stressed the concern felt by UK wholesalers over the publication of new price lists.

Replying, the Commission representative said that stock accounts were far from complete: dealers and users supplied data on a voluntary basis only, since producers were the only group obliged to do so. He confirmed the slightly more favourable trends in the United Kingdom for heavy sections used in the building trade. As regards maintenance of discipline, it was important that a balance be maintained between supply and demand and consequently that quotas be properly determined. Lastly, the Commission representative said that consultations had not yet taken place regarding the publication of price lists.

Adjustments to the arrangements for coated sheet

2.4.30. The Committee looked at the Commission proposals to regroup all types of coated sheet into one category.¹ On the whole, producers and the majority of users were against this, on the ground that it would have a destabilizing effect. The Commission representative rejected this argument, saying that the Commission had a duty to apply and adapt the quota system flexibly.

Aids code

2.4.31. A proposal was before the Committee to extend the possibility of granting operating aids under the aids code until the end of 1985.² Some members were in favour; others were not. It was claimed that distortions of competition would be stronger than ever, that the scale of assist-

ance considered necessary proved that the restructuring and viability of companies were not satisfactory, that the capacity utilization rate (at approximately 70%) was still below the 80% specified in the general objectives for steel. The link between aids and the reduction in quotas should be maintained.

The Commission representative said that the Commission did not intend to change its policy and that the aids would no longer be authorized after 31 December 1985. He emphasized that capacity would continue to be reduced because of market constraints and that extending the aids should promote alternative employment. Lastly, if aids and capacity reductions were too closely linked, this could raise problems, since an indiscriminate application of quota reductions in exchange for aids could ruin businesses.

European Investment Bank

Operations in December

2.4.32. Loans announced by the European Investment Bank in December for investment within the Community totalled 1 286.7 million ECU³—581 million in Italy, 309.2 million in France, 155.0 million in the United Kingdom, 81.1 million in Ireland, 80.3 million in Denmark and 80.1 million in Greece. Of the total amount, 350.2 million ECU was provided from the resources of the new Community borrowing and lending instrument (NCI).⁴ Outside the Community the Bank lent 90 million ECU to Mediterranean countries and 45.2 million ECU to ACP States.

Community

Italy

2.4.33. Loans of about LIT 807 000 million were granted, mainly to industry

¹ Point 2.1.29.

² Point 2.1.67.

³ The conversion rates at 28 September used by the EIB in statistics for the fourth quarter were 1 ECU = BFR 45.31, DKR 8.20, DM2.23, DR 92.16, FF 6.86, HFL 2.52, IRL 0.72, LIT 1 388, LFR 45.31, UKL 0.59, USD 0.74.

⁴ OJ L 298, 20.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.10.

(322 500 million) and the energy sector (245 500 million). Of the total amount, LIT 215 000 million was provided from NCI resources. In industry, LIT 322 500 million in the form of global loans went towards small and medium-scale investments. The funds, including LIT 215 000 million from NCI resources, will be onlent by IMI-Istituto Mobiliare Italiano and Mediocredito Centrale (80 000 million each), Isveimer (60 000 million), Credito Industriale Sardo (35 000 million), Centrobanca (30 000 million), Interbanca (25 000 million) and Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (12 500 million).

Loans were granted for three major projects in the Mezzogiorno: LIT 20 000 million for a plant manufacturing glass for motor vehicles in San Salvo (Abruzzi), 10 000 million for the expansion of an ice-cream factory in Caivano (Campania) and consolidation of its distribution networks (increased competitiveness by reducing production costs and increasing the flexibility of the production lines), and 7 000 million for the construction of a car component factory in Naples. The loan was granted with a 3% interest rate rebate under the Community's aid programme for the reconstruction of earthquake-damaged zones.

LIT 10 000 million went towards the modernization of four textile plants in the provinces of Pavia, Vicenza and Brescia. The project aims at increasing productivity through the introduction of advanced technology and will help to strengthen a Community industry facing difficulties.

In the energy sector, the Bank provided loans for projects to develop sources of energy as a substitute for oil and to rationalize consumption. LIT 92 000 million went towards the development of five natural gas fields in Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna, Marche and Basilicata, 50 000 million towards the construction of the Upper Latium power station at Montalto di Castro, and 23 000 million towards gas distribution grids in 13 communes in Sicily. The project forms a necessary complement to the Algeria-Italy gasline. LIT 15 000

million was for a hydroelectric power station on the Braulio (Sondrio province) to increase energy capacity in Milan, 5 500 million for the modernization and expansion of waste treatment installations in Bergamo to permit the recycling of solid waste and energy production, and 60 000 million in the form of three global loans of 20 000 million each via Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino and Isveimer for small and medium-scale investments to rationalize the utilization of energy.

