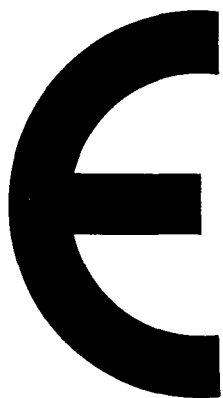


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Commission



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BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

European Coal and Steel Community
European Economic Community
European Atomic Energy Community

Commission of the European Communities
Secretariat-General
Brussels

**No 4
1980**

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Supplements 1980

* 1/80

* Work in preparation.

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PART ONE

SPECIAL FEATURES

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

BFR = Belgische frank/Franc belge

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

DKR = Dansk krone

FF = Franc français

DM = Deutsche Mark

LIT = Lira italiana

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

UKL = Pound sterling

IRL = Irish pound

USD = United States dollar

1. The Luxembourg European Council

1.1.1. Despite the efforts by its President, Mr Cossiga, and by the representatives of the Member States and by the Commission, the European Council in Luxembourg on 27 and 28 April broke up without finding solutions to the basic problem on its agenda: the British contribution to the Community budget. The result was that the reservations made at the Council meeting on agriculture concerning other dossiers (notably the fixing of the agricultural prices for 1980/81) were not withdrawn.

The background to failure

1.1.2. This dossier, often called 'convergence and budgetary questions', has been appearing on the agenda under different names for a number of years. The communiqué issued at the end of the meeting of Heads of Government in Paris on 9 and 10 December 1974¹ invited the institutions of the Community 'to set up as soon as possible a correcting mechanism of a general application, which, in the framework of the system of "own resources" and in harmony with its normal functioning, based on objective criteria and taking into consideration in particular the suggestions made to this effect by the British Government, could prevent during the period of convergence of the economies of the Member States, the possible development of situations unacceptable for a Member State and incompatible with the smooth working of the Community' (this being in accordance with the declaration made by the Community during the accession negotiations with the three new Member States).

Acting upon this directive from the Heads of Government, on 30 January 1975 the Commission adopted a Communication to the Council entitled 'the unacceptable situation

and the correcting mechanism',² which provided for a mechanism which would operate whenever any Member States were, given their economic situation, making a disproportionate contribution to the Community budget. The first European Council, meeting in Dublin on 10 and 11 March 1975,³ approved, with one or two reservations,³ the mechanism described by the Commission. On 30 July that year the Commission presented a proposal⁴ and finally on 30 January 1976 the Council adopted a Regulation setting up the 'financial mechanism'⁵ intended to mitigate, by means of a 'payment' from the Community budget, the consequences of a disproportionate imbalance between the economic situation of a Member State and its contribution to the Community budget.

Experience has nevertheless shown that the 'financial mechanism' was not the complete answer to the problems of the United Kingdom. Since the Paris European Council in March 1979 this issue has — at the request of the United Kingdom and, for other reasons, Italy and Ireland — appeared on the agenda of all European Councils and Council meetings on economic and financial affairs. The Dublin European Council in November 1979⁶ devoted almost all its time to it but could go no further than procedural agreement on the next steps to take. The Commission for its part has sent the Council a 'reference paper'⁷ and three communications⁸ on the subject.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1104 (35 to 37).

² Bull. EC 1-1975, points 2503 to 2510.

³ Bull. EC 3-1975, points 1103, 1502 and 2420.

⁴ OJ C 201 of 3.9.1975; Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2468.

⁵ OJ L 131 of 20.5.1976; Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2470.

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1979, point 1.1.7.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.2.

⁸ Bull. EC 11-1979, point 3.4.1; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 3.4.1; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 3.4.1 (complete text of the three communications).

The Luxembourg meeting

1.1.3. The European Council met in Luxembourg on 27 and 28 April. The meeting was chaired by Mr Cossiga, the Italian Prime Minister and President of the European Council, and attended by one Head of State, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, and eight Heads of Government accompanied by their Foreign Ministers. The Commission was represented by Mr Jenkins and Mr Ortoli.

This meeting—which should have been held four weeks earlier in Brussels on 31 March and 1 April—had been postponed on 24 March by the Presidency, since the European political climate appeared to allow little chance of reaching a worthwhile agreement. After this decision the Commission issued the following statement:

'The Commission understands the reasons which have prompted the Italian Presidency to postpone the European Council. It continues to attach great importance both to an early solution to the problems of convergence and the British budgetary contribution and to the discussion of other matters foreseen for the next European Council, notably energy. It hopes that the European Council will be able to meet as soon as possible.'

The extra four weeks provided by the postponement were put to good use for the final preparations for the European Council. The Commission had, as usual, already drafted several papers or communications on the Community's economic and social situation, the European Monetary Fund, energy, convergence and budgetary questions. The French Government had presented a memorandum on pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons, and a memorandum on the 'principles and rules' governing the functioning of the Community, which it wanted to see confirmed and restated by the Heads of State and Government.

A series of bilateral meetings had taken place between various Heads of State or Government, and the President of the European Council, Mr Cossiga, made a tour of the capitals before the meeting in Luxembourg. At the express request of the French Government, a special meeting of the Council of Agriculture Ministers was convened for 27 April in order to try and reach agreement on the farm prices for 1980/81 and settle the question of organization of the sheepmeat market. The Ministers of Agriculture were thus meeting at the same time as the European Council, which was kept informed of the results of their deliberations.

At the Council meeting on agriculture the Commission presented an overall proposal on farm prices drawn up with the aim of securing a compromise agreement. It offered an average 5% increase (instead of the 2.5% originally proposed). Pointing out that the Commission would rather have taken a stricter line considering the state of the markets for certain products, Mr Gundelach justified the new proposal by the political necessity of securing overall agreement both on the prices themselves and on the other issues before the European Council. Eight delegations were to support the Commission's proposal. The British Delegation upheld a 'political' reservation linked to the other deliberations within the European Council.

1.1.4. The discussions of the European Council focused first on the least 'sensitive' subjects—the economic and social situation, the European Monetary System, the Report of the Three Wise Men, energy, the Brandt Report and North-South relations, marine pollution and safety of shipping—and on matters of international policy. The problem of the British contribution to the Community budget was not tackled until the second day.

The discussion revealed broad understanding of the United Kingdom's difficulties. Several successive offers were made which, for 1980 at least, would have reduced the net British contribution by more than two-thirds. Agreement could not be reached, however, as the British Prime Minister insisted on firm commitments over several years, which her partners were unable to accept.

This failure overshadowed the meeting of the European Council and meant that the British reservation on the agricultural prices still stood.

The 'Conclusions of the Presidency'

1.1.5. The complete text of the 'conclusions of the Presidency' was as follows:

Economic and social situation

Prospects for the Community economy

1.1.6. The European Council considered developments in the Community countries' economies and discussed their prospects for 1980, paying particular attention to the impact which the destabilizing effects of the sharp increase in oil costs would continue to have on growth and employment, on inflation and on the balance of payments.

The struggle against inflation and the correction of external imbalances continue to be basic priorities. This struggle calls for vigorous monetary and budgetary policies and price and income trends consistent with such policies.

Efforts will also have to be made to ensure that the growth rate remains as high as possible while still being compatible with the fundamental objective stated, in order to allow the investment necessary for the process of adjustment and restructuring of production capacity.

The European Council asked the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) and the Committee of Governors to maintain close coordination of interest-rate policies in order to bring interest rates down from their present very high levels once circumstances permit.

The Council paid particular attention to the growing deficit in the developing countries' external accounts, the extent of the petroleum-producing countries' surpluses, the volume of international liquidity and the effects which these factors in combination might have on the stability of the international economic and financial system and on trade. The Council took the view that to deal with these problems it would be necessary to step up cooperation in appropriate forms between States and with the relevant international institutions. It invited the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) to give particular attention to these problems.

With regard to employment, the Council agreed that the reduction of inflation was an important means of combating unemployment but that efforts within the Community to reduce structural unemployment should be stepped up and better coordinated, taking into account the proposals which the European Council had at its previous meeting asked the Commission to submit.

European Monetary System

1.1.7. The European Council examined developments on the exchange market in the first year of operation of the EMS and noted with satisfaction the System's resilience. It observed that despite severe economic and monetary disruption resulting in a general rise in interest rates, an increase in the average rate of inflation in the Community and a widening gap between the inflation rates of individual Member States, accompanied by renewed imbalances in international payments, the currencies participating in the System had proved to have a greater degree of cohesion than at any time since 1972.

The European Council pointed out that a reduction in economic disparities and the strengthening of the weaker economies were prerequisites for the development of the European Monetary System.

It reaffirmed the importance it attached to progress regarding coordination of Member States' economic policies. It therefore asked the relevant institutions to look into means of reducing economic disparities, particularly as regards inflation.

The European Council took note of the progress of studies concerning transition to the second stage of the System, confirmed its resolve to see the Community progress towards the objective of monetary integration and invited the relevant Community bodies to press ahead with work in order to move on to the institutional stage, involving definition of the ECU's role and the creation of the European Monetary Fund.

Energy

1.1.8. The European Council notes that the progressive deterioration of the oil market, the uncertainty of supplies and the high prices of crude oil are causing increasing difficulties for the economies of all the oil-consuming countries.

The European Council considers that the Community should closely coordinate its response to the immediate problems of oil supplies and invites the Council and the Energy Ministers to consider what further action is required taking into account the undertakings given by the Member States in the framework of the agreements on supplies in the event of a crisis, and with special reference to the possibility of increasing indigenous production of hydrocarbons.

In the longer term, the Community and the Member States must press ahead with action to reduce the Community's dependence on oil imports, making the most of the Community's own energy resources and taking further steps to develop a coordinated policy on the conservation and rational use of energy.

The Commission urged Member States to increase their efforts to develop nuclear programmes.

The European Council considers it essential that the Community pursue a policy of structural changes directed towards greater use of alternative sources of energy. Agreement on a strategy for

1990 is of the utmost importance in this connection.

The European Council reaffirmed its intention of making appreciable progress along this path at its next meeting in Venice.

The European Council accordingly invited the Council of Energy Ministers to review the energy programmes of the Member States so as to ensure coordinated attainment of the following objectives:

- (a) the replacement of oil by alternative sources, and especially by coal and nuclear energy, should over the decade bring about a progressive reduction in the proportion of the Community's energy balance represented by oil;
- (b) through energy-saving and the rational use of energy, the aims of economic development should be achieved with as little reliance as possible on a continued increase in energy consumption;
- (c) the use of oil by industry, and particularly in electricity generation, must be reduced.

These structural changes could be speeded up by support at Community level, for a set period and subject to the financial constraints which the Community sets itself. The European Council invited the Council of Ministers to consider as a matter of urgency the steps proposed by the Commission to stimulate the development of a coherent energy policy within the Community.

The European Council affirmed its conviction that moderation in oil price increases is essential for the economic equilibrium of the world.

It reiterated the importance of international cooperation on energy matters. The Community is open to any constructive dialogue with the oil-producing countries. It is also ready to continue to play its own important part in helping to solve the problems suffered by the developing countries as a result of energy shortages.

Fisheries

1.1.9. The European Council—while noting that an agreement exists on the need for adoption as swiftly as possible of the decisions necessary for the introduction of a common fisheries policy

together with a number of basic features of such a policy—found that there was still disagreement on the questions concerning the principle of equal access.

It agreed that the examination of this matter would be resumed by the Council composed of Ministers for Fisheries.

Agriculture

1.1.10. The European Council examined the conclusions which the Agriculture Council at its meeting on 27 and 28 April, reached with regard to the points which are to form the basis of the decisions to be taken on agricultural prices and related measures for the 1980/81 marketing year.¹

It became apparent that opinions differed on this subject and the Council therefore agreed that the comments made by the various delegations, and the points of agreement and disagreement, would be communicated to the Agriculture Council, which would resume its examination of all these matters at its next formal meeting with the aim of reaching an agreement as soon as possible.

Sheepmeat

1.1.11. The European Council took note of the discussions of the Agriculture Council on this topic. Differences of opinion became apparent and the Council accordingly agreed that delegations' comments would be communicated to the Agriculture Council and that the latter would resume its examination of the whole matter at its next meeting with the aim of reaching an agreement as soon as possible.¹

Report from the Committee of Three

1.1.12. The European Council took note of the work done to date by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs concerning the report on the adjustments to the machinery and procedures of the Community's institutions prepared by the Committee of Three pursuant to the mandate handed down by

the European Council held in Brussels in December 1978.

The European Council dwelt particularly on the proposals put forward by the Three Wise Men concerning the composition of the Commission and the procedure for choosing its President.

The European Council agreed that the choice of the President of the Commission should continue to be the responsibility of the European Council and be made at least six months before his term of office begins.

Greece will be associated with this procedure.

The European Council invited the Ministers for Foreign Affairs to conclude examination of the Report from the Committee of Three in good time for the next meeting of the European Council.

Brandt Report — North-South Dialogue

1.1.13. The European Council took note of the Brandt Commission's Report on relations between industrialized and developing countries and expressed its appreciation of the contribution which it had made in terms of both analysis and proposals.

The European Council noted that the position worked out by the European Community at the preparatory phase of the overall negotiations within the United Nations was very much in line with some of the proposals contained in the Brandt Report.

It is the Council's view that this Report might usefully be taken into consideration in the drafting of the European position in the context of North-South relations.

Measures to combat pollution

1.1.14. The European Council, having heard a statement by the French Delegation presenting a memorandum from the French Government on the safety of shipping and measures to combat pollu-

¹ The conclusions of the Council meeting on agriculture are to be found at points 1.1.18 and 1.1.19.

tion from hydrocarbons transported by sea, in particular in the English Channel, and bearing in mind the measures already taken in the area of prevention and control of marine pollution since its meetings in Copenhagen on 7 and 8 April 1978¹ and in Bremen on 6 and 7 July 1978² took note of the memorandum and asked the Community institutions to study it.

Conscious of the need to seek constant improvement in the quality of life and hence the environment by appropriate measures, the Council stresses the importance of undertaking concrete action to clean up the waters of the Rhine.

Declaration on the international situation

1.1.15. The problems raised by the international situation were the subject of the following declaration:

Declaration by the Heads of State and Government and of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the nine Member States of the EEC meeting in European Council

'1. The Heads of State and Government and the Foreign Ministers examined the international situation. They expressed grave concern at the trend of recent events, especially in Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East. They considered that these events now more than ever require of the Member States of the European Community that they show cohesion.

2. The European Council noted with deep concern that Soviet military forces have not been withdrawn from Afghanistan despite the condemnation of the international community expressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations and despite the repeated calls of the Nine and of the Islamic Conference and the ASEAN countries.

The European Council reaffirmed the view of the Nine that a solution in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly could be found in an arrangement which allowed Afghanistan to remain outside competition among the powers and to return to its traditional position as a neutral and non-aligned State.

Respecting the right of the Afghan people freely to determine their own future, they believe that to this end the great powers and the neighbouring States should undertake to respect the sovereignty and integrity of Afghanistan, to refrain from interference in its internal affairs and to renounce all forms of military presence or association with it.

The Nine are ready to support, in concert with friendly and allied countries, any initiative designed to promote such a solution, emphasizing that their own proposal is neither rigid nor exclusive. In this connection they believe that the Islamic and non-aligned countries have a particularly significant role to play.

3. Since the occupation of the United States Embassy in Tehran and the seizure of its staff as hostages, the Nine have repeatedly condemned this inadmissible violation of international law. They reaffirm their solidarity with the Government and people of the United States in their present time of trial.

They consider that the situation created by this violation opens the door to developments fraught with serious consequences. A return to a state of legality is the only way to ensure peace and security.

The European Council reaffirms the decisions taken by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine on 22 April in Luxembourg.

The Nine declare their full support for the steps which the Secretary-General of the United Nations intends to take to secure the release of the hostages.

¹ Bull. EC. 4-1978, point 1.4.3.

² Bull. EC. 6-1978, point 1.5.2 (II).

4. The Nine reiterated their belief that only a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement can bring true peace to the Middle East.

The European Council, conscious that Europe may in due course have a role to play, instructed Foreign Ministers to submit a report on this problem on the occasion of its next session in Venice.

5. The European Council denounces the acts of violence committed in southern Lebanon against members of UNIFIL and demands that they should cease immediately, and that the Force be permitted to carry out in full its mandate from the Security Council.

6. At this time of crisis in world affairs the European Council believes that it is vital that international procedures for the management of the crisis and the easing of tension be used to the full and that the UN Charter and international law be fully upheld.'

*

1.1.16. Surveying the results of the European Council, the President, Mr Cossiga, on the matter of convergence and budgetary questions, stated that the Heads of State or Government did not intend to consider this problem again and that the solution must be sought by way of a further review of the problem within the framework of the Community institutions.¹

'Conclusions' of the Council meeting on agriculture

1.1.17. The following 'conclusions' were drawn up by the Presidency following the special Council meeting of Ministers of Agriculture in Luxembourg on 27 April. The text was addressed to the European Council.

Agricultural prices and related measures

1.1.18. The main features of the compromise are as follows:

1. *Prices.* For most products the Commission proposed price increases of between 3% and 5% but, in particular because of the lower price increase proposed for milk, the weighted average was about 2.5%. It is now intended to add a further 2.5 percentage points so that for most products the increases will be between 5.5% and 7.5% and the weighted average will be about 5%.

2. *Milk.* The changes in the proposal on the co-responsibility levy are:

(a) *Standard rate.* This is set at 2% of the target price and the rate on the first 60 000 kg of milk delivered by farmers in less-favoured areas is set at 1.5%.

(b) *Supplementary rate.* The principle that the cost of disposing of extra milk is to be met by producers must be accepted and the first step towards its implementation must be taken. This implies that, if the total amount of milk delivered to dairies in 1980 increases by more than 1.5% compared with 1979 a supplementary levy for the 1981/82 marketing year will be charged under conditions to be fixed at a later date.

(c) *Aids*²

(d) *Butter subsidies.* The general subsidy and the subsidy in the United Kingdom continue unchanged for 1980/81. The situation on short-term actions is to be reviewed in the autumn when the butter stock situation after the main production period is known.

(e) The additional increase in the target price is reflected in the intervention prices for butter and skimmed-milk powder in the current proportion.

(f) The non-marketing premium will cease to be granted on 15 September 1980.

¹ This was in fact the course taken.

² Limits on aids were dealt with in a separate paper.

3. *Aids for beef and starch.* The suckler cow premium is set at 20 ECU per cow. The Commission is proposing 20 ECU per cow but the Council could decide, as an alternative, to pay 40 ECU with a 50% contribution from the EAGGF. The calf and slaughter premiums and the additional premium for potato starch will continue for a further year.

4. *Sugar.* The quotas and levies (and the system of national aids in Italy) continue for a further year. Taking account of the wide measure of agreement that the cost of disposal of sugar (other than the quantity required for Community consumption + 1.3 million tonnes) should be borne by producers, provision is made that if the current rate of levy should prove insufficient the extra cost would be recovered in the 1981/82 marketing year under conditions to be defined before 1 November in a new Regulation.

5. *Monetary compensatory amounts.* The positive monetary compensatory amounts in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the Benelux countries are reduced by 1 and 0.2 points respectively.

6. *Structures.* The special programmes for the West of Ireland and for Greenland are adopted. Directive 75/268/EEC is amended as proposed by the Commission, except that the maximum compensatory amount is raised to 80 units of account per adult livestock unit. Measures in the pig sector are to be discussed in the overall negotiations on prices.

For investments in pig production, the aid will be limited to the aid for the volume of investment necessary to reach a specified number of pig places per farm, the number to be decided by the Council in the 1980/81 price package.

7. *Sheepmeat.* The elements of the compromise are annexed.

8. *Fruit and vegetables.* The aid for processed fruit and vegetables is to be reduced by 10%.

9. *Other savings.* Other savings are to be decided in the final price package.

10. *Budgetary cost.* The present proposal for the 1980 EAGGF Guarantee budget is 10 400 million EUA. The compromise above and the various conjunctural changes would result in a budget in 1980 of about 11 500 million EUA, on the basis of no supplementary levy receipts in 1980 (paragraph 2(b) above). The additional cost of this compromise in 1980 is about 500 million EUA by comparison with the Commission's price and related proposals. In a full year the additional cost would be about 1 000 million EUA.

In 1981 the budget for the EAGGF Guarantee Section would be of the order of 13 000 million EUA, without taking account of any possible deterioration in market conditions or any price increases in 1981, and the margin between own resources and the budget as revised would be about 1 100 million EUA.

Annex

Sheepmeat

1.1.19. The Council decides that the common organization of the market in mutton and lamb should be based both on aids to producers' revenues (premiums) and on some support in the market through public purchasing. The main elements can be summarized as follows:

Internal market

1. *A basic price* would be established on the lines already proposed and discussed. The purpose of the basic price would be to ensure that, through the other market mechanisms, the market price normally lay within the range between the intervention price (if applied) and the basic price.

2. *Aids for revenue (premiums).* The reference prices for various regions of the Community would be set on the lines as proposed by the Commission. If the average market price fell below the reference price, the compensatory aid (premium) would be paid to the producer as proposed by the Commission. The maximum premium payable would be the difference between the reference price and the intervention price (if this were in application).

The intention would be that a single Community reference price would be in effect after the first period of application (five years).

3. *Public purchasing.* If intervention were open in a region of the Community it would be at a level of 85% of the basic price, subject to the setting of derived intervention prices in the surplus areas (United Kingdom, Ireland). The intervention price would be established on a seasonal scale. Intervention purchasing would only be open between 15 July and 15 December. Intervention purchasing would be limited to categories to be determined (technical data already supplied in earlier working documents).

4. *Private storage aid* could be decided, if necessary on a regional basis, if the market prices fell below 90% of the basic price.

External arrangements

The Council has already decided on the mandate for negotiation of autolimitation agreements with the principal suppliers and discussions are in train. This approach recognizes that, if such autolimitation agreements are reached but not respected, measures would be taken immediately to restrain the volume of imports from the third country in question.

Additional provisions

1. If at other periods of the year a serious situation were to arise necessitating market support through intervention, the Commission after taking the advice of the Management Committee could introduce intervention on a temporary basis at such periods.

2. The Commission shall present to the Council before 1 October 1983 a report on the functioning of the common market organization and in particular on the intervention and premium system, in order to permit the Council to examine the system and to take appropriate measures if required.

If the expenses for the market organization were to exceed the estimates, the abovementioned

examination procedure should begin at the point when these estimates are exceeded.

The Commission's report should take into account the following criteria:

- (i) evolution of the market and income of the mutton and lamb producers in the Community and in each of the Member States
- (ii) evolution of imports from third countries
- (iii) incidences of this evolution on the Community's budget.

3. The common organization of the market will be financed by EAGGF Guarantee.

Reactions and comment

Community statements

Mr Cossiga, President of the European Council

1.1.20. At a press conference held after the meeting, Mr Cossiga, President of the European Council, expressed his disappointment over the failure to reach a compromise when there had remained but a relatively short way to go.

A tremendous effort had been made all round and they had come very close to agreement. But the 'short way' still to go had proved too much for the Luxembourg meeting. On the farm price issue Mr Cossiga pointed out that a British 'veto' was liable to make the situation very tricky, since it would create even more problems for the approval of the Community budget. In reply to a question he considered that nothing in what Mrs Thatcher had said suggested that the British Government might take 'retaliatory measures'.

Mr Cossiga found that progress had been made on the other issues not directly linked

to the British contribution. But they had failed to secure the overall solution that was wanted. He felt that it would be wrong to say that the Community was now in dire straits. The Italian Presidency would pull out all the stops in order to bridge the gap still separating the United Kingdom from the other Member States, and would do so before the next European Council due to be held in Venice in June. Mr Cossiga stressed that nobody intended to stop negotiating.

Turning to the international problems spoken of in the declaration adopted at Luxembourg, the President of the European Council made it clear that Iran had everything to gain from a peaceful solution to the present crisis, particularly considering the problems it had to solve at home. Mentioning the abortive American raid in Iran, Mr Cossiga—while sharing the distress of the families of those who perished—reaffirmed that the solution to the present crisis must be sought by peaceful means.

Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission

1.1.21. Speaking after Mr Cossiga at the joint press conference they gave after the European Council, Mr Jenkins said:

'This was the most tantalizingly disappointing European Council I have attended. It was not a straightforward disappointment—the most disappointing European Council was in Brussels when we thought we had put the EMS in place. My disappointment on this occasion is all the greater because we came so near to agreement, nearer than I had believed possible, but we just failed, and the opportunity was missed. There will now be some understandable reluctance to put the issue back onto the agenda of the next European Council. However, it may well be that we have made enough progress to settle the issue at a more normal Community level in the Council of Ministers. This may now in any event be more appropriate.

It was inevitable, perhaps, that given this concentration, in two successive European Councils, on the British budgetary problems, we were not able to make much progress on other issues such as energy and monetary questions. Nevertheless, we were able to have long, serious and constructive discussions on Iran, Afghanistan and the Middle East. Therefore while the outcome of this European Council was inevitably disappointing and no one can pretend that it was a resounding success, it would be a mistake to regard it as a catastrophe. The efforts that were made and the progress that had been registered provide us with a basis for the further efforts we must make to find a solution to the budgetary issue which has divided the Community for too long.'

Commission communiqué

1.1.22. At the end of its meeting on 30 April the Commission issued the following communiqué:

'The Commission heard a report from President Jenkins and Vice-President Ortoli on the recent session of the European Council. Its initial reaction is one of disappointment and concern that the session failed to come up with the answers which are needed to the all-important questions that arise for the development and proper functioning of the Community, on which the well-being of European citizens depends.

In dealing with this crisis, the Commission is resolved to assume its full responsibilities for helping rapidly to find the necessary solutions. It will take all appropriate steps to this end.

The danger of Europe becoming paralysed as a result of the failure to take decisions must be avoided. This means that the various Councils must also assume their responsibilities and thus ensure the proper functioning of the Community. Only in these conditions can the European Council play its proper role of political guidance. As regards the agricultural problems the Commission considers that the proposals it submitted to the Agricultural Council of 27 April are the most suitable basis for the necessary decisions on the next farm year.'

Views of the Heads of State or Government

1.1.23. A number of Heads of State or Government commented on the results of the Luxembourg European Council immediately after the meeting or on their return home.

1.1.24. Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, President of the French Republic, said that the problems left unresolved in Luxembourg ought to be dealt with under Community procedures. He also stated that the European Council must again become the European Council, giving the impetus and not indulging in hours of 'bargaining' or argument which were the business of Ministers in the Council.

A few days later, on 5 May, the French President, speaking on television, commented on the 'Luxembourg crisis':

'There were two subjects under discussion. One was the altogether normal business of fixing the agricultural prices for this year ... The other, quite separate, was the fact that one of our partners, the United Kingdom, was asking for changes in the existing rules, in the ratified rules, establishing the amount of its contribution, which it considered too large and which it wanted us to reduce.

On the first matter, agriculture, we had asked for the ground to be prepared. The Ministers of Agriculture met and a proposal was put to them by the Commission. This involved a 5% increase in farm prices and a number of other provisions. For France this would mean just over 10% since, on the monetary side, we still have the equivalent of a 5% readjustment to make.

The 5% increase was accepted by eight countries out of nine...

So here we are again with an annual problem, where a proposal is approved by eight countries. The normal procedure must now be followed and this proposal be implemented...

What struck me in the British demands at the last meeting was that they were not just for one or two years to get over temporary difficulties. They were

designed to secure a lasting benefit. What they really amount to is a renegotiation of the financial rules. This means that the United Kingdom can choose between two positions: either it considers that the arrangements do not suit her, in which case they must be renegotiated—this must be done in the proper manner, i.e. after careful examination and proposals; or it accepts the arrangements and simply points out that the burden they are imposing will be too heavy during a specific period; then must come proposals like the ones we made. They have since been withdrawn by Chancellor Schmidt. He felt they were very generous. But they were rejected, and so they have been withdrawn. At all events, further negotiations and discussions must now be between the Ministers.'

1.1.25. Having emphasized that the 'international' side of the discussion at the European Council had been extremely positive—as attested by the declaration issued—the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, explained why the United Kingdom had been obliged to reject the compromise solutions proposed.

As regards the British contribution to the Community budget, Mrs Thatcher noted that the United Kingdom's eight partners had linked this problem to others and were thinking in terms of a 'package deal'. Concessions had been made by both sides. Compromise solutions had been worked out which covered both the amount of compensation and, what was very important, its duration. But when the amount was seen to be almost satisfactory, the duration was reduced to a single year; conversely, if the compensation covered a period of five years, the amount was clearly altogether inadequate.

Mrs Thatcher agreed that at one point agreement seemed to be in sight; but finally they had to admit failure (concerning the compensation in respect of the second year). The 150 million EUA which separated the two positions represented a large sum for the United

Kingdom, but if split between the other eight Member States, it was not all that much. In answer to a question Mrs Thatcher indicated that the possibility of the British contributions of VAT revenue being withheld was seen only as a last resort.

She nevertheless confirmed that the British Government would not accept a compromise agreement on the agricultural prices as long as a satisfactory solution had not been found for the British contribution to the Community budget. It was not a question of obstruction as she saw it; she was ready to help her partners solve their problems, and they must help her to solve hers. It was a question of mutual assistance. Mrs Thatcher also pointed out that some of the proposals had not been adequately prepared (farm prices, sheepmeat, fisheries), and this had prompted some of the British reservations. She stated, however, that even as matters now stood, she was not losing hope.

1.1.26. Chancellor Schmidt did not hide his disappointment. He was saddened by the outcome of the meeting. He had the depressing impression that the Community had that day taken a long step backwards, which the present general situation made all the more regrettable.

Reviewing the business before the European Council in Luxembourg he numbered seven issues which had all needed to be settled: the British contribution to the Community budget; the fixing of the agricultural prices; a clear decision on unconditional adherence to the 1% VAT ceiling; sheepmeat; fisheries, or at least a constructive approach concerning the necessary arrangements; lastly, the initiation of an overall policy on energy.

Turning to the discussions on the British contribution to the Community budget, the

Chancellor recapitulated at length on the positions at the outset: the British demands, considered to be unrealistic by the other eight countries, the series of compromise solutions proposed, notably by himself, which had they been adopted would have enabled them to leave Luxembourg with something achieved. But all the arrangements envisaged had been deemed inadequate by the United Kingdom. As for the agricultural prices, the compromise worked out by the Ministers of Agriculture had been 'brushed off' by the British Delegation. It was the same story with sheepmeat.

After this failure it had been agreed not to continue the discussion of these same problems at the Venice European Council in June, which would have the job of preparing the ground for the Western Economic Summit to be held also in Venice a fortnight later. The problems unresolved at Luxembourg would be referred to the Council of Ministers. Mr Schmidt was not particularly hopeful of an agreement merging rapidly from their discussions.

1.1.27. The Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Martens, laid the emphasis on two points: the lack of Community spirit at the Luxembourg European Council and the need to change certain institutional procedures, on which he had this to say:

'The fact that we failed to preserve the cohesion of the Community at a time when the tense international situation more than justified it is in itself a very serious matter...

There must be a basic change in institutional procedure so as to avoid issues as delicate as the British contribution to the budget and the fixing of the agricultural prices being referred to the European Council...

All through the discussions Belgium showed its determination to find a solution to the problems before us despite our own difficulties (the Govern-

ment crisis and national budgetary difficulties). We set great store by European cohesion but we cannot endanger the basic mechanism of the Community, namely the system of own resources.'

1.1.28. Describing the debacle of the meeting of Heads of State or Government as a major setback for European integration, the Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Van Agt, spoke of a 'bad day'. He was all the more disappointed over the failure because what had been offered was surprisingly generous. But he had not given up all hope when he said that the situation could still be saved. Nor did Mr Van Agt seem to fear that the British would suspend their contributions or turn their backs on the process of Community decision-making if their budgetary demands were not entirely satisfied. From what Mrs Thatcher had said he did not believe that the British were contemplating such drastic steps.

1.1.29. The Luxembourg Prime Minister, Mr Werner, felt more or less the same way as he spoke of a 'black day' for Europe that would be hard to get over without bitterness, his disappointment being so much keener in that the day before he had said that it was hard to imagine how the Community could afford failure after everything that had just been happening on the world scene. Mr Werner indicated that he had never expected such a turn of events, especially since the European Council had been carefully prepared by the Italian Presidency, and all the signs were that agreement was within their reach. The Prime Minister went on to say that as far as the British budget contribution was concerned the United Kingdom's partners had gone as far as they possibly could. Mrs Thatcher would be very hard put to it to justify her attitude convincingly.

