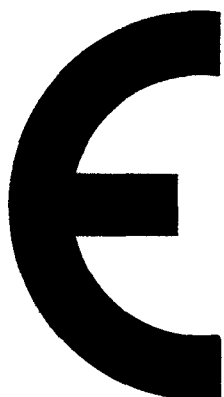


Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission



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Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Brussels

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* In preparation

Walter Hallstein

Walter Hallstein — the first President of the Commission of the European Economic Community (1958-67) — died in Stuttgart during the night of 29/30 March, after a long illness. He was 80 years old.

When his death was announced, Mr Gaston Thorn, the current Commission President, made the following statement:

'Walter Hallstein, the first President of the Commission, died yesterday. He was one of the pioneers of an integrated Europe who was to emerge as an outstanding figure in Community history.'

Jean Monnet said of his appointment that 'wisdom prevailed', and history was to prove Monnet right. Walter Hallstein presided over the destinies of the Commission for nearly 10 years, guiding European policies in those early years with great courage and broadness of vision.

During that decade he designed the blueprint for the construction of Europe and laid the solid foundations of the Community.

Now, at a time when the Community is faced with one of the gravest crises of its life, his endeavours and achievements are an example and an encouragement to us all.'

Born in Mainz on 17 November 1901, Walter Hallstein studied law at the Universities of Bonn, Munich and Berlin.

In 1950 he made his first appearance on the international political scene as Head of the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany at the conference which drew up the treaty that gave effect to the Schuman Plan. At the time he was also engaged in reorganizing the German Foreign Office. He was appointed State Secretary at the Federal Chancellery in 1950 and State Secretary at the Foreign Office in 1951.

Professor Hallstein played a leading role in Germany's efforts to restore cordial relations with France and negotiated the treaty which resolved the Saar question. He represented his country at the Messina Conference in 1955, leading to a revival of European integration, which had suffered a setback with the rejection of the European Defence Community Treaty the year before.

In 1958 Professor Hallstein was appointed President of the EEC Commission, remaining in office until the single Commission of the European Communities was established on 30 June 1967.



PART ONE
SPECIAL FEATURES

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

ECU = European currency unit

BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge

DKR = Dansk krone

DM = Deutsche Mark

DR = Greek drachma

FF = Franc français

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

IRL = Irish pound / punt

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

LIT = Lira italiana

UKL = Pound sterling

USD = United States dollar

1. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome

1.1.1. On 25 March 1957 the Treaties establishing the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community were signed in Rome.

A number of events were held to celebrate the 25th anniversary of that occasion, including a ceremony at the European Parliament.¹ Four days later, on 29 March, a formal commemoration took place in the Palais des Académies in Brussels, attended by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Heads of State or Government who were in Brussels for the European Council, and the Presidents of the institutions.

Speech by His Majesty the King of the Belgians

1.1.2. 'The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome should firstly prompt us to recognize and to emphasize the importance of the results achieved thanks to the initial impetus and the continuing action of the European Community.

Even if we are weighed down by the problems of the world, even if we regret that we have not attained all our European objectives, we must not underestimate what has been acquired and pooled over the past 25 years.

When the Treaty of Rome was signed we already made a distinction between our ultimate objectives and the immediate commitments. Our political aims were enshrined in the preamble to the Treaty of 25 March 1957: we declared our resolve to "lay the foundations of an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe". But our legal commitments, to be enacted over a period of time, proceeded from the articles of the Treaty: they bound us to create a common market in addition to the European Coal and Steel Community set up in 1953. When we started on the phase of application of the Treaty of Rome in 1970 each of our legal commitments had been fulfilled: tariff protection between the countries of Europe had been abolished, free movement of persons, services, capital and goods introduced, and the stability and security of agricultural production and trade ensured.

Policies were becoming receptive to the ideas of economic, energy and monetary integration. The Community was enlarged to encompass 9 and then 10 countries. Now it is negotiating the ac-

cession of Spain and Portugal. It has established solid ties with 60 or so Third World States, in a mutually advantageous association ...