LIT 190 000 million was granted to improve infrastructure in the south of the country: 60 000 million for the extension of the Sardinian telephone system, 40 000 million for the provision of infrastructure in industrial estates in Campania and Basilicata as part of a broader general programme to set up 20 industrial estates in the diasaster areas, 10 000 million to modify, widen and in part repair a spur linking the Naples outer road network to the north-south motorway following earthquake damage, 5 600 million for small and medium-scale infrastructures—chiefly irrigation and sewage systems—in the Mezzogiorno through Crediop—Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche.

To modernize and increase air transportation in the Mezzogiorno, LIT 82 000 million was lent for the purchase of 13 MD82 and 6 ATR42 aircraft to increase capacity and develop new routes which are currently uneconomic.

Lastly, a loan of LIT 4 000 million was granted for the protection of the archeological sites at Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae. The Project is part of a broader programme and should also encourage tourism, one of the main activities in the Naples area.

France

2.4.34. More than FF 2 100 million was granted, including 700 million from NCI resources: 950 million for productive investments in small businesses, 755 million for electricity production and 412 million

for roads of regional and/or European importance.

For small businesses, two global loans—FF 430 million from NCI resources and 120 million from the Bank's own resources—went to Crédit national, the main agency for financing medium and long-term industrial investment in France.

The sum of FF 430 million is to go towards productive investments in small and medium-sized firms in industry and related services throughout the country, including areas not receiving regional planning premiums.

The loan of FF 120 million from the Bank's own resources went towards small and medium-scale investments in industry and related services, again throughout the whole country, to help save energy and/or permit the utilization of non-oil energy sources with a low supply risk, renewable forms of energy and the recycling of waste.

Furthermore, two global loans of 270 million from NCI resources and 130 million from the Bank's own resources were granted to Crédit d'équipement des petites et moyennes entreprises (Cepme), the main agency specializing in financing the development of small firms in France. The loan of FF 270 million from NCI resources will be onlent for productive investments in small manufacturing and service-industry firms located in areas not receiving regional development grants. The loan of FF 130 million from the Bank's own resources will be onlent by Cepme for investment by small businesses in areas facing difficulties with regard to development or conversion.

In the field of electricity production, the Bank lent FF 345 million towards the construction of a fast-breeder nuclear reactor at Creys-Malville (Isère). With a capacity of 1 200 MW, the plan should come on stream at the end of the year.

The plant is an example of industrial cooperation between Community Member States in the development of a high-technology sector. The borrower, Nersa (Centrale nucléaire européenne à neutrons

rapides), includes among its shareholders Electricité de France with a 51% stake, Ente nazionale per l'energia elettrica with 33%, and Schnell-Brüter Kernkraftwerkgesellschaft mbH with 16%. The Super-Phenix fast-breeder reactor, which involves the direct or indirect participation of six Community Member States (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), also allows for more intensive use of natural uranium and thus increases the security of the Community's energy supplies.

The Bank also lent FF 410 million for the first two 1 280 MW units of Flamanville nuclear power station near Cherbourg.

Lastly, the Bank lent FF 412 million for road works in areas of the country receiving regional planning premiums and for the construction of motorways, expressways and bypasses to improve trans-Community traffic. The loan was granted to FSGT (Fonds spécial de grands travaux), a government agency set up in August 1982 to help finance the equipment required in transport infrastructure and energy development, and goes in particular towards 16 road improvement and urban bypass schemes of regional importance (bypasses at Angers, Quimper, Montebourg (Manche), Broons (Côtes-du-Nord), Brive, Angoulême, Thann, Sarrebourg, Béthune, Alès and Verdun; the RN 17 at Pau; a new section of the RN 197 at Istricioni on the Ponte-Leccia to Ile-Rousse road in Corsica; a new road linking the Quai Vaubun and the Quai de la Bourne in St Malo; the Bordeaux-Arveyres section of the RN 89; and, in the department of Hérault, the Cartel-Rabieux section of the RN 9), two motorway improvement schemes of importance both for the Community (the Cambrai to St Quentin section of the A 26 from Calais to Reims and the Rillieux-Neyron (Rhône) section of the A 46 to bypass Lyons), two improvement schemes with a direct bearing on intra-Community travel (the expressway linking Le Fayet and Les Houches (Haute-Savoie) on the France-Italy route via the Mont Blanc tunnel and the Toul bypass on the Germany-Luxembourg-Rhône Valley route).

The various projects over a total of 132.6 km of roads, with a total investment of FF 2 500 million. The work is expected to take until mid-1987.

United Kingdom

2.4.35. UKL 91.5 million, including 20 million from NCI resources, went towards various infrastructure projects (water supply and treatment schemes and the road network) as part of the development of the less-prosperous regions in the East and North-West, the Birmingham area, Strathclyde, Merseyside and South Yorkshire. UKL 34 million was for improvements to water supply and treatment plants and to sewage treatment facilities in Humberside, East Anglia and the East Midlands. The works, which are estimated at over UKL 68 million, are being partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund. A UKL 20 million loan from NCI resources is for the development and improvement of a large integrated drainage and sewerage system covering the Upper Tame river basin in the Birmingham conurbation; an ERDF grant has also been made available.