1.1.30. For his part, the Danish Prime Minister, Mr Jørgensen, could see nothing at

all positive in the European Council meeting and expressed his concern for the future.

1.1.31. The Prime Minister of Ireland, Mr Haughey, in a statement to the Irish Parliament on the European Council, said that he regarded the outcome on the 'summit' with disappointment. He did not think anyone had gained. 'There was real and serious damage done to the morale of the Community and the effectiveness of its institutions.'

Above all, he said, its members should not seek solutions separately or nationally. Speaking of the positions taken by the Heads of State or Government on the international problems, Mr Haughey emphasized that the Community's main concern must now be how to help maintain world peace.

2. The Community and the Member States and the events in Iran

Iran

1.2.1. Earlier stands¹ by the Nine on the serious situation caused by the occupation of the US Embassy in Tehran, the detention of the hostages and subsequent events were followed by further statements, resolutions and decisions throughout April.

These came from the Foreign Ministers of the Nine on 10 April,² Parliament on 16 and 17 April in a debate³ during which statements were made by the President of the Council⁴ and a Member of the Commission⁵ and a resolution was passed,⁶ the Foreign Ministers again at a further meeting on 22 April when a number of decisions were taken on Iran⁷ and lastly, the European Council in the Declaration by the Heads of State or Government and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.⁸ At the close of an informal meeting held in Naples on 17 and 18 May the Foreign Ministers of the Nine adopted a further declaration on Iran.⁹

Declaration by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs

1.2.2. While attending a meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in Lisbon, the Foreign Ministers of the Nine met informally on 10 April and made the following declaration on the hostages in the US Embassy in Tehran:

'The Foreign Ministers of the Nine in Lisbon on 10 April considered the situation created by the continued detention of the hostages in the US Embassy in Tehran. They expressed their solidarity with the United States and its people and their grave concern at this serious and prolonged infringement of the ground rules of international law. They agreed on the following declaration:

1. The nine Foreign Ministers recall that on 25 November and 4 December 1979 the United Nations Security Council demanded that the Iranian

Government free immediately the US Embassy staff detained in Tehran. They deeply regret that these resolutions have so far had no effect.

They also recall that on 13 January 1980 the Security Council voted on a draft resolution stating that the continued detention of the hostages was a threat to peace and approving the application of sanctions in view of the intolerable conduct of the Iranian authorities. Only a veto by one of the permanent members of the Security Council had prevented this resolution from being adopted.

2. The nine Foreign Ministers deeply regret that the negotiations begun on the initiative and under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations have failed to secure the expected release of the hostages.

3. The Foreign Ministers emphasized that the attitude of the Iranian authorities is intolerable and contrary to the principles upheld by the nine countries of the European Community, on which the international community is founded.

4. The nine Foreign Ministers instruct their ambassadors to make immediate representations to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran requesting the release of the hostages and seeking information and assurances from the Iranian authorities about the date and method of release.

5. The nine countries of the European Community will determine their position in the light of the Iranian authorities' response to this call, on which they will request their ambassadors to report in their respective capitals.¹⁰

¹ Bull. EC 11-1979, points 1.1.14, 2.2.59, 2.2.63 and 2.3.17; Bull. EC 3-1980, points 2.2.68 and 2.3.18.

² Point 1.2.2.

³ Points 1.2.3 to 1.2.6.

⁴ Point 1.2.4.

⁵ Point 1.2.5.

⁶ Point 1.2.6.

⁷ Point 1.2.7.

⁸ Point 1.2.8.

⁹ Point 1.2.9.

¹⁰ Unofficial translation.

Debate in Parliament

1.2.3. In the course of its 14-18 April part-session, Parliament debated the problems created by the plight of the American hostages in Iran. This debate, featuring statements by Mr Colombo, President of the Council, and by Mr Davignon for the Commission, ended with a resolution being passed expressing solidarity with the Government and people of the United States.

Statement by Mr Colombo, President of the Council

1.2.4. The following are extracts from Mr Colombo's statement to Parliament on 16 April:

'... From the very beginning the Nine have been striving for an end to the crisis between Iran and the United States by supporting any development which might lead to a solution.

The countries of the European Community coupled the request that this situation should be terminated as soon as possible with two essential considerations which constantly guide us in our actions. First of all, there is our total respect for the Iranian people in its efforts to build a society in conformity with its historical, religious and cultural heritage. We are also deeply convinced of the need for Iran to play its part and take on the considerable responsibilities which fall to it in maintaining stability and security throughout the Gulf.

In the past few days Iran has decided not to take the step that was seen as the beginnings of a solution to this serious crisis: the placing of the hostages under Government control. The fact that law and, more important, reason have not prevailed after so long is extremely serious.

The Nine regard the continued detention of the American hostages in Tehran as completely unacceptable. They fully support the American people and deeply appreciate the dignified patience with which they have borne such a clear affront to their country.

The failure to place the hostages under Government control prompted the United States to announce sanctions against Iran in the hope of persuading the country's authorities to desist from their unacceptable behaviour and release the hostages. The United States Government immediately notified its many friends and allies, including all the countries of the European Community, of these steps, emphasizing that the American people expected that they too would take appropriate action to secure the release of the hostages.

Following an emergency meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Nine held in Lisbon,¹ where they were attending a meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Ambassadors of the Member States of the European Community in Tehran made immediate representations to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran requesting the release of the hostages and seeking information and assurances from the Iranian authorities about the date and method of release.

The Ambassadors of the Nine in Tehran have been recalled to their respective capitals for consultations and to report to their Government on the Iranian response to the Nine's requests.

It should be made clear that the decisions of the Nine respect the Iranian people's search for a way of expressing their own particular conception of nationalism—a search fraught with difficulties. There is also a desire not to do anything which would aggravate what is already a difficult situation and to safeguard our legitimate personal and property interests. However, the most important remains our complete solidarity with the Government and people of the United States.

Nevertheless, it is our firm resolve that, by adopting a common policy in the appropriate international, multilateral and bilateral forums, the Nine should help ensure that the instruments of international law are used to secure the safety and release of these unjustly detained hostages. Therefore, speaking on behalf of the Nine from the rostrum of this House, I make a friendly but firm appeal to the Iranian authorities for appropriate action on their part.²

¹ Point 1.2.2.

² Unofficial translation.

Statement by Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission

1.2.5. Speaking in the debate on behalf of the Commission on 17 April, Mr Davignon said that Commission fully agreed with the decisions taken by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine at Lisbon on 10 October 1979. He recalled the 'declaration on the European identity'¹ adopted by the summit meeting of Heads of State or Government held in Copenhagen on 14-15 December 1973 containing the principles which are to underlie the Community's actions, and then went on as follows:

"... The Commission is concerned about what should be the role of Europe in view of all the responsibilities it has to bear, the whole network of relationships it has established and the usefulness of what it wishes to achieve. This presupposes, first of all, that common action and solidarity be maintained because this is the only way of increasing the influence the Nine are able to exert. The Commission will do all in its power in Parliament, at political cooperation meetings and in the Council, to promote this cohesion. Secondly, I believe that, for action to be effective, what is required is not a timorous, cautious approach but a certain amount of discretion because the lives of individuals are at risk. This is why we are at a critical point. The Nine have outlined a course of action, recalled their ambassadors for consultations and it is now necessary to decide during this week and next what further steps should be taken. Here I should like to make it as clear as possible that the Commission shares responsibility for the implementation of whatever measures are agreed at the political level. I do not believe that this is the right moment to draw up a list of all the steps that could be taken to obtain the assurance we require and which is our goal—namely that compliance with the law should become a reality and not something which is merely talked about and not enforced. In this connection, I should like to point out that Article 224 of the Treaty of Rome provides for common action by the Community in the event of the threat of war and is of fundamental significance.

In conclusion, I should like to say three things: the first is that today the Commission pledges to this Parliament that, in the days to come, it will undertake the responsibility incumbent upon it of implementing a policy that will achieve the goals on which we all agree. The second is that the Commission will add its voice to those of the Council and Parliament in demanding compliance with international law and the release of the hostages. Finally, I would say that Parliament today has a special responsibility for ensuring the success of the European strategy, based on the fact that the type of society which Europe represents leads it to support a fearless and immaterialistic foreign policy, seeking to ensure that the rule of law is not merely a statement of principle but a statement of reality. It is therefore vital that the representatives of the people of Europe should share the desire to make this operation a success.

It is not usual for the Commission to make appeals to Parliament but I should like to do so today because it is important that in the outside world—Iran, the United States—but above all in Europe people should know that, despite differences in emphasis or shades of meaning, the vast majority of this Parliament has reaffirmed its desire that compliance with the law on which the whole of our society is based should not be a pious wish but a reality.²

Parliament's position on the issue

1.2.6. Two motions were submitted to Parliament. One was tabled on behalf of the European Democratic Group, the European People's Party and the Liberals and Democrats by Mr Ferguson (*ED/UK*), Mr Blumenfeld (*EPP/D*), and Mr Berkhouwer (*Lib/NL*), and the other was put forward on behalf of the Socialists by Mr Glinne (*Soc/B*).

The debate, which centred mainly on these two motions, showed a large measure of agreement in condemning the taking of hos-

¹ Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2501.

² Unrevised text in unofficial translation.

tages. There were, however, differences of opinion about the usefulness of breaking off diplomatic relations between Iran and the Member States as the first motion required. The Socialists attacked such moves, which would, according to Mr Glinne, lead to unworkable and excessive measures. The political groups should not indulge in trying to outbid each other and diplomatic channels ought to remain open. Other Members, particularly from the Communist Group, emphasized the uselessness of economic and diplomatic sanctions, which would merely indicate the Nine's subservience to US policy.

At the end of the debate Parliament adopted the resolution tabled by the European Democratic Group, the Liberals and Democrats and the European People's Party, having rejected the proposed amendments. One of these amendments, tabled by the EDF Group, invited the Governments of the Nine, *Inter alia* to meet the United States Government to reach an agreement on appropriate measures to secure the release of the hostages. The resolution tabled by the Socialists was also rejected. The text adopted was as follows:

'The European Parliament,

- (i) recalling its resolutions of 16 November 1979 and 14 March 1980 requiring the Iranian authorities to effect immediately the release of the hostages held in the Embassy of the United States of America in Tehran,¹
- (ii) further recalling the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations requesting the imposition of economic sanctions on Iran if the hostages continue to be held captive,
- (iii) welcoming the statement of the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation on 10 April 1980 in Lisbon,
- (iv) recognizing the danger that prolonged violation of international treaty obligations can lead to the use of force in the pursuit of just objectives,

(v) anxious that traditional friendly relations between Iran and the countries of the European Community be restored as soon as possible,

(vi) expressing its deep sympathy with the hostages and with their families in the United States of America,

1. renews its condemnation of the Iranian authorities for permitting the illegal detention of diplomatic personnel;
2. calls again, therefore, on the Iranian authorities to contrive the speedy release of those hostages, giving a specific date for this release;
3. urges the Nine:
 - (i) to take all necessary and practicable steps, acting in full consultation with the United States of America and other members of the Atlantic Alliance, to oblige the Iranian authorities to release the hostages,
 - (ii) to formulate a common policy in this regard and with due consideration for the critical political conditions in the region, so that they can act in concert,
 - (iii) to contemplate, in the event of the hostages not being released, the suspension of diplomatic relations between Iran and the Member States of the Community;

4. expresses, in countering this grave threat to peace and to the rule of international law, its support for the United States of America as the principal victim, at present, of this outrageous breach of the normal conduct of peaceful relations between States;

5. instructs its President to forward this resolution to the European Council, to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, to the Council and Commission, to the Secretary-general of

¹ OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979; OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

the United Nations and to the Ambassadors of Iran in the capitals of the Nine.¹

Declaration by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine

1.2.7. While in Luxembourg for the Council meeting on 21 and 22 April, the Foreign Ministers of the Nine held a special European political cooperation meeting on 22 April, at the end of which they adopted a declaration on the measures to be taken concerning Iran, both immediately and in the very short term (17 May) if no decisive progress was made towards the release of the hostages. The text of this declaration, which was endorsed by the European Council on 27 and 28 April, is as follows:

'1. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine Member States of the European Community meeting in Luxembourg on 22 April discussed the implications of the recent events in Iran in the light of the reports by their Ambassadors following the *dé-marche* to the President of Iran decided upon by the Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Lisbon on 10 April.

2. The Foreign Ministers expressed the solidarity of the Nine with the Government and people of the United States at this time of trial.

3. While welcoming the visit by the ICRC to the hostages on 14 April and noting the assurances given by President Bani Sadr as to the living conditions of the hostages, the Foreign Ministers expressed their profound regret that the Iranian Government has been unable to give precise assurance about the date and methods by which the hostages would be released. The Iranian Government continues to ignore the clear call of the UN Security Council and the International Court of Justice to bring to an end a flagrant violation of international law and release the hostages.

4. Since the hostages were first detained, the Nine, fully respecting the independence of Iran and the right of the Iranian people to determine their own future, have insisted that they must be

released. The fact that after six months they are still detained, despite the efforts of the Nine and the clear condemnation by the Community of Nations, is intolerable from a humanitarian and legal point of view.

5. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine, deeply concerned that a continuation of this situation may endanger international peace and security, have decided to seek immediate legislation where necessary in their national parliaments to impose sanctions against Iran in accordance with the Security Council resolution on Iran of 10 January 1980, which was vetoed, and in accordance with the rules of international law.

They believe that these legislative processes should be completed by 17 May, date of the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Naples. If by that time there has not been any decisive progress leading to the release of the hostages, they will proceed immediately to the common application of the sanctions. Steps will be taken within the Community in order that the implementation of the measures decided upon should not obstruct the proper functioning of the common market.

The Ministers consider that, as of now and pending the entry into force of the measures mentioned above, no new export or services contract with persons or organizations in Iran should be concluded.

6. The Foreign Ministers decided meanwhile to put into effect without delay the following measures, to the extent that they are not already in force:

- (i) Reduction in embassy staffs in Tehran;
- (ii) A reduction in the number of diplomats accredited by the Government of Iran in their countries;
- (iii) The reintroduction, where not already in force, of a visa system for Iranian nationals travelling to member countries of the Nine;
- (iv) The withholding of permission for the sale of export of arms or defence-related equipment to Iran.

¹ OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

7. The Foreign Ministers instructed their Ambassadors to return to Tehran in the interval in order to convey the present decision to the Iranian Government, to follow the situation, and to undertake all possible efforts to alleviate and improve the living conditions of the hostages pending their release.

They expressed the hope that the Iranian Authorities would act along the lines suggested in this statement.

8. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine, believing that this situation should be a matter of concern to the whole international community, call upon other governments to associate themselves with these decisions.

9. The Foreign Ministers decided immediately to contact the Government of the United States through the Presidency and to inform it of the decisions taken by them.¹

Declaration adopted at the meeting of the European Council

1.2.8. The declaration by the Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the European Community meeting as the European Council¹ at Luxembourg on 28 April also contains a paragraph about Iran, which reads as follows:

'... Since the occupation of the United States Embassy in Tehran and the seizure of its staff as hostages, the Nine have repeatedly condemned this inadmissible violation of international law. They reaffirm their solidarity with the Government and people of the United States in their present time of trial.

They consider that the situation created by this violation opens the door to developments fraught with serious consequences. A return to a state of legality is the only way to ensure peace and security.

The European Council reaffirms the decisions taken by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine on 22 April in Luxembourg.

The Nine declare their full support for the steps which the Secretary-General of the United Nations intends to take to secure release of the hostages.'

Declaration by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine on Iran

1.2.9. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine held an informal meeting, at which the Commission was represented by Mr Jenkins, in Naples on 17 and 18 May. At the end of this meeting, they adopted the following declaration on Iran:

'1. The Foreign Ministers of the nine Member States of the European Community, meeting at Naples on 17 and 18 May, re-examined in accordance with their declaration of 22 April the situation resulting from the detention of the American hostages in Iran, an act constituting a flagrant violation of international law.

2. The Ministers reviewed the information emanating from Iran. While noting certain developments which could contribute to the release of the hostages, in particular the completion of the second round of parliamentary elections and the forthcoming convocation of the Majlis, they had to conclude that there had been no significant progress towards the release of the hostages since 22 April.

3. They therefore decided to apply, in concert and without delay, the measures provided for in the draft Security Council resolution of 10 January. In particular they agreed that all contracts concluded after 4 November 1979 would be suspended. They will remain in close consultation in accordance with Article 224 of the Treaty of Rome.

4. The Ministers were pleased to note that the Secretary-General of the United Nations had charged Mr Ajib Daoudy, a member of the United Na-

¹ Point 1.1.15.

3. Commercial and Economic Cooperation Agreement between the EC and Brazil

tions Commission of Enquiry, with the task of securing the Iranian Government's permission for the Commission to resume its work and put an end to the crisis. They gave their full support to the Secretary-General, with whom they will remain in constant contact so that the measures taken with regard to Iran can be suspended rapidly if the UN mission makes satisfactory progress.

5. The sole object of these measures is to hasten the release of the hostages. The Ministers reaffirmed their desire to respect the independence of Iran and the right of the Iranian people to determine their own future.¹

1.3.1. The initialling in Brussels on 18 April of a framework commercial and economic cooperation agreement between the Community and Brazil constituted a landmark in the development of relations between the Nine and Latin America. It will take over from the more limited EEC-Brazil Trade Agreement signed in December 1973.¹

The negotiations, which were spread over two sessions (17-18 March² and 15-17 April), may be seen as part of the efforts to strengthen the commercial, economic, political and institutional ties that have been forged at all levels between the Community and Latin America since the beginning of the seventies.

Trade between the Community and Brazil

1.3.2. The importance of relations between Brazil and the Community has been apparent for years now, not only because this country of 120 million people is one of the most important in Latin America but also because of its significant role in the Group of 77 and the North-South Dialogue.

Brazil has close trade relations with the Community, which takes 30% of its total exports, whereas sales to the United States account for only 18%. The EEC is Brazil's biggest market, worth about 3 000 million EUA. By contrast, the Community supplies under 20% of Brazil's imports, less than the United States. The trade balance between the Community and Brazil therefore shows a deficit, especially since Community imports are tending

¹ Unofficial translation.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2317.

² Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.62.

to increase while exports to Brazil remain at about the same level.

The prospects for the growth of trade are good, bearing in mind Brazil's natural resources, its economic expansion on a number of fronts and the potential of its home market. Brazil is a major producer of raw materials and primary products. More than half of its exports to the Community are made up of primary products—raw coffee, soya, iron-ore, etc. In the last few years the proportion accounted for by processed products (agricultural and industrial goods) has increased, thanks in particular to use of the generalized preferences system and the conclusion of bilateral agreements and arrangements.

Apart from being Brazil's biggest trading partner, the Community is also the largest foreign investor in the country. With a total of USD 4 500 million (early 1979 figures) it accounts for almost one-third of foreign investment and is ahead of the United States, Switzerland and Japan, in that order.

The development of relations with Brazil

1.3.3. Since Brazil opened its diplomatic mission in Brussels in 1960, a number of links have been forged with the Community. These include bilateral agreements on specific topics, the inclusion of Brazil in the list of countries covered by the Community's generalized system of preferences (GSP) and the traditional non-preferential trade agreement signed in 1973 whose place will be taken by the new commercial and economic cooperation framework agreement when it comes into force.

There have been three visits to Brazil by Members of the Commission special respon-

sibility for external relations: Mr Dahrendorf in 1971, Sir Christopher Soames in 1975¹ and Mr Haferkamp in 1979.²

A specific agreement on the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes was concluded by Brazil and Euratom. This came into force in 1965 and is to expire in 1985. More recently, a textile agreement³ was negotiated with Brazil (as with a number of other exporting countries) under the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA). This came into force *de facto* on 1 January 1978. Also, an arrangement on trade in ECSC iron and steel products was concluded in March 1979⁴ as part of the measures to combat the crisis in the Community steel industry.

The first trade agreement proper, a non-preferential one, was signed in December 1973.⁵ It came into force in August 1974 for three years and has been renewed automatically every year since 1977. Besides clauses of a general nature concerning such matters as most-favoured-nation, treatment for tariff purposes and non-discrimination in trade liberalization, it contained specific provisions to facilitate Community imports from Brazil of cocoa butter, soluble coffee and beef and veal. There are also provisions aimed at easing shipment of Community exports to Brazil (customs valuation and the running of Brazilian ocean transport).

The Joint Committee set up under the Agreement has met on three occasions since 1974: in October 1975,⁶ December 1976⁷ and

¹ Bull. EC 9-1975, point 2342.

² Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.2.81.

³ Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.2.1 and 1.2.2; Bull. EC 1-1978, points 2.2.27 and 2.2.28.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.11.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2317.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2347.

⁷ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2355.

October 1975.¹ It soon appeared that the scope of the 1973 Agreement was too limited, and at the end of 1977 the Brazilian Government suggested to the Commission that a wider-ranging agreement should be considered. Exploratory talks on this subject began in spring 1978. When they were completed, in September 1979, the Commission proposed to the Council that negotiations be opened for a framework commercial and economic cooperation agreement,² pointing out the political and economic importance of strengthening the formal links between the Community and Brazil. On 5 February this year, the Council authorized the Commission to start these negotiations.³

The new Cooperation Agreement

1.3.4. The framework Cooperation Agreement initialled on 18 April opening a new phase in the Community's relations with Latin America. Cooperation under the Agreement will be built up gradually and pragmatically between equal partners, taking into account their respective levels of development.

A traditional trade agreement does not take sufficient account of the requirements made by international relations at a time of growing economic interdependence. Brazil and the Community therefore both felt that a cooperation agreement would be more likely to satisfy their common desire to expand and diversify their relations to the mutual benefit of their economies and their peoples, and thereby increase world trade. Besides, following the Tokyo Round multilateral trade negotiations—where, despite the inevitable protectionist pressures accompanying the turndown in economic activity, the Contracting Parties to GATT succeeded in reducing tariffs and drawing up codes of conduct in

various trade-related areas—the scope for bilateral action in this field has been greatly reduced.

The accord which has just been initialled is one of a new generation of agreements which the Community has gradually developed and should be seen as part of its continuing efforts to improve relations with Latin America. Mexico concluded a similar agreement with the Community in 1975,⁴ and the five Andean Group countries are expected to conclude an agreement as a unit shortly.

The cooperation is to cover commercial and economic relations. It will extend and consolidate what are already very close links between the Member States of the Community and Brazil. Obviously, the Community cannot replace the Member States or firms, but it can create an environment favourable to the development of relations and the realization of the great potential that exists. The very nature of a framework agreement allows cooperation to be adapted to the changing economic situation.

The Commission is pleased to note the successful outcome of the recent negotiations with Brazil and undertakes, for its part, to do everything possible to ensure that the agreement achieves its aims.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.2.82.

² Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.52.

³ Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.69.

⁴ OJ L 247 of 23.9.1975; Bull. EC 6-1975, point 2351; Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2358.

4. Zimbabwe: Request for accession to the Lomé Convention

Zimbabwe

The Nine give agreement of principle immediately

1.4.1. On 18 April, the very day it became independent, the Republic of Zimbabwe—formerly Southern Rhodesia—officially asked to accede to the second ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé, signed on 31 October 1979.¹

The Commission and the Council immediately stressed the political implications of this move and were quick to make known their point of view on the issue. Form dictates that Zimbabwe's request be approved by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, which will doubtless do so when it meets in Nairobi on 8 and 9 May. The accession arrangements will be embodied in an agreement with the Community, negotiated by the Commission on the Community's behalf on the basis of directives from the Council.

The Nine and the Zimbabwe problem

1.4.2. Before Southern Rhodesia became the Republic of Zimbabwe, the problems caused by this southern African country's predicament had been discussed on various occasions, notably at political cooperation meetings or by Parliament.

On 11 September 1979 the Foreign Ministers, gathered in Dublin for a political cooperation meeting, adopted a declaration welcoming the fact that the Commonwealth Heads of Government, meeting in Lusaka, had reached an understanding which could lead to a political solution on the basis of genuine majority rule.² Mr O'Kennedy, President of the Council and of European political cooperation, addressing the United Nations General Assembly on 26 September on behalf

of the Community, took up this theme again when he emphasized that the Nine reaffirmed their support for a peaceful settlement acceptable to all the parties involved.²

1.4.3. Following the Lancaster House Agreement reached in December 1979 on the transitional arrangements that were to lead to new elections and legal independence, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission,³ established on 21 January⁴ autonomous and provisional arrangements for trade between Southern Rhodesia and the Community. Since it felt that the return to legality would contribute towards political and economic stability in southern Africa, the Council decided that the trade arrangements—which are like those applied in trade with the OCTs—should be based essentially on the principle of duty-free access to the Community, with agricultural products subject to market organization being accorded treatment more favourable than that applicable to third countries. On the same day, the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, took a decision to open tariff preferences for ECSC products originating in Southern Rhodesia.⁴

1.4.4. Mr Cheysson made two visits to Salisbury during April. On 1 and 2 April he met the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the members of the Government formed after the elections; he also met the Governor, Lord Soames (a former Vice-President of the Commission), who had arrived there on 12

¹ Bull. EC 9-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.15; Bull. EC 10-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

² Bull. EC 9-1979, points 2.2.56 and 3.4.1.

³ OJ C 25 of 1.2.1980.

⁴ OJ L 16 of 22.1.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.2.47.

⁵ OJ L 176 of 1.7.1976.

December to prepare the elections. It was after these talks that Mr Mugabe announced that Zimbabwe's request for accession to the Lomé Convention would be submitted as soon as the country was proclaimed independent. On 17 and 18 April Mr Cheysson was in Zimbabwe again for Independence Day and held discussions with the Prime Minister about Zimbabwe's request to attend the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers' meeting in Nairobi on 8 and 9 May as an observer and about the possibility of immediate Community aid to help restore the country to health.

The Community in favour of Zimbabwe's request for accession

The Council's stance

1.4.5. Zimbabwe's official request for accession to the Lomé Convention was welcomed by the Council (Foreign Affairs) when it met on 21 and 22 April in Luxembourg. The communiqué issued after the meeting stated that:

'The Council agreed that, at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 8 and 9 May in Nairobi, it would give the Community's agreement of principle to the accession of Zimbabwe to the Lomé Convention as requested by that country.

The details of accession will be negotiated with Zimbabwe after the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers has given its approval.'

The Council also agreed that Zimbabwe could attend the Nairobi meeting as an observer, and noted that the Commission would shortly be presenting a proposal for immediate aid to Zimbabwe in the form of food aid and financial assistance (for resettling refugees, reviving rural areas and livestock schemes).

Commission communication

1.4.6. On 25 April the Commission presented to the Council a communication on the accession of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the second ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé, accompanied by a proposal for an ACP-EEC Council of Ministers decision approving the request for accession. The communication states, *inter alia*, that:

'... The Commission considers it of the highest political importance that the Community should respond favourably to this request as quickly as possible. It believes that the ... meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Nairobi on 8 and 9 May provides the opportunity for the Community to announce, for its part, that it accepts the request.

The Republic of Zimbabwe became independent on 18 April 1980. In terms of its economic structure and production Zimbabwe is in a comparable position to the other ACP States and accordingly meets the conditions set out in the provisions of Article 186¹ of the second Lomé Convention. Moreover, Zimbabwe's eligibility for membership of the Convention is confirmed by the fact that it is a newly independent African country situated south of the Sahara. These criteria are in line with those established by the Community for the geographical scope of the Convention. Zimbabwe's economic features are as follows: population approximately 7.1 million and *per capita* gross national product approximately USD 480.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 186(1) of the second Lomé Convention, any request for accession by a country such as Zimbabwe requires approval by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

¹ Paragraph 1 of this Article states that 'any request for accession to this Convention submitted by a State whose economic structure and production are comparable with those of the ACP States shall require approval by the Council of Ministers. The State concerned may accede to this Convention by concluding an agreement with the Community'.

Zimbabwe

Any such accession, as well as the conditions and arrangements arising from it, will be the subject of an agreement between the Community and Zimbabwe, as provided for in the Article referred to above. The negotiations for that agreement will be undertaken by the Commission, in accordance with directives to be established by the Council on the basis of proposals to be transmitted by the Commission to the Council as soon as possible. These directives will clearly reflect the necessity to avoid any prejudice to the advantages enjoyed by the ACP States signatory to the second Lomé Convention and to avoid any changes in the provisions of that Convention.

In the course of Mr Cheysson's recent visit to the country, the first contacts took place and are continuing with a view to reviewing questions likely to be raised during the negotiations.'



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN APRIL 1980**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

2.1.1. In April economic problems, notably the EMS, were the subject of wide-ranging discussions at Community level (in Parliament on 16 and 17 April,¹ in the Council meeting on economic and financial affairs² and at the European Council held in Luxembourg on 27 and 28 April)³ and at the meeting of the IMF Interim Committee in Hamburg.⁴

Economic and monetary union

European Monetary System

Operation of the EMS

2.1.2 The following is an extract from the statement⁵ made by the President of the Council on behalf of the Community at the IMF Interim Committee meeting in Hamburg on 25 April:⁵

'A significant contribution towards a greater measure of monetary stability in Europe has come from the operation of the EMS. Despite the important economic and political events of a destabilizing nature which occurred in 1979 and in the first months of 1980, the system has functioned satisfactorily: exchange-rate fluctuations have been greatly reduced among currencies participating in the exchange mechanism, largely as a result of active monetary cooperation between central banks.

2.1.3. A similar view was expressed in the 'Conclusions of the Presidency' issued at the end of the European Council meeting in Luxembourg, which 'examined developments on

the exchange market in the first year of operation of the EMS and noted with satisfaction the System's resilience'.⁵ Both the European Council and the President of the Council in his Hamburg statement also underscored the need for parallel progress in coordinating Member States' economic policies and in combating inflationary pressures.

2.1.4. Earlier, on 17 April, following a debate on the EMS,¹ Parliament had adopted a Resolution on the EMS as an aspect of the international monetary system. Broadly, the Resolution welcomed the resilience shown by the System during its first year of operation. It noted, however, that the EMS remained vulnerable in three respects: the failure to establish a genuine process of economic convergence and the inadequate coordination of the economic, financial and monetary policies of the participating countries; the inadequacy of the monetary and credit instruments; and the lack of a coordinated policy with regard to the international monetary system and the dollar in particular.

New Community borrowing and lending instrument

First review

2.1.5. The first review of the activities of the NCI (New Community borrowing and lending instrument', also known as the 'Ortoli facility' was carried out by the Com-

¹ Point 2.3.9.

² Point 2.1.6 and 2.1.8.

³ Points 1.1.6 and 1.1.7.

⁴ Point 3.4.1.

⁵ Point 2.2.32.

mission in a report covering the financial year 1979, which was sent to the Council on 18 April. The report was also transmitted to Parliament, as provided for in the Council Decision setting up the 'new instrument', which stipulates that the Commission is to inform the two institutions annually of receipts and expenses resulting from borrowing and lending transactions.

On 16 October 1978¹ the Council authorized the Commission to contract loans up to a maximum of 1 000 million EUA for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community with a view to stimulating economic activity and supporting common policies. The Commission's report covers the operations carried out under the first tranche of loans (500 million EUA) authorized by the Council on 14 May 1979,² the funds to be used to finance investment projects in the infrastructure and energy sectors.

The Commission points out in its report that the first bond issues on the capital market were well received and demonstrate that it is worth while for the Community to offer a wider range of securities to investors. By 31 December 1979 two loans guaranteed under the general budget of the Community had been contracted on the following terms: a 15-year DM 225 million bond issue at 7 7/8% and a 20-year USD 125 million issue at 11.60%.

By 31 December 1979 the Commission, acting in conjunction with the EIB, had signed nine loan contracts to a total of 277 million EUA for projects in Italy, the United Kingdom and Ireland. The total investment cost for the nine projects amounts to 1 810 million EUA, of which energy projects account for 1 050 million EUA. The loans granted under the NCI will therefore cover 15.3% of the costs on average. The EIB acted jointly

with the Commission and, in some cases, provided additional loan finance, thereby facilitating the implementation of priority projects.

Second tranche of borrowings: examination by the Council

2.1.6. At its meeting on 21 April 1978, the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) examined the Commission proposal presented to it on 29 January³ with a view to authorizing a second tranche of NCI borrowings amounting to 500 million EUA (balance of the total amount provided for in the basic decision establishing the New Community Investment) and extending the scope of the loans provided for in the Decision covering the first NCI tranche (by expanding the concept of infrastructure to include advance factories and housing).

In this connection, the Council noted that the Commission had recently submitted to it its first annual report on receipts and expenses resulting from borrowing and lending transactions.⁴ It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its work on the matter so that a Council decision might be taken at a forthcoming meeting.