Our Community commitments have therefore borne fruit: those who drafted and laid down the rules of operation of the Treaty of Rome were not wrong: with great sagacity they laid the foundations of the gradual development which has taken place ...

By executing the commitments of the Treaty we have accomplished some of the political aims which we set ourselves. By delegating, in certain well-defined areas, a fraction of their sovereign power to the European Community, our States have created a completely new model for political institutions, in some respects going beyond the degree of integration generally conferred upon confederations of States.

Thanks to the habit of working together which we have thus acquired, we have gone even further: the beginnings of union have emerged in a series of areas—economic, social, monetary, energy—and in the last 10 years cooperation has gradually extended to essential sectors of external policy. The same impetus has led to election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage and the strengthening of its budgetary powers.

An objective appraisal of the ways in which the Member States have come closer together in the Community inevitably arouses two conflicting emotions: pride and frustration! We welcome the fact that we have overcome some of the excesses of the exaggerated nationalism of nineteenth-century Europe; but in a world which is already no longer that which saw the beginnings of the Community we have little time, as Louis Armand wrote as early as 1968, in which to construct a Europe which differs from the one we had foreseen and can meet the demands of the planetary age.

In 25 years the upsurge of life and youth in the world has rapidly moved towards the southern hemisphere: it is there that the most crying needs of humanity are concentrated, and we cannot ignore it. In this new situation the peoples of Europe will soon account for a percentage of the world's population no greater than the area which our territories occupy on earth: barely five per cent!

At the same time, the more the European economy has developed, the more its dependence on distant sources of supplies has grown.

¹ Point 2.4.12.

Finally, in a world where the build-up of arms is a threat to the entire human race, questions of survival transcend each of the problems which the European Economic Community has to face. And the distinction between economic and external policy becomes blurred: all European questions are now highly political. They concern our security and our existence.

The independence of Europe is extremely relative. Its dependence is much more apparent. The important question is how to make ourselves interdependent in relation to the other major partners in the world.

Our security requires the links uniting us in an alliance with our friends and partners in North America to be maintained. But even this common defence will be in jeopardy unless each partner shoulders its burden of responsibilities and safeguards the individual interests of Europe and those of North America through continuous dialogue.

We must establish with the countries of the southern hemisphere a system of relations which favours those countries whose growth is the most hampered; our efforts at interdependence must lead us to establish with them a permanent pattern of relations which satisfy our economies but from which also these countries derive hope for years to come.

Finally, with respect to the States of Central and Eastern Europe, whatever the ideological differences dividing us, we have no alternative but to initiate negotiations in which the legitimate nature of our concern for the freedom of the seas is seen as a vital problem going beyond any defence problems, since this is our only guarantee of security of our industrial supplies.

One last thought must override all the above considerations: the European Community developed during a respite from the tensions in a world which had become bipolar, whereas relations have now become multipolar and the entire world must seek new equilibria. In the meantime, tension is growing and Europe is not immune.

Are we together to join in the construction of a new world order? Can we not apply ourselves to organizing equitable relations on all sides which safeguard peace in Europe as well as world-wide?

How can we expect to realize these tasks without giving priority to the objectives and means of joint action which so many new circumstances require?

I believe that these new challenges can only be met by a common vision, jointly exercised diplomacy and European solidarity.

That is what the 1957 Treaty meant by "an ever-closer union". And that is also what the Paris Summit had in mind in 1972 when it decided to complete "European Union". Ten years have gone by since then!

I am convinced that we can delay no longer. It is time for the Heads of State and of Government of the 10 member countries of the Community to provide a decisive impetus for a strengthening of the bonds which unite us in the face of these grave realities. The 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome provides the occasion for taking up this challenge.'

Speech by Mr Pieter Dankert, President of the European Parliament

1.1.3. 'Although many things have been left undone in the past 25 years, much has been done. In addition, an anniversary of this kind always provides a good opportunity to take stock of the course of events and compare the original prospects with those which lie ahead today. When one reaches the *âge de la raison*, as the EEC now has, it seems appropriate to consider how further progress can be made.