In Strathclyde UKL 13 million went towards the new East Kilbride expressway, road, water and sewerage schemes, a new sewage treatment plant at Luss and a new water treatment plant at Glassford. The work is also being supported by an ERDF grant and is expected to be completed by the end of 1986.

In Merseyside UKL 13 million also went towards sewage treatment and disposal schemes as part of a coordinated programme to clean up the Mersey and to reduce pollution in the Mersey estuary. These schemes are also supported by the ERDF and are due for completion by mid-1987.

In South Yorkshire UKL 8.5 million was lent for water supply and treatment schemes, including the construction of an underground aqueduct, to improve security of water supplies in a district where water shortage has hampered industrial develop-

ment. A loan of UKL 8.5 million has already been granted for the project, which is expected to cost UKL 36 million.

Lastly, Lancashire County Council was granted a loan of UKL 3 million for various infrastructure projects including waste disposal and road improvements schemes.

Greece

2.4.36. Nearly DR 6 700 million, including 3 200 million from NCI resources, is being provided for the development of the use of lignite in electricity production, the establishment of industrial estates and investments in small businesses.

In the energy sector, DR 5 700 million, including 3 200 million from NCI resources, was lent to the Public Power Corporation for the development of lignite mining and lignite-fuelled power production in a power station at Aminteo, near Ptolemaida in the north of Macedonia. DR 2 400 million is to help start up an open-cast mine. DR 3 300 million is to go towards the installation of two 300 MW generating units at Aminteo power station, where the lignite will be used.

A loan of DR 700 million went towards equipping and extending industrial estates at Larisa, Lamia (Thessaly), Ioannina (Epirus), Kilkis, Serres, Kavala, Drama (Macedonia), Komotini (Thrace) and Patra (Peloponnese) covering a total area of more than 1 100 hectares. These investments are directly in line with the Greek Government's wish to decentralize economic activity, which is too heavily based in Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki.

For small and medium-scale investments, a global loan of DR 1 000 million was granted to ETBA, the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank, which will onlend the funds for small and medium-scale projects in less-prosperous parts of the country.

Ireland

2.4.37. The Bank lent IRL 58.5 million from NCI resources. IRL 28.5 million went

towards water supply and sewage treatment schemes (23.5 million, including 11.2 million from NCI resources, for 8 water supply and 3 sewage schemes in various parts of the country and 5 million for small-scale supply and sewage treatment plants throughout the country as a whole).

IRL 14 million, again from NCI resources, will go towards the reafforestation of nearly 16 000 hectares of marginal farmland and related investments, including service roads and forestry equipment and installations.

IRL 13 million was for roadworks—21 km of new roads, in particular a link road to Dublin airport, stretches of road near Leighlinbridge, Mallow, Wexford and Wicklow and two bridges in Cork.

Lastly, a loan of IRL 3 million to the Industrial Credit Corporation will go towards financing investments by industrial firms employing less than 100 persons in the form of individual loans up to a maximum of IRL 500 000.

Denmark

2.4.38. Of a total loan of DKR 650 million, including 200 million from NCI resources, 450 million was to help finance the electrification of the railway line from Elsinore via Copenhagen to Korsør. The work is the start of a project to electrify all main lines by the year 2000.

DKR 200 million from NCI resources was lent to Finansieringsinstituttet for Industri og Håndværk for small and medium-scale industrial investments.

Outside the Community

Mediterranean region

2.4.39. In Portugal the Bank lent 50 million ECU for a railway bridge and a road link in the north under the second extension of pre-accession financial cooperation.

A loan of 32 million ECU went towards the construction of a railway bridge over the Douro river near Porto to replace the bridge

designed by Gustave Eiffel, which ranks as a historic monument. The new twin-track bridge will ease traffic on the Porto to Lisbon line. The work is costed at 65 million ECU and will also include construction of access tracks, electrified twin track and automatic signals, two viaducts and a tunnel.

A second loan of 18 million ECU went towards three sections of the road linking Porto and Bragança on the Spanish border. The project is part of a priority programme to modernize the national road network.

2.4.40. In Spain the Bank lent 20 million ECU, again as part of an extension of the pre-accession financial cooperation agreement, to tap the Gaviota gasfield, the country's first offshore gasfield, off Cape Machichaco near Bilbao. The project will enable Spain to reduce its dependence on oil imports. Gas production, with some condensate, is due to begin in 1986 and is expected to reach 1 200 million m³ a year in the first half of the 1990s. Estimated recoverable reserves are 12 000 million m³.

2.4.41. In Syria 20 million ECU was lent for the extension and improvement of irrigation and drainage in the Euphrates basin under the Second Financial Protocol. The loan from the Bank will support construction of new systems on the west bank, including pumps and motors for tubewells.

ACP States

2.4.42. Under the second Lomé Convention the Bank granted loans totalling 28.6 million ECU from its own resources with a 3% interest subsidy drawn from the resources of the European Development Bank and loans of 16.6 million ECU from risk capital resources which it manages, again drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund.