Interest subsidies for certain structural loans

2.1.7. The granting of interest subsidies in 1979 for certain structural loans made under the European Monetary System (in accord-

¹ OJ L 298 of 25.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.10.

² OJ L 125 of 22.5.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.7.

³ Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.1.

⁴ Point 2.1.5.

ance with the relevant Council Regulation and Decision of 3 August 1979)¹ was the subject of a communication which the Commission sent to the Council and to Parliament on 18 April, together with its first report on the activities of the NCI.

Aid in the form of interest subsidies intended mainly to promote infrastructure investment programmes may be granted in respect of loans made either from the EIB's own resources or from the resources of the NCI to the less prosperous Member States effectively and fully participating in the mechanisms of the EMS. The relevant Regulation also stipulates that the investments to be subsidized must contribute to resolving the main structural problems affecting the Member State concerned (reduction of regional imbalances, improving the employment situation) and lays down the financial ceilings applicable to the operations carried out, namely annual instalments of 1 000 million EUA for loans to be subsidized and five annual instalments of 200 million EUA to be entered in the budget to cover the discounted value of the subsidies, representing an interest-rate reduction of 3% per annum. By a Decision that was also adopted on 3 August 1979,¹ the Council designated Ireland and Italy as Member States eligible for these measures.

In its communication the Commission states that, on the basis of its decision that the projects were eligible, 34 interest subsidies were granted from 1979 budget appropriations in respect of loans totalling 903.5 million EUA. They were for 30 investment projects, of which 29 were financed from the EIB's own resources and 5 from the NCI's resources (4 projects thus benefiting from both EIB and NCI loans). Taken together, the 34 interest subsidies used up the full 200 million EUA of budgetary resources available for the 1979 instalment.

Preparation of the IMF Interim Committee meeting

2.1.8. On 21 April the Council made preparations for the meeting of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund to be held in Hamburg on 25 April.² In this connection, it heard an introductory statement by Mr Haberer, Chairman of the Monetary Committee, on the work done by the Committee and in particular its opinion on the substitution account, one of the main topics currently occupying the Interim Committee. In addition, the Council approved the text of the statement which its President was to make on behalf of the Community at the meeting on 25 April.³

Monetary Committee

2.1.9. The Monetary Committee held its 259th meeting in Brussels on 2 April, with Mr Haberer in the chair. It concluded its preparatory work on the forthcoming IMF Interim Committee meeting² by examining the draft of the statement to be made at that meeting on behalf of the Community and by adopting an opinion setting out the Community's position on the substitution account under discussion within the IMF.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.10. The Economic Policy Committee held its 13th meeting on 23 April, with Mr

¹ OJ L 200 of 8.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.2.

² Point 2.2.32.

³ Point 3.4.1.

Maldague in the chair. It discussed and adopted a report on medium-term economic policy problems and on the priorities for the fifth programme and agreed to forward it to the Council and to the Commission; it also discussed in depth the economic aspects of the Community initiative on energy,¹ working on the basis of the recent Commission communications to the Council on the matter.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Certification procedure for products originating in non-member countries

2.1.11. At its plenary session on 29 and 30 April the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion² on the proposal for a Directive on a special Community certification procedure for products originating in non-member countries,³ which the Commission had sent to the Council on 11 February.

Pharmaceuticals

2.1.12. At its meeting on 2 April the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products considered two applications for marketing authorization under the Community procedure. The Committee delivers opinions on whether or not products comply with the requirements laid down by the relevant Community Directives (particularly regarding their safety, efficacy and quality).

2.1.13. The operation of the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products and its impact on intra-Community trade were the subject of a second Commission report to the Council on 14 April.⁴ The report, which covers 1979, was drawn up pursuant to the Council Directive of 20 May 1975.⁵

2.1.14. The Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of the Directives on the elimination of technical barriers to trade in colouring matters which may be added to medicinal products, which was set up by the Council Directive of 12 December 1977,⁶ held its first meeting on 16 April 1980.

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2.1.15. On 29 April the Economic and Social Committee delivered an own-initiative opinion on drug consumption and its effects on public health.⁷

Business law

Public contracts

2.1.16. On 18 April Parliament delivered its opinion⁸ on the Commission's proposal to amend the Council Directive coordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts.⁹

¹ Bull. EC 3-1980, points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

² Point 2.3.25.

³ OJ C 54 of 4.3.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.5.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.13.

⁵ OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

⁶ OJ L 11 of 14.1.1978; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.16.

⁷ Point 2.3.24.

⁸ Point 2.3.12; OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

⁹ OJ C 287 of 17.11.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.11.

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Mutual recognition of diplomas: Access to occupations

Nursing

2.1.17. The Advisory Committee on Training in Nursing, established by the Council Decision of 27 June 1977,¹ met in Brussels on 23 April.

The main purpose of the meeting was to examine the work of the two working parties set up at the October 1979 meeting,² in particular the interim report of the first (nurses responsible for general care) on the major characteristics of nursing and the training of nurses.

Special rights of citizens and passport union

2.1.18. On 17 April Parliament gave its opinion³ on the Commission's proposal for a Council Directive on the right of nationals of the Member States to reside permanently in the territory of another Member State.⁴

Custody of children

2.1.19. On 17 April the Commission addressed to the Council a definitive report on the recognition of legal decisions relating to the custody of children.

The Ministers of Justice, meeting in Council in October 1978,⁵ asked the Commission to

report on the progress of work on the custody of children being conducted in the Council of Europe and at The Hague Conference on Private International Law, and on whether the Community needed a complementary or alternative solution. In June 1979 the Commission produced an interim report,⁶ insufficient progress having at that time been achieved in the work of the two institutions.

The new report draws the Council's attention to the fact that from 20 May onwards a draft Convention on recognition and enforcement of decisions concerning custody of children and on restoration of custody of children will be open signature by the Member States of the Council of Europe. Before signing it, the Nine should therefore seek to arrive at a common position, particularly on any reservations they may wish to enter. The Commission feels that before considering the possibility of supplementary Community measures, the Community should await the results of the application of the Council of Europe Convention.

The Commission does, however, feel that there are certain more wide-ranging measures which could be taken at this stage: an effort should be made to rationalize, simplify and render more effective at international level the role of the various central authorities which are at present responsible in the Member States for the application of conventions in civil and commercial matters.

¹ OJ L 176 of 15.7.1977.

² Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.14.

³ Point 2.3.12; OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

⁴ OJ C 207 of 17.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.14.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 1.2.8.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.17.

Industry

Steel

Forward programme for steel

2.1.20. On 23 April the Commission formally adopted¹ the forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1980, which it had adopted at first reading on 11 March,² and which had been approved by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 28 March.²

Textiles

2.1.21. On 18 April further talks took place in the series of regular consultations with the industry,³ between Commission departments and a delegation from the European Clothing Manufacturers' Association; Comitextil was represented by an observer. There was an exchange of views on the Commission's communication to the Council concerning textile problems associated with the question of origin marking.⁴ Other matters discussed included the application of the prices clause to men's suits imported from Romania, the new system of surveillance and protection which the Commission has set up under Article 115 of the EEC Treaty,⁵ and productivity in the clothing industry.

Customs union

Simplification of customs formalities

Community transit

2.1.22. On 14 April the Commission again amended⁶ its Regulation of 22 December

1976 on the implementation of the Community transit procedure.⁷

The major aim of this amendment is greatly to facilitate combined road-rail transport effected in large containers on a door-to-door basis by considerably simplifying the customs formalities which relate to this type of transport, in particular the following aspects: replacement of the customs document by the transport document; elimination of customs controls at internal frontiers; exemption from the provision of a guarantee and systematic use of a centralized control system. The new Regulation will also bring about a substantial simplification of transit and customs clearance formalities for motorized road vehicles and permit freer movement of empty packings.

Common Customs Tariff

Nomenclature

2.1.23. On 29 April the Commission adopted a Regulation, for purposes of uniform application of the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff, on the classification of training shoes under subheading 64.02 B of the CCT.⁸

¹ OJ C 114 of 8.5.1980.

² Bull. EC 3-1980, points 2.1.17 and 2.3.54.

³ Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.12.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.28.

⁵ OJ L 16 of 22.1.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.2.11.

⁶ OJ L 97 of 15.4.1980.

⁷ OJ L 38 of 9.2.1977; Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2112.

⁸ OJ L 113 of 1.5.1980.

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Distribution

Standard distribution contract authorized

2.1.24. On 17 April the Commission decided to take no action under the competition rules in the EEC Treaty (Article 85(1)) against the standard distribution contract operated by Robert Krups.¹

Robert Krups manufactures electrical kitchen appliances, personal care appliances, clocks and kitchen and bathroom scales. It has established a dealers' association to handle distribution of its products in the common market. This association is not a closed system in the sense of allowing access to the relevant products only to member firms. When Krups appliances are bought, neither Krups itself nor its appointed dealers are subject to any restrictions, and Krups actually supplies its appliances to dealers who are not members of the association. Access to the relevant goods is thus available not only to appointed dealers but to all dealers who wish to handle them.

Membership of the dealers' association confers on appointed dealers no decisive competitive advantages over other dealers in their resale business. The sales promotion services offered by Krups to its appointed dealers—a wide range of international consumer advertising, international after-sales service, a policy on prices and terms that is adapted to market conditions, quality and modern design—that can favourably influence their

competitive position benefit non-member firms in the same way as member firms, so that consumers can derive their share of the resulting benefit.

The standard contract that constitutes the legal basis for the Krups dealers' association contains no obligations constituting appreciable restrictions of competition contrary to the rules on competition in the EEC Treaty (Article 85(1)). Competition is accordingly not restricted within the meaning of that Article and the Commission was able to authorize the contract.

Distribution system altered

2.1.25. In response to Commission representations SEITA (Service d'exploitation industrielle des tabacs et des allumettes), which has a monopoly for the production of manufactured tobacco in France, has recently decided to alter, with effect from 1 January 1981, the terms on which it opens up its distribution network to other producers of manufactured tobacco in the EEC wishing to market their products in France; compliance with the EEC Treaty competition rules is thus ensured.

The Commission intervened in this case in response to a complaint filed on the basis of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty against the standard exclusive distribution contract which SEITA was willing to enter into with foreign manufacturers wishing to have their products imported into France and distributed there at the wholesale stage.

After scrutinizing the complaint the Commission informed SEITA that the offending con-

¹ OJ L 120 of 13.5.1980.

tract raised problems in regard to the competition rules for three reasons:

(a) in view of the circumstances of fact and law prevailing on the French market, its effect was to exclude all possibility of parallel imports into France of products from other Community countries;

(b) in view of its duration the Commission considered that it was apt to strengthen SEITA's dominant position on the French market by making it impossible for foreign manufacturers to set up their own import and wholesale distribution networks;

(c) changes were all the more necessary as the French authorities, wishing to come into line with the requirements of Article 37 of the EEC Treaty, had passed an Act on 24 May 1976 adjusting the monopoly for the import and wholesale marketing of manufactured tobacco products to free manufacturers in other EEC countries from the obligation to pass through SEITA when importing and distributing their products on the French market and to give them the legal right to set up their own wholesale distribution networks.

SEITA responded by withdrawing the offending standard contract—which it had notified in the meantime—and replacing it with two new standard contracts between which foreign manufacturers wishing to work with it will be able to choose with effect from 1 January 1981.

The first, called the group contract (*contrat de groupe*), runs for five years and provides for exclusive distribution rights in relation to all present and future products of all the companies belonging to the given group. The second, the company contract (*contrat de société*), runs for only two years and provides for the exclusive distribution only of certain products specified by name by the contracting company.

The Commission approved this system, under which foreign manufacturers who wish to do so will gradually be able to set up their own distribution networks; the proceedings commenced against SEITA were accordingly terminated.

The Commission will nevertheless continue to keep a close watch on the development of the French tobacco market and will monitor the new agreements to be made on the basis of the two standards.

It will also persevere with its effort to reach a solution to other outstanding problems on the French market, particularly:

(a) adjustment of the retail monopoly, which the French State still holds;

(b) the way in which the retail prices of manufactured tobacco products are arrived at: contrary to the Council Directive of 19 December 1972 on the harmonization of tobacco tax structures (and subsequent directives), prices in France are still set by the State, and on 5 June 1979 the Commission accordingly commenced proceedings against France under Article 169 of the Treaty;

(c) the prices of products manufactured by SEITA: manufacturers in other Member States consider that they are too low, and a complaint is currently under scrutiny at the Commission.

State aids

General aid schemes

Ireland

2.1.26. On 29 April the Commission authorized the extension to the end of the

year of the Irish Employment Incentive Scheme, to which no objections had been raised when the scheme was introduced.¹

For a period of six months beginning on 31 December 1979 the scheme provides for an additional premium payable to employers at the rate of IRL 10 per week for 24 weeks for each additional employee taken on. If the worker was unemployed for more than 26 weeks during the 12 months preceding his recruitment, the premium will be IRL 20 weekly. The scheme is to cost IRL 1.2 million and is expected to generate 5 000 new jobs.

United Kingdom

2.1.27. On 29 April the Commission decided to raise no objections to a British scheme under which six or seven enterprise zones of about 200 hectares would be designated: three or four in England, one in Scotland, one in Wales and one in Northern Ireland. This is an experimental scheme to establish whether tax advantages (exemption from land development tax) and the simplification of certain administrative formalities can be a factor for growth in new or existing firms in the scheduled areas.

As the scheme is an experimental one, the Commission has not opposed it. But it has asked the UK Government to provide an annual report setting out the number of firms assisted under the scheme and their breakdown by industry.

Industry aids

Shipbuilding

France

2.1.28. On 24 April the Commission decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure

commenced on 30 November 1979² in respect of a scheme of aid for shipbuilding notified by the French Government.

The procedure was originally initiated both because of the planned rate of assistance (30% of contract price), which was in excess of the maximum rate generally allowed by the Commission, and because the restructuring objectives of the scheme were not such as to justify the kind of assistance envisaged by the French Government.

As required by the Article 93(2) procedure, the French Government was given notice to submit its comments and put forward the following arguments:

(a) the objective regarding orders to be taken each year has been reduced (435 000 compensated gross registered tonnes as against 445 000 in the earlier scheme);

(b) costs have risen and competition has intensified, notably following the devaluation of the yen, so that there is no prospect of an improvement in the situation of the shipyards;

(c) it agreed to reduce the rate of aid to 25% of the contract price with the proviso that it would apply in exceptional cases for authorization to give up to 30%, this being in accordance with the Directive of 4 April 1978 on aids to shipbuilding.³

In its decision terminating the procedure the Commission made it clear that aids could be given only in respect of orders taken between 27 September 1979 and 31 December 1980, and that they must do no more than help

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.17; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.26.

² Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.34.

³ OJ L 98 of 11.4.1978.

French shipyards secure a volume of orders not exceeding the restructuring objectives determined by the French Government. The maximum rate of assistance of 25% of the contract price is to include any assistance given under the scheme for insurance against economic risks where this scheme is combined with the direct scheme of aid. Lastly, the exceptional cases are to be subject to the notification procedure laid down by the directive on aids to shipbuilding.

Textiles and clothing

Belgium

2.1.29. On 17 April the Commission decided to reopen the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of the scheme of assistance for the textile and clothing industry introduced by Belgian Royal Order on 20 December 1977; the original procedure dated from March 1978.¹ At that time the Commission had asked the Belgian Government to make a number of changes to the scheme and to apprise it of the broad lines of the restructuring programme that Belgian firms were to carry out in order to qualify for assistance. The Belgian authorities had assured the Commission that they would comply, and the procedure was accordingly terminated.² The Belgian Government then asked on several occasions for extra time to notify the Commission of the restructuring plan. Even after extra time had been given the Belgian authorities still did not provide the information requested. Consequently, the aid—the terms and duration of which were still not linked to a restructuring plan—could not be regarded as compatible with the EEC Treaty rules on State aids. The Commission accordingly felt obliged to reopen the Article 93(2) procedure. It has asked the Belgian Government to

submit a full plan by 31 July, setting out the terms and timetable for restructuring operations in textile and clothing firms qualifying for the scheme of assistance.

State monopolies of a commercial character

Italy

Manufactured tobacco

Adjustment of the monopoly

2.1.30. On 5 December last the Commission decided³ to send a letter to the Italian Government giving notice that if nothing satisfactory was done within three months to adjust the tobacco monopoly in accordance with Article 37 of the EEC Treaty, infringement proceedings would begin. The three months having expired, the Italian Government was notified of the commencement of infringement proceedings in April.

Cigarette prices

2.1.31. In Italy the resale price of home-produced and imported manufactured tobacco products are determined by ministerial decree. In 1979 several German cigarette manufacturers asked the Italian authorities to increase the selling prices of their products

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.17.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.30.

³ Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.53.

marketed in Italy. When this was refused they complained to the Commission, which approached the appropriate authorities and a new ministerial decree has now authorized the increases as requested.

Financial institutions and taxation

Taxation

Direct taxes

Common tax system applicable to mergers

2.1.32. On 30 April the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication designed to give a new impetus to examination of the proposal for a Directive on mergers, which was presented in 1969¹ and which is shortly to be discussed by the Council.

The proposal is designed to defer the taxation that would otherwise occur when two companies from different Member States engage in a merger or similar operation. Its effect would be to remove some of the tax obstacles to cooperation across frontiers between enterprises wishing to concentrate or disperse their activities.

The stage has now been reached where nearly all the technical problems have been solved in the Council working group. The adoption of the Directive is, however, blocked by political objections on the part of two Member States. Both States fear that, once the tax obstacles

to cross-frontier mergers, etc. are removed, companies engaging in a merger or similar operation will transfer the headquarters of the corporate group outside their respective countries.

In an effort to meet the concerns of the two States concerned, and in preparation for the Council discussion, two articles designed to safeguard the interests of any Member State against such risks and to monitor the operation of the Directive are envisaged.

Provision is made for a safeguard article to protect any Member State which finds that, following the introduction of the Directive, mergers or similar operations are 'one-way' (i.e. resulting in the transfer of the headquarters of corporate groups to other Member States) to such an extent as to create serious economic or social problems. Under this article the Member State could apply, stating its reasons, to the Commission for authority to take such measures as are necessary to correct the imbalance.

The Commission would decide, within a limited period of time and after consulting the other Member States, whether authorization should be granted and, if so, under what conditions and for how long.

Any Commission decision refusing authorization, granting authorization or attaching conditions to the authorization would be subject to review by the Council, which, acting by a qualified majority, could substitute its own decision. The safeguard provisions would, however, cease to have effect once Community rules had been introduced to remove any possible causes resulting in mergers or similar operations that were 'one-way'.

¹ OJ C 39 of 22.3.1969.

Finally, the operation of the mergers Directive will need permanent supervision. It would therefore seem appropriate to add an article requiring the Commission to supervise the application of the Directive, report on its supervision to the Council every two years and make such proposals as seem appropriate.

2.1.33. On 18 April Parliament delivered its opinion¹ on the Commission's proposal on the harmonization of provisions relating to the rules governing turnover tax and excise duty applicable in international travel, which had been transmitted to the Council on 30 November 1979.²

Employment and social policy

Employment

Labour market policy

2.1.34. On 30 April the Commission sent a communication to the Council on guidelines for a Community labour market policy, prepared in response to requests made by the Council in October 1977³ and the Standing Committee on Employment in October 1979.⁴

The challenges facing labour market policy in the Member States are formidable. They will inevitably be paralleled at Community level. In approaching these challenges, the Commission intends to devote attention to three areas:

(a) establishing a better balance between the economic and social objectives of the Community labour market policy;

(b) improving placement and training services;

(c) ensuring that industry and the labour force play their full part in this area, where government's role is chiefly to provide a framework and a safety net.

In the first part of its communication, the Commission reviews Community labour market policy to date, conducted both under the Treaty (free movement of workers, vocational training, European Social Fund) and under the Social Action Programme⁵ (measures to help young people and women and coordination of national policies). On balance the policy can be said to have been successful in the limited role assigned to it.

But Community labour market policy needs to be expanded and new or additional roles undertaken to meet the challenges posed by the economic and social environment in the eighties, with growth prospects unfavourable to employment, inevitable structural adjustments to be faced, and further enlargement of the EEC ahead. The Commission paper points out the paths to follow in establishing such a policy.

It is proposed to step up activities connected with information on the labour market (harmonizing and improving statistics), work under the Commission action and research programme on the labour market,⁶ the promotion of free movement (in anticipation of the accession of the new members), and industrial adjustment, particularly as regards the

¹ Point 2.3.12; OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

² OJ C 318 of 19.12.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.38.

³ Bull. EC 10-1977, points 1.4.7 and 1.4.8.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.45.

⁵ Supplement 2/74 — Bull. EC.

⁶ Bull. EC 4-1975, points 1104 and 1105.

social aspects of the steel industry restructuring (already the subject of two previous communications to the Council¹).

Further, the Commission proposes to back up Community-level action with help to improve national placement and training services—which are as essential to the effectiveness of Community measures (such as the European Social Fund and aid to particular industries or categories of persons) as they are to national ones. It suggests that a programme be launched to increase the efficacy of public placement services, concentrating on the training of employment office personnel, computerization, and vocational guidance services for adults. On vocational training, the Commission suggests that the Council decisions on vocational preparation and training/work experience schemes² be extended. These measures (including special help for some Member States, mutual recognition of qualifications, response to the training problems raised by data processing technology) will be discussed with the Advisory Committee for Vocational Training.

Finally, new policies are proposed, firstly on the expanding forms of employment—part-time and temporary work—on which separate communications are shortly to be sent to the Standing Committee on Employment, and secondly on the encouragement of coordinated forward-looking manpower policies both at company and at local and regional level, with the help of the public employment services. In this area, the Commission is proposing to sponsor exchanges of experience and comparative studies in consultation with the two sides of industry.

The Commission concludes by emphasizing that the policies it is proposing cannot work unless the Member State Governments ensure close liaison between what they themselves

are doing and the Community financial or technical support. The new activities also require development of the consultation machinery which has been built up in recent years in the Standing Committee on Employment and between the national employment authorities and services.

Equal treatment for men and women

2.1.35. The Commission was represented at a high-level conference on women's employment arranged by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris on 16-17 April.³

Sectoral measures

Readaptation of workers in the coal and steel industries

2.1.36. In April the Commission allocated grants totalling 880 000 EUA under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty towards the cost of retraining and resettlement for 547 workers made redundant as a result of the closure of steel plants in three Member States—the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

European Social Fund

Guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund 1981-83

2.1.37. On 29 April the Commission sent a communication to the Council laying down

¹ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.52; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.55.

² Bull. EC 11-1979, points 2.1.41 and 2.1.42.

³ Point 2.2.36.

guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund for the period 1981-83.¹ The purpose of the guidelines is to indicate, to the national governments and to the organizers of schemes which could qualify for assistance, the criteria on which the Commission will select applications.

The new guidelines have been considerably simplified by comparison with those in force in previous years.² The main changes are as follows:

(a) Schemes supported by several funds or carried out jointly by several Member States are to be given special encouragement;

(b) A management procedure is to be introduced to reduce the tendency of some applicants (both public and private) to submit inflated requests for assistance;

(c) Changes in the structure and content of the priorities for schemes concerning young people have been made: a new criterion—location in areas in which industrial restructuring or conversion is in progress—is introduced. Here the Fund will be able to support certain types of training/work experience schemes. The list of priority regions for aid based on their rate of youth unemployment will be decided by the Commission as soon as the results of the new labour force survey are available;

(d) New criteria have been adopted for operations under the headings 'technical progress' and 'groups of undertakings', designed to expand the possibilities of support in this sector.

Social protection

Programme to combat poverty

2.1.38. On 22-24 April the Commission held a seminar in Brussels on the programme

to combat poverty, which was attended by approximately 100 organizers of current poverty projects or studies and representatives of Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the European Trade Union Institute.

Its purpose was to afford project leaders an opportunity to exchange information and ideas, provide data for the final report on the programme and consider the possibilities for future work involving Member State collaboration under Commission auspices, particularly in connection with the interim programme proposed by the Commission in November 1979.³

Health and safety

Safety and hygiene

2.1.39. On 21 April the Commission decided to grant financial aid in the amount of 225 150 EUA to four research projects included in the third ECSC programme on ergonomics and rehabilitation. The projects relate to: the improvement of underground handling systems in the French coal industry; ergonomics and safety in the Belgian iron and steel industry; post-traumatic stiffness of the fingers and rehabilitation in the iron and steel sector and the determination of parameters for a data base to be used in the Community ergonomics programme. The Commission also granted financial aid of 55 200 EUA for a research project on the death rate of per-

¹ OJ C 119 of 14.5.1980.

² Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.61.

³ OJ C 307 of 7.12.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.49.

sonnel employed in the British iron and steel industry; this research comes under the third programme on chronic respiratory diseases.

2.1.40. On 29 April the Economic and Social Committee delivered an own-initiative opinion on the consumption of drugs and its effects on public health.¹

Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.41. Meeting in Luxembourg on 18 April, the Executive Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation examined 398 files and granted financial assistance totalling BFR 2 660 371 to 274 young people whose fathers had been employed in an ECSC coal mines, iron mines or iron and steel works and had died as a result of an accident at work or an occupational disease.

Regional policy

Coordination and programmes

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.42. The Regional Policy Committee, meeting on 24 and 25 April, delivered an opinion on various major infrastructure projects submitted for assistance from the European Regional Development Fund. It looked into the consistency of regional measures, applying various interpretations of the concept of regional planning. It also discussed the definition of the infrastructure categories eligible for ERDF assistance and the establishment of cross-frontier programmes.

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2.1.43. On 30 April the Economic and Social Committee gave an opinion² on the Member States' regional development programmes.

Financial instruments

European Regional Development Fund

Fund Committee

2.1.44. Meeting on 28 and 29 April, the ERDF Committee delivered its opinion on the draft decisions for loans under the second allocation for 1980. The Committee also discussed a number of questions of principle concerning financing of projects, notably as regards differentiated rates of ERDF assistance for infrastructure projects.

2.1.45. On 15 April Parliament adopted a Resolution³ on the Commission's fourth annual report (1978) on the European Regional Development Fund.⁴

Conversion loans

2.1.46. In April conversion loans paid by the Commission under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty amounted to 22.9 million EUA.⁵

¹ Point 2.3.24.

² Point 2.3.26.

³ Point 2.3.10; OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.54.

⁵ Point 2.3.37.

Environment and consumers

Environment

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Fresh and sea-water pollution

2.1.47. The Commission took part as an observer in a meeting held in Koblenz on 17 and 18 April on chloride pollution of the Rhine. With a view to reducing the salinity of the Rhine, the French Delegation proposed that a salt-works with a capacity of 1 million tonnes should be built in Mulhouse; the German and Dutch Delegations suggested that the potash mines in Alsace should use the backfill technique in their mines.

2.1.48. On 18 April Parliament adopted two Resolutions on marine pollution: one on the code of conduct for oil tankers and vessels transporting noxious substances and one on the regions of Brittany affected by oil pollution.¹

Air pollution

2.1.49. On 15 and 16 April the national coordinators appointed by the Member States to compile data relating to atmospheric pollution caused by certain sulphur compounds and suspended particulates—which is the subject of the common procedure for the exchange of information established by the Council Decision of 24 June 1975²—met in Brussels to discuss the summary report drawn up by the Commission for the year 1977.³ They examined in depth the progress made in

comparing measurements of suspended particulates and dark smoke and improvements to the computer programs for processing the data.

Chemical substances

Chlorofluorocarbons in the environment

2.1.50. On 23 and 24 April the Commission organized a meeting of national experts in Brussels on the impact of chlorofluorocarbons in the environment and the possibility of monitoring emissions. The purpose of this meeting was to revise the scientific and economic data available in this field as required by the Council Decision of 26 March 1980.⁴ The participants discussed how one might reach agreements with the industries which produce and use chlorofluorocarbons, agreements which could facilitate the implementation of this Decision.

Protection and rational use of the environment and natural resources

Flora and fauna

2.1.51. On 23 April the Commission sent to the Council a proposal on the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals which was signed in Bonn on 23 June 1979 by 22 States, including six Member States of the Community. As the provisions of this Convention

¹ OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

² OJ L 194 of 25.7.1975.

³ Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.51.

⁴ OJ L 90 of 3.4.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.54.

affect fields which come under Community jurisdiction, the Commission successfully negotiated the insertion of a clause in the text of the Convention which will enable the Community as such to accede to the Convention alongside its Member States.

2.1.52. On 29 April the Commission proposed to the Council that import of certain products obtained from whales for commercial purposes should be prohibited from 1 January 1982.¹ The aim of this measure is to help conserve species of catacea threatened with extinction or which cannot be exploited commercially because there is some doubt about their conservation status. In fact, so far conservation activities at international level have proved to be insufficient. Similar measures have already been taken by the United States and are being considered by Australia.

Consumers

Physical protection

Toy safety

2.1.53. The proposal for a Directive adopted by the Commission for presentation to the Council is mainly designed to protect the health and safety of the youngest consumers and remove technical barriers to trade. In practice, the circulation of toys in the Community encounters serious obstacles arising from differences in Member States' legislation on safety standards for these products which in any case does not provide adequate safeguards for the health and safety of children.

The system provided for by the Directive is based on mandatory common technical standards for the different categories of risk (physical and mechanical properties, flammabil-

ity, chemical and toxicological properties, electrical properties, etc.) that may be inherent in toys, and lays down certain technical construction and composition requirements for these products. These standards are laid down in part in this proposal and will gradually be supplemented by specific directives; in the absence of these technical standards, the general safety objectives laid down in one of the annexes to this proposal will be applied. The Directive also sets out the warnings and instructions that should accompany toys, together with certain provisions regarding advertising and withdrawal from the market of toys that are shown to be dangerous.

Information, education and representation of consumers

Textile fibres

2.1.54. On 18 April Parliament delivered its opinion² on the Commission proposal³ of 26 October 1979 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures.

Agriculture

Agricultural prices for 1980/81 and reorganization of the CAP: still no decision

2.1.55. No agreement could be reached on this delicate matter despite two Council meet-

¹ OJ C 121 of 20.5.1980.

² OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

³ OJ C 283 of 12.11.1979; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.80.

ings on agriculture during April, one from 21 to 24 April and the other on 27 and 28 April in connection with the European Council, and discussions by the European Council on the proposals for the 1980 agricultural prices and related measures¹ and on the proposals for reorganizing the common agricultural policy so as to achieve a better balance on the markets and a rationalization of expenditure.²

These meetings did not succeed in fixing the agricultural prices nor was any advance made on the sheepmeat question which some delegations had linked with prices. No unanimous opinion could be reached since the United Kingdom maintained its reservation as regards any increase in prices in particular in sectors where there is a surplus. Also, there was still disagreement on the principle of public intervention in the sheepmeat market.

A compromise formula was drawn up and judged acceptable by eight of the nine Member States in an attempt to prevent a political stalemate because of the links between the agricultural problems and the problem of the United Kingdom's contribution to the Community budget.³

These proposals were transmitted, together with a list of the points where there was disagreement, to the European Council; unfortunately the Heads of State and of Government could not reach a general agreement.⁴

However, the Council was able, at its meeting on 21 to 24 April, to fix unanimously the general principles on which a solution of these problems should be based; the communiqué published at the conclusion of these discussions states in particular:

'In order that the common agricultural policy can play its full role in the Community, it is essential to recreate a climate of confidence and stability in

the policy. In this way Community farmers must be reassured about the continuity and permanence of the policy. It is in this context that the decisions on prices must be seen.

If confidence and stability are to be restored, it is also important that certain disciplines must be accepted in order to re-establish a market balance where imbalances now threaten the common policy through their financial consequences.

The necessary preconditions, therefore, of any settlement are that confidence should be re-established and maintained in the common policy; that for this purpose there must be some increases in prices; that measures are taken to start the restoration of a better balance in certain markets, in particular for milk, and that the budget constraints are respected.

The decisions on prices must take account of producers' incomes, the market balances and the relationship between support prices for different products.

The most essential factor for market balances is that for milk there should be both a disincentive for increases in milk production above the level for a reference period and sufficient funds to finance the extra cost of disposal without putting an extra charge on the budget. There is a consensus that under these conditions of surplus production the disposal cost of any additional milk delivered to dairies by comparison with the reference period should be the responsibility of producers themselves, which should be implemented by a linear levy, at least at the level of the 1979 decision, plus an additional element. There are still certain differences of view over the form and the arrangements for applying the additional element.⁵

¹ OJ C 73 of 24.3.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.7.