The concept of "nothing but the Treaty" which reared its head in the campaign for the first direct elections to the European Parliament cannot provide the answer because a Treaty written in 1957 cannot possibly set out guidelines for the development of European society up to the year 2000. It cannot be the answer because the Europe of Six proved incapable of turning the 1957 texts into concrete policies and the Europe of the Ten is even less capable of doing so — not just because it is larger but also because its nature has changed. The juridical reality of the Treaties must be reconciled more closely with the political reality of this Europe of Ten in such a way that the further progress of European integration is ensured and democratic control made more effective. Only then can the Treaties become the instrument of a joint approach to all those problems which we must solve jointly if we are to retain our credibility to the outside world and also to our own citizens in the European Community. Perhaps I should have said "if we are to become more credible" ...'

In 1982 the Treaties are still much as they were 25 years ago — at least on paper. But in the absence of political motivation among the Europeans and without prospects for the future, they cannot be worth much more than the paper on which they are written.

The political background is important, as is the procedure for reaching decisions. The institutional system designed in 1957 was logical and coherent

when measured against the tasks which were assigned to the EEC at that time. In 1982 on the other hand, now that new tasks have to be tackled—such as European political cooperation which falls outside the structure of the Treaty and the enormous increase of the workload of the Councils of Ministers—we can no longer speak of a system or of coherent action. The system has ground to a halt and it has therefore become still more difficult to keep the actual development of the Community in step with the objective need for such development. Thus we come to a further paradox: the mandate given to the European Commission on 30 May 1980 to restructure Community policies and the Community budget in such a way that a new settlement in respect of the British contribution would be superfluous is threatening to degenerate into an effort to settle the problem of the contributions of several Member States.

Although members of parliament in Europe have an innate tendency to criticize the executive—and as we often have two executives in our daily lives in the Community there are plenty of opportunities to indulge in criticism—I think it would be wrong to indulge solely in criticism on a ceremonial occasion such as this. The Community has meant a great deal for its citizens. The growth in the prosperity of the EEC Member States since 1957, which has been unique in history, would scarcely have occurred without the customs union and our competition policy. Agricultural policy, which is now in urgent need of renewal, has been of central importance to the modernization of farm holdings and to the substantial reduction in Europe's dependence on fluctuating world markets. The Yaoundé Convention and, above all, the two Lomé Conventions are models of development cooperation of a kind which has not been equalled by any great power. Thanks to the Community, Europe sometimes has an even stronger presence outside our continent than within the EEC itself, although I must add that the realization is slowly growing that the present economic crisis can more easily be remedied by 10 countries than by each individual State going it alone. That realization must be acted upon if Europe is to be developed further.

The direct elections to the European Parliament in themselves give reason for such further development. Since 1979 each individual elector has been directly involved in the European Community. That in itself has changed the nature of the underlying situation. The Council of Ministers now represents the peoples of Europe less directly than our Parliament. Hence the growing need for good cooperation between the Council and Parliament. That cooperation can only be good if the demands which the electors make of their rep-

resentatives are honoured by the Council. The Council must therefore strike out in a new direction if it is to be equal once again to its responsibilities in Europe. European elections oblige the members of the Council more than ever before, and I quote from the preamble to the Treaty, to show resolve "to ensure the economic and social progress of their countries by common action to eliminate the barriers which divide Europe". Now that the confidence in increasing prosperity, which gave a free rein to the builders of Europe for 20 years, has given way to anxiety over the maintenance of employment, the Community can no longer expect to survive with impunity its inability to find European solutions to problems that are insoluble at national level'

Speech by Mr Leo Tindemans, President of the Council

1.1.4. 'The history of Europe, this ancient continent, covers 2 000 years; but the history of the new Europe which we are celebrating today, this Europe which is still seeking its own identity and its own unity, is much shorter: the embodiment of the dreams of a handful of visionaries, it is only since the Second World War that she has begun to take form. Nevertheless, throughout this brief history how many landmarks and important dates have there been! And amongst these dates, 25 March 1957 is of particular significance since it marked both the end of one era and the beginning of another, just as it marked the realization of an immense hope and the materialization of a certain concept of the dream of unification.