2.4.43. In Cameroon the drinking water supply in the capital, Yaoundé, is inadequate and new installations are required. 14.6 million ECU was lent for these works, which comprise an intake/lift station on

the Nyong river, 45 km from Yaoundé, a treatment and pumping plant with a capacity of 100 000 m³ a day, seven reservoirs and the pipelines and aqueducts connecting with them, pumping stations and ancillary equipment.

2.4.44. In Gabon the Bank granted 10 million ECU for the extension of the drinking water treatment and distribution system in Libreville.

Société d'énergie et d'eau du Gabon holds the concession for water supplies and will carry out works on surface water drainage, the construction of a second, 50 000 m³ a day treatment plant at N'toum, a pump house, 47 km of pressure mains, five reservoirs with a total capacity of 11 800 m³ and various extensions to the distribution network.

The works will not only benefit industry and commerce in Libreville and its port of Owendo, but will also provide a better supply for household consumers on very easy tariff terms.

2.4.45. In Jamaica bauxite is one of the country's main sources of foreign currency and its production accounts for 8% of the world total. A loan of 4 million ECU was granted for improvements in production through the use of precalcining equipment to reduce fuel consumption by kilns, which will increase productivity in two alumina plants, and for the introduction of a more efficient method of disposing of red mud to reduce environmental pollution. The investments are in two plants, at Kirkvine and Ewarton, each with an annual capacity of 550 000 tonnes. The kilns will use the residual heat from the flue gas, and the burners and gas ducting system will be improved, which will reduce consumption by 22% and raise throughput by 10%.

2.2.46. The Bank lent 12.2 million ECU from risk capital funds to Sofide (Société financière de développement) in Zaïre, 12 million in the form of a conditional loan to be onlent for the preparation and financing

or investment projects or the rehabilitation of industrial, agricultural-processing, tourism and mining enterprises, including 1.5 million ECU for financing feasibility studies or equity participations and 10.5 million ECU for financing actual investment projects. The terms and conditions of the Bank's loan vary according to the purpose for which the funds are used: 2% with a maximum term of 10 years for studies, 2% with a maximum term of 25 years for equity participations and 8% with a 15-year term for investment projects. In addition, 0.2 million ECU will go towards financing a subscription, on behalf of the Community, to increase Sofide's capital.

2.4.47. In Malawi a conditional loan of 3.5 million ECU was granted to strengthen the country's financial situation. The State will pass on part of the loan, which was granted for a maximum term of 25 years at 2%, to Admarc (Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation), a Malawi statutory corporation, and will use the remainder to finance the subscription at par of 3.6 million additional shares in the Dwangwa Sugar Corporation jointly with Admarc. The sugar cane is produced locally on a 6 000 hectare irrigated plantation in the north of the country. The Dwangwa integrated complex provides employment for about 600 people in the sugar refinery and 3 600 in the plantations.

2.4.48. In Burundi the Bank, acting on behalf of the Community, has acquired a 900 000 ECU equity participation in BNDE (Banque nationale de développement économique), which recently raised its capital. BNDE was formed in 1966 to foster the economic development of the country by offering short-, medium- and long-term loans to industry, agriculture, tourism and building construction and, to a lesser extent, by acquiring equity participations. BNDE's capital increase will enable it to expand its activities without detriment to its well-balanced financial structure.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU

Values in national currencies of one ECU

28 December 1984 ¹	
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible)	44.7451
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial)	44.9762
German mark	2.23139
Dutch guilder	2.51938
Pound sterling	0.610479
Danish krone	7.98550
French franc	6.83034
Italian lira	1 368.84
Irish pound	0.715379
Greek drachma	91.0190
United States dollar	0.711086
Swiss franc	1.83816
Spanish peseta	123.302
Swedish krona	6.37133
Norwegian krone	6.44600
Canadian dollar	0.938776
Portuguese escudo	120.174
Austrian schilling	15.6581
Finnish mark	4.63699
Japanese yen	177.914
Australian dollar	0.857764
New Zealand dollar	1.49075

¹ OJ C 347, 29.12.1984.

NB. Explanatory notes on the ECU and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3.

Representative rates ('green' rates)

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

December 1984	
National currency	Value in national currency of one ECU
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	44.9008 ¹
	46.4118 ²
Danish krone	8.23400 ¹
	8.41499 ²
German mark	2.57524 ¹
	2.52875 ³
	2.54273 ⁴
	2.51457 ²
Greek drachma	77.2479 ¹
	90.5281 ²
French franc	6.93793 ⁴
	6.49211 ¹
	7.10590 ⁵
	7.86866 ²
Irish pound	0.725690 ¹
	0.750110 ²
Italian lira	1 341.00 ¹
	1 432.00 ²
Dutch guilder	2.75563 ¹
	2.72149 ³
	2.73327 ⁴
	2.70981 ²
Pound sterling	0.618655

¹ For seeds.