² OJ C 60 of 10.3.1980; Bull. EC 11-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.10.

³ Point 1.1.17.

⁴ Points 1.1.1 and 1.1.4.

Transitional measures

2.1.56. Pending a decision on agricultural prices, the Council agreed to extend by one month the current marketing year for milk products (up to 31 May) and for beef and veal (up to 1 June).¹ The granting of aid for dehydrated fodder was extended until 31 May and the basic and withdrawal prices for cauliflowers were fixed for May.

Economic aspects of the common agricultural policy

Agri-monetary measures

The ECU and the common agricultural policy

2.1.57. On 23 April the Council adopted a Regulation² extending until 30 June the provisions concerning the impact of the European Monetary System on the common agricultural policy.³ This filled the legal vacuum which had existed since 1 April.⁴ At the same time a change was made in the system of neutral margins applicable to the monetary differences used in calculating the monetary compensatory amounts: it extended the application of the neutral margin of one point to all Member States applying positive monetary compensatory amounts levied on imports and granted to exports; it also introduced the application to all Member States of the rule whereby the monetary difference to be applied in calculating monetary amounts is 1 in cases where, after deduction of the neutral margin, the figure obtained is less than 1.1 and more than 0. This Council Regulation was taken into account when the

United Kingdom monetary compensatory amounts were fixed with effect from 28 April.⁵

Application of the monetary compensatory amounts

2.1.58. On 15 April the Commission adopted a Regulation on exemption from the application of monetary compensatory amounts in certain cases.⁶ This is a new version of the rule whereby the levying of monetary compensatory amounts could be waived in certain conditions on 'existing contracts'. The 1974 Regulation on this subject, generally called the 'equity Regulation',⁷ was no longer appropriate to the current situation. The aim of the legislation on this subject is of course to grant total or partial exemption from new MCAs or from the amount by which MCAs increase following a change in the central rate or a decision no longer to keep a currency within the 2.25% margin of fluctuation under the European Monetary System. The exemption only applies to contracts firmly concluded prior to the monetary measure and to imports and exports made within a certain period from the date of the monetary measure. The new text differs from the 1974 Regulation in that the exemption is no longer discretionary but obligatory (by right); the agreement of the Commission, which was needed for all long-term contracts extending beyond a certain period, is no longer required.

¹ OJ L 110 of 29.4.1980.

² OJ L 108 of 26.4.1980.

³ OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979; OJ L 161 of 29.6.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.73 and 6-1979, point 2.1.75.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.65.

⁵ OJ L 109 of 28.4.1980.

⁶ OJ L 99 of 17.4.1980.

⁷ OJ L 170 of 27.6.1974.

Prices and markets

Market situation: specific measures

Beef and veal

2.1.59. In connection with the trade between the Community and the United States in beef and veal, the Commission fixed at 5 000 tonnes the quantity of high-quality, fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal which may be imported from the United States free of levy during the second quarter of 1980.¹

Milk products

2.1.60. The situation on the world market in milk products, where demand has increased, has enabled the Commission to reduce export refunds for most products, in particular butter, butteroil and skimmed-milk powder.² In view of the Community's position on the world market and the increase in prices for milk products on this market, the level of exports is expected to be maintained while savings can be made in the Community budget.

2.1.61. The Commission reduced the aid granted for liquid skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder with effect from 1 May, because of changes on the market, and the use of these products in animal feed, coupled with a desire to reduce budgetary expenditure.³

2.1.62. The Commission has also reduced for economic and budgetary reasons with effect from 15 April, the aid granted for skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates.⁴

Wine sector

2.1.63. On 23 April the Commission decided to permit short-term private storage contracts to be concluded for A II type table wine;⁵ the representative price for this type of table wine had remained below the activating price for two consecutive weeks.

Agricultural legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.64. On 24 April the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication on the coordination of the position of the Member States in respect of the European Convention concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes. This Convention concluded under the auspices of the Council of Europe was approved by the Council on behalf of the Community in 1978.⁶ Since the Community is not yet a contracting party to the Convention, owing to the fact that it has not submitted the instruments of accession, it is allowed merely observer status without voting rights. However, five Member States (the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom) are in a position to take part in the voting of its Committee, on which they represent the majority of the votes.

¹ OJ L 98 of 16.4.1980.

² OJ L 83 of 28.3.1980; OJ L 94 of 11.4.1980.

³ OJ L 113 of 1.5.1980.

⁴ OJ L 94 of 11.4.1980.

⁵ OJ L 106 of 24.4.1980.

⁶ OJ L 323 of 17.11.1978.

Conditions of competition

2.1.65. Under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty the Commission decided not to make any comments at this stage on the following measures communicated:

(a) by the Federal Republic of Germany (Saar) relating to the financing of certain investment projects in the livestock product processing and milk products sectors;

(b) by the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) to encourage certain investments in energy saving and storage and the conversion to alternative sources of energy: in its decision, the Commission took into account the favourable effect that these measures would have on the development of the agricultural sector concerned;

(c) by Denmark involving increases in the Funds for seeds, plant selection and cattle and sheep, to finance information and publicity measures, research and sales promotion, the administration of the Funds and product liability insurance;

(d) by France for the partial financing by the public authorities of the costs resulting from participation in a fair which will take place in Quebec this year; the Commission considers that this aid comes under the category of aid for publicity, to be reviewed at a later date;

(e) by France for the setting up of a laboratory to control the quality of raw materials used for animal feed, since this aid complies with Community provisions on harmonization in the veterinary sector;

(f) by Luxembourg on partial compensation for losses suffered by wine-growers as a result of frost in the winter of 1979;

(g) by the United Kingdom to compensate for the losses suffered by cattle and sheep farmers on some of the Scottish islands as a

result of the bad weather during the winter of 1978/79 and the summer of 1979;

(h) by the United Kingdom (Isle of Man) for an increase in a premium to encourage cattle and sheep-farming in upland areas.

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guarantee Section

2.1.66. The Commission has adopted the provisional accounts of EAGGF Guarantee Section payments for 1979. These amount in total to 10 440.7 million EUA, an increase of about 20% over 1978 (8 673 million EUA).

Expenditure on the main products is as shown in Table 1.

Guidance Section

2.1.67. On 15 April the Commission adopted a decision¹ on applications for reimbursement under the programme to accelerate drainage operations in the less-favoured areas of the West of Ireland.² The purpose of this decision was to fix the content and the form of applications for reimbursement to be made to the EAGGF Guidance Section in respect of operations carried out under the Directive of 19 June 1978² relating to this programme.

In a Decision adopted on 1 April¹ the Commission also established procedures concerning applications for reimbursement and advance payments for the common measure—approved by a Directive of 26 March

¹ OJ L 125 of 20.5.1980.

² OJ L 206 of 27.7.1978; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.73.

Table 1

	Expenditure 1978	%	Accounts 1979	%
Cereals and rice	1 130.4	13.0	1 606.6	15.4
Milk products	4 014.8	46.3	4 527.5	43.4
Oils and fats	324.8	3.8	606.0	5.8
Sugar	878.0	10.1	939.8	9.0
Beef and veal, pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat	721.8	8.3	932.6	8.9
Fruit and vegetables, wine, tobacco	380.5	4.4	730.2	7.0
Other sectors	314.9	3.6	389.4	3.7
Total agricultural products	7 765.2	89.5	9 732.1	93.2
Accession compensatory amounts	27.2	0.3	0.2	—
Monetary compensatory amounts	880.3	10.2	708.4	6.8
Grand total	8 672.7	100.0	10 440.7	100.0

1979¹—relating to the conversion of certain areas under vines in the Charentes departments. On 28 March it had adopted² corresponding procedures for the common measure³ for the restructuring and conversion of vineyards in certain Mediterranean regions in France.

Fisheries

Resources

Internal aspects

2.1.68. On 2 April the United Kingdom notified the Commission of a national measure concerning the introduction of a system of licences for mackerel and white fish fishing in 1980. The Commission has decided, until

further notice, not to raise any objection to the application of this measure. However—it makes its approval—following an examination to see whether this provision is compatible with the latest TAC Regulation⁴ conditional upon prior notification of the details of the measure and the anticipated quantitative results of its application.

In addition, the Commission examined the following to see if they complied with Community Regulations: a new Belgian national measure prohibiting herring fishing in the North Sea and the eastern section of the English Channel and two new Danish national measures governing fishing in the Baltic Sea and the Belts and the North-East Atlantic during April.

¹ OJ L 85 of 5.4.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.86.

² OJ L 125 of 20.5.1980.

³ OJ L 206 of 29.7.1978.

⁴ OJ L 84 of 28.3.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.89.

External aspects

2.1.69. The agreement with Canada extending the 1979 Fisheries Agreement for 1980 pending the conclusion of a long-term agreement was signed on 14 April. Likewise, the Framework Agreement with Spain was signed on 15 April. The Council had decided in January 1980¹ to proceed with the signature of these agreements.

2.1.70. The negotiations with Canada with a view to a long-term agreement were resumed in Ottawa on 24 and 25 April on the basis of additional negotiating directives adopted by the Council.

Markets and structures

Structural policy

2.1.71. Under its policy on State aid in the fisheries sector the Commission decided to raise no objections to the extension until November 1980 of a United Kingdom aid measure, for the organization of scientific expeditions to assess the stocks of species not commonly exploited at present, which it had already authorized for the first quarter of 1980.²

Transport

Inland transport

Relations with Austria

2.1.72. On 17 April the Commission sent the Council a communication on transport

problems arising in the Community's relations with Austria, particularly as concerns transit, taxes and road infrastructure. The Commission proposes cooperating closely with Austria in matters of transport and the search for practical solutions to a number of key problems.

In this connection—but also in the light of Greek accession to the Community—the Commission adopted *inter alia* a guideline favouring the idea of the Community's making a financial contribution towards the building of the motorway known as the IKPA which is to provide a transit route through Austria from the Federal Republic of Germany to Yugoslavia. The Commission also proposes finding ways and means of ensuring greater freedom for Community road transport passing through Austria in transit and the restructuring of the tax system applied there to heavy vehicles from the Community.

The Commission also feels that it would be useful to consider negotiating an agreement between the Community and Austria to improve cooperation in other transport matters, e.g. rail transport, combined road and rail transport and the weights and dimensions of heavy vehicles.

Infrastructures

Infrastructure costs

2.1.73. In 1977 the nine Member States spent over 30 000 million EUA on inland transport infrastructures (about 2.2% of GDP), of which just under 75% went on

¹ Bull. EC 1-1980, points 2.1.56 and 2.1.58.

² Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.78.

roads, just over 22% on railways and 3% on inland waterways. This information is contained in the seventh annual report on the accounting system for expenditure on and the utilization of transport infrastructures, sent to the Council by the Commission on 19 April pursuant to the Council Regulation adopted on 4 June 1970¹ introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure (rail, road and inland waterway).

The relative proportion of investment to total expenditure on infrastructure has hardly changed for the railways (27% of the total), whereas for roads and waterways it has dropped from 60 to 56%. In the year covered by the report, infrastructure investment for the three modes of inland transport taken together made up 5.7% of total gross fixed capital formation in the Community.

During the period 1973-77, i.e. since the first energy crisis, spending on rail infrastructures in nearly all the Member States and at Community level increased somewhat faster than on waterways and substantially more quickly than on roads.

Taking inflation into account, rail infrastructure expenditure rose by 13% in real terms between 1973 and 1977; this is an average increase, from 5% in the Federal Republic Germany and the United Kingdom to 30% in the Netherlands. For expenditure on roads the overall decrease was about 11%, but with wide variations between Member States, while waterway expenditure remained at about the same level (except for a drop in 1974), again with considerable differences as between the Member States.

With few exceptions neither rail nor waterway infrastructures regained the 1973 levels of utilization. Road traffic, on the other hand, continued to increase and in 1977 was on average 14% higher than in 1973. Levels

rose faster in France and the Netherlands (23%), more slowly in Italy (7%) and the United Kingdom (5%), and remained closer to the Community average in the remaining countries.

Approximation of structures

Improving the economic situation of the railways

2.1.74. The Advisory Committee on Railway Costing held its first meeting in Brussels on 18 April. Among other matters it examined the difficulties encountered in applying the Council Regulation of 19 September 1978² laying down uniform costing principles for railway undertakings and investigated solutions which might help to overcome these difficulties.

Working of the market

Access to the market

2.1.75. The negotiations with the non-Community countries of the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) with a view to an Agreement on the international carriage of passengers by road by means of occasional coach and bus services (ASOR) were concluded in Paris on 23 April at the offices of the ECMT Secretariat-General where the representatives of Austria, Finland, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Spain,

¹ OJ L 130 of 15.6.1970.

² OJ L 258 of 21.9.1978.

Switzerland and Sweden and the representative of the Commission initialled the document. Turkey and Yugoslavia—which also participated in the negotiations—were unable to attend the final meeting. Steps are being taken to get them to initial the Agreement as well if they so wish. All that now remains to be done is to finalize the technical aspects of the annex to the Agreement, i.e. the control document. Negotiations began in March 1976¹ following adoption by the Council in the previous October² of directives empowering the Commission to negotiate.

The implementation of the Agreement will be a significant step in encouraging competition between transport operators if the latter are encouraged thereby to rationalize their services and step up productivity while at the same time providing better services at prices more acceptable to the general public. The Agreement should also make it possible to reduce administrative formalities by eliminating transport authorizations for the services concerned and by introducing a standardized document which the transport operator himself has to complete.

Quite apart from the economic aspects, the Agreement formalizes for the first time the Community's exclusive authority *vis-à-vis* non-Community countries in transport matters. It thereby creates a precedent which will be of great assistance to the Commission in its efforts to extend to non-Community countries those measures whose full effectiveness depends on their being applied beyond the confines of the Community. It thus paves the way for further international agreements. What is more, this Agreement has greatly contributed towards the reality of cooperation between authorities in the Community and with international organizations responsible for transport affairs and representing a larger number of countries.

2.1.76. On 18 April Parliament adopted a Resolution on the code of conduct for oil tankers and vessels carrying noxious substances.³

Energy

2.1.77. At the Luxembourg European Council on 27 and 28 April⁴ the Heads of State or Government examined a number of issues, including energy problems. In March they had received an important communication from the Commission entitled 'Energy—A Community Initiative'. The outcome of the exchange of views on this question is contained in the 'Conclusions of the Presidency' published at the end of the meeting.

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Programme for the promotion of investment

2.1.78. On 23 April the Commission sent to the Council a Community programme for the promotion of investment in energy, which rounds off its earlier 'Community Initiative' communication.⁵ In this programme the Commission considers the reasons why energy investment has been slow to appear and suggests Community support measures with a view to removing these obstacles. In the light of current energy policies, potential

¹ Bull. EC 3-1976, point 2293.

² Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2268.

³ OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

⁴ Point 1.1.8.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1980, points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

demand will probably be much greater by 1990 than world supplies. To insure themselves against this risk, the major oil-consuming nations will have to try to hold imports to no more than their current level at most. For the European Community the extra investment in alternative energy sources and energy saving required to meet this goal would be of the order of 50 000-100 000 million EUA by 1990; the obstacles which prevent or delay investment in the Community include: political and administrative obstacles; difficulties in access to finance; doubts about energy market developments; high first cost and long payback period; technical risks.

The Commission feels that the scale of the problem demands a Community response, as the levels of investment planned by Member States are not only insufficient but also very unevenly distributed within the Community. The Community therefore has a part to play in overcoming the uncertainties which act as a brake on investment, for example as regards exploiting new sources of energy and energy saving.

Community action will supplement existing national programmes. The first step would be to examine the scope for additional effort within each Member State.

The initial aim might be a programme of Community funding building up to 1 000 million EUA per year. This aid could take the form of grants, interest-rate subsidies or loan guarantees to support national programmes which are in line with Community objectives.

The energy situation in 1979 and the outlook for 1980

2.1.79. On 21 April the Commission addressed to the Council a communication on the energy situation in the Community.

It stated that the internal demand for energy in 1979 was about 985 million tonnes oil equivalent, 5% up on the previous year. The demand for energy in 1979 was inflated by the severe winter and by higher economic growth, GDP in the Community being estimated to have increased by 3.3% over 1978. Domestic consumption of oil rose by about 2.7%, the demand for other fuels showing more buoyancy: coal 9.4% up, natural gas 7.6%. Electricity consumption increased by about 5.1%.

The economic prospects for the Community in 1980 are relatively poor, with GDP estimated to increase by about 1.2%. Energy demand is expected to increase by only 0.2%. However, internal consumption of oil is forecast to decline by about 2%. These estimates could be on the low side if economic conditions improve in the course of the year. A 1% rise in GDP could result in additional imports of 10 million tonnes of oil.

Specific problems

Energy saving and rational use

2.1.80. On 18 April Parliament gave its opinion¹ on the Commission's communication to the Council on new lines of Community action in the field of energy saving.²

Oil and gas

Procedure for information and consultation on prices

2.1.81. On 30 April the Commission adopted a report, for transmittal to the

¹ Point 2.3.12.; OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

² OJ C 208 of 18.9.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.111.

Council, on the results obtained for the third year of application of the Directive of 4 May 1976 on a procedure for information and consultation on the prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the Community.¹ This report shows that the considerable tension on the world oil market following the shutdown of production in Iran in late 1978 has doubled crude oil prices in one year. The increases varied according to producer country, and the price increases in the Member States depended on the supply structure for crude oil in each of them.

Support of Community projects

2.1.82. On 29 April the Commission adopted a communication on the conclusions it had reached as regards the principles to be applied to the support of Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector pursuant to the Council Regulation of 9 November 1973.² The Commission's examination leads it to conclude that there is no reason to amend the basic Regulation but that its application should be adapted to take account of new problems which arise. Thus, in view of the progress made in oil technology since 1973, the Commission lays down the priority areas to which the Regulation should now apply and also establishes criteria for selecting projects submitted by industry.

Registration for petroleum product imports

2.1.83. On 9 April the Commission sent to the Council a proposal aimed at harmonizing the dates on which two Council Regulations expire: the Regulation of 28 August 1979 introducing registration for crude oil and/or petroleum product imports in the Community³ and the Regulation of 20 November 1979 laying down the rules for carrying out the

registration of crude oil imports in the Community.⁴

New energy sources

Liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels

2.1.84. The Commission published in the Official Journal⁵ a new call for tenders covering demonstration projects on the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels. These projects are designed to explore the problems involved in producing alternatives to oil, and they receive financial aid from the Commission under the Council Regulations of 12 June 1978 and 9 April 1979.⁶

Solar energy

2.1.85. On 14 April the Commission decided to provide 3.1 million EUA to finance a second series of ten demonstration projects in the solar energy sector, under the Council Regulations of 12 June 1978 and 9 April 1979.⁶ An initial series of 16 projects had already been selected in December 1978⁷ at a cost to the Community of 3 250 million EUA.

¹ OJ L 140 of 28.5.1976.

² OJ L 312 of 13.11.1973.

³ OJ L 220 of 30.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.98.

⁴ OJ L 297 of 24.11.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.102.

⁵ OJ C 91 of 12.4.1980.

⁶ OJ L 158 of 16.6.1978; OJ L 93 of 12.4.1979.

⁷ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.146.

Research and development, science and education

Multiannual programmes

Science, research and development

Solar energy and housing: architectural competition

Scientific and Technical Committee

2.1.86. The Scientific and Technical Committee devoted a major part of its meeting at Ispra on 28 and 29 April to a detailed discussion of various topics covered by the new multiannual (1980-83) programme¹ of the Joint Research Centre, in particular nuclear safety, fusion technology, fissile materials control and thermochemical production of hydrogen.

2.1.88. Under the 1979-83 indirect-action research programme² on new forms of energy, energy conservation and systems analysis, the Commission announced on 8 April a competition especially intended for young architects and engineers and designed to stimulate interest in housing that makes use of the climate through what is called 'passive solar design'. The competition rules were drawn up in conjunction with the International Union of Architects (UIA). Nine prizes totalling 25 000 EUA, the first of which will be 5 000 EUA, are to be awarded to successful competitors who incorporate original ideas in the design of new or rehabilitated housing in the following three categories: multi-storey housing, clustered housing and single dwellings. The competition, the organization of which has been assigned to the Ralph Lebens firm of architects in London, is open to nationals of the Member States of the Community; the closing date for entries is the end of August and the winners will be selected by a panel of Community experts.

The Committee also delivered a favourable opinion on a draft proposal, to be transmitted by the Commission to the Council, for a four-year (1981-84) programme following on from the present (1978-80) programme² on uranium exploration and extraction.

Fast Reactor Coordinating Committee

Radioactive effluents

2.1.87. At its meeting on 18 April, the Fast Reactor Coordinating Committee delivered its opinion on the work to be carried out in 1981 on codes and standards for fast reactors,³ and recommended that a sum of 400 000 EUA be allocated to these activities.

2.1.89. On 22-25 April an international meeting organized by the Commission was held in Risø, Denmark, and attended by more

The Committee also began discussing measures that could be envisaged at Community level pursuant to the Council Resolution of 19 February 1980 in order to support the fast-reactor option within the Community.⁴

¹ OJ L 72 of 18.3.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9.

² OJ L 72 of 14.3.1978.

³ Thirteenth General Report, point 415.

⁴ OJ C 51 of 29.2.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.92.

⁵ OJ L 231 of 13.9.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.103.

than 100 specialists from the Community, the non-Community COST countries and the United States, to examine the problem of the atmospheric dispersion of radioactive effluents that would be released following a hypothetical reactor accident.

This meeting was mainly devoted to a comparison of the meteorological models used throughout the world for studying atmospheric effluent dispersion and radionuclide deposit. It highlighted the pressing need for work in this field to be promoted and harmonized. The discussions also revealed the necessity for studies and experiments on the transfer of radionuclides throughout the biosphere to be speeded up in order to enable the radiological consequences of accidents to be evaluated as accurately as possible.

Radiation protection

2.1.90. The 1979 annual report on the radiation protection programme, containing a survey of the work carried out during the year under 135 shared-cost research contracts relating to 257 projects that are included in the 1976-80 programme of indirect action in the field of radiation protection, was recently made public.

The results of this work, given in approximately 700 publications or papers presented at some 40 seminars or discussion meetings, contribute to a more accurate evaluation of the irradiation hazards and biological and ecological consequences of the utilization of nuclear technologies with the aim of ensuring the best possible protection of man and his environment. The report is particularly intended for, on the one hand, research workers in the fields of radiation protection, radio biology, radiotherapy and health protection and, on the other hand, authorities

responsible for radiation protection, regulations and the use of ionizing radiations and radionuclides in research, industry and medicine.

Education

Perspectives for education policy

2.1.91. In view of a forthcoming meeting of the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council, on 25 April the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication concerning perspectives for education policy in the context of employment policy with particular reference to the problems of the transition of young people from education to working life.

The aim of this communication is to open up a debate in which the policies currently being evolved in the individual Member States will be compared and the priorities underlying the Resolution adopted in December 1976 concerning measures to be taken to improve the preparation of young people for work and to facilitate their transition from education to working life¹ will be reviewed.

In the light of experience gained since 1976 in the implementation of relevant pilot schemes, the debate should examine the prospects for devising new methods of cooperation between the education and employment sectors.

Education Committee

2.1.92. Meeting on 14 and 15 April, the Education Committee put the finishing

¹ OJ C 308 of 30.12.1976.

touches to its progress report¹ for the forthcoming meeting of the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council. This report outlines the work carried out in the context of the action programme in the field of education² and in the context of the Resolution on the transition from education to working life.³

Scientific and technical information and information management

Euronet

2.1.93. Following its official inauguration in Strasbourg on 13 February,⁴ the Euronet-Diane network was placed in commercial operation on 1 April. Now that the testing of the network has been successfully completed, users in any member country of the Community can be connected, in return for payment, to 16 automated information services (host centres) currently offering over 90 data bases and data banks to answer the inquiries put to them. The data they contain consist of millions of references, indices, items of information, figures and statistics on science, technology and socio-economic subjects. An official inauguration of the network has already taken place—or will do very shortly—in most of the Community countries under the auspices of the Ministries for Telecommunications.

2.1.94. In response to an invitation published last year to submit proposals for the development of new information systems in Europe, the Commission received over 260 proposals; in collaboration with the Commit-

tee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation, it has now worked out the details of procedures for the evaluation and selection of tenders that merit financial support from the Community budget.

Utilization of research results

2.1.95. Wishing to involve Community publishers more actively in the dissemination of the results of the research programme on coal technology—managed by the Commission under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty—the Commission held a meeting in Luxembourg on 15 April at which publishers active in this field were present. It was agreed that henceforward articles summarizing the main results of the research would appear in their magazines; the full reports will, of course, continue to be available to any persons or undertakings in the Community wishing to receive them.

¹ Thirteenth General Report, points 454 and 455.

² OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976.

³ OJ C 308 of 30.12.1976.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.98.

2. Enlargement and external relations

EC and applicant countries

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Greece

2.2.1. The EEC-Greece Association Committee met on 14 April to renew the discussions on the anti-inflation measures currently being applied by Greece.

2.2.2. Negotiations continued on the adaptation of the Agreements with the EFTA countries to take account of the accession of Greece, and texts were initialled with Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Switzerland.¹

2.2.3. On 17 April Parliament adopted a Resolution on the institutional aspects of Greece's accession to the Community.²

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.4. The eighth session of accession negotiations at Deputy level was held in Brussels on 30 April.³ The Community made statements on the customs union and Community secondary legislation, while Portugal made statements on the ECSC, Euratom, taxation, capital movements, regional policy, and Community secondary legislation.

2.2.5. The Commission and the Portuguese Delegation continued their examination of Community secondary legislation during

April, concentrating mainly on the environment and certain aspects of agriculture.

EEC-Portugal bilateral relations

2.2.6. The EEC-Portugal Joint Committee met in Brussels on 30 April. During this meeting the Portuguese Delegation submitted requests for the development and extension of financial cooperation to help Portugal in its preparations for accession.

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.7. The fourth Ministerial-level session of the negotiations for the accession of Spain was held in Luxembourg on 22 April.⁴ This meeting reviewed the progress made in the negotiations.

The Community Delegation, led by Mr Colombo, President of the Council, presented documents on external relations and Community secondary legislation.

The Spanish Delegation, led by Mr Calvo Sotelo, made statements on regional policy, the customs union (basic duties), transport and Euratom.

¹ Point 2.2.39.

² Point 2.3.3 to 2.3.8; OJ C 117 of 12.5. 1980.

³ Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.5.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.2.7.

Commercial policy

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.8. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975¹ on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries, the Commission took the following measures to relax import restrictions:

Italy-Czechoslovakia: exceptional opening of a quota for the importation of motor vehicles, parts and accessories;²

Italy-USSR: exceptional opening of an import quota for aluminium alloy waste recast into ingots;³

Italy-Czechoslovakia: exceptional opening of a quota for the importation of sheets and plates, hoop and strip, bars and rods, etc., and of another exceptional quota for the importation of bearings;⁴

Italy-Hungary: exceptional opening of a quota for the importation of residues from the processing of petroleum products used in the production of carbon black;⁵

Italy-China: exceptional opening of a quota for the importation of cycles (not motorized);⁵

Italy-Albania: exceptional opening of various additional quotas;⁶

Trade protection

Anti-dumping measures

2.2.9. On 30 April the Council imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on certain acrylic fibres originating in the United States.⁶ On 3 March the Council had renewed⁷ the provisional duty imposed by the Commission on 30 November 1979.⁸

2.2.10. On 10 April the Commission decided⁹ to accept undertakings given in connection with the anti-dumping proceedings concerning certain filament lamps for lighting exceeding 28V originating in Hungary, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia; this procedure has therefore been terminated.⁹

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Textiles

Agreements and arrangements with non-member countries

Application of existing agreements and arrangements

2.2.11. On 21 April the Commission adopted a Regulation making the import of

¹ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

² OJ C 101 of 24.4.1980.

³ OJ C 111 of 6.5.1980.

⁴ OJ C 118 of 13.5.1980.

⁵ OJ C 121 of 20.5.1980.

⁶ OJ L 114 of 3.5.1980.

⁷ OJ L 59 of 4.3.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.10.

⁸ OJ L 308 of 4.12.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.2.7.

⁹ OJ L 97 of 15.4.1980; OJ L 111 of 30.4.1980.

certain textile products originating in certain non-member countries subject to Community surveillance.¹

In the past, certain quantities of textiles have been imported into the Community on the basis of false information on their origin, in order to get round the quantitative limits agreed between the EEC and exporting countries under bilateral textile agreements.

It was therefore agreed that over a specified period a double check on exports and imports of certain textiles would be introduced to monitor the origin of the goods and not the quantity. This preventive system should enable fraudulent consignments to be detected in good time and should thus safeguard the interests of the Community and those of exporting countries incorrectly designated as the country of origin of the goods.

2.2.12. Following consultations with the countries concerned, it was agreed to fix quantitative limits up to 1982 on imports into the Benelux countries and the United Kingdom of woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair² and on imports into the Benelux countries of tents originating in Poland.³

Agricultural products

2.2.13. On 8 April the Commission amended⁴ its Regulation of 23 December 1975⁵ establishing Community surveillance on the importation of certain live plants and floricultural products originating in various countries.

2.2.14. On 24 April the Commission decided⁶ to terminate the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning canned peaches originating in Greece, which it had initiated in August 1979.⁷

2.2.15. On 1 and 15 April the Commission adopted protective measures applicable to imports of cultivated mushrooms in brine from non-member countries.⁸

Development

North-South relations

2.2.16. 'Reactivation' of the North-South Dialogue, for which preparations are currently being made in Community and other international forums, was the theme of a number of meetings, discussions, exchanges of views and communications in April.

Within the United Nations, the Committee of the Whole, set up by the General Assembly in December 1977, met from 31 March to 11 April to discuss the agenda for the future North-South 'global negotiations', for whose preparation it is responsible.⁹ When the Preparatory Committee for the new International Development Strategy met in New York from 14 to 25 April the Community stated its stand on the major issues under discussion.

On 23 April the Commission held an exchange of views on the Brandt Commission's report, devoting particular attention to

¹ OJ L 107 of 25.4.1980.

² OJ L 93 of 10.4.1980.

³ OJ L 99 of 17.4.1980.

⁴ OJ L 92 of 9.4.1980.

⁵ OJ L 330 of 24.12.1975.

⁶ OJ L 110 of 29.4.1980.

⁷ OJ C 212 of 24.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.11.

⁸ OJ L 89 of 2.4.1980; OJ L 98 of 16.4.1980.

⁹ Point 2.2.28.

the suggested programme for a summit meeting of representatives of the industrialized and developing countries, which corresponds fairly closely to the Community's own proposals for the UN global negotiations. At its meeting on 27 and 28 April the European Council took a similar view, as is borne out by one of the points made in the President's conclusions.¹

Lastly, at the end of April the Commission adopted a report to the Council on investment promotion and protection clauses in agreements between the Community and various categories of developing country—a matter already dealt with by a Commission communication to the Council in January 1978.² Whereas the communication set up the Commission's guidelines for Community action to encourage investment in the developing countries, the new report takes stock of achievements to date and contains guidelines regarding implementation of the arrangements negotiated so far and in respect of those developing countries with which negotiations are in progress or planned.

Generalized preferences

2.2.17. As part of its annual programme of seminars on the Community's generalized system of preferences with representatives of the developing countries in both the public and private sectors, a Commission team visited Singapore and Sri Lanka in April. These exchanges of views concentrated on the scope for diversifying exports of non-sensitive products to the Community, which is not yet being fully exploited.

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2.2.18. At its meeting on 29 and 30 April³ the Economic and Social Committee gave its

opinion on the guidelines for the generalized system of preferences subsequent to 1980, which the Commission had transmitted to the Council on 17 March.⁴

Commodities and world agreements

Bananas

2.2.19. The Community and the Member States participated in UNCTAD's First Preparatory Meeting on Bananas, held in Geneva from 21 to 25 April. At this meeting UNCTAD was assigned the priority task of examining the problems involved in improving the technical side production while the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Bananas was directed to pursue its efforts to stabilize prices through arrangements designed to achieve a better balance between supply and demand. A consensus emerged on the aims and principles which a group of experts will use as a basis for presenting, at the Second Preparatory Meeting, a list of projects involving research and development for improving the economic situation in the banana industry as a whole.

Tin

2.2.20. On 22 April the Council gave the authorization required for the Community to participate effectively in the negotiations for the conclusion of a Sixth International Tin Agreement, which opened in Geneva on 14 April.

¹ Point 1.1.13.