Robert Schuman said that Europe would come into existence neither suddenly nor all of one piece but its construction would be of tangible achievements such as would create effective solidarity above all else. These tangible achievements were first of all the European Coal and Steel Community to which later were added, on 25 March 1957, the European Economic Community and European Atomic Energy Community. Great indeed was the profound originality of these early designs and great the prudent realism which inspired these ventures! ...

In the report on European Union which I was asked to draw up in 1974 and I presented to the Member States in January 1976, I emphasized the urgent need to acquaint the European citizen with this Europe which was being built for him, albeit rather without his involvement, at least without his full comprehension. What we need is the Europe of the individual, for was it not indeed Jean Monnet himself who said that the task should not consist of unifying States but of unify-

ing mankind. It is that Europe, the true Europe, which is in my thoughts on this, the 25th anniversary of the Rome Treaties.

This need is all the more acute in that a quirk of human nature further complicates the task of those devoted to building our unity. Indeed favourable situations can become so much part of our daily life that we take them for granted; we forget how recent they are or how fleeting, and we sometimes run the risk of jeopardizing these fundamental privileges by treating them too familiarly.

And the same holds good on a European scale: Europe is no longer the utopian dream of a few visionaries, from Dante to the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, from Bentham to Kant, from Comenius to von Lilienfeld, from Saint-Simon to Mazzini, from Briand to Coudenhove-Calergi. Since it first came into being in the form of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952, Europe has acquired a tangible reality — sometimes more readily perceived outside than within its Member States themselves; it has become a reality and has reached out to encompass new fields and new States, is always at the centre of the stage in current affairs and the subject of the critical interest of the press, radio and television. Hopes in Europe abound, and from time to time Europe makes a significant step forward; but all too often it disappoints through the tardiness of its achievements—even if such tardiness is more than justified by the boldness of the enterprise.

The European citizen has gradually become used to Europe in this mould and to its frequent growing pains; it would even be true to say that, by virtue of the psychological quirk to which I referred a moment ago, he has become so accustomed to it that he is to some degree no longer aware of Europe's existence or, more precisely, that he has no more than a partial view of its existence, since he has gradually ceased to associate the existence of Europe with a number of the advantages he enjoys ...

Whenever, therefore, we cross the borders between our States, we should ever more be aware, in the simplification and even the abolition of formalities, that the Community does indeed exist. And, from day to day, the citizens of Europe should be aware of the benefits the Community has brought them, whether these derive from action on the consumer protection front, on the environment or on freedom of establishment, to cite but a few fields of direct concern to our everyday life ...

The first 25 years of the common market have seen its birth and its gradual growth. During the years which lie ahead, above and beyond what has been achieved in the technical sphere, Europe must be seen to flower and show a human face.

But let us not deceive ourselves: all that we have achieved hitherto will be maintained only if it is steadily reinforced by new steps forward. Churchill spoke of continuous creation and, like all human endeavours, Europe's momentum will be preserved only through new moves towards ever-closer unity. After all, for ages the criterion for the difference between life and inanimate matter has been that of change and metamorphosis ...

As Christopher Dawson said, "the true foundations of our culture are not the nation State but European unity. Admittedly", he continued, "this unity has not hitherto had a political form. But it is social reality, and the various national cultures have attained their present-day level only because they have communed with this reality." He went on to say, "If our civilization is to survive, it is essential that it aspire to a common European awareness and that it acquire a sense of its historical and organic unity."

It cannot be repeated often enough that the construction of Europe is the necessary and only possible path for the safeguard of our civilization. It is, for each of our countries, the sole response to the challenges of the world today. It alone can allow us to preserve our independence and choose ourselves the society in which we wish to live and which we would wish for our children. The duty of preparing for this society devolves upon us. As Voltaire put it: "Were man to have the misfortune to look only to the present, he would neither sow, nor build, nor plant, nor make any provision for the future; all would be lacking in the midst of this fools' paradise."

Speech by Mr Gaston E. Thorn, President of the Commission

1.1.5. 'Revolutionary and prophetic are the only words to describe the vision and achievement of the small group of European politicians who advocated a united Europe in the days after the Second World War.

Their design—to bring the divided nations of Europe together and transform their tempestuous, battle-scarred history into a shared destiny—was a grand one. And it is still ours today.