² For other products.

³ For cereals and durum wheat.

⁴ For milk and milk products.

⁵ For pigmeat and wine.

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 9-1984

Point 2.1.43

Action to combat long-term unemployment — Commission communication and the Standing Employment Committee
OJ C 322, 3.12.1984

Bull. EC 10-1984

Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.8

Final adoption of amending and supplementary budget No 1 of the European Communities for the financial year 1984
OJ L 329, 17.12.1984

Point 2.1.41

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3386/84 of 3 October 1984 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters consolidating and modifying the text of Protocol 3

to the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria
OJ L 323, 11.12.1984

Points 2.4.40 to 2.4.46

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee during its session on 24 and 25 October 1984
OJ C 343, 24.12.1984

Point 2.4.36

Special Report of the Court of Auditors on the implementation of Directive 77/435/EEC of 27 June 1977 on scrutiny by the Member States of transactions forming part of the system of financing by the EAGGF (Guarantee Section)
OJ C 336, 17.12.1984

Bull. EC 11-1984

Point 2.1.9

Commission decision of 30 November 1984 authorizing Greece to take protective measures in respect of certain imports
OJ L 340, 28.12.1984

Point 2.4.23

Annual report concerning the 1983 financial year with the replies of the institutions
OJ C 348, 31.12.1984

3. Infringement procedures

Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement directives

3.3.1. In December the Commission sent letters of formal notice for failure to incorporate directives into national law (the Commission not having been informed of national implementing measures) in the following 20 cases:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Council Directive of 16 May 1983¹ amending the Directive of 7 November 1977 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of paints, varnishes, printing inks, adhesives and similar products² (Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom).

Commission Directive of 5 October 1981³ adapting to technical progress the Council Directive of 7 November 1977 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of paints, varnishes, printing inks, adhesives and similar products² (Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom).

Transport

Council Directive of 25 July 1983 concerning the authorization of scheduled interregional air services for the transport of passengers, mail and cargo between Member States⁴ (France, Netherlands).

Environment, consumer protection and nuclear safety

Council Directive of 17 May 1982⁵ amending for the second time the Directive of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products⁶ (Belgium, France).

Commission Directive of 14 May 1982 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to methods of analysis necessary for checking the composition of cosmetic products⁷ (Belgium, France).

Council Directive of 24 June 1982 on the major-accident hazards of certain industrial activities⁸ (Belgium).

Council Directive of 21 April 1983⁹ amending the Directive of 20 December 1979 on the limitation of noise emissions from subsonic aircraft¹⁰ (Belgium).

Council Directive of 19 June 1979 on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of food-stuffs¹¹ (Greece).

Council Directive of 16 June 1975 on the disposal of waste oils¹² (Greece).

Council Directive of 15 July 1975 on waste¹² (Greece).

Council Directive of 6 April 1976 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls¹³ (Greece).

Council Directive of 8 December 1975 concerning the quality of bathing water¹⁴ (Greece).

Council Directive of 16 June 1975 concerning the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States¹² (Greece).

Council Directive of 24 November 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels¹⁵ (Greece).

Council Directive of 18 July 1978 on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life¹⁶ (Greece).

Council Directive of 9 October 1979 concerning the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States¹⁷ (Greece).

¹ OJ L 147, 6.6.1983.

² OJ L 303, 28.11.1977.

³ OJ L 342, 28.11.1981.

⁴ OJ L 237, 26.8.1983.

⁵ OJ L 167, 15.6.1982.

⁶ OJ L 262, 27.9.1976.

⁷ OJ L 185, 30.6.1982.

⁸ OJ L 230, 5.8.1982.

⁹ OJ L 117, 4.5.1983.

¹⁰ OJ L 18, 24.1.1980.

¹¹ OJ L 158, 26.6.1979.

¹² OJ L 194, 25.7.1975.

¹³ OJ L 108, 26.4.1976.

¹⁴ OJ L 31, 5.2.1976.

¹⁵ OJ L 307, 27.11.1975.

¹⁶ OJ L 222, 14.8.1978.

¹⁷ OJ L 271, 29.10.1979.

Council Directive of 30 October 1979 on the quality required of shellfish waters¹ (Greece).

Council Directive of 20 December 1979 on the limitation of noise emissions from subsonic aircraft² (Greece).

Financial institutions and taxation

Council Directive of 28 March 1983³ determining the scope of Article 14(1) (d) of the Directive of 17 May 1977⁴ as regards exemption from value-added tax on the final importation of certain goods (Belgium, Italy, Ireland, United Kingdom).

Council Directive of 28 March 1983 on tax exemptions applicable to permanent imports from a Member State of the personal property of individuals⁵ (Italy).

Reasoned opinions

3.3.2. In December the Commission delivered 23 reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Sale of ready-mixed concrete (Netherlands).

Customs formalities and checks (Italy).

Packaging of beer and non-alcoholic beverages (Denmark).