² Bull. EC 1-1978, points 1.4.4 to 1.4.6.

³ Point 2.3.27.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1980, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.7.

Food aid and emergency and exceptional aid

Aid to Kampuchea and South-East Asian refugees

2.2.21. In a communication of 9 April, the Commission requested the Council and Parliament to give the political go-ahead to a new Community aid plan involving some 40 million EUA, to be released in instalments between April and December and divided among the various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations participating in the operation to help the victims of the events in Kampuchea.

2.2.22. On 15 April¹ Parliament adopted a resolution on food aid to Kampuchea and the South-East Asian refugees.

Food aid

Annual programmes

2.2.23. Both Parliament, on 18 April,¹ and the Economic and Social Committee, at its meeting on 29 and 30 April,² gave opinions on the proposals for the 1980 food aid regulations, transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 22 February.³

2.2.24. On 21 April⁴ the Council approved the conclusions of a new Convention for 1979 and 1980 with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). On signature, UNRWA will receive by way of aid for 1980 40 000 tonnes of cereals, 15 500 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder, 3 900 tonnes of butteroil, 6 086 tonnes of sugar and a cash contribution of 7 116 710 EUA, worth a total of 17 701 710

EUA. The Convention also covers the aid programmes for 1979, assessed at 14 500 000 EUA.

Emergency operations

2.2.25. On 21 April the Council approved the allocation of 10 000 tonnes of cereals to Somalia as emergency food aid for refugees from Ethiopia.

It also approved cereals aid for the Sahel countries badly hit by drought: Cape Verde (3 000 tonnes); Gambia (2 600 tonnes); Mauritania (4 000 tonnes); Senegal (6 000 tonnes) and Chad (2 000 tonnes).

Exceptional aid

Emergency aid

2.2.26. On 2 April the Commission decided to grant Angola 200 000 EUA in aid, to be channelled through the International Committee of the Red Cross, for the purpose of providing essential supplies to persons displaced as a result of fighting in the centre of the country.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.27. For the purpose of co-financing projects in the developing countries, the Commission committed 2 542 715 EUA for 27 projects presented by 17 NGOs for the period 1 January to 30 April.

¹ OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

² Point 2.3.12 and 2.3.28.

³ Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.32.

⁴ OJ L 108 of 26.4.1980.

International organizations and conferences

United Nations

General Assembly

Committee of the Whole

2.2.28. The Committee of the Whole set up by the General Assembly in December 1977¹ to prepare the agenda for the future North-South 'global negotiations' within the United Nations system held its first substantive session of 1980 from 31 March to 11 April. The Community took part as an observer. The main purpose of the session was to compare the views of the principal countries and groups of countries concerning the agenda for the negotiations. It took place in an atmosphere of calm and understanding.

The developing countries, whose ideas had taken shape at their ministerial meeting in Havana in March, proposed a fairly long, detailed agenda based on five topics mentioned in the General Assembly's December 1979 resolution (adopted by consensus)²—raw materials, energy, trade, development, and monetary and financial matters. The Community, whose overall position had been determined by the Council on 18 March, proposed a more integrated approach whereby the negotiations would focus on topics corresponding to the major problems of a world threatened by a general recession and having to face the challenge of an economy less dependent on oil—namely, food, energy and foreign balances. In support of its views, the Community submitted a paper analysing the world economic situa-

tion. The other industrialized Western countries also preferred a more integrated agenda.

This was not rejected by the developing countries, which hope to be able to lay emphasis, in the forthcoming negotiations, on the structural aspects of present world imbalances. The Community, stressing its positive and constructive attitude to the work of the Committee of the Whole, stated that its proposal did not rule out in advance any particular subject, but that there was a certain degree of risk in negotiating on the basis of excessively detailed lists of subjects. It expressed the hope that efficiently programmed negotiations focusing on the main problems could restore confidence and security in international economic relations. The positions adopted by the Community, which spoke with one voice at this session, were arrived at through on-the-spot coordination on the basis of the Council's conclusions.

The Committee of the Whole will hold two further sessions before the special session of the General Assembly in August-September.

Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Europe

2.2.29. The thirty-fifth annual session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) was held in Geneva from 15 to 26 April. The many statements made on behalf of the Community concerning the activities of the main subsidiary bodies cover-

¹ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.2.36.

² Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.2.43.

ing over 400 projects are proof of the Community's abiding interest in the ECE's work. During the customary examination of ECE activities during the past year and the discussion of future policy as it emerges from the 1980-84 work programme, the delegations paid particular attention to energy and trade matters.

The Community representatives indicated once again that closer inter-regional cooperation on energy had to be considered on its own merits. In order to be able to do this it was essential to be completely familiar with all aspects of the problem. Only by adopting this objective approach would it be possible to identify the matters which could be dealt with at regional level and provide topics for a possible high-level meeting on energy within the ECE.

The annual session's decisions on this matter would enable the information exchange already begun to be continued and stepped up. The Community would encourage the activities of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy and would play an active part in the work of this body, whose terms of reference had been extended for a further year.

With reference to the region's economic and trade problems, the Commission representative noted the steady rate of Community purchases in the State-trading countries, which contrasted with a continuing tendency in these countries to limit imports from the Community. He felt that a trade policy favouring imports into all countries was essential if trade flows were to grow in the region. Referring to the studies prepared for the annual session—which revealed that over 20% of total trade resulted from industrial cooperation contracts—the Commission representative wished to ascertain the various

factors accounting for this sudden rise and determine to what extent it was attributable to counter-trade.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Successful conclusion of the negotiations on restrictive business practices

2.2.30. The negotiations for the conclusion of a code of conduct on restrictive business practices were successfully completed on 21 April, and this may be considered an important achievement of the North-South Dialogue. The Code on business practices is one of the 'trio' of codes under negotiation within the United Nations, the other two being the code on the transfer of technology, on which a new round of talks was begun on 22 April, and the code on multinationals negotiated under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.

The code on restrictive business practices is of great importance for the liberalization and development of world trade, and particularly for the developing countries, which in most cases have less control than the developed countries over such practices.

Although not legally binding, the code will have a definite impact owing to its universal nature. It will probably be adopted at the United Nations General Assembly this year and international monitoring machinery will be set up to administer it. The code will govern the activities of all firms, including multinationals (to a certain extent even in their relations with their subsidiaries) and State undertakings. There are special provisions taking into account the developing countries'

trade and development requirements (e.g. the development of national industries or the promotion of their economic development through regional arrangements between developing countries).

The bulk of the code's provisions relate to restrictive practices (in particular price agreements and market sharing) and the abuse of dominant positions (e.g. refusal to supply importers), and show certain similarities to the solutions adopted in these areas at Community level. Lastly, it contains a clause on regional grouping such as the European Community, enabling them to participate in the Code in so far as they have jurisdiction in these matters.

FAO

Committee on World Food Security

2.2.31. The Community was represented at the session held by the Committee on World Food Security in Rome from 27 March to 3 April. The topics dealt with were the following: the measures taken in implementation of the FAO plan of action on food security; means of warding off acute and heavy food shortages more effectively; the Committee's work programme.

The Committee pointed out that the only way to achieve lasting food security was to speed up food production in the developing countries through long-term measures. The Committee reaffirmed that it was primarily up to the developing countries themselves to act to increase their food production and self-sufficiency, but national efforts had to be supported by foreign aid.

International Monetary Fund

Interim Committee

2.2.32. The Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund met in Hamburg on 25 April; the Community was represented by Mr Pandolfi, President of the Council, and Mr Ortoli.

The two main topics on the agenda were the outline plan for a substitution account to be established within the IMF, or under its auspices, and the role of this organization in recycling international liquidity in the wake of the second 'oil shock'.

The substitution account is designed to help achieve the objectives of the IMF—particularly the establishment of a stable international monetary system—and to make SDRs the main reserve asset of this system. To that end, the substitution account would accept US dollar deposits and issue SDR bonds.

In the statement made on behalf of the Community, the President of the Council said in this connection: '... The community believes that such an account, if properly designed, could make a valuable contribution to a better functioning of the monetary system. The claims issued by the account should be attractive and liquid and, throughout the lifetime of the account, the balance between its financial assets and liabilities should be ensured. The Community holds the view that the account should be entrusted with adequate guarantees by the US and other participants as well as with part of the IMF gold under appropriate terms and conditions.'¹

¹ Point 3.4.1 (III-11).

Since it proved impossible to fulfil the said terms and conditions completely, the negotiations on this item—the most important of the meeting—had to be deferred. With regard to the recycling of capital, arrangements were considered which will enable the IMF to step up its participation in the recycling process.

United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

Ninth session

2.2.33. The first part of the ninth session of the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was held in New York from 3 March to 4 April. Generally speaking, progress was made on formulating acceptable texts in the various fields of the negotiations, and a new revised version of the 'informal composite negotiating text' will shortly be published.

On the basis of the guidelines laid down by the European Council in July 1976,¹ the Member States of the Community again stated that it was important and necessary that the Community as such should accede to the convention in those areas which come under its jurisdiction. To that end, a letter was sent to the President of the Conference by Italy, the Member State which is President of the Council for this session, and was distributed as a conference paper. During the general debate, Italy made a statement on behalf of the Community and each Member State referred to the need for the Community to secure the inclusion in the future convention of a clause allowing Community accession in those spheres coming under its jurisdiction.

The second part of the ninth session, due to open in Geneva in July, should bring the par-

ticipants closer to a consensus, which would make it possible to conclude the convention in 1981 at a final signing session in Caracas.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Consultations

2.2.34. A further round of consultations with the United States was held on 10 April following the protective measures taken by the Commission in February against imports into the United Kingdom of certain yarn of man-made fibres.² These consultations are provided for by General Agreement procedures.

Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade

2.2.35. The Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade, set up on 1 January³ following the entry into force of the codes on non-tariff barriers, held its second meeting on 24 and 25 April. It examined a number of problems relating to its future work, particularly the question of observers attending its meetings.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

High-level Conference on the Employment of Women

2.2.36. The Commission was represented at the High-level Conference on the Employ-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, points 2434 and 2440.

² Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.22.

³ Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.40.

ment of Women organized by the OECD is Paris on 16 and 17 April. This conference, which was attended by the OECD Member States' ministers, responsible for matters relating to women, in particular their employment, adopted a statement stressing the need to adopt employment policies offering women job opportunities equal to men's, irrespective of the rate of growth of the economy or the state of the labour market.

Steel Committee

2.2.37. The Commission took part in the work of the OECD Steel Committee, which met in Paris on 15 and 16 April and discussed two reports on the United States' and the European Community's steel policies. In connection with the US report a detailed examination was made of the anti-dumping complaint lodged by the US Steel Corporation.

The Commission representative stressed in his statement of position that he was confident the rules of the GATT anti-dumping code would be observed and that the US administration would adopt an objective approach in the procedure in question. His arguments were basically the following:

The recent US decisions (suspension of the trigger price mechanism immediately following the lodging of the complaints and before their full implications could be evaluated) and the anti-dumping complaints lodged systematically by US Steel against most Community steel exports to the United States call into question the OECD understanding of 1977. This understanding embodied a number of principles—priority for restructuring, consideration given to traditional trade flows, avoidance of attempts to shift the burden of adjustment from one country to

another—and resulted in a *modus vivendi* benefiting all the parties concerned.

A great deal of trade is at stake in the current US anti-dumping procedures, and they will inevitably create a precedent. It will be the first time the new anti-dumping code is applied. The Community will do its utmost to ensure that the GATT rules are meticulously observed at all stages of the procedure (comparison of prices, calculation of production cost, cause-and-effect link, injury).

The Commission representative questioned whether the problems of US Steel were in any way attributable to imports, particularly from the Community, since, as he pointed out, US imports in this sector had declined in 1979, especially from the Community.

Council of Europe

Parliamentary Assembly

2.2.38. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe held the first part of its thirty-second ordinary session in Strasbourg from 21 to 25 April.

At this session it adopted, by a substantial majority, two texts advocating the abolition of the death sentence in peacetime in those States where it is still in force and requesting the Committee of Ministers to amend Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights accordingly.

Another resolution passed by the Assembly ended a debate on the Middle East situation that had begun at an earlier session. The text adopted places Israel's right of existence and the Palestinians' rights on an equal footing

and expresses the hope that a settlement may be reached through 'reciprocal concessions.'

The Assembly also heard statements from Mr Sa Carneiro, Portugal's Prime Minister, who presented his country's views on current international issues, and from Mr M'Bow, Director-General of UNESCO, who stressed the dangers threatening the European architectural heritage.

Mr Oreja Aguirre, Foreign Minister of Spain and current Chairman of the Committee of Ministers, presented the Committee's communication to the Assembly and, in his national capacity, stated the broad lines of his country's policy, particularly on European issues.

Industrialized countries

EFTA countries

2.2.39. The negotiations with the EFTA countries which began in February¹ and continued in March² with the aim of adapting the EEC-EFTA free trade agreements to take account of the accession of Greece were concluded and initialled by the negotiators, on 18 April in the case of Finland and Iceland and on 29 April in the case of Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The Commission will propose to the Council and to the Representatives of the Member States of the ECSC meeting in the Council that these texts be adopted and that the necessary steps for their signing be taken. The negotiations with Austria have not yet been concluded.

United States

2.2.40. The anti-dumping complaint brought by US Steel against the steel producers of seven European countries and the consequent suspension of the trigger price mechanism³ appeared on the agenda of the meeting of the OECD Steel Committee held on 15 and 16 April⁴ and were the subject of a Resolution adopted by Parliament on 18 April.⁵

Canada

2.2.41. The fourteenth round of semi-annual consultations⁶ between the Community and Canada took place in Brussels from 16 to 18 April. The Commission Delegation was led by the Deputy Director-General for External Relations and the Canadian Delegation by Mr R. McKinney, Assistant Under-Secretary for External Affairs.

The consultations were preceded by meetings of the two subcommittees of the Joint Cooperation Committee—the General and Preparatory Subcommittee and the Industrial Cooperation Subcommittee. They considered the results obtained in their respective fields of activity and assessed the effectiveness of the working methods used so far.

The restrictions currently being applied by Canada to footwear imports were the subject of separate consultations under Article XIX of the GATT. The Commission Delegation

¹ Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.2.2.

² Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.49.

³ Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.51.

⁴ Point 2.2.37.

⁵ Point 2.3.13; OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.2.60.

pointed out that Canadian production and exports had increased since the introduction of quotas. The upturn in the Canadian industry during 1979 (the second year when quotas had been applied) meant that there was no justification for extending the quota system beyond the three years for which it had originally been introduced. The Commission urged Canada to end its restrictions on 30 November this year.

Trade and economic prospects and political developments were also discussed. Special attention was paid to the energy sector, where cooperation between the Community and Canada in the exploitation of Arctic gas will be possible as soon as Canada has laid down the commercial conditions governing supplies. The consultations also covered a series of bilateral trade problems involving industrial and agricultural products and enabled both sides to reach a clearer understanding of the issues involved.

Australia

2.2.42. The first in a regular series of ministerial-level consultations took place in Canberra from 21 to 23 April. The Commission Delegation was led by Mr Haferkamp and the Australian Delegation by Mr Anthony, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Resources, and Mr Peacock, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

One of the main topics of discussion was the interest of both parties in the development of Australia's minerals, processed raw materials and energy resources. As regards bilateral trade problems, the Australians underlined the importance they attached to certain agricultural products, notably beef and sugar. The Commission Delegation reiterated the

Community's concern as to the possibility of exporting certain manufactured goods, especially footwear, motor vehicles, textiles and clothing.

The discussions also touched on the international situation.

New Zealand

2.2.43. Mr Haferkamp paid an official visit to New Zealand from 25 to 29 April. He had talks with Mr Talboys, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Overseas Trade, and with other members of the Government.

Consultations were also held between a Commission Delegation led by the Director-General for External Relations and a New Zealand Delegation led by Mr Stewart, Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The discussions touched on a large number of international problems and on matters of bilateral trade. The New Zealand representatives emphasized the vital importance to their country's economy of access to the Community market for New Zealand's agricultural exports, especially butter and sheepmeat. The development aid policies of New Zealand and the Community in the Pacific region were also discussed.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.44. At its 21-22 April meeting the Council took stock of progress made in the

discussions on reviving the Association between the Community and Turkey in accordance with the joint conclusions of the Association Council of 5 February.¹ It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue talks on the subject with all due speed and in a positive spirit.

2.2.45. The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee met in Luxembourg on 22 and 23 April. The Members of Parliament discussed political questions of mutual interest, in particular a possible application by Turkey to accede to the Community. Mr Erkmen, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking on behalf of his Government, stated the latter's intention to submit Turkey's application for accession before the end of the year. The Turkish Members of Parliament who took part in the discussions all declared themselves in favour of Turkey joining the Community in the near future, despite the economic difficulties which the country is currently undergoing.

Cyprus

2.2.46. A joint mission from the Commission and the EIB visited Cyprus from 21 to 25 April for talks with the Cypriot Government on the second stage of the Association Agreement and to identify the projects which could be financed under the Financial Protocol.

2.2.47. The Transitional Protocol² signed in Brussels on 7 February³ came into force on 1 April.⁴

Yugoslavia

Signing of the Cooperation Agreement

2.2.48. The Cooperation Agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia, and

the Agreement between the Member States of the ECSC and Yugoslavia, both initialled on 25 February,⁵ were signed in Belgrade on 2 April. They will come into force once the necessary ratification procedures have been completed.

Interim agreements

2.2.49. Negotiations authorized by the Council on 18 March took place in Brussels on 14 April, with a view to the advance entry into force of the commercial and financial provisions of the Cooperation Agreement. The negotiations led to the initialling, on the same day, of an interim trade agreement and an interim financial protocol, which should enter into force on 1 July 1980.

The Interim Agreement on the commercial provisions also extends the life of the Joint Committee responsible for management of the 1973 Trade Agreement, giving it duties in the trade field which will eventually be taken over by the Cooperation Council set up under the Cooperation Agreement. The trade relations which will be established between the Community and Yugoslavia from 1 July mean that the Joint Committee will have wider responsibilities than it has previously had, and will be laying much of the foundations for the work of the future Cooperation Council.

Egypt

2.2.50. On 21 April 1980 the EEC-Egypt Cooperation Council, provided for under the

¹ Bull. EC 2-1980, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

² OJ L 84 of 28.3.1980.

³ Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.53.

⁴ OJ L 85 of 29.3.1980.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1980, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

terms of the Cooperation Agreement, met for the first time in Luxembourg, under the chairmanship of Mr Emilio Colombo, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of the European Communities. The Egyptian Delegation was led by Dr Hamed Abdel-Latif el Sayeh, Minister of Economy, Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation. The two sides reviewed the operation of the Cooperation Agreement, especially in the fields of trade and financial cooperation. The Council reached a number of conclusions, notably on the guidelines for future cooperation between the two parties.

Developing countries

ACP States and OCT

ACP-EEC Convention

Zimbabwe applies to accede to the Lomé Convention

2.2.51. On 18 April, the day it became independent, the Republic of Zimbabwe — formerly Southern Rhodesia — made its application to accede to the second ACP-EEC Lomé Convention.¹

Regional cooperation

2.2.52. An information session on the marketing of certain products originating in the ACP States was arranged by the Commission in Paris and in London, with the participation of representatives from around thirty French-speaking and English-speaking ACP

States, the Inter-African Coffee Organization, the African Groundnut Council, European businessmen and national and international research and development organizations.

These meetings provided an opportunity to deal with the practical problems involved in marketing four products (coffee, cocoa, cotton and oleaginous products) in Europe: the functioning of the futures markets, marketing channels, exchange risk cover and export financing, and questions relating to transport and insurance.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.53. In April the Commission decided to finance projects at a total cost of 35 632 000 EUA, the sectoral breakdown being as follows:

	<i>(EUA)</i>
Industrialization	951 000
Rural production	7 434 000
Transport and telecommunications	15 231 000
Training	2 821 000
Water engineering, urban infrastructure, housing	1 900 000
Exceptional aid	6 125 000
Other	1 170 000
	35 632 000

¹ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.6.

Implementation of Community aid

2.2.54. On 29 April the Commission presented the Council with a communication on the implementation of Community aid to the ACP States and to the OCT and OD. This initial report, which covers a period of 33 months — from 1 April 1976 to 31 December 1978 — reviews in chronological order the successive stages of implementation, from the financing decision right to the end of the operation.

Asia

South Asia

India

2.2.55. On 22 April the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with India for the conclusion of an agreement for commercial and economic cooperation to replace the commercial cooperation agreement of 1974. The Commission had recommended the opening of negotiations to the Council in April 1979.¹

According to the directives adopted by the Council, the aim of the negotiations would be to obtain, in addition to provisions similar to those in the existing agreement, a commitment for both sides to consult each other on all bilateral or multilateral trade problems.

At general economic level, the Community's objectives would include:

(a) organic cooperation between the industries of the Community and India as well a greater participation on both sides by their businessmen in industrial development;

(b) mutual recognition of the need to foster and maintain a favourable climate for investment;

(c) technological and scientific cooperation;

(d) cooperation with and in other countries;

(e) exchange of information in all fields of economic cooperation.

2.2.56. A few days earlier, Parliament had adopted a resolution asking for an agreement of this kind to be negotiated with India.²

Latin America

Brazil

2.2.57. A framework commercial and economic cooperation agreement was initiated on 18 April between Brazil and the Community;³ it will replace the trade agreement signed in 1973.

State-trading countries

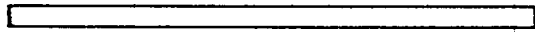
China

2.2.58. A team of senior Commission officials, led by the Director-General for Internal Market and Industrial Affairs, visited China from 31 March to 9 April. Talks were held with senior Chinese officials on the development of industrial and economic relations between China and the Community. The

¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.2.54.

² Point 2.3.13; OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

³ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.



prospects for developing Chinese exports to the Community and the organization of the 'business week' to be held at the beginning of 1981 were discussed.

European political cooperation

Ministerial meetings

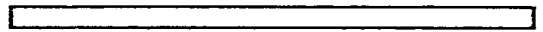
2.2.59. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine, in Lisbon for the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, met on 10 April to discuss political cooperation. They adopted a further statement on the detention of the hostages in the United States Embassy in Iran.¹

2.2.60. At the end of a special political cooperation meeting in Luxembourg on 22 April, the Foreign Ministers issued a statement on the same subject specifying measures to be taken in respect of Iran.² This was confirmed at the European Council on 27-28 April³ and was followed by another statement at an informal Foreign Ministers meeting in Naples on 17 and 18 May.⁴

2.2.61. At the 22 April meeting the Foreign Ministers also adopted the following statement on UNIFIL's position in southern Lebanon.⁵

Statement on UNIFIL's position in southern Lebanon

'1. The Foreign Ministers of the nine Member States of the European Community meeting in Luxembourg on 22 April considered recent developments in relation to the United Nations peace-keeping force in southern Lebanon (UNIFIL).



2. They expressed their profound revulsion at the recent killing of soldiers of the force and especially at the brutal and cold-blooded murder on 18 April by the irregular forces of Major Haddad of two unarmed soldiers of the Irish contingent.

3. The Ministers recalled their statement on 11 September 1979 reaffirming their support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and calling on all parties to give full assistance to the UNIFIL operation and to respect the decisions of the Security Council.⁶

They expressed very serious concern that armed attacks continue to be made on the UNIFIL troops, installations and equipment and that obstacles continue to be placed in the way of the force in its efforts to carry out effectively, and throughout the whole of its area of operation, the peace-keeping mandate it received from the Security Council.

4. The Nine believe it is vital that steps be taken to ensure that UNIFIL is permitted to carry out fully the tasks assigned to it and they support the efforts of the troop-contributing countries to ensure that this will now be done. They note that it is the intention of the Security Council, as stated on behalf of its member states by the President of the Council on 18 April "to take such determined action as the situation calls for to enable UNIFIL to take immediate and total control of the entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries".

5. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine call strongly on all concerned to give their fullest support to the measures decided on by the Security Council so that UNIFIL may be in a position to carry out in full the important peace-keeping mission with which it has been entrusted on behalf of the international community.'

¹ Point 1.2.2.

² Point 1.2.7.

³ Point 1.2.8.

⁴ Point 1.2.9.

⁵ UNIFIL: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

⁶ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.55.

3. Institutional and political matters

European political cooperation

European Council

2.2.62. A declaration by the Heads of State and Government and the Foreign Ministers of the nine Member States of the European Community was adopted at the meeting of the European Council held in Luxembourg on 27 and 28 April.¹ The statement concerned Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East, notably UNIFIL's position in southern Lebanon.

2.2.63. On 16 and 17 April Parliament debated the situation arising out of the detention of the American hostages in Iran.² Statements were made by Mr Colombo, President of the Council, and Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission. At the end of the debate, Parliament adopted a Resolution on the critical situation of the Americans held in Tehran.² At its part-session of 14-18 April, Parliament also adopted a number of other resolutions³ dealing with political cooperation matters, namely: respect for human rights in Czechoslovakia; right of asylum for Cuban citizens; the political situation in Nicaragua; violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile; condemnation of the murder of Archbishop Romero in El Salvador; the situation of political prisoners in the Peoples Republic of Guinea; food aid to Cambodia and refugees in South-East Asia.

Institutional developments and European policy

Functioning of the Community institutions

2.3.1. Relations between the Community institutions received a great deal of attention in April with a series of meetings, debates, decisions and communications on the subject.

Relations between Parliament and the Commission were discussed in the House¹ in a debate which highlighted various legal problems involving the Community's constitutional set-up.

Early in April the Commission adopted a number of decisions on the new procedures applicable to relations with Parliament since direct elections.

The role of Parliament in the preparation and conclusion of international agreements, with particular reference to accession agreements and Community agreements with non-member countries, was discussed during a Parliamentary debate on institutional matters. A resolution was also adopted on the institutional aspects of Greek accession.²

The same debate also provided an opportunity to discuss the Report of the Three Wise Men on adjustments to the machinery and procedures of the Community institutions. The House also passed a resolution on relations between Parliament and the Commission with a view to the forthcoming appointment of a new Commission,² a subject which was also discussed by the European Council in Luxembourg on 27 and 28 April; in the words of the 'Conclusions of the Presidency'

¹ Point 1.1.15.

² Points 1.2.3 to 1.2.6.

³ OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

¹ Points 2.3.2 to 2.3.8.

² Point 2.3.8; OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

the Heads of State and Government 'dwelt particularly on ... the composition of the Commission and the procedure for choosing its President'.¹

The Commission adopted a communication to Parliament, the Council and the Court of Auditors commenting on a special report by the Court of Auditors on the operation of Stabex.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament²

Part-session in Strasbourg from 14 to 18 April

2.3.2. The April sittings again confirmed Parliament's tendency to give special attention to political or institutional issues or to put a political slant on purely technical matters. Thus the two high points in April were no doubt the debate on the position of the Nine in respect of the events in Iran—which resulted in a major resolution adopted on 17 April³—and the debate on relations between Parliament and the other institutions,⁴ the first of a series which the House should be holding during coming months on its place within the institutional machinery of the Community. Other noteworthy debates, in which political points were raised, concerned the operations of the European Regional Development Fund in 1978,⁵ the working of the European Monetary System⁶ and the security of Community supplies, notably of energy.⁷

Institutional problems

(16 and 17 April)

2.3.3. In the presence of the new President of the Council and of the Conference of Foreign Ministers, Mr Colombo, the House discussed three papers of political significance: the report by Mr Rey (*Lib/B*) on relations between Parliament and the other institutions; the Resolution moved by Mr Scott-Hopkins (*ED/UK*), on behalf of the European Democrats, concerning the Report of the Three Wise Men and the report by Mr Blumenfeld (*EPP/D*) on the accession of Greece.

2.3.4. Mr Rey took the view that in the Community the Commission has a vital role, which is 'eminently political'. It is the executive arm of the Community, and therefore the advisory bodies set up to liaise between the Community administration and the national government departments must in no cir-

¹ Point 1.1.12.

² This report was prepared from *Le point de la session* published by Parliament's Secretariat.

The complete texts of the Resolutions adopted by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980, and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 254. The political groups of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: *Soc* = Socialists; *EPP* = European People's Party — Christian Democratic Group; *ED* = European Democratic Group; *Com* = Communists and Allies; *Lib* = Liberals and Democrats; *EPD* = European Progressive Democrats; *Ind* = Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members; *NA* = Non-Affiliated. The countries of origin are indicated as follows: B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

³ Point 1.2.6.

⁴ Point 2.3.7.

⁵ Point 2.3.10.

⁶ Point 2.3.9.

⁷ Point 2.3.11.

cumstances acquire anything more than advisory powers.

On the matter of actual relations between Parliament and the Commission, Mr Rey felt that the House must be consulted when the mandate of President is renewed and that this should be the occasion for a public debate, ending in a vote of confidence ratifying the appointment. Once the President is appointed, Parliament's Political Affairs Committee should discuss his programme with him before the other Members of the Commission are appointed. When the Commission has been appointed a second public debate should be held, again ending in a vote ratifying and expressing confidence in its appointment.

Parliament must also have the opportunity each year to pronounce upon the Commission's programme by means of a vote (as a corollary to its powers of censure).

In addition to this, an interinstitutional agreement between Parliament and the Commission should establish the procedures whereby the Commission could reach substantial agreement with Parliament before presenting a proposal to the Council.

2.3.5. Mr Scott-Hopkins took a position on a number of proposals in the Wise Men's Report, which he commended: the priorities to be set by the European Council (and reviewed by Parliament); a Deputy Minister to be appointed to assist the Council President; more heed to be taken of Parliament's resolutions. The views of the European Democratic Group supported most of the conclusions in Mr Rey's report in respect of relations between Parliament and the other institutions.

2.3.6. While hoping that Parliament would in future be consulted 'at the appropriate

junctures' during any accession negotiations, Mr Blumenfeld welcomed the accession of Greece to the Community. But he felt that a question of principle was raised in regard to the composition of the House. The election of Greek representatives by direct universal suffrage would take place only after Greece had joined the Community. This meant that for an indeterminate period Parliament would consist of elected members and appointed members—an abnormal institutional situation.

The debate

2.3.7. The Council President, Mr Colombo, said that for the integration of Europe there must be constructive cooperation between Parliament and the other Community institutions. Election by direct universal suffrage had created unforeseeable problems in relations, which could probably be solved by more concertation. The Italian Presidency had already endeavoured to improve relations between Parliament and the Council without infringing the rules of the Treaty and without upsetting the institutional balance. There had been many meetings with Parliament's Committees. Parliament had every right to be kept informed during the negotiation of agreements which were of crucial importance to the life of the Community.

President Jenkins laid special emphasis on the power of initiative, which the Commission must be able to exercise in full independence and which could not be shared. Speaking of the composition of the future Commission, Mr Jenkins felt that it might well have the same number of Members as at present, but there must not be any appreciable increase. Differing from the Three Wise Men, he indicated that it would hardly be wise to reduce the number.

Concerning the future Commission's relations with Parliament, Mr Jenkins had no objection to the presentation of the programme to Parliament being concluded by a vote if that was the wish of the House.

The question of Parliament's involvement in the accession procedures was different, since the responsibility for the negotiations lay first and foremost with the Member States. Parliament could nevertheless hold the equivalent of a 'ratification' debate, the outcome of which would have no binding effect but would have political influence.

Mrs van den Heuvel (*Soc/NL*) attacked the timidity of the Commission; whenever it presented a proposal, it wondered how the Council would react. This was falling down on the job. She again stressed the need to consult Parliament on preliminary draft decisions before they were addressed to the Council. In conclusion, Mrs van den Heuvel hoped Parliament would clearly call for the appointment of at least three women as Members of the future Commission and not simply demand that women be 'adequately represented'.

Mr Nothomb (*EPP/B*) broadly endorsed Mr Rey's report. In his comments he made the point that Parliament should conclude the debate to be held on the programme of the next Commission with a vote of confidence ratifying the appointment. If it did not have the confidence of the House, the Commission could not work and would, in a sense, not exist.

Many other speakers rose to support the reports of both Mr Rey and Mr Blumenfeld. However, some dissent was heard: Mr de la Malène and Mr Druon (*EPD/F*) objected that they tended to alter the institutional balance established by the Treaties and were contrary to the spirit of the Treaties. Mr Baillet

(*Com/F*) was opposed to any extension of Parliament's powers which might prejudice the scrupulous respect of national sovereignty.

2.3.8. At the end of the debate Parliament passed the entire Resolution¹ contained in Mr Rey's report. It also passed the Resolution¹ moved by Mr Blumenfeld despite the opposition of the French Socialists, who believed that Parliament's participation in treaty ratification procedures would encroach on the prerogatives of the national Parliaments. The motion presented by Mr Scott-Hopkins (*ED/UK*) was referred back to committee.