Agriculture

Obstacles to intra-Community trade in meat (Greece).

Environment, consumer protection and nuclear safety

Failure to incorporate correctly into national law the Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds⁵ (Denmark).

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds⁵ (Greece).

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to Council Directive of 16 June 1975 on the disposal of waste oils⁶ (Belgium).

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 15 July 1975 on waste⁶ (Belgium).

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 6 April 1976 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls⁷ (Belgium).

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 20 February 1978 on waste from the titanium dioxide industry⁸ (Belgium).

Failure to incorporate correctly into national law the Council Directive of 20 March 1978 on toxic and dangerous waste⁹ (France).

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 20 March 1978 on toxic and dangerous waste⁹ (Greece).

Failure to incorporate correctly into national law the Council Directive of 18 September 1979¹⁰ amending for the sixth time the Directive of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances¹¹ (Belgium, Denmark, France).

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Commission Directive of 23 October 1981¹² and the Commission Directive of 25 March 1982¹³ adapting to technical progress for the third and fourth time respectively the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances¹¹ (France, Greece).

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Commission Directive of 11 February 1982¹⁴ adapting to technical progress Annex II to the Council Directive of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of

¹ OJ L 281, 10.11.1979.

² OJ L 18, 24.1.1980.

³ OJ L 105, 23.4.1983.

⁴ OJ L 145, 13.6.1977.

⁵ OJ L 103, 25.4.1979.

⁶ OJ L 194, 25.7.1975.

⁷ OJ L 108, 26.4.1976.

⁸ OJ L 54, 25.2.1978.

⁹ OJ L 84, 31.3.1978.

¹⁰ OJ L 259, 15.10.1979.

¹¹ OJ L 196, 16.8.1967.

¹² OJ L 351, 7.12.1981.

¹³ OJ L 106, 21.4.1982.

¹⁴ OJ L 63, 6.3.1982.

the Member States relating to cosmetic products¹ (Greece).

Financial institutions and taxation

Differential taxation of spirits as a result of the application for tax purposes of legislation on the registered designation of origin (VAT) (Italy).

Incorrect application of the Council Directive of 19 December 1972 on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco² (Belgium).

Incorrect application of the sixth Council Directive of 17 May 1977 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment³ — Inclusion of foreign-based companies in single-taxable-entity concept (Germany).

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 15 February 1982 on information to be published on a regular basis by companies the shares of which have been admitted to official stock-exchange listing⁴ (France).

Consumption tax on bananas (Italy).

Proceedings terminated

3.3.3 In December the Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceedings:

Cases in which letters of formal notice had been sent for failure to incorporate directives into national law (the Commission not having been informed of national implementing measures)

Internal market and industrial affairs

Council Directive of 7 November 1977 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of paints, varnishes, printing inks, adhesives and similar products⁵ (Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, United Kingdom).

Council Directive of 22 November 1982⁶ amending, for the second time (benzene), the Directive of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the

Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations¹ (Italy).

Fourth Council Directive of 25 July 1978 based on Article 54(3) (g) of the EEC Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies⁷ (Belgium, France, Netherlands).

Financial institutions and taxation

Council Directive of 17 March 1980 coordinating the requirements for the drawing up, scrutiny and distribution of the listing particulars to be published for the admission of securities to official stock-exchange listing⁸ (United Kingdom).

Cases in respect of which a reasoned opinion had been sent

Internal market and industrial affairs

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 24 July 1979⁹ supplementing the Annex to the Council Directive of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations, and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations¹ (Italy).

Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the fourth Council Directive of 25 July 1978 based on Article 54(3) (g) of the EEC Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies⁷ (Luxembourg).

Incorrect application of the sixth Council Directive of 17 May 1977³ on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment — Zero-rating of books (United Kingdom).

Incorrect application of the sixth Council Directive of 17 May 1977 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment¹ — Zero-rating of milk, bread and pasta products (Italy).

¹ OJ L 262, 27.9.1976.

² OJ L 303, 31.12.1972.

³ OJ L 145, 13.6.1977.

⁴ OJ L 48, 20.2.1982.

⁵ OJ L 303, 28.11.1977.

⁶ OJ L 339, 1.12.1982.

⁷ OJ L 222, 14.8.1978.

⁸ OJ L 100, 27.4.1980.

⁹ OJ L 197, 3.8.1979.

4. Convention on the Law of the Sea

Competence of the European Communities with regard to matters governed by the Convention on the Law of the Sea

Declaration made pursuant to Article 2 of Annex IX to the Convention

3.4.1. Article 2 of Annex IX to the Convention on the Law of the Sea stipulates that the participation of an international organization shall be subject to a declaration specifying the matters governed by the Convention in respect of which competence has been transferred to the organization by its Member States.

The European Communities were established by the Treaties of Paris and of Rome, signed on 18 April 1951 and 25 March 1957 respectively. After being ratified by the Signatory States the Treaties entered into force on 25 July 1952 and 1 January 1958.¹

In accordance with the provisions referred to above this declaration indicates the competence of the European Economic Community in matters governed by the Convention.