European Monetary System

(16 and 17 April)

2.3.9. The report presented by Mr Ruffolo (*Soc/I*) endorsed the principles underlying the EMS, a vital stage towards the objective of economic and monetary union. The report nevertheless pointed to three major shortcomings of the system:

- (a) the lack of a genuine policy of convergence of the economies of the countries in the EMS (and the risk for the more vulnerable countries of being unable to match the pace set by the strong-currency countries);
- (b) the inadequacy of the monetary and credit instruments; and
- (c) the lack of a coordinated policy with regard to the international monetary system and the dollar in particular.

Lastly, on the technical side, the report found that the two mechanisms—namely the bilateral and the divergence indicator—were not working properly.

¹ The complete text of the two resolutions adopted appears in OJ C 117 of 12.5.1980.

During the debate many speakers emphasized that for an independent Europe there must be a European Monetary System. Though they criticized certain flaws in the system set up a year ago, they stressed the need to press forward in order to advance the building of the Community and enhance Europe's role in the international monetary system. Two major flaws were highlighted. Mr Moreau (*Soc/F*), Mr Damseaux (*Lib/B*) and Mr Delors (*Soc/F*) pointed to the lack of progress in the convergence of structural and economic policies. Mr Ansquer (*EPD/F*) and Mr Delors (*Soc/F*) regretted the lack of a common stance towards the international monetary system. Speaking for the Commission, Mr Ortoli agreed that these two problems must be solved for the EMS to succeed.

The Resolution moved by Mr Ruffolo (*Soc/I*) was adopted with slight amendments. The French Socialists abstained from voting on the whole text. Though they were not opposed to the idea of the EMS, they felt it lacked any general conception of economic and social issues to support it. They further regretted that since the creation of the EMS there had been no large-scale action against problems like unemployment or the international monetary disarray.

European Regional Development Fund (15 April)

2.3.10. Reviewing the Commission's fourth Annual Report on the European Regional Development Fund (1978)¹ Mr Delmotte (*Soc/B*) made a scathing appraisal which spared neither the Member States nor the Council. He dealt severely with the concern of the governments to see the 'fair return' principle applied to regional policy, exemplified in the Fund Regulation by the national quotas, which had been substituted for the

list of priority regions and the Community criteria which the Commission originally laid down and Parliament had always called for.

The rapporteur also insisted that, rather than replace national aid, Community aid must supplement it (the principle of additionality). Lastly, projects presented by national authorities must be part and parcel of genuine regional development programmes. Mr Delmotte went on to reprove the attitude of France which, he felt, was taking credit that scarcely covered up its failings in regional policy.

Much of Mr Delmotte's criticism was taken up by the other speakers. Mr Griffiths (*Soc/UK*) stressed there must be real additionality of aid and spoke of the need to look at the questions of publicity and control. Mr Pöttering (*EPP/D*) thought there might be some advantage in granting aid direct to the recipients. Mr Irmer (*Lib/D*), Mr Gendebien (*NA/B*), Mr Glinne (*Soc/B*) pointed to the negative attitude of certain Member States. Most of the speakers hoped that the 'non-quota' section of the Fund would be expanded.

The broad agreement emerging from these criticisms enabled the House to adopt, almost unanimously, the Resolution contained in Mr Delmotte's report.

Security of supply (17 and 18 April)

2.3.11. In a question put down on behalf of the EPP Group, Mr d'Ormesson (*EPP/F*) asked the Commission to strengthen the means of guaranteeing the security of sea routes to Europe through diplomatic and

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.54.

military concertation between the member countries of the Atlantic Alliance possessing war fleets. As Mr d'Ormesson saw it, this meant setting up an operational crisis structure in order to coordinate the external measures which the member countries would be obliged to take to safeguard their vital interests on the seas, in particular the pooling of radar detection facilities and joint coastguard surveillance.

The wide-ranging debate which ensued split the House into two sides. The supporters of the ideas of the originators of the question felt that that Europe must protect its oil supplies by setting up an 'operational structure'; they were the members of the EPP, ED and Liberal Groups and they repeatedly emphasized that it was not Europe which was creating the war psychosis and the tension and that the North Atlantic Treaty did not assure Europe's security in the South Atlantic. In the opposite camp were members who held that by taking the line advocated by Mr D'Ormesson Europe would only be helping to heighten world tension and engaging in 'bloc' politics; these were the members of the Socialist, EPD and Communist Groups and some of the Independents); some speakers (in the Communist and EPD Groups) even claimed that Parliament had no competence to deal with such an issue, which, they said, did not fall within the Community's sphere of activity.

A Resolution reiterating the positions outlined in Mr d'Ormesson's question was moved by the EPP and ED Groups at the end of the debate. Lacking a quorum, Parliament was unable to vote on the motion.

*

2.3.12. Following debates Parliament also approved Commission proposals concerning:

(a) right of residence for nationals of Member States in the territory of another Member State;¹ the Commission was asked to amend its proposal so that there could be no possible discrimination between members of the same family, so that Member States could not require applicants to produce proof of adequate resources in order to enjoy the right of residence and so that Community rules would cover stateless persons and certain refugees;

(b) the coordination of procedures for awarding public supply contracts;²

(c) the rules governing turnover tax and excise duty applicable in international travel;³ Parliament called for an increase in tax-free allowances and proposed that decisions on future increases be made at the same time;

(d) quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures;⁴

(e) new lines of action by the Community in the field of energy saving;⁵ the House considered the proposal to be inadequate and urged the Commission to present new proposals to strengthen it;

(f) the regulations concerning food aid.⁶

2.3.13. Parliament also passed resolutions on:

(a) aid to the regions and population of Brittany affected by oil pollution;

¹ OJ C 207 of 17.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.14.

² OJ C 287 of 17.11.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.11.

³ OJ C 318 of 19.12.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.38.

⁴ OJ C 283 of 12.11.1979; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.80.

⁵ OJ C 208 of 18.8.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.111.

⁶ Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.32.

- (b) stricter standards for oil tankers and vessels carrying noxious substances;
- (c) inclusion of ports of the Upper Adriatic in infrastructures eligible for Community financing;
- (d) negotiation of a commercial and economic cooperation agreement with India;
- (f) EEC-United States relations in the field of steel: the Commission was urged to make every effort to ensure that the understanding reached in the OECD was respected.

2.3.14. Besides the text concerning the plight of the hostages in Iran,¹ Parliament also passed seven Resolutions on current political issues.²

Council

2.3.15. The Council held four meetings in April. Table 2 lists the number, date and place of each meeting, the names of the Council President and Commission representatives and the main items of business. The footnotes refer to the points in the Bulletin where a more detailed account is given of decisions taken, agreements reached, positions adopted and questions discussed.

¹ Point 1.2.3.

² Point 2.2.63.

Table 2 — *Council meetings in April*

Meeting No, place and date	Subject	President	Commission	Main items dealt with
630th Luxembourg 21.4.1980	Economic and financial affairs	Mr Pandolfi, Italian Minister of the Treasury	Mr Ortoli, Vice-President; Mr Tugendhat, Member	<p><i>IMF Interim Committee.</i> Preparations for the forthcoming meeting in Hamburg.¹</p> <p><i>European Council.</i> Preparatory discussion on convergence and budgetary questions, an item on the agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the European Council.²</p> <p><i>Export credits.</i> Examination of the position to be adopted by the Community on adjustments to the Arrangement on guidelines for officially supported export credits.</p>

¹ Point 2.2.32.

² Points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

Table 2 (continued)

Meeting No, place and date	Subject	President	Commission	Main items dealt with
631st Brussels 21 to 24.4.1980	Agriculture	Mr Marcora, Italian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Mr Gundelach, Vice-President	<i>New Community Instrument.</i> Examination of the Commission proposal to authorize a second tranche of borrowings and to extend the application of loans. ¹ <i>Farm prices.</i> Agreement on general principles of a settlement. ²
632nd Luxembourg 21 and 22.4.1980	Foreign affairs	Mr Colombo, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Ortoli and Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents Mr Cheysson, Mr Davignon and Mr Tugendhat, Members	<i>Accession of Zimbabwe to the Lomé Convention.</i> Decision to give agreement in principle to accession. ³ <i>Turkey.</i> Review of progress in the discussions on reactivating the Association. ⁴ <i>Tin.</i> Definition of the position on participation by the Community and its Member States in the Negotiating Conference on the Sixth International Tin Agreement. ⁵
634th Luxembourg 27 and 28.4.1980	Agriculture	Mr Marcora, Italian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Mr Gundelach, Vice-President	<i>Farm prices.</i> Continuation of discussions.

¹ Point 2.1.6.² Point 2.1.55.³ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.6.⁴ Point 2.2.42.⁵ Point 2.2.20.

Commission

Activities

2.3.16. At its four meetings in April the Commission's attention focused mainly on preparing for and the taking stock of the European Council in Luxembourg and on analysing the outcome of the Council meetings which preceded it. It also devoted its usual close attention to the proceedings of Parliament.

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.3.17. The main proposals or communications adopted by the Commission for transmission to the Council concerned the safety of toys, a common system of taxation applicable to mergers, divisions and contributions of assets, guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund (1981-83), the accession of Zimbabwe to the second ACP/EEC Convention of Lomé and emergency aid for the people of Kampuchea. It also adopted a decision on a Community contribution to the aid programme for displaced persons in Angola.

Discussions, policy debates and work in hand

2.3.18. The main subject discussed at the Commission's April meetings coincided with

the items on the agenda of the European Council: convergence and budgetary questions, agriculture (prices and sheepmeat) and reactions of the Nine to events in Iran. It also held general discussions on the promotion of investment in the developing countries and on the North-South negotiations with particular reference to the Brandt Commission Report.

Policy debates covered information and consultation of workers in undertakings operating in several Member States, butter imports New Zealand and pre-accession aid for Portugal.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.19. A number of subjects were discussed during the preliminary consultations with experts from the European Trade Union Confederation: the implementation of an action programme for women and their role in the trade-union system; working conditions and two action programmes, one for consumers and the other on education and training. The Confederation also set up a standing committee with a brief to study economic policy; it held its first meeting. Representatives of the Contact Office of Miners' and Metalworkers' Free Trade Unions in the European Communities discussed ECSC investment policy.

Problems currently facing the textile industry were discussed at a consultation meeting between the Commission and the industry's employers' organizations.

Court of Justice¹**2.3.20. New cases**

Case	Subject	Type of action
<p>Internal market</p> <p>108/80 — Ministère public v R. Kugelmann (party bearing civil liability: Sàrl SOPAC)¹</p>	<p>Does the prohibition by a Member State of the use of a preservative in foodstuffs which is permitted by Community law constitute a breach of the precedence of Community law?</p>	<p>Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty</p>
<p>Social affairs</p> <p>111/80 — P. Fanara v Institut national d'assurance maladie-invalidité²</p>	<p>Are the Member States entitled to refuse the difference between arrears received from a foreign body, converted into national currency, and advance payments or benefits paid on a provisional basis?</p>	<p>Action under Article 117 of the EEC Treaty</p>
<p>Agriculture</p> <p>107/80 — G. Cattaneo Adorno v Commission³</p>	<p>EAGGF — Refusal to grant a contribution in respect of a project involving wine-making, rationalization of storage, and the conservation and marketing of wine marketing thereof</p>	<p>Action under Article 173 of the EEC Treaty</p>

¹ OJ C 125 of 24.5.1980.

² OJ C 114 of 8.5.1980.

³ OJ C 111 of 6.5.1980.

¹ For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports and the publications of its Information Office (e.g. the annual synopsis of the work of the Court or the information quarterly).

Case	Subject	Type of action
Commercial policy 109/80 — <i>Handelsonderneming C. Toneman BV, Leidschendam v Minister for Economic Affairs, The Hague</i> ¹	Refusal to issue licences for imports into Netherlands of handkerchiefs originating in Czechoslovakia	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
112/80 — <i>Frima Anton Dürbeck, Frankfurt-am-Main v Hauptzollamt Frankfurt-am-Main Flughafen</i> ²	Refusal to issue licences for imports of Chilean apples during the period from 25 April to 15 August 1979	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Infringements 113/80 — <i>Commission v Ireland</i> ³	Obligation imposed by Ireland to indicate origin on certain articles manufactured outside Ireland	Action under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

**Disputes between the Community and its staff
v Commission: 110/80⁴**

- ¹ OJ C 114 of 8.5.1980.
² OJ C 118 of 13.5.1980.
³ OJ C 125 of 24.5.1980.
⁴ OJ C 119 of 14.5.1980.

2.3.21. Judgments

Date and case	Held
Customs union 24.4.1980, 65/79 — <i>Procureur de la République v R. Chatain</i> ¹	According to Regulations 803/68, 375/69 and the Agreement of 22 July 1972 between the EEC and Switzerland, the reduction by the competent authorities of the invoiced price of goods imported from a third country does not satisfy the objectives of the rules governing the determination of the value of goods for customs purposes. If the particulars relating to the value of goods for customs purposes contained in the declaration are correct, the importer has not infringed his obligations

¹ OJ C 124 of 23.5.1980.

Date and case	Held
<p>Social affairs</p> <p>24.4.1980, 110/79 — Mrs V. Coonan v Insurance Officer¹</p>	<p>According to Articles 1(a) and 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 it is for the Member State to lay down the conditions governing affiliation to a social security scheme, due with due regard for the rules relating to non-discrimination between its nationals and nationals of other Member States. Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 does not forbid a Member State to determine the effects of an erroneous affiliation</p>
<p>Infringements</p> <p>2.4.1980, 72/79 — Commission v Italy²</p>	<p>The Italian Republic has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Treaty (aid for sugar producers — storage costs). It was ordered to pay the costs</p>

¹ OJ C 125 of 24.5.1980.

² OJ C 124 of 23.5.1980.

Court of Auditors

2.3.22. On 30 April the Court of Auditors adopted a special report on various measures connected with the management of the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF in 1978, namely:

- (a) the 'Christmas butter' operation;
- (b) co-responsibility levy;
- (c) export refunds for products not listed in Annex II;
- (d) the withdrawal of fruit and vegetables.

Economic and Social Committee

178th plenary session

2.3.23. The Economic and Social Committee held its 178th plenary session in Brussels

on 29 and 30 April with Mr Vanni in the Chair. Mr Giolitti, Member of the Commission, attended the debate on regional development programmes.

Opinions

Consumption of drugs

2.3.24. In an own-initiative opinion the Committee recommends a reduction in price and a cut in the excessive consumption of drugs. It also makes a number of proposals designed to protect the consumer: establishment of a Community network to monitor the quality of drugs and information given to doctors and the public; development of preventive medicine; Community monitoring of price differentials for the same drug in the various Member States; removal of barriers

hampering the development of certain types of welfare pharmacies; promotion of the advisory role of the pharmacist.

Certification procedure for imports from non-member countries

2.3.25. In an opinion adopted unanimously, the Committee endorsed the proposal which the Commission sent to the Council on 11 February for a directive on a special Community certification procedure for products originating in non-member countries.¹

However, it would like to see all the provisions on the recognition of controls more clearly presented and covered by a set of rules not open to misinterpretation.

Regional development programmes

2.3.26. Following a debate which highlighted the divergent views held by the Commission and the Committee an own-initiative opinion calling for radical action to reduce regional disparities within the Community was adopted unanimously. The Committee proposes a number of reforms: fairer allocation between quota and non-quota sections; concentration of ERDF assistance on least-developed areas; elimination of wasteful expenditure; clearer definition of the objectives of national regional development programmes.

Guidelines for the generalized system of preferences

2.3.27. The Committee feels that the generalized scheme of tariff preferences (GSP) makes a valuable contribution to the development of international trade and to North-

South relations and should therefore be continued beyond 1981. However, unlike the Commission which would like to see the new scheme run for 20 years,² the Committee's opinion, adopted unanimously, calls for an extension of ten years, during which the scheme would be reviewed regularly in the light of the rapid changes taking place in the world economy. It also calls for greater selectivity in the choice of beneficiary countries to take account of their varying degree of development and the potential difficulties facing certain areas and industries in the Community.

Food aid for 1980

2.3.28. The Committee adopted by a large majority its opinion on the Commission communication to the Council concerning food aid programmes for 1980;³ although the Committee concedes that the criteria for the allocation of food aid have proved reasonably satisfactory, it does feel that a review is necessary to ensure that the limited resources are concentrated on the countries in greatest need.

Study

2.3.29. The Committee unanimously approved its study entitled *The Lorraine region — A case for an integrated operation*, which draws particular attention to the following: the need for geographical, political and industrial coordination; the importance of a regional development programme which provides a clear picture of expenditure and

¹ OJ C 54 of 4.3.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.5.

² Bull. EC 3-1980, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.7.

³ Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.32.

possible sources of finance; the need for regional authorities to cooperate directly with the competent central and Community authorities; the importance of prevention rather than cure, requiring that any economic policy decision from above take into account possible repercussions at regional level.

European Investment Bank

Operations in April

2.3.30. Loans granted by the European Investment Bank in April amounted to 80.6 million units of account¹ in the Community, of which 17. million u.a. were financed from the resources of the New Community Lending and Borrowing Instrument (the 'Ortoli facility') and was allocated as follows; Member States: 68.3 million to Italy, 9.2 million to the United Kingdom and 3.1 million to Denmark. The Bank allocated to Mediterranean countries : 20 million to Tunisia and 5 million to Morocco; ACP States: 3.5 million to Cape Verde and 15 000 to the Comoros.

Community

Italy

2.3.31. In Italy, two loans totalling LIT 80 000 million were granted to ENEL (Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica) for the construction of a major pumped storage/hydroelectric power station in Lombardy (LIT 60 000 million) and the installation of a computer-based system for controlling electricity

generation and transmission throughout Italy (LIT 20 000 million). The second loan was financed from the NCI. Interest subsidies of 3% are being applied on both loans under the arrangements agreed when Italy joined the European Monetary System.

United Kingdom

2.3.32. Loans worth UKL 5.5 million were granted to help finance industrial and infrastructure investment in the United Kingdom. UKL 2.5 million went to Whessoe Ltd for extending facilities used for the manufacture and assembly of major nuclear plant components; this should create more than 700 jobs in the North-East. A further UKL 1 million went to Rockwool Ltd for the construction of a mineral wool factory in Wales (creating 200 jobs) and UKL 2 million to Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council to help finance road improvements, water supply schemes and industrial site development.

Denmark

2.3.33. In Denmark, two loans worth DKR 24.7 million will help finance the construction in West Jutland of two plants for recycling lactoserum, a by-product of cheesemaking, for use in the food and chemical industries. The first loan, amounting to DKR 16 million, went to Danmark Protein A/S, and

¹ The EIB unit of account is made up in the same way as the ECU and the EUA. The conversion rates at 31 March 1980 used by the Bank in statistics for the second quarter of 1980 were: 1 u.a. = DM 2.53, UKL 0.60, FF 5.84, LIT 1 171, HFL 2.77, BFR 40.61, LFR 40.61, DKR 7.86, IRL 0.67, USD 1.30.

the second, worth 8.7 million, to Biogena A/S. These two projects should result in the creation of about fifty jobs in an area facing serious development problems and provide an alternative to the discharge of untreated effluent threatening the quality of the environment.

Outside the Community

Maghreb

2.3.34. The Bank has granted 25 million u.a. to two Mediterranean countries under the Financial Protocols annexed to the Cooperation Agreements with the Community.

Tunisia has been granted 20 million u.a. to help finance a new railway line intended primarily for the transport of phosphate rock between Gafsa and Gabès. Financing is being provided under two separate operations: a loan for 5 million u.a. with a 2% interest-rate subsidy provided from the Community budget and a loan on special terms for 15 million u.a. also drawn from Community budgetary funds and managed by the EIB as agent for the Community.

In Morocco 5 million u.a. has been made available in the form of a global loan to the Office de développement industriel for the acquisition of equity holdings in small and medium-sized industrial undertakings chosen in agreement with the Bank. This loan on special terms is drawn from Community budgetary resources which the EIB manages under Community mandate.

ACP States

2.3.35. Under the first Lomé Convention two loans have been granted to the ACP States of Cape Verde and the Comoros as

risk-capital operations financed from the resources of the European Development Fund (EDF) managed by the Bank as agent for the Community.

In Cape Verde, a conditional loan of 3.5 million u.a. has been granted to the Republic for constructing a repair yard at Mindelo Bay for large deep-sea fishing-boats and for some small commercial vessels.

In the Comoros, a conditional loan of 15 000 u.a. has been made to the Republic to finance a feasibility study on the setting-up of a development bank.

Financing Community activities

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.36. In April the Commission raised a UKL 25 million loan for a term of five years at the rate of 17% for the first year and 14.7% for the remaining four years.

Loans granted

Loans paid

2.3.37. Pursuant to Article 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission paid out loans totalling 27.2 million EUA in April.

Industrial loans

Industrial loans totalling 4.1 million EUA were granted to the following undertakings:



- *Luxembourg*: Métallurgique et Minière de Rodange-Athus; Arbed SA.

Low-cost housing

Loans for the building of low-cost housing amounted to 0.22 million EUA.

Conversions loans

Conversion loans (Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty) amounting to 22.9 million EUA were granted to the following undertakings:

- *France*: Banque Populaire du Nord, Lille (for small and medium-sized undertakings) (Nord-Pas-de Calais); Société française de mécanique, Automobiles Peugeot, and Régie nationale des usines Renault, Douvrin (Nord-Pas-de-Calais); Société mécanique automobile de l'Est (SMAE), Metz (Ennery and Metz plants) (Lorraine).

Loan decisions

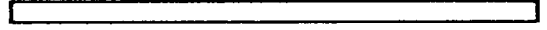
2.3.38. The Commission has approved the grant of loans under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty totalling 25.2 million EUA. The recipients are:

- *Federal Republic of Germany*: Blohm & Voss, Hamburg
- *Italy*: Contieri Navali Riuniti, Genoa.

EEC

Loans raised

2.3.39. In April the Commission made three private placings in US dollars, guilders, and German marks, totalling 31.50 million EUA.



Euratom

Loans raised

2.3.40. The Commission also concluded a bond issue of FF 300 million underwritten by a syndicate of French banks. The bonds bear interest at the nominal rate of 14.60% payable annually for twelve years. The loan was offered to the public at par and application has been made for the bonds to be listed on the Paris stock exchange.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. Units of account

Units of account

European unit of account

ECU and European unit of account

3.1.1. Following the entry into force of the European Monetary System on 13 March 1979,¹ the ECU/EUA is now used in all areas of Community activity without exception, the decision to apply the ECU provisionally in the common agricultural policy having been extended until 31 March 1980. The Community has thus returned to using a single unit of account after a period of several years during which units of account of very different kinds had existed at the same time.

Gradual introduction of the EUA

3.1.2. Since it was devised in 1975, the EUA has been phased into use in the various areas of Community activity:

1975 ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);² balance sheet of the European Investment Bank (Decisions of the Board of Governors dated 18 March 1975 and 10 November 1977);

1976 ECSC operational budget (Commission Decision of 18 December 1975);³

1978 General budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977);⁴

1979 1 January — establishment of the EMS (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978) (ECU);⁵ customs matters (Council Regulation of 23 November 1978);⁶ European Monetary Cooperation Fund (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978);⁷ 9 April — provisional introduction, for three months, into the common agricultural policy (ECU) (Council Regulation of 29 March 1979 extended by Council Regulation of 25 June 1979).⁷

The EUA may also be used in the fields of banking and commerce, and various banks offer arrangements for deposits denominated in EUA. By way of example, Table 1 shows the rates obtaining in Brussels last month for large deposits.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, preliminary chapter.

² OJ L 104 of 24.4.1975.

³ OJ L 327 of 19.12.1975.

⁴ OJ L 356 of 31.12.1977.

⁵ OJ L 379 of 30.12.1978.

⁶ OJ L 333 of 30.11.1978.

⁷ OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979; OJ L 161 of 29.6.1979.

Table 1 — Annual interest rates on bank deposits denominated in EUA

	1 April	15 April	30 April
1 month	13.25	11.25	11.75
2 months	13.00	12.375	11.875
3 months	13.00	12.75	11.875
6 months	13.50	13.00	13.75

Rates obtaining in Brussels.

Definition

3.1.3. The ECU is identical with the EUA, though, unlike the EUA, it provides for a revision clause enabling changes to be made to its composition. It is a 'basket' unit made up of specific amounts of Member States' currencies, determined mainly by reference to the size of each Member State's economy.

The ECU, like the EUA, is made up of the following amounts: BFR 3.66, LFR 0.14, HFL 0.286, DKR 0.217, DM 0.828, LIT 109, FF 1.15, UKL 0.0885, IRL 0.00759.

Calculation and publication

3.1.4. The equivalent of the ECU/EUA in any currency is equal to the sum of the equivalents of the amounts making up the unit.

It is calculated each day¹ on the basis of representative rates for each Community currency against the dollar, which is used simply as a common reference for expressing exchange rates. The exchange rates are established on each exchange market at 2.30 p.m. by the relevant central bank; on the basis of these rates, the Commission establishes an ECU/EUA equivalent in the Community currencies and in the other major currencies.

These equivalents are published each day in the Official Journal of the European Communities ('C' edition) and may also be obtained from the Commission by telex (automatic answering service); they are also reported by the main European press agencies and are published in many newspapers (see Table 2 below).

¹ See notice on the calculation of the equivalents of the ECU/EUA published by the Commission: OJ C 69 of 13.3.1979.

Table 2 — *Values in national currencies of one ECU/EUA*

National currency	1 April ¹	15 April ²	30 April ³
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.6050	40.5403	40.4307
German mark	2.53547	2.52191	2.50570
Dutch guilder	2.76893	2.76181	2.76865
Pound sterling	0.600008	0.607577	0.613441
Danish krone	7.86473	7.84090	7.84336
French franc	5.84025	5.83192	5.84687
Italian lira	1 168.50	1 177.47	1 179.11
Irish pound	0.672961	0.672249	0.677518
United States dollar	1.28132	1.33576	1.39128
Swiss franc	2.40503	2.35093	2.32205
Spanish peseta	94.2537	96.5619	98.5724
Swedish krona	5.80245	5.86358	5.86774
Norwegian krone	6.69360	6.80168	6.86658
Canadian dollar	1.53579	1.58434	1.65229
Portuguese escudo	66.3466	67.4558	68.5903
Austrian schilling	18.0794	17.9927	17.8780
Finnish mark	5.03686	5.11796	5.17001
Japanese yen	324.686	335.208	332.308

¹ OJ C 82 of 2.4.1980.

² OJ C 93 of 16.4.1980.

³ OJ C 108 of 2.5.1980.

Each month, the Commission also calculates, for its own purposes, the equivalent of the EUA in about 100 currencies.

Use of ECU/EUA rates

3.1.5. The ECU-related central rates are not at present used for any purpose other than their reference role in determining the divergence indicator within the EMS and in calculating the monetary compensatory amounts under the common agricultural policy.

In contrast to earlier units of account, which were linked to parities or central rates, the ECU/EUA is established on the basis of daily exchange rates, and it is on the basis of these daily equivalents that all the transactions of the sectors using this unit of account are carried out, including settlements between central banks within the EMCF. Common agricultural policy activities, however, are based on the central rates, and the activities of some sectors, which apply the EUA simply as a point of reference for administrative purposes, use a rate which is generally valid for one year.

'Green' rates

3.1.6. Agricultural prices will in future be fixed in ECU if the provisional decision to use this unit of account is made definitive; however, the ECU equivalent in national currencies ('green rates') will, like the earlier representative rates, continue to be fixed by the Council (Table 3).

Table 3 — *Conversion rates into national currencies for the ECU, used in connection with the common agricultural policy*

National currency	Amount in national currency for 1 ECU
	April March
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.8193 ¹
	40.5951 ²
Danish krone	7.72338
German mark	2.81432 ¹
	2.78341 ²
French franc	5.56725 ²
	5.76891 ¹
Irish pound	0.659274
Italian lira	1 117.00 ²
	1 060.73 ⁴
Dutch guilder	2.81459 ¹
	2.79914 ²
Pound sterling	0.618655 ²
	0.587724 ⁵

¹ For milk products and seeds.

² For other products.

³ For pigmeat, beef and veal, and milk products.

⁴ For sugar and isoglucose, cereals, eggs and poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin, pigmeat and wine.

⁵ For cereals, eggs and poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin, and wine.

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

Additional references in the Official Journal

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

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

Bull. EC 12-1979

Point 2.3.55

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain types of simple pressure vessels

OJ C 83 of 2.4.1980

Point 2.3.56

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the quantities of basic products considered to have been used in the manufacture of goods covered by Regulation (EEC) No ...

OJ C 83 of 2.4.1980

Point 2.3.57

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonization of procedures for the exportation of goods

OJ C 83 of 2.4.1980

Bull. EC 4-1980

Point 2.3.58

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 222/77 on Community transit

OJ C 83 of 2.4.1980

Point 2.3.59

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposals for Council Regulations instituting specific Community regional development projects under Article 13 of the ERDF Regulation

OJ C 83 of 2.4.1980

Point 2.3.60

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on

— the proposal for a Council Directive on the limit values applicable to discharges of mercury into the aquatic environment by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry

— the proposal for a Council Directive on the quality objectives for the aquatic environment into which mercury is discharged by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry

Opinion on

— the proposal for a Council Directive on the limit values for discharges of aldrin, dieldrin and endrin into the aquatic environment

— the proposal for a Council Directive on the quality, objectives required for the aquatic environment into which aldrin, dieldrin and endrin are discharged

OJ C 83 of 2.4.1980

Point 2.3.61

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the draft action programme of the European Communities with regard to consumers

OJ C 83 of 2.4.1980

Point 2.3.62

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending for the first time Council Directive 76/768/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products

OJ C 83 of 2.4.1980

Point 2.3.63

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the document amending the amended proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and laying down additional provisions for certain products containing ethyl alcohol

OJ C 83 of 2.4.1980

Point 2.3.64

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of harmful organisms of plants or plant products

OJ C 83 of 2.4.1980

Bull. EC 1-1980

Point 2.1.7

Proposals for Council Directives:

I. on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to roll-over protective structures (rops) for certain construction plant

II. on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to falling-object protective structures (fops) for certain construction plant

OJ C 104 of 28.4.1980

Point 2.1.8

Proposals for Council Directives:

I. on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the fuel consumption of motor vehicles

II. on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the engine power of motor vehicles

OJ C 104 of 28.4.1980

Point 2.1.27

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres in mines susceptible to fire-damp

OJ C 104 of 28.4.1980

Bull. EC 2-1980

Point 2.1.6

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to methods of testing the biodegradability of non-ionic surfactants and amending Directive 73/404/EEC

OJ C 104 of 28.4.1980

Point 2.1.7

Proposals for Council Directives:

I. amending Council Directive 77/541/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to safety belts and restraint systems of motor vehicles

II. amending Council Directive 76/115/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to anchorages for motor vehicle safety belts

III. amending Council Directive 74/708/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member

3. Infringement procedures

Additional references in the Official Journal

States relating to the interior fittings of motor vehicles (strength of seats and of their anchorages)
OJ C 87 of 9.4.1980

Point 2.1.79

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation on support for projects of Community interest in transport infrastructure
OJ C 89 of 10.4.1980

Point 2.3.25

Opinion of the Court of Auditors on a proposal for a Regulation to amend the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 and on proposals for amendments to, and a draft amendment of, related legislation
OJ C 84 of 3.4.1980

Bull. EC 3-1980

Point 2.1.95

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78 on an interim common measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry
OJ C 107 of 30.4.1980

Initiation of proceedings for failure to apply directives

3.3.1. In April the Commission sent letters constituting formal notice to three Member States for failure to apply Directives 65/65 and 75/319 on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to proprietary medicinal products¹ (Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg).

Reasoned opinions

3.3.2. The Commission also issued reasoned opinions in the following cases for failure to apply Directives:

- 74/561² on admission to the occupation of road haulage operator (Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Italy);
- 74/562² on admission to the occupation of road passenger transport operator (Netherlands, Italy);
- 76/765,³ 76/766³ and 77/95⁴ on measuring instruments (Netherlands);
- 76/765,³ 76/766,³ 76/891,⁵ 77/95,⁴ 77/313,⁶ 78/365⁷ and 78/629⁸ on measuring instruments (Italy);
- 76/891⁹ also on measuring instruments (United Kingdom).

Proceedings in the Court of Justice

3.3.3. A case was brought against Ireland in respect of the requirement to indicate the origin of certain articles manufactured abroad.