The Community points out that its Member States have transferred competence to it with regard to the conservation and management of sea fishing resources. Hence, in the field of sea fishing it is for the Community to adopt the relevant rules and regulations (which are enforced by the Member States) and to enter into external undertaking with third States or competent international organizations.

Furthermore, with regard to rules and regulations for the protection and preservation of the marine environment, the Member States have transferred to the Community competences as formulated in provisions adopted by the Community and as reflected by its participation in certain international agreements.

With regard to the provisions of Part X, the Community has certain powers as its purpose is to bring about an economic union based on a customs union.

With regard to the provisions of Part XI, the Community enjoys competence in matters of commercial policy, including the control of unfair economic practices.

The exercise of the competence that the Member States have transferred to the Community under the Treaties is, by its very nature, subject to continuous development. As a result the Community reserves the right to make new declarations at a later date.

On signing the United Nations Convention on the law of the Sea, the European Economic Community declares that it considers that the Convention constitutes, within the framework of the law of the sea, a major effort in the codification and progressive development of international law in the fields to which its declaration pursuant to Article 2 of Annex IX of the Convention refers. The Community would like to express the hope that this development will become a useful means for promoting cooperation and stable relations between all countries in these fields.

The Community, however, considers that significant provisions of Part XI of the Convention are not conducive to the development of the activities to which that part refers in view of the fact that several Member States of the Community have already expressed their position that this Part contains considerable deficiencies and flaws which require rectification. The Community recognizes the importance of the work which remains to be done and hopes that conditions for the implementation of a sea-bed mining regime, which are generally acceptable and which are therefore likely to promote activities in the International Sea-bed Area, can be agreed. The Community, within the limit of its competence, will play a full part in contributing in the task of finding satisfactory solutions.

A separate decision on formal confirmation² will have to be taken at a later stage. It will be taken in the light of the results of the efforts made to attain a universally acceptable Convention.

¹ The Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community was registered at the Secretariat of the United Nations on 15 March 1957 under No 3729; the Treaties of Rome establishing the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) were registered on 21 April and 24 April 1958 respectively under Nos 4300 and 4301.

The current members of the Communities are: the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic, the Hellenic Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea shall apply, with regard to matters transferred to the European Economic Community, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community is applied and under the conditions laid down in that Treaty.

² 'Formal confirmation' is the term used in the Convention for ratification by international organizations (see Article 306 and Annex IX, Article 3).

5. The Bulletin in 1984: special features, supplements and documentation

Economic and monetary policy

The EMS after five years: Bull. EC 3, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

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Community policy to combat the steel crisis: Bull. EC 1, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

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Telecommunications: implementation of harmonization and first phase of opening up access to public contracts: Bull. EC 10, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

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Undertaking given by IBM: Bull. EC 10, point 3.4.1.

Employment, education and social policy

Technological change and social adjustment: Bull. EC 1, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

Public health. Commission urges Community cooperation: Bull. EC 9, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

Culture

European cultural identity. Venice declaration: Bull. EC 3, point 3.4.1.

Regional policy

Reform of Community regional policy. The new ERDF: Bull. EC 6, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

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Measures against air pollution: elimination of lead from petrol and motor vehicle emissions: Bull. EC 5, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

Council reaches agreement on transfrontier shipment of hazardous wastes and on misleading advertising: Bull. EC 6, point 1.4.1 *et seq.*

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Agricultural prices and related measures for 1984/85: Bull. EC 1, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

Review of the common agricultural policy and adoption of agricultural prices for 1984/85: Bull. EC 3, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

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Preparation for the Brussels European Council: Bull. EC 2, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

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Dublin European Council: Bull. EC 12, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

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Interim report by the *Ad hoc* Committee on Institutional Affairs. Report to the European Council (Dublin, 3 and 4 December 1984): Bull. EC 11, point 3.5.1.

The new Commission: Bull. EC 12, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

Publications of the European Communities

Publications of the European Communities

12 — 1984

Introductory note

This catalogue includes the newly published monographs and series issued during the period to which it relates by the institutions of the European Communities, and also their current periodicals. Publications of which English versions have been issued are listed only in that language; otherwise another version, but only one, is included, in the following order of choice:

French	Spanish
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IT: 1 - 12

which means that the Italian version is described in the Italian catalogue of January under No 12. This number is specific to each catalogue; it is a sequence number printed in consecutive order, opposite each entry in the classified list.

Arrangement

The catalogue is divided into three parts, as follows:

Part I — The classified list provides a subject classification of the titles included under 20 headings each divided into subheadings (see below).

Under each subheading, monographs and series are listed first in alphabetical order; there then follows a similar list of periodical titles.

Full entries for monographs and series appear only once; otherwise cross-references are given to the full entries identifying them by the sequence numbers already described. Periodical titles appear in the classified list only as cross-reference entries, full entries being found in Part II.

Part II — Periodicals presents full details of each current Community periodical, listed alphabetically.

Part III — The indexes of titles and series are listed alphabetically and cross-refer using the abovementioned

sequence numbers to the entries in Part I of the monthly catalogue. These indexes cumulate throughout the year.

How to obtain publications

Publications may be priced for sale, gratis, or of limited distribution. Those of the last two classes may be obtained from the issuing institutions, or, where they are published by the Information Offices of the Commission from those offices, whose addresses are given in the list: on pp. 4 and 5. Publications of limited distribution are however, generally only for the attention of government: of Member States, Community departments and other authorities concerned.

Orders for priced publications should be directed to the Sales Offices listed on the last page.

All orders should quote the full title, as well as the ISBN or ISSN where such a number precedes the prices in the catalogue.

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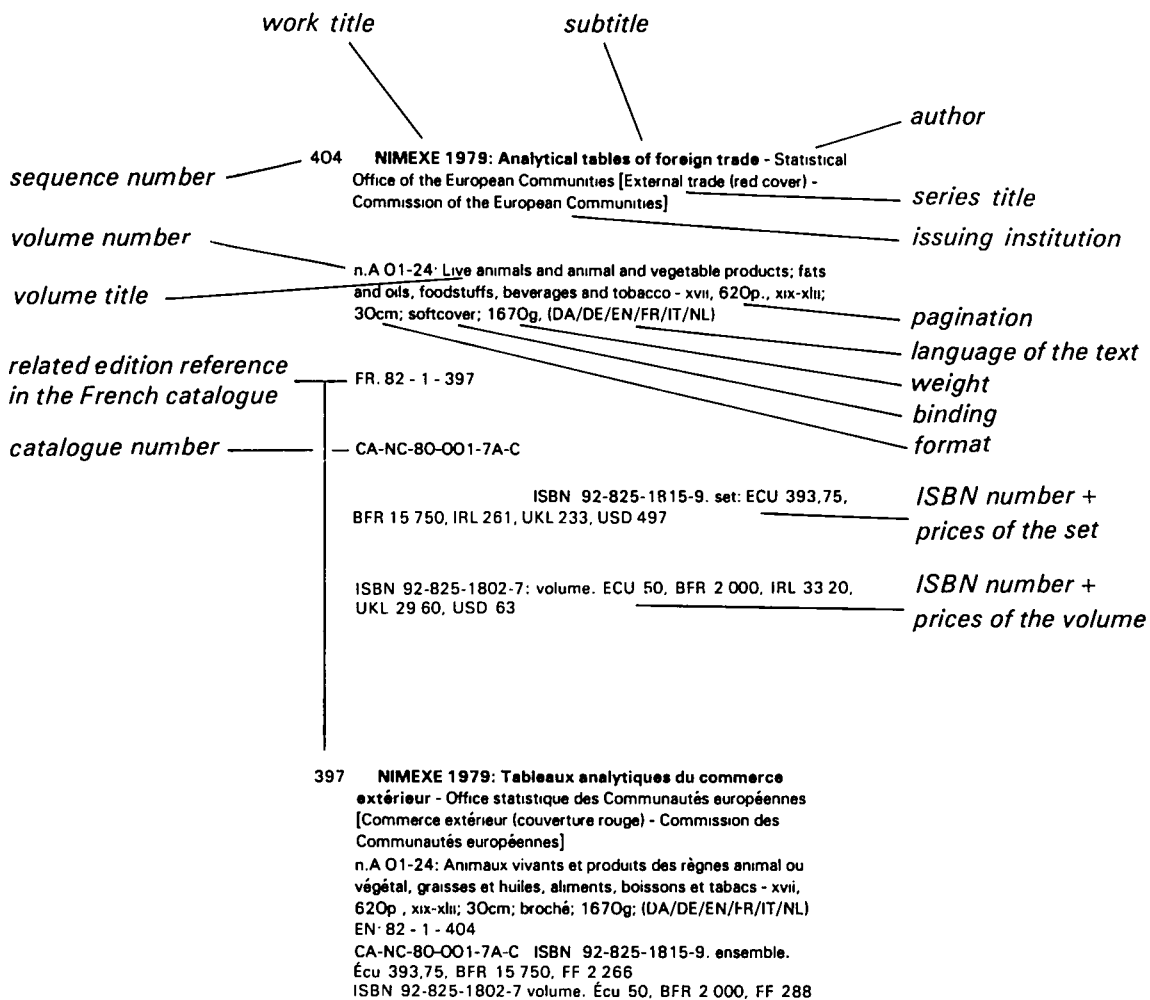
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A string of such symbols separated by diagonal stroke denotes a publication in which different language versions of the same text appear under one cover.

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Prices, which exclude any value-added tax which may be chargeable, are fixed in various currencies, using the following abbreviations:

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ESC	Portuguese escudo	UKL	Pound sterling
FF	French franc	USD	US dollar



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