¹ OJ L 2 of 9.2.1965; OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

² OJ L 308 of 19.11.1974.

³ OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

⁴ OJ L 26 of 31.1.1977.

⁵ OJ L 336 of 4.12.1976.

⁶ OJ L 105 of 28.4.1977.

⁷ OJ L 104 of 18.4.1978.

⁸ OJ L 206 of 29.7.1978.

⁹ OJ L 335 of 4.12.1976.

4. IMF Interim Committee

Infringement procedures

3.3.4. The Court gave judgment in Case 72/79 concerning Italy (infringement of the Community scheme for the reimbursement of sugar storage costs); it found that Italy was in breach of its obligations under the Treaty by failing to provide aid to sugar producers in the form of storage costs.

Statement by the Community

3.4.1. The Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund met in Hamburg on 25 April.¹ The Community was represented by Mr Pandolfi, President of the Council, and Mr Ortolini, Vice-President of the Commission.

The text of the statement made on behalf of the Community (on the world economic outlook, the working of the international monetary system and cooperation within the EEC) is given in full below:

'I. Current economic situation and prospects

1. The present state of the world economy is cause for considerable concern. Following a year characterized by output and employment growth but by unsatisfactory price performances, the prospects for the period ahead point to a marked slow-down in economic activity accompanied by continuing high rates of inflation and widening inflation differentials. Although largely due to the new spate of oil price increases, the upsurge in inflation has also domestic determinants deep-rooted in the supply side of our economic systems. In most countries, rigidities in the mechanisms of resource allocation, mounting deficit financing of current budgetary expenditures and spreading defensive adjustment measures have resulted in an inefficient use of domestic savings, slow productivity growth and slackening investment. In such a climate, cost-push inflation has become more widespread and inflationary expectations more entrenched.

2. The strength of the current inflationary spiral requires continuing determination in the pursuit of restrictive monetary and budgetary policies. The main objective of demand management in the present situation is still to prevent oil-induced price rises being passed through to domestic nominal incomes. Care must be taken, however, to avoid the intense recession that would result from a collective downturn of our economies.

3. Under these circumstances, tight control of the growth of monetary aggregates will have to con-

¹ Point 2.1.2.

tinue so long as a lasting mastery of price trends has not been achieved. However, successive interest rate increases are undesirable and excessively high interest rates, particularly in real terms, can present considerable dangers. In any event, the best way towards reducing interest rates will be through demonstrably achieving favourable results as regards the inflation rate.

4. While budgetary policy has to retain its contracyclical function, it should in general aim at reducing public-sector pressure on resources and making room for productive investment. A prerequisite for such an action is the reduction of current budget deficits to facilitate non-inflationary financing of direct government investment and for tax incentives to promote private investment.

5. Adoption of measures designed to remove impediments to investment is urgently needed, together with policies designed to reduce dependence on imported oil in order to overcome the main growth-constraining factors of our economies. Although containment of energy demand is and will remain a key element in the energy policy of the Community, search and development of alternative sources is a task to which increasing efforts and resources will have to be devoted without further delay both in the industrial and in the non-oil developing countries.

II. Balance of payments disequilibria and recycling

6. The international payments picture in the years ahead is likely to be characterized by large imbalances involving all major groups of countries; the absorption by the oil-exporting countries of their current account surpluses is expected to be a slower and more complex process than in the post-1974 period. The corresponding deficits will strongly affect both industrial and developing countries to an extent that will require considerable financing for both groups in the short term, as well as widespread adjustment.

7. As in the past, private capital markets are expected to carry out a large share of the financial intermediation between surplus and deficit countries. In this regard, it is essential that confidence

and stability is maintained in international financial markets by reducing the risk of disturbances and interruptions in the recycling process. Several factors suggest, however, that borrowers will find finance more expensive and harder to obtain. Persistently high levels of interest rates and prudential considerations on the part of international banks might lead to tightening conditions in financial markets and contribute to restraining expansion of borrowing for balance of payments purposes.

8. In such a situation, the importance of aid flows to developing countries is clear and there is a need for an increase in direct recycling among oil-exporting and oil-importing countries. International organizations, particularly the IMF, should also be expected to play a larger financing role in order to supplement and facilitate the recycling process in private markets. Such a role by the Fund is essential since financing should be accompanied by a determined action to promote both external and internal adjustment by industrial and developing countries alike. At present, the IMF is in a good position to perform this task. Nevertheless, the IMF must be prepared to seek, without impairing conditionality, ways of easing recourse to aid from the IMF for those countries whose balance of payments is in deficit. Better coordination between the IMF, the World Bank and regional financial organizations should be sought and developed. The Community will also explore the possibility, through its institutions, of playing a role in the financial intermediation.

III. The international monetary system

9. During 1979, the exchange rate regime has enjoyed conditions of relative stability. Although the desire for currency diversification by official and private holders of dollars is a potentially disruptive factor for exchange rate relationships, a more favourable cyclical evolution and better coordination of intervention policies among major countries have, to a large extent, prevented the emergence of disorderly conditions in exchange markets, although tensions have developed in gold markets due to political developments and the persistence of inflationary pressures worldwide.

10. The prospect of lasting imbalances in international payments injects an element of fragility in present monetary arrangements. The IMF's firm surveillance on the working of the exchange regime needs to be strengthened so as to bring about financial conditions in major countries conducive to adjustment and exchange stability. At the same time, ways should be found to accommodate the desire for reserve diversification without giving rise to disturbances in exchange markets. To this end, there is scope for new institutional arrangements in the IMF as well as for direct capital participation of major oil-exporting countries in domestic investments in industrialized countries, and to a certain extent also for investment in financial instruments denominated in national currencies.

11. The IMF Executive Directors have presented an outline for a substitution account to be established within the Fund. The Community believes that such an account, if properly designed, could make a valuable contribution to a better functioning of the monetary system. The claims issued by the account should be attractive and liquid and, throughout the lifetime of the account, the balance between its financial assets and liabilities should be ensured. The Community holds the view that the account should be entrusted with adequate guarantees by the USA and other participants as well as with part of the IMF gold under appropriate terms and conditions.

IV. Cooperation within the EEC

12. A significant contribution towards a greater measure of monetary stability in Europe has come from the operation of the EMS. Despite the important economic and political events of a destabilizing nature which occurred in 1979 and in the first months of 1980, the system has functioned satisfactorily; exchange rate fluctuations have been greatly reduced among currencies participating in the exchange mechanism, largely as a result of active monetary cooperation between central banks.

13. The adjustment in ECU central rates which took place in September and November 1979

helped in relieving the system from excessive pressures: this was in line with the basic approach behind the system, which called for prompt adjustment in central rates when such changes became necessary. We are naturally worried by the divergence in inflationary trends witnessed in the past year. The creation of a zone of monetary stability in Europe requires parallel progress towards monetary and economic convergence, as well as common efforts to check inflationary pressures in the Community: it is on these two factors that the viability of the EMS will ultimately depend.

14. Another area where more progress is needed is that of exchange-rate coordination with third countries: consultation with the monetary authorities of those countries should be further strengthened, with the aim of ensuring more stability in the international monetary system as a whole.

15. Finally, I wish to report that in the discussions which have taken place on the consolidation of the system and transition to the final phase, with the creation of a European Monetary Fund, clear consensus emerged on the firm resolution to proceed in this direction; the need for an evolutionary approach was however stressed, whereby the Fund's development should proceed in line with progress made towards better convergence of economic performance.'

De europæiske Fællesskabers publikationer

4-1980

Indledning

Dette katalog omfatter alle titler på tidsskrifter og monografier og serier, udgivet af Fællesskabets institutioner i den omhandlede periode.

Katalogisering

Kataloget er inddelt i tre dele, som følger:

I. del — Emnelisten katalogiserer titlerne under 20 emner (se nedenfor). Titlerne på monografier og serier er katalogiseret først, alfabetisk i blandet sprogorden. Tidsskrifterne er dernæst katalogiseret på samme måde. Den fuldstændige titel for monografier og serier findes på én gang. I andre tilfælde henviser følgenummeret i en venstre margin til den fuldstændige titel. Disse numre er ikke anvendt til katalogisering. I emnelisten er titler på tidsskrifter kun optaget med krydshenvisning. Den fuldstændige titel findes i II. del.

II. del — Tidsskriftslisten giver detaljerede oplysninger om Fællesskabets tidsskrifter, katalogiseret alfabetisk i andet sprogorden.

I. del — Titel- og seriefortegnelsen er ligeledes en alfabetisk fortegnelse på hvert enkelt fællesskabsprog. Den er en alfabetisk nøgle til titlerne på monografier og serier i I. del og kendetegner dem ved følgenummeret. Disse fortegnelser er kumulative.

Vordan man erhverver publikationerne. Publikationerne er enten til salg, gratis eller med begrænsede modtagere. De to sidstnævnte slags publikationer kan fås direkte fra den ansvarlige institution eller, hvis det drejer sig om publikationer, som udgives af informationskontorerne, direkte fra disse. Informationskontorenes adresser findes på side 7 og 8. Publikationer med begrænsede modtagere er normalt forbeholdt medlemslandenes regeringer, fællesskabskontorer eller andre berørte myndigheder.

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Alle bestillinger skal indeholde den fuldstændige titel såvel som ISBN- og ISSN-nummer, hvor dette er anført, og prisangivelsen i kataloget.

Forkortelser og tegn. De sprog, publikationerne findes på, er angivet ved hjælp af følgende forkortelser

DA dansk	EN engelsk
GR græsk	NL hollandsk
GA irsk	DE tysk
FR fransk	IT italiensk
ES spansk	

En kæde af disse tegn, adskilt af skråstreger, kendetegner en publikation, hvor forskellige sprogversioner af samme tekst findes i samme bind.

Forkortelsen »multi« betyder, at teksten er flersproget.

Pris uden moms er fastsat i de forskellige møntenheder ved hjælp af følgende forkortelser:

BFR Belgisk franc	HFL Nederlandsk gylden
DKR Dansk krone	IRL Irsk pund
DM Tysk mark	LIT Italiensk lire
DRA Drachme	PES Peseta
ESC Escudo	UKL Engelsk pund
FF Fransk franc	USD Amerikansk dollar

Emner

01 Generelle, politiske og institutionelle spørgsmål	12 Energi
02 Toldunion	13 Industri
03 Landbrug	14 Regionalpolitik
04 Ret	15 Miljø- og forbrugerpolitik
05 Sociale anliggender	16 Forskning og teknik
06 Tredje sektorer	17 Kulturpolitik og undervisning
07 Transport	18 Statistik
08 Konkurrence	19 Bibliografi og dokumentation
09 Skatter og afgifter	20 Diverse
10 Økonomisk og monetær politik	
11 Forbindelser med tredjelande	

Veröffentlichungen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften

4-1980

Einleitung

Der Katalog umfaßt alle während des Monats durch die Europäischen Institutionen neu veröffentlichten Monografien und Reihen sowie die Zeitschriften des laufenden Jahres.

Gliederung

Der Katalog besteht aus drei Aufteilungen:

Teil I — Das Sachverzeichnis liefert eine Klassierung der Titel, welche nach 20 Sachgebieten unterteilt ist (vgl. unten).

In jedem dieser Sachgebiete sind die Titel der Monografien und Reihen nach alphabetischer Ordnung in den Originalsprachen angeführt, gefolgt von den Titeln der Zeitschriften in gleicher Ordnung.

Eine Buchbesprechung für Monografien und Reihen wird nur einmal pro Titel und Sprache gegeben.

Im gesamten Katalog wird jeweils mittels der am linken Rand gedruckten Sequenz-Nummer auf diese Buchbesprechung hingewiesen. Die im Sachverzeichnis angeführten Zeitschriften verweisen auf die Buchbesprechung in Teil 2 des Kataloges.

Teil II — Die Liste enthält eine genaue Besprechung jeder Veröffentlichung, in alphabetischer und sprachlicher Ordnung.

Teil III — Das Register der Titel und Serien ist sprachlich unterteilt, alphabetisch geordnet und verweist durch die o.a. Sequenz-Nummer auf die Beschreibung des 1. Teiles. Die monatlichen Inhaltsverzeichnisse werden jährlich zusammengefaßt.

Wie bezieht man eine Veröffentlichung?

Eine Veröffentlichung kann käuflich erworben, gratis verteilt werden oder beschränkt verfügbar sein. In den beiden letzteren Fällen kann sie nur durch die allgemeinen Verteilungsstellen der einzelnen Institutionen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften bezogen werden. Die Adressen dieser Verteilungsstellen sind auf Seite 7 bzw. 8 angeführt.

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Abkürzungen und Zeichenerklärung

Die sprachliche Version einer Veröffentlichung ist durch die folgenden Abkürzungen gekennzeichnet:

DA Dänisch	EN Englisch
GR Griechisch	NL Niederländisch
DE Deutsch	FR Französisch
IT Italienisch	ES Spanisch
GA Gälisch	

Ein Querstrich zwischen mehreren Sprachabkürzungen zeigt an, daß derselbe Text in den angegebenen Sprachen in einer Ausgabe zusammengefaßt ist.

Ein Bindestrich zwischen mehreren Sprachangaben bedeutet, daß diese Veröffentlichung in sprachlich getrennten Ausgaben besteht.

Die Abkürzung „multi“ steht für eine Veröffentlichung, die verschiedene Texte in verschiedenen Sprachen beinhaltet.

Die Preise sind die in Luxemburg geltenden Preise, ohne Mehrwertsteuer. Sie sind in folgenden Währungen angegeben:

BFR Belgische Franken	HFL Holländische Gulden
DKR Dänische Kronen	IRL Irisches Pfund
DM Deutsche Mark	LIT Italienische Lire
DR Drachmen	PES Peseten
ESC Escudo	UKL Englisch-Pfund
FF Französische Franken	USD US-Dollar

Sachgebiete

01 Allgemeine, politische und institutionelle Fragen	11 Auswärtige Beziehungen
02 Zollunion	12 Energie
03 Landwirtschaft	13 Industrie
04 Recht	14 Regionalfonds
05 Soziale Angelegenheiten	15 Umwelt - Verbrauch
06 Dritter Sektor (Dienstleistungssektor)	16 Wissenschaftliche und technische Forschung
07 Verkehr	17 Kultur- und Ausbildungspolitik
08 Wettbewerb	18 Statistiken
09 Steuerwesen	19 Dokumentation
10 Wirtschaft	20 Verschiedenes

Publications of the European Communities

4-1980

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.

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 (see below). Under each subject-heading monographs and series are listed first, alphabetically by title in mixed language 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 appearing in the left-hand margins. (Those numbers should not be used for ordering purposes.) Periodical titles only appear in the classified list as cross-reference entries, full entries being found in Part II.

Part II — The list of periodicals presents full details of each current Community periodical listed alphabetically in mixed language order.

Part III — The indexes of titles and series, presented in separate sequences for each language, provide alphabetical keys to the monographs and series included in Part I, identifying them by the sequence numbers already prescribed. 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, where they are published by the Information Offices of the Commission, from those Offices, whose addresses are given in the lists on pp. 7 and 8. Publications of limited distribution are however generally only for the attention of governments of Member States, Community departments and other authorities concerned.

Orders for priced publications should be directed to the sales Offices listed on the last page.

Orders should quote the full title, as well as the ISBN or ISSN where such a number precedes the prices in the catalogue.

Abbreviations and conventional signs. The text languages of publications are indicated by the following abbreviations:

DA Danish	EN English
GR Greek	NL Dutch
GA Irish	DE German
FR French	IT Italian
ES Spanish	

A string of such symbols separated by diagonal strokes denotes a publication in which different language versions of the same text appear under one cover.

The abbreviation 'multi' indicates a publication with a mixed multilingual text.

Prices, which exclude any value-added tax which may be chargeable, are fixed in various currencies, using the following abbreviations:

BFR Belgian franc	HFL Dutch guilder
DKR Danish crown	IRL Irish pound
DM German mark	LIT Italian lira
DR Greek drachma	PES Spanish peseta
ESC Portuguese escudo	UKL Pound sterling
FF French franc	USD US dollar

Headings

01 General, political and institutional matters	12 Energy
02 Customs union	13 Industry
03 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	14 Regional policy
04 Law	15 Environment and consumer affairs
05 Social affairs	16 Scientific and technical research
06 Tertiary sector	17 Education and cultural policy
07 Transport	18 Statistics
08 Competition	19 Bibliography and documentation
09 Taxation	20 Miscellaneous
10 Economic affairs	
11 External relations	

Publications des Communautés européennes

4-1980

Introduction

Ce catalogue comprend les monographies et séries publiées dans le mois par les institutions des Communautés européennes ainsi que les périodiques de l'année.

Structure. Le catalogue est divisé en trois parties:

Partie I — La liste thématique fournit une classification des titres par sujet en 20 rubriques (voir ci-dessous). Dans chaque rubrique, les monographies et séries sont indiquées d'abord par ordre alphabétique, par titre, toutes langues confondues. Les périodiques sont ensuite répertoriés de la même façon. Une notice descriptive complète n'est donnée qu'une fois par titre et par langue; partout ailleurs, il est fait référence à cette notice, grâce au numéro séquentiel imprimé dans la marge de gauche (ce numéro ne doit pas être utilisé pour commander des ouvrages). Dans la liste thématique, les références aux périodiques renvoient à la partie II.

Partie II — La liste des périodiques donne une notice descriptive complète pour chaque périodique en cours, par ordre alphabétique, toutes langues confondues.

Partie III — Les index des titres et des séries sont divisés par langue. Classés par ordre alphabétique, ils renvoient par le numéro séquentiel déjà mentionné aux notices de la partie I. Ces index sont cumulés tout au long de l'année.

Pour obtenir une publication. Une publication peut être vendue, gratuite ou de diffusion restreinte. Dans les deux derniers cas, elle sera obtenue auprès des institutions éditrices ou, si la publication dépend d'un Bureau de presse de la Commission, auprès de ce Bureau. Les adresses figurent page 7 et 8 respectivement. Cependant, les ouvrages en diffusion restreinte sont en général destinés uniquement aux gouvernements des États membres, aux services des Communautés et aux autres organisations concernées.

Les commandes d'ouvrages en vente doivent être adressées aux Bureaux de vente mentionnés en dernière page.

Toute commande doit indiquer le titre complet aussi bien que l'ISBN ou l'ISSN au cas où ce nombre est indiqué dans le catalogue.

Abréviations et signes conventionnels. La versio linguistique d'un ouvrage est identifiée par les abréviations suivantes:

DA danois	EN anglais
GR grec	NL néerlandais
GA gaélique	DE allemand
FR français	IT italien
ES espagnol	

Une séquence de tels sigles entre barres de fraction obliques indique que plusieurs traductions du même texte sont rassemblées sous la même couverture.

L'abréviation «multi» signale une publication comportant des textes différents dans diverses langues.

Les prix sont des prix publics au Luxembourg, TVA exclue. Ils sont exprimés dans les monnaies suivantes:

BFR Franc belge	HFL Florin néerlandais
DKR Couronne danoise	IRL Livre irlandaise
DM Deutsche Mark	LIT Lire italienne
DR Drachme	PES Peseta
ESC Escudo	UKL Livre anglaise
FF Franc français	USD US dollar

Rubriques

01 Questions générales, politiques et institutionnelles	12 Energie
02 Union douanière	13 Industrie
03 Agriculture	14 Politique régionale
04 Droit	15 Environnement et consommateurs
05 Affaires sociales	16 Recherche scientifique et technique
06 Secteur tertiaire	17 Politique culturelle et enseignement
07 Transports	18 Statistiques
08 Concurrence	19 Bibliographie et documentation
09 Fiscalité	20 Divers
10 Economie	
11 Relations extérieures	

Publicazioni delle Comunità europee

4-1980

INTRODUZIONE

Questo catalogo comprende sia i titoli delle monografie e delle serie pubblicate nel periodo di riferimento dalle istituzioni delle Comunità europee, sia quelli delle pubblicazioni periodiche.

Struttura. Il catalogo è diviso in tre parti:

Parte I — La lista per soggetto classifica i titoli in venti rubriche (vedi sotto). In ogni rubrica sono indicati prima le monografie e serie in ordine alfabetico e senza tener conto della lingua, quindi i titoli delle pubblicazioni periodiche secondo lo stesso ordine. Nelle venti rubriche, la nota esplicativa del contenuto delle monografie e serie è indicata una sola volta per titolo e per lingua. Nel caso in cui la pubblicazione appaia in diverse rubriche, il numero di riferimento alla nota esplicativa è indicato a sinistra sul margine della lista (tale numero di riferimento non deve comparire negli ordini di acquisto). Nella lista per soggetto i periodici hanno solo i numeri di riferimento che permettono di trovare nella parte II la nota esplicativa del contenuto.

Parte II — La lista delle pubblicazioni periodiche, è data in ordine alfabetico; essa contiene per ogni titolo la nota esplicativa del contenuto.

Parte III — Gli indici dei titoli e delle serie delle monografie e serie sono divisi per lingua.

Gli elenchi in ordine alfabetico permettono di riferirsi alla parte I a mezzo dei numeri di riferimento già citati. Questi indici compendiano tutti i titoli e le serie pubblicati durante l'anno.

Come ottenere una pubblicazione. Le pubblicazioni con indicazione del prezzo sono in vendita. Le altre possono essere gratuite o di diffusione limitata e possono essere richieste alle istituzioni che le pubblicano o, ove si tratti di pubblicazioni degli Uffici stampa e informazione della Commissione, a questi uffici. Le liste degli indirizzi di tali uffici si trovano a pag. 7 e 8. Le pubblicazioni di diffusione limitata sono generalmente destinate solo ai governi degli Stati membri, ai servizi delle Comunità europee e alle altre autorità interessate.

Gli ordini delle pubblicazioni con l'indicazione del prezzo devono essere inviati agli uffici di vendita, il cui elenco si trova nell'ultima pagina.

Tutti gli ordini devono indicare il titolo completo e, se è indicato in catalogo, anche il riferimento ISBN o quello ISSN, che precede il prezzo.

Abbreviazioni e segni convenzionali. Le lingue del testo delle pubblicazioni sono indicate dalle seguenti abbreviazioni:

DA danese	EN inglese
GR greco	NL olandese
GA gaelico	DE tedesco
FR francese	IT italiano
ES spagnolo	

La presenza di vari simboli fra barre di frazione obliqua indica che lo stesso volume include lo stesso testo tradotto in varie lingue. L'abbreviazione «multi» contraddistingue una pubblicazione comprendente contenuti diversi in diverse lingue.

I prezzi sono al netto di IVA e sono espressi nelle seguenti monete:

BFR franco belga	HFL fiorino olandese
DKR corona danese	IRL sterlina irlandese
DM marco tedesco	LIT lira italiana
DR dracma	PES peseta
ESC escudo	UKL fiorino olandese
FF franco francese	USD dollaro statunitense

Rubriche

01 Questioni generali, politiche e istituzionali	12 Energia
02 Unione doganale	13 Industria
03 Agricoltura	14 Politica regionale
04 Diritto	15 Ambiente - Consumatori
05 Affari sociali	16 Ricerca scientifica e tecnica
06 Settore terziario	17 Politica culturale e istruzione
07 Trasporti	18 Statistiche
08 Concorrenza	19 Bibliografia e documentazione
09 Fiscalità	20 Diversi
10 Economia	
11 Relazioni esterne	

Publikaties van de Europese Gemeenschappen

4-1980

Inleiding

Deze catalogus bevat de monografieën en series welke door de instellingen van de Europese Gemeenschappen gedurende de periode waarop zij betrekking hebben worden uitgegeven, alsmede periodieke publikaties.

De catalogus is in drie afzonderlijke delen verdeeld:

Deel I — De indelingslijst geeft een classificatie naar onderwerp der titels, samengevat onder twintig hoofdtitels (zie onder). Onder iedere onderwerp-titel zijn allereerst de monografieën en series — in alfabetische volgorde naar taal — opgenomen, gevolgd door een overeenkomstige lijst van periodieke publikaties. De volledige titels van monografieën en series worden slechts éénmaal vermeld, voor het overige wordt door trefwoorden verwezen naar de volledige titels, welke door middel van in de linker marge afgedrukte, opeenvolgende nummers zijn terug te vinden. Bij bestellingen kan niet naar deze nummers worden verwezen. De classificatielijst vermeldt alleen titelverwijzingen van tijdschriften, de volledige titels zijn opgenomen in deel II.

Deel II — De lijst van tijdschriften geeft een volledig overzicht van alle periodieke publikaties van de Gemeenschappen en wel in alfabetische volgorde.

Deel III — Het alfabetische register van titels en series, eveneens samengevat in afzonderlijke volgorde naar taal, geeft alfabetisch trefwoorden van de monografieën en series in deel I, welke zijn terug te vinden aan de hand van de reeds vermelde, opeenvolgende nummers. Deze registers worden in de loop van het jaar bijgehouden.

Hoe kunnen de publikaties worden verkregen? De publikaties zijn ofwel in de verkoop, ofwel gratis verkrijgbaar, of worden slechts beperkt verspreid. De beide laatste categorieën kunnen bij de publicerende instelling worden verkregen, of, indien uitgegeven door de informatiediensten van de Commissie, bij de betreffende dienst, waarvan de adressen zijn vermeld in de lijst op bladzijden 7 en 8. Publikaties die slechts beperkt worden verspreid zijn gewoonlijk voorbehouden aan de regeringen van de Lid-Staten, diensten van de Gemeenschap of instellingen waarop zij betrekking hebben.

Bestellingen voor publikaties welke ter verkoop worden aangeboden, dienen te worden gericht aan de verkoopkantoren, opgenomen in de lijst op de laatste bladzijde.

Alle bestellingen dienen de volledige titel te vermelden tevens het ISBN- of ISSN-nummer indien dit vóór prijzen in de catalogus is aangegeven.

Afkortingen en conventionele tekens. De talen waar de publikaties zijn gepubliceerd worden door de volgende afkortingen aangeduid:

DA Deens	EN Engels
GR Grieks	NL Nederlands
DE Duits	FR Frans
IT Italiaans	ES Spaans
GA Iers	

Een opeenvolging van deze afkortingen, gescheiden door diagonale lijnen, heeft betrekking op een publikatie waar verschillende talen welke hetzelfde onderwerp handelen, in één omslag zijn samengevat.

De afkorting „multi” verwijst naar een publikatie welke meerdere talen is afgedrukt.

De prijzen zijn, zonder BTW, in de verschillende valuta volgens onderstaande afkortingen, aangegeven:

BFR Belgische frank	HFL Nederlandse gulden
DKR Deense kroon	IRL Iers pond
DM Duitse mark	LIT Italiaanse lire
DR Griekse drachme	PES Spaanse peseta
ESC Portugese escudo	UKL Engels pond
FF Franse frank	USD VS-dollar

Hoofdtitels

01 Algemene, politieke en institutionele vraagstukken	12 Energie
02 Douane-Unie	13 Industrie
03 Landbouw	14 Regionaal beleid
04 Recht	15 Milieu - Consumenten
05 Sociale zaken	16 Wetenschappelijk en technisch onderzoek
06 Derde sector	17 Cultureel beleid en onderwijs
07 Vervoer	18 Statistieken
08 Mededingingsbeleid	19 Documentatie
09 Fiscale zaken	20 Diversen
10 Economische zaken	
11 Buitenlandse betrekkingen	

Institutioner — Institutionen — Institutions Institutions — Istituzioni — Instellingen

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN -
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

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Emneliste - Sachverzeichnis - Classified list - Liste thématique - Elenco per argomenti - Indelingslijst

1 **Generelle, politiske og institutionelle spørgsmål — Allgemeine, politische und institutionelle Fragen — General political and institutional matters — Questions générales, politiques et institutionnelles — Questioni generali, politiche e istituzionali — Algemenø, politieke en institutionele vraagstukken**

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MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES — MONOGRAPHIES ET SÉRIES —
MONOGRAFIE E SERIE — MONOGRAFIEËN EN SERIES

Le budget social européen 80 04 16

1 Commentaires et observations sur les activités financières de la CECA: Annexe au rapport annuel - Cour des Comptes des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg
1977 - 122p.; nomb. tab.; 30cm; broché; 340g; (FR)
DA: 80.04 - 8. DE: 80.04 - 7. EN: 80.04 - 3. IT: 80.04 - 2.
NL: 80.04 - 11
ISBN .

2 Commenti e osservazioni sulle attività finanziarie della CECA: Allegato al rapporto annuale - Corte dei Conti delle Comunità Europee - Luxembourg
1977 - 122pag.; num. tab.; 30cm; brossura; 340g; (IT)
DA: 80.04 - 8. DE: 80.04 - 7. EN: 80.04 - 3. FR: 80.04 - 1.
NL: 80.04 - 11
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3 Comments and observations on the financial activities of the ECSC: Annex to the annual report - Court of Auditors of the European Communities - Luxembourg
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DA: 80.04 - 8. DE: 80.04 - 7. FR: 80.04 - 1. IT: 80.04 - 2.
NL: 80.04 - 11
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4 The Community today - Commission of the European Communities - Luxembourg - 225pp.; num. ill. part col.; 30cm; softcover; 600g; (EN)
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5 Den europæiske Union: Årsrapporter for 1979 - Luxembourg - 16s.; 25cm; hæftet; 65g; (DA) [Bulletin for de europæiske Fællesskaber: Supplement: 9/79 - Kommissionen for De europæiske Fællesskaber]
IT: 80.04 - 12. NL: 80.04 - 6
CB-NF-79-009-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1699-7: ECU 0,75, DKR 5,30.

6 De Europese Unie: Jaarlijks verslag 1979 - Luxembourg - 16blz.; 25cm; geniet; 65g; (NL) [Bulletin van de Europese Gemeenschappen: Supplement: 9/79 - Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen]
DA: 80.04 - 5. IT: 80.04 - 12
CB-NF-79-009-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1704-7: Ecu 0,75, HFL 2,05.

7 Kommentare und Bemerkungen zur Finanztätigkeit der EGKS: Anlage zum Jahresbericht - Rechnungshof der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Luxembourg
1977 - 122S.; zahlr. Tab.; 30cm; broschiert; 340g; (DE)
DA: 80.04 - 8. EN: 80.04 - 3. FR: 80.04 - 1. IT: 80.04 - 2.
NL: 80.04 - 11
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8 Kommentarer og bemærkninger om EKSF's finansielle aktiviteter: Bilag til årsberetningen - De Europæiske Fællesskabers Revisionsret - Luxembourg
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DE: 80.04 - 7. EN: 80.04 - 3. FR: 80.04 - 1. IT: 80.04 - 2.
NL: 80.04 - 11
ISBN .

9 Rapport sur les institutions européennes - Comité des Trois; Conseil des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg - 93p.; 21cm; broché; 150g; (FR)
EN: 80.04 - 10
BX-30-80-011-FR-C ISBN 92-824-0041-7: Écu 5, BFR 200, FF 29.

10 Report on European Institutions - Committee of Three; Council of the European Communities - Luxembourg - 86pp.; 21cm; softcover; 150g; (EN)
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BX-30-80-011-EN-C ISBN 92-824-0040-9: ECU 5, IRL 3.30, UKL 3, USD 8.

11 Toelichtingen en commentaar op de financiële activiteiten van de EGKS: Bijlage bij het jaarlijks verslag - De Rekenkamer van de Europese Gemeenschappen - Luxembourg
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IT: 80.04 - 2
ISBN .

12 Unione europea: Relazioni annuali 1979 - Luxembourg - 16p.; 25cm; cucitura a punto; 65g; (IT) [Bollettino delle Comunità europee: Supplemento: 9/79 - Commissione delle Comunità europee]
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CB-NF-79-009-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1703-9: ECU 0,75, LIT 850.

TIDSSKRIFT — ZEITSCHRIFTEN — PERIODICALS — PÉRIODIQUES —
PERIODICI — TIJDSCHRIFTEN

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Teil C: Mitteilungen und Bekanntmachungen.

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Teil L: Rechtsvorschriften.

Boletín de las Comunidades Europeas.

Bollettino delle Comunità europee.

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Committee Reports of the European Parliament.

Debates of the European Parliament.

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Documents de séance du Parlement européen.

Dossiers de l'Europe.

Euroforum.

Europa-noter.

Europa-Parlamentet.

Das Europäische Parlament.

De Europæiske Fællesskabers Tidende, C-delen: Meddelelser op oplysninger.

De Europæiske Fællesskabers Tidende, L-delen. Retsforskrifter. European File.

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Forhandlinger i Europa-Parlamentet.

Gazzetta Ufficiale delle Comunità Europee, parte C: Comunicazioni ed informazioni.

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Informatie betreffende het Hof van Justitie van de Europese Gemeenschappen.

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Journal officiel des Communautés européennes, série C: Communications et informations.

Journal officiel des Communautés européennes, série L: Législation.

Mødedokumenter i Europa-Parlamentet.

Mitteilungen über den Gerichtshof der Europäischen Gemeinschaften.

Notities over Europa.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series C: Information and Notices.

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Il Parlamento europeo.

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Publikatieblad van de Europese Gemeenschappen, serie C: Mededelingen en bekendmakingen.

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Stichwort Europa.

Verhandlungen des Europäischen Parlaments.

Zittingsdocumenten van het Europees Parlement.

2 Toldunion — Zollunion — Customs Union — Union douanière — Unione doganale — Douane-unie

3 Landbrug — Landwirtschaft — Agriculture, forestry and fisheries — Agriculture — Agricoltura — Landbouw

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Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings
1975; n.5 80 O4 52

Indagine comunitaria sulla struttura delle aziende agricole
1975; n.1 80 O4 53

13 Possibilités de réduction des quantités de produits
phytosanitaires utilisés en agriculture - Direction générale
Agriculture - Luxembourg - 170p.; 30cm; broché; 350g; (FR)
[Informations sur l'agriculture: 68 - Commission des Communautés
européennes]
CB-NA-79-068-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1533-8: Écu 4,47, BFR
175, FF 25,20.

14 Water content of frozen or deep-frozen poultry:
Examination of methods of determination: guinea-fowls and
ducks - Luxembourg - 164pp.; 30cm; softcover; 440g; (EN)
[Information on Agriculture. 67/1979 - Directorate-General
Agriculture ; Commission of the European Communities]
CB-NA-79-067-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1379-3. ECU 4,3, UKL
2.75, USD 6.

TIDSSKRIFT — ZEITSCHRIFTEN — PERIODICALS — PÉRIODIQUES —
PERIODICI — TIJDSCHRIFTEN

Agrarmärkte: Pflanzliche Produkte: Preise.

Agrarmärkte: Preise: Tierische und Pflanzliche Produkte.

Agrarmärkte: Tierische Produkte: Preise.

Agricultural markets: Livestock products: Prices.

Agricultural markets: Prices: Livestock and vegetable products.

Agricultural markets: Vegetable products: Prices.

Bolletino trimestriale della pesca.

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Det grønne Europa: Kortfattede meddelelser.

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Europe verte: Notes rapides.

Europe verte: Nouvelles de la politique agricole commune.

Green Europe: Newsletter.

Green Europe. Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy.

Groen Europa. In het kort.

Groen Europa: Landbouwbulletin.

Grünes Europa: Kurzinformation.

Grünes Europa: Mitteilung zur gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik.

Kvartalsvis fiskeribulletin.

Landbouwmärkten. Dierlijke produkten: Prijzen.
 Landbouwmärkten. Plantaardige produkten: Prijzen.
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 Landbrugsmarkeder: Vegetabilske produkter: Priser.
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 Mercati agricoli: Prodotti animali: Prezzi.
 Mercati agricoli: Prodotti vegetali: Prezzi.
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 Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti agricoli: Prodotti vegetali e animali.
 Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali.
 Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali.
 Prices of agricultural products sold: Vegetable and animal products.
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 Prix de vente de produits agricoles: Produits végétaux et animaux.
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 Prix de vente de produits végétaux.
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 Selling prices of vegetable products.
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 Verkaufspreise Tierischer Produkte.
 Vierteljährliches Fischereibulletin.

4 Ret — Recht — Law — Droit — Diritto — Recht

MONOGRAFIER OG SERIER — MONOGRAFIEEN UND REIHEN —
 MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES — MONOGRAPHIES ET SÉRIES —
 MONOGRAFIE E SERIE — MONOGRAFIEËN EN SERIES

- 15 **De controle op de effektenmarkten in de Lid-Staten van de Europese Gemeenschap, Nationale verslagen: Deel 1 - België, Duitse Bondsrepubliek, Denemarken, Ierland, Frankrijk - Wijmeersch, E. (Prof.Dr.) - Luxembourg - 255blz.; 25cm; gebrocheerd; 470g; (NL) [Studies. Concurrentie, Harmonisatie van wetgeving - Directoraat-generaal Concurrentie; Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen]**
 CB-NP-79-032-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1524-9: Ecu 6,25, HFL 17,20.

TIDSSKRIFT — ZEITSCHRIFTEN — PERIODICALS — PÉRIODIQUES —
 PERIODICI — TIJDSCHRIFTEN

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Teil L:
 Rechtsvorschriften.
 De Europæiske Fællesskabers Tidende, L-delen. Retsforskrifter.
 Gazzetta Ufficiale delle Comunità Europee, parte L: Legislazione.
 Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.
 Journal officiel des Communautés européennes, série L: Législation.
 Jurisprudentie van het Hof van Justitie.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.
 Publikatieblad van de Europese Gemeenschappen, serie L:
 Wetgeving.
 Raccolta della giurisprudenza della Corte.
 Recueil de la Cour de justice.
 Reports of cases before the Court of Justice.
 Samling af Domstolens Afgørelser.
 Sammlung der Rechtsprechung des Gerichtshofes Gemeinschaften.

5 Sociale anliggender — Soziale Angelegenheiten — Social affairs — Affaires sociales — Affari sociali — Sociale zaken

MONOGRAFIER OG SERIER — MONOGRAFIEEN UND REIHEN —
 MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES — MONOGRAPHIES ET SÉRIES —
 MONOGRAFIE E SERIE — MONOGRAFIEËN EN SERIES

- 16 **Le budget social européen - Commission des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg - 188p.; 25cm; broché; 310g; (FR) CB-25-78-704-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0914-1: Ecu 12,5, BFR 500, FF 72,70.**

Congres ter Geleghenheid van de 20e verjaardag van de oprichting van het permanent orgaan: Permanent Orgaan voor de veiligheid en de gezondheidsvoorwaarden in de steenkolenmijnen en andere winningsindustriën

80 O4 35

Congress to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Safety and Health Commission: Safety and Health Commission for the mining and extractive industries

80 O4 36

- 17 **Human biological monitoring of industrial chemicals: 1. Benzene - Directorate-General Employment and Social Affairs; Lauwerys, R. - Luxembourg - 46pp.; 5 figures; 21cm; softcover; 80g; (EN) [Industrial health and safety - Directorate-General Scientific and Technical Information and Information Management; Commission of the European Communities] EUR 6570 CD-NQ-79-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1481-1: ECU 3, UKL 2, USD 4.15.**

TIDSSKRIFT — ZEITSCHRIFTEN — PERIODICALS — PÉRIODIQUES —
 PERIODICI — TIJDSCHRIFTEN

Beroepsopleiding: Informatieblad.
 Berufsausbildung: Informationsbulletin.
 Faglig Uddannelse: Informationsbulletin.
 Formation professionnelle. Bulletin d'information.
 Formazione professionale. Bollettino d'informazione.
 Vocational training: Information bulletin.

6 Tredjesektor — Dritter Sektor (Dienstleistungssektor) — Tertiary sector — Secteur tertiaire — Settore terziario — Derde sektor

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MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES — MONOGRAPHIES ET SÉRIES —
MONOGRAFIE E SERIE — MONOGRAFIEËN EN SERIES

De controle op de effectenmarkten in de Lid-Staten van de
Europese Gemeenschap, Nationale verslagen: Deel 1 - Belgie,
Duitse Bondsrepubliek, Denemarken, Ierland, Frankrijk
80 04 15

Etude sur l'évolution de la concentration dans le secteur des
équipements automobiles en France 80 04 18

TIDSSKRIFT — ZEITSCHRIFTEN — PERIODICALS — PÉRIODIQUES —
PERIODICI — TIJDSCHRIFTEN

Agrarmärkte: Pflanzliche Produkte: Preise.

Agrarmärkte: Preise: Tierische und Pflanzliche Produkte.

Agrarmärkte: Tierische Produkte: Preise.

Agricultural markets: Livestock products: Prices.

Agricultural markets: Prices: Livestock and vegetable products.

Agricultural markets: Vegetable products: Prices.

Fontes et aciers: Prix de base - document de base situation au 1er
janvier et amendements.

Ghise ed Acciai: Prezzi base - documento base situazione al 1o
gennaio e variazioni.

Landbouwmärkten: Dierlijke produkten: Prijzen.

Landbouwmärkten: Plantaardige produkten: Prijzen.

Landbouwmärkten: Prizen: Dierlijke en plantaardige produkten.

Landbrugsmarkeder: Animalske produkter: Priser.

Landbrugsmarkeder: Priser: Animalske og vegetabiliske produkter.

Landbrugsmarkeder: Vegetabiliske produkter: Priser.

Marchés agricoles: Prix: Produits animaux et végétaux.

Marchés agricoles: Produits animaux: Prix.

Marchés agricoles: Produits végétaux: Prix.

Mercati agricoli: Prezzi: Prodotti animali e vegetali.

Mercati agricoli: Prodotti animali: Prezzi.

Mercati agricoli: Prodotti vegetali: Prezzi.

Pig-irons and steels: basic prices - basic document situation as of 1
January and amendments.

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti agricoli: Prodotti vegetali e animali.

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali.

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali.

Prices of agricultural products sold: Vegetable and animal products.

Prix de vente de produits agricoles. Produits végétaux et animaux.

Prix de vente de produits animaux.

Prix de vente de produits végétaux.

Råjern of stål: Basispriser - Basisdokument. Situation pr. 1 januar og
supplementer.

Roheisen und Stahlzeugnisse: Grundpreise - Grunddokument 1.
Januar und Nachträge.

Ruwijzer- en staalprodukten: Basisprijzen - Basisdokument toestand
vanaf 1 januari en addendum.

Selling prices of animal products.

Selling prices of vegetable products.

Verkaufspreise der Agrarzeugnisse.

Verkaufspreise Pflanzlicher Produkte.

Verkaufspreise Tierischer Produkte.

7 Transport — Verkehr — Transport — Transports — Trasporti — Vervoer

8 Konkurrence — Wettbewerb — Competition — Concurrence — Concorrenza — Mededingsbeleid

MONOGRAFIER OG SERIER — MONOGRAFIEN UND REIHEN —
MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES — MONOGRAPHIES ET SÉRIES —
MONOGRAFIE E SERIE — MONOGRAFIEËN EN SERIES

18 Etude sur l'évolution de la concentration dans le secteur des
équipements automobiles en France - Chevalier, J.M.
(président); Villard, M.; Dahmani, A.; Loustalet, B. - Luxembourg -
230p.; 30cm; broché; 450g; (FR) [Collection Etudes. Evolution de
la concentration et de la concurrence: 38/1979 - Commission des
Communautés européennes]
CB-NU-79-038-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1457-9: Écu 6,8, BFR 275,
FF 40.

19 Negende verslag over het mededingsbeleid - Commissie van
de Europese Gemeenschappen - Luxembourg
1979 - 193blz.; 23cm; gebrocheerd; 330g; (NL)
DA: 80.04 - 22. DE: 80.04 - 20. EN: 80.04 - 23.
FR: 80.04 - 21. IT: 80.04 - 24
CB-29-79-603-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1629-6: Ecu 7,5, HFL 23.

20 Neunter Bericht über die Wettbewerbspolitik - Kommission
der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Luxembourg
1979 - 203S.; 23cm; broschiert; 330g; (DE)
DA: 80.04 - 22. EN: 80.04 - 23. FR: 80.04 - 21.
IT: 80.04 - 24. NL: 80.04 - 19
CB-29-79-603-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1627-3: ECU 7,5, DM 21.

21 Neuvième rapport sur la politique de concurrence -
Commission des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg
1979 - 203p.; 23cm; broché; 330g; (FR)
DA: 80.04 - 22. DE: 80.04 - 20. EN: 80.04 - 23.
IT: 80.04 - 24. NL: 80.04 - 19
CB-29-79-603-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1627-X: Écu 7,5, BFR 340,
FF 49.

22 Niende Beretning om Konkurrencepolitikken - Kommissionen
for De europæiske Fællesskaber - Luxembourg
1979 - 195s.; 23cm; blødt bind; 330g; (DA)
DE: 80.04 - 20. EN: 80.04 - 23. FR: 80.04 - 21.
IT: 80.04 - 24. NL: 80.04 - 19
CB-29-79-603-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1624-5: ECU 7,5, DKR 65.

23 Ninth Report on Competition Policy - Commission of the
European Communities - Luxembourg
1979 - 178pp.; 23cm; softcover; 330g; (EN)
DA: 80.04 - 22. DE: 80.04 - 20. FR: 80.04 - 21.
IT: 80.04 - 24. NL: 80.04 - 19
CB-29-79-603-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1626-1: ECU 7,5, IRL
5.70, UKL 5 50, USD 12.50.

24 Nona Relazione sulla politica di concorrenza - Commissione
delle Comunità europee - Luxembourg
1979 - 206pag.; 23cm; brossura, 330g; (IT)
DA: 80.04 - 22. DE: 80.04 - 20. EN: 80.04 - 23.
FR: 80.04 - 21. NL: 80.04 - 19
CB-29-79-603-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1628-8: ECU 7,5, LIT
9800.

9 Skatter og afgifter — Steurwesen — Taxation — Fiscalité — Fiscalità — Fiscale zaken

10 Økonomisk og monetær politik — Wirtschaft — Economic affairs — Economie — Economia — Economische zaken

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MONOGRAFIE E SERIE — MONOGRAFIEËN EN SERIES

Balances des paiements: Données globales 1970-1978;
1979 80 04 46

Balances of payments: Global data 1970-1978; 1979
80 04 47

Betalingsbalancer: Samlede angivelser 1970-1978; 1979
80 04 48

Betalingsbalansen: Totale cijfers 1970-1978; 1979
80 04 49

Bilance dei pagamenti: Dati globali 1970-1978; 1979
80 04 50

De controle op de effectenmarkten in de Lid-Staten van de
Europese Gemeenschap, Nationale verslagen: Deel 1 - België,
Duitse Bondsrepubliek, Denemarken, Ierland, Frankrijk
80 04 15

La méthodologie de la balance des paiements de l' Irlande
80 04 58

The methodology of Ireland's balance of payments
80 04 59

Zahlungsbilanzen: Gesamtangaben 1970-1978; 1979
80 04 70

Europäische Wirtschaft - Beihefte - Serie B: Konjunkturaussichten:
Ergebnisse der Umfrage bei den Unternehmern.

Europäische Wirtschaft - Beihefte - Serie C: Konjunkturaussichten:
Ergebnisse der Verbraucherumfrage.

Europäische Wirtschaft: gesamte Serie Beihefte.

Europäische Wirtschaft und Beihefte A B C.

Europæisk økonomi og tillæg A B C.

Europæisk Økonomi.

Europæisk Økonomi - Tillæg - Række A: Den økonomiske udvikling.

Europæisk Økonomi - Tillæg - Række B: Økonomiske udsigter:
Resultaterne af konjunkturundersøgelsen hos virksomhedsledere i
Fællesskabet.

Europæisk Økonomi - Tillæg - Række C: Økonomiske udsigter:
Resultaterne af konjunkturundersøgelserne blandt de europæiske
forbrugere.

Europæisk økonomi: den komplette serie tillæg.

European Economy.

European Economy - Supplement - Series A: Recent economic
trends.

European Economy - Supplement - Series B. Economic prospects:
Business survey results.

European Economy - Supplement - Series C: Economic prospects -
Consumer survey results.

European Economy and supplements A B C.

European Economy:: complete series of supplements.

Europese Economie.

Europese Economie - Supplement - Serie A: Recente economische
ontwikkelingen.

Europese Economie - Supplement - Serie B: Vooruitzichten voor de
economische ontwikkeling: Resultaten van de enquête bij het
bedrijfsleven.

Europese Economie - Supplement - Serie C: Vooruitzichten voor de
economische ontwikkeling. Resultaten van de enquête bij de
verbruikers.

Europese Economie: de complete reeks supplementen.

Europese Economie met supplementen A B C.

Eurostatistiche: Dati per l'analisi della congiuntura: B.

Eurostatistics: Data for short-term economic analysis: B.

Eurostatistiek: Gegevens voor conjunctuuranalyses: A.

Eurostatistik: Data til konjunkturanalyse: B.

Eurostatistiken: Daten zur Konjunkturanalyse: A.

Eurostatistiques: Données pour l'analyse de la conjoncture: A.

Indicateurs conjoncturels de l'industrie.

Industrial short-term trends.

Konjunkturindikatoren für die Industrie.

Resultaten van de conjunctuurenquête bij het bedrijfsleven in de
Gemeenschap.

Resultaterne af konjunkturundersøgelsen hos virksomhedsledere i
Fællesskabet.

Résultats de l'enquête de conjoncture auprès des chefs d'entreprise
de la Communauté.

Results of the business survey carried out among managements in
the Community.

Risultati dell'inchiesta congiunturale effettuata presso gli
imprenditori della Comunità.

TIDSSKRIFT — ZEITSCHRIFTEN — PERIODICALS — PÉRIODIQUES —
PERIODICI — TIJDSCHRIFTEN

Economia europea.

Economia europea - Supplemento - Serie A: Tendenze congiunturali.

Economia europea - Supplemento - Serie C: Prospettive
congiunturali: Risultati delle inchieste presso i consumatori.

Economia europea e supplementi A B C.

Economia europea: serie completa dei supplementi.

Economie europea - Supplemento - Serie B: Prospettive
congiunturali: Risultati delle inchieste nell'industria.

Economie européenne.

Economie européenne - Supplément - Série A: Tendances
conjoncturelles.

Economie européenne - Supplément - Série B: Perspectives
économiques: Résultats des enquêtes auprès des chefs
d'entreprises.

Economie européenne - Supplément - Série C: Perspectives
économiques: Résultats des enquêtes auprès des consommateurs.

Economie européenne et les suppléments A B C.

Economie européenne: série complète des suppléments.

Ergebnisse der Konjunkturbefragung bei den Unternehmern in der
Gemeinschaft.

Europäische Wirtschaft.

Europäische Wirtschaft - Beihefte - Serie A: Konjunkturtendenzen.

11 Forbindelser med tredjelande — Auswärtige Beziehungen — External relations — Relations extérieures — Relazioni esterne — Buitenlandse betrekkingen

MONOGRAFIER OG SERIER — MONOGRAFIEN UND REIHEN — MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES — MONOGRAPHIES ET SÉRIES — MONOGRAFIE E SERIE — MONOGRAFIEËN EN SERIES

- Der Außenhandel der Volksrepublik China 1974-1978 80 04 45
- Il commercio estero della Repubblica popolare cinese 1974-1978 80 04 51
- 25 Integrated rural development projects carried out in Black Africa with EDF aid: Evaluation and outlook for the future - Dupriez, H. - Luxembourg - 254pp.; num.tabl., ill.; 25cm; softcover; 850g; (EN) [Studies. Development: 1/1979 - Commission of the European Communities] FR: 80.04 - 26 CB-NX-78-001-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1096-4: ECU 8, UKL 5.20, USD 10.75.
- 26 Projets de développement rural intégré réalisés avec l'aide du FED en Afrique noire: Evaluation et perspectives - Dupriez, H. - Luxembourg - 245p.; nomb tab., ill.; 25cm; broché; 850g; (FR) [Etudes. Développement: 1/1979 - Commission des Communautés européennes] EN: 80.04 - 25 CB-NX-78-001-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1097-2: Écu 8, BFR 330, FF 47,50.

TIDSSKRIFT — ZEITSCHRIFTEN — PERIODICALS — PÉRIODIQUES — PERIODICI — TIJDSCHRIFTEN

- Bolletino mensile del commercio estero.
- Bulletin mensuel du commerce extérieur.
- EC Trade with the ACP States and the South Mediterranean States. Les échanges de la CE avec les Etats ACP et les Etats de la Méditerranée Sud.
- Maandelijkse bulletin van de buitenlandse handel.
- Mandelig bulletin over udenrigshandelen.
- Monatsbulletin der Aussenhandelsstatistik.
- Monthly external trade bulletin.

12 Energi — Energie — Energy — Energie — Energia — Energie

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- 27 Bilans en énergie utile: Supplément à l'annuaire des statistiques de l'énergie - Luxembourg [Statistique de l'énergie (série rubis) - Office statistique des Communautés européennes ; Commission des Communautés européennes] 1975 - 66p.; 30cm; broché; 360g; (EN/FR) EN: 80.04 - 29 CA-24-78-992-2A-D ISBN .
- European materials developments related to coal conversion systems 80 04 37

- 28 Monitoring of plutonium-contaminated solid waste streams: Chapter V: Active neutron assay - Birkhoff, G. ; Joint Research Centre, Ispra - Luxembourg - iii, 53pp.; many figures; 30cm; softcover; 150g; (EN) [Nuclear science and technology - Directorate-General Scientific and Technical Information and Information Management ; Commission of the European Communities] EUR 6559 CD-NE-79-014-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1485-4: ECU 10, UKL 6.60, USD 13 90.
- 29 Useful energy balance-sheets: Supplément to Energy statistics yearbook - Luxembourg [Energy statistics (ruby series) - Statistical Office of the European Communities ; Commission of the European Communities] 1975 - 66pp.; 30cm; softcover; 360g; (EN/FR) FR: 80.04 - 27 CA-24-78-992-2A-D ISBN .
- 30 Utilisation des aciers à haute limite d'élasticité: Rapport final - Marrel Frères - Luxembourg - ii, 80p. nombr. graph; 30cm; broché; 250g; (FR) [Recherche technique acier - Direction générale Information scientifique et technique et gestion de l'information ; Commission des Communautés européennes] EUR 6148 CD-NC-79-107-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1643-1: Ecu 10, BFR 400, FF 57,70.

TIDSSKRIFT — ZEITSCHRIFTEN — PERIODICALS — PÉRIODIQUES — PERIODICI — TIJDSCHRIFTEN

- Energiestatistik (a) Monatsbulletin. Kohle.
- Energiestatistik (b) Monatsbulletin: Kohlenwasserstoffe.
- Energiestatistik (c) Monatsbulletin: Elektrizität.
- Energiestatistik: Monatsbulletin a) Kohle, b) Kohlenwasserstoffe, c) Elektrizität.
- Energy statistics (a) Monthly bulletin: Coal.
- Energy statistics (b) Monthly bulletin: Hydrocarbons.
- Energy statistics (c) Monthly bulletin: Electrical energy.
- Energy statistics: Monthly bulletin a) coal, b) Hydrocarbons, c) Electrical energy.
- Statistique de l'énergie (a) Bulletin mensuel du charbon.
- Statistique de l'énergie (b) Bulletin mensuel des hydrocarbures.
- Statistique de l'énergie: bulletin mensuel a) charbon, b) hydrocarbures, c) énergie électrique.
- Statistique de l'énergie (c) Bulletin mensuel de l'énergie électrique.

13 Industri — Industrie — Industry — Industrie — Industria — Industrie

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- Annuaire sidérurgie; 1979 80 04 43
- Annuario siderurgia; 1979 80 04 44
- 31 Costruzione navale: Bilancio e azione anticrisi - Luxembourg - 31p.; 11 tab.; 25cm; cucitura a punto; 90g; (IT) [Bollettino delle Comunità europee: Supplemento: 7/79 - Commissione delle Comunità europee] DA: 80.04 - 34. DE: 80 04 - 33. NL: 80.04 - 32 CB-NF-79-007-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1691-1: ECU 1,5, LIT 1700.
- Industriens struktur og aktiviteter 1975; n.9 80 04 54
- Industriens struktur og aktiviteter 1975; n.10 80 04 55

Iron and steel yearbook; 1979 80 04 56

Jahrbuch Eisen und Stahl; 1979 80 04 57

- 32 **Scheepsbouw: Situatie en crisismaatregelen** - Luxembourg - 32blz.; 11 tab.; 25cm; geniet, 9Og; (NL) [Bulletin van de Europese Gemeenschappen: Supplement: 7/79 - Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen]
DA: 80.04 - 34. DE: 80.04 - 33. IT: 80.04 - 31
CB-NF-79-007-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1692-X: Ecu 1,5, HFL 4,10.

- 33 **Der Schiffbau: Bilanz und Aktion zur Bekämpfung der Krise** - Luxembourg - 31S.-11 Tab.; 25cm; Klammerheftung; 9Og; (DE) [Bulletin der Europäischen Gemeinschaften: Beilage: 7/79 - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften]
DA: 80.04 - 34. IT: 80.04 - 31. NL: 80.04 - 32
CB-NF-79-007-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1688-1: ECU 1,5, DM 3,80.

- 34 **Skibsbygning: Status og kriseforanstaltninger** - Luxembourg - 29s.; 11 tab.; 25cm; hæftet; 9Og; (DA) [Bulletin for De europæiske Fællesskaber: Supplement: 7/79 - Kommissionen for De europæiske Fællesskaber]
DE: 80.04 - 33. IT: 80.04 - 31. NL: 80.04 - 32
CB-NF-79-007-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1687-3: ECU 1,5, DKR 10,60.

Structure and activity of industry 1975; n.9 80 04 60

Structure and activity of industry 1975; n.10 80 04 61

Structure et activité de l'industrie 1975; n.9 80 04 62

Structure et activité de l'industrie 1975; n.10 80 04 63

Structuur en bedrijvigheid van de industrie 1975; n.9
80 04 64

Structuur en bedrijvigheid van de industrie 1975; n.10
80 04 65

Struktur und Tätigkeit der Industrie 1975; n.9 80 04 66

Struktur und Tätigkeit der Industrie 1975; n.10 80 04 67

Struttura e attività dell'industria 1975; n.9 80 04 68

Struttura e attività dell'industria 1975; n.10 80 04 69

Utilisation des aciers à haute limite d'élasticité: Rapport final 80 04 30

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Eisen und Stahl: Monatsbericht.

Eisen und Stahl: Vierteljahreshefte und Monatsberichte.

Fontes et aciers: Prix de base - document de base situation au 1er janvier et amendements.

Ghise ed Acciai: Prezzi base - documento base situazione al 1o gennaio e variazioni.

Indicateurs conjoncturels de l'industrie.

Industrial short-term trends.

Iron and steel: monthly bulletin.

Iron and steel: quarterly and monthly bulletins.

Konjunkturindikatoren für die Industrie.

Pig-irons and steels' basic prices - basic document situation as of 1 January and amendments.

Råjern of stål: Basispriser - Basisdokument. Situation pr. 1 januar og supplementet.

Roheisen und Stahlerzeugnisse. Grundpreise - Grunddokument 1. Januar und Nachträge.

Ruwijzer - en staalprodukten: Basisprijzen - Basisdokument toestand vanaf 1 januari en addendum.

Siderurgia: bollettino mensile e trimestrale.

Siderurgia: bollettino mensile.

Sidérurgie: bulletin mensuel.

Sidérurgie: bulletins mensuels et trimestriels.

14 Regionalpolitik — Regionalpolitik — Regional policy — Politique régionale — Politica regionale — Regionaal beleid

15 Miljø- og forbrugerpolitik — Umwelt - Verbraucher — Environment and consumer affairs — Environnement et consommateurs — Ambiente - Consumatori — Milieu - Consumenten

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Water content of frozen or deep-frozen poultry: Examination of methods of determination: guinea-fowls and ducks

80 04 14

16 Forskning og teknik — Wissenschaftliche und technische Forschung — Scientific and technical research — Recherche scientifique et technique — Ricerca scientifica e tecnica — Wetenschappelijk en technisch onderzoek

MONOGRAFIER OG SERIER — MONOGRAFIEN UND REIHEN — MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES — MONOGRAPHIES ET SÉRIES — MONOGRAFIE E SERIE — MONOGRAFIEËN EN SERIES

- 35 **Congrès ter Geleghenheid van de 20e verjaardag van de oprichting van het permanent orgaan: Permanent Orgaan voor de veiligheid en de gezondheidsvoorwaarden in de steenkolenmijnen en andere winningsindustriën** - Luxembourg - 298 blz.; talrijke graf. en ill.; 23cm; gebrocheerd; 48Og, (NL) [Arbeidsveiligheid en arbeidshygiene - Directoraat-generaal Wetenschappelijke en technische informatie en informatiebeheer; Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen] EUR 6360
EN: 80.04 - 36
CD-NQ-79-001-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1136-7: Ecu 23,75, HFL 65.

- 36 **Congress to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Safety and Health Commission: Safety and Health Commission for the mining and extractive industries** - Luxembourg - 254pp; num.ill. and graph; 23cm; softcover; 42Og; (EN) [Industrial health and safety - Directorate-General Scientific and Technical Information and Information Management; Commission of the European Communities] EUR 6360
NL: 80.04 - 35
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- P10 Berufsausbildung: Informationsbulletin - Europäisches Zentrum für die Förderung der Berufsbildung; Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DE) - vierteljährlich.**
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- P16 Bollettino delle acquisizioni della Biblioteca delle Comunità europee - Direzione generale Personale e amministrazione; Commissione delle Comunità europee - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - mensile.**
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- P19 Bulletin d'Acquisitions de la Bibliothèque de la CCE - Direction générale Personnel et administration; Commission des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - mensuel.**
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- 20 **Bulletin de renseignement documentaire A** - Direction générale Personnel et administration; Commission des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - irrégulier.
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- 21 **Bulletin de renseignement documentaire B** - Direction générale Personnel et administration; Commission des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg - 30cm; (FR) - irrégulier.
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- 23 **Bulletin der Europäischen Gemeinschaften** - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Luxembourg - 25cm; Register (DE) - einmal jährlich.
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- 24 **Bulletin des Communautés européennes** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg - 25cm; index (FR) - onze numéros par an.
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- 25 **Bulletin for De europæiske Fællesskaber** - Kommissionen for De europæiske Fællesskaber - Luxembourg - 25cm; indeks (DA) - elleve gange om året.
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- 26 **Bulletin mensuel du commerce extérieur** - Office statistique des Communautés européennes; Commission des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - mensuel.
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- 27 **Bulletin of the European Communities** - Commission of the European Communities - Luxembourg - 25cm; index (EN) - eleven times a year.
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- 28 **Bulletin trimestriel de la pêche** - Office statistique des Communautés européennes; Commission des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - trimestriel.
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- P34 **Det grønne Europa: Meddelelser om den fælles landbrugspolitik** - Generaldirektorat Personale og administration; Kommissionen for De europæiske Fællesskaber - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DA) - elleve gange om året.
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- P37 **Documentation bulletin B** - Directorate-General Personnel and Administration; Commission of the European Communities - Luxembourg - 30cm; (EN) - irregular.
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- 60 **Economie européenne - Supplément - Série C: Perspectives économiques: Résultats des enquêtes auprès des consommateurs - Direction générale Affaires économiques et financières, Commission des Communautés européennes - Luxembourg - 30cm, (FR) - quadrimestriel.**
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- 64 **Eisen und Stahl: Monatsbericht - Statistisches Amt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften; Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DE/EN/FR/IT) - monatlich.**
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- 66 **Energiestatistik (a) Monatsbulletin: Kohle - Statistisches Amt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften; Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DE/EN/FR) - monatlich.**
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- 67 **Energiestatistik (b) Monatsbulletin: Kohlenwasserstoffe - Statistisches Amt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften; Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DE/EN/FR) - monatlich.**
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- 68 **Energiestatistik (c) Monatsbulletin: Elektrizität - Statistisches Amt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften; Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DE/EN/FR) - monatlich.**
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- 69 **Energiestatistik: Monatsbulletin a) Kohle, b) Kohlenwasserstoffe, c) Elektrizität - Luxembourg - 30cm: - monatlich.**
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- 70 **Energy statistics (a) Monthly bulletin: Coal - Statistical Office of the European Communities; Commission of the European Communities - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DE/EN/FR) - monthly.**
DE: 80.04 - P66. FR: 80.04 - P212
ISSN 0378-357X: ECU 7,5, IRL 5,00, UKL 4 55, USD 10,25.
- 71 **Energy statistics (b) Monthly bulletin: Hydrocarbons - Statistical Office of the European Communities; Commission of the European Communities - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DE/EN/FR) - monthly.**
DE: 80.04 - P67. FR: 80.04 - P213
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- P72 **Energy statistics (c) Monthly bulletin: Electrical energy - Statistical Office of the European Communities; Commission of the European Communities - Luxembourg - 30cm; (DE/EN/FR) - monthly.**
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- P73 **Energy statistics: Monthly bulletin a) coal, b) Hydrocarbons, c) Electrical energy - Luxembourg - 30cm; - monthly.**
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