The best tribute we can pay to the founders of the European Community is, surely, to make a clear-headed analysis of Europe's past and present and draw some conclusions for its future.

If I were asked to put the case in a nutshell, I would make three submissions:

First, I would say that Europe's path has always been marked by setbacks and crises, delays and missed opportunities. Memory tends to embellish the facts and gloss over the difficulties. But the truth is that Europe has always had problems.

My second submission would be that impressive progress has been made in a mere 25 years. Much of what Europe has achieved is of real historical significance. There is no need for me to quote example after example, or to reel off figures, to convince you of that. The creation of a vast European market and a European Monetary System, the introduction of common policies, election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, the accession of four new Member States, the spread of cooperation agreements—the Lomé Convention being the most progressive—with developing countries, all of these bear witness to the Community's vitality and its power of attraction.

However—and this would be my third submission—we are forced to recognize that, despite the record of the last 25 years, Europe's achievements and Europe's institutions are frail and inadequate faced with the challenges of today and tomorrow.

It seems to me that Europe's achievement is under serious threat from nationalist and protectionist tendencies and from the short view being taken by Member States as the crisis grinds on, as unemployment continues to rise for the ninth year running, as firms close down and public deficits grow. The crisis is widening the economic and social gap between the Member States to alarming proportions; it is sapping solidarity and undermining internal cohesion.

The European idea is losing popularity as a feeling grows that Europe serves no purpose, that it can do nothing to resolve the economic crisis or relieve international tension.

More generally, I am afraid that commitment to Europe, and the political will to complete the construction of Europe, are losing much of their stamina. We all know how far actual achievements over the last 10 years fall short of the objectives for European Union, and economic and monetary union, set by Heads of State or Government.

What has gone wrong?

To my mind there is a definite causal link between Europe's debility and application of the unanimity rule introduced in 1966 contrary to the letter and the spirit of the Treaties. To begin with, this practice has eroded the Community's capacity to take decisions and made the functioning of the institutions cumbersome. In the second place—and this is the worst feature to my mind—recourse to the unanimity rule has perverted the spirit and behaviour of the protagonists, legitimizing their refusal to compromise and making a virtue of exercising a veto. There has in fact been an insidious return to intergovernmental negotiations and traditional deadlocks. Instead of the broad view being taken, there is a growing tendency for

the balance between the advantages and disadvantages of Community membership to be struck piecemeal.

Different interpretations of the nature and purpose of the Community have emerged and have gradually won recognition. Indeed, some Member States have gone so far as to defend positions which are clearly incompatible with the basic principles of the Treaties. All of this has upset the institutional balance and made the Commission's task more difficult.

The cohesion of the Community and its capacity to take decisions were vitiated at the very time that they should have been enhanced, first of all to offset the inevitable dilution effect of new Member States joining and secondly to initiate new policies which, though not expressly provided for in the Treaties, were in keeping with the spirit of the Treaties and the logic of the Community venture.

Paradoxically, this weakening of the political will to press ahead with the European venture coincided with a period rich in political initiatives, such as the introduction of European Summits, the development of political cooperation and the gradual extension of the powers of the European Parliament. All of this took place on the fringes of the Treaties, if not entirely outside them. These initiatives were not inspired by an overall view but rather by a pragmatic approach, opportunities being seized as they arose. Gradually, an exciting grey area emerged. But, because they drew on different sources, the rules governing it did not dovetail with the initial enterprise. Developments of this kind can be tolerated, indeed actively encouraged, for a while, because they allow progress to be made on specific issues and serve as a testing ground for new formulae. But if they proceed unchecked, if they are not brought under the umbrella of the Treaties, they become dangerous: the imprecision of pragmatic rules tends to triumph over the institutional mechanisms and orderly procedures provided for by the Treaties. To my mind the time has come to review these random developments and put Europe's house in order. We must know where we stand before we move on to a new phase of integration...

There can be no doubt that the major challenges which the nations of Europe must face, at home and abroad, before they step into the twenty-first century call for closer European integration and increased exploitation of the European dimension.

The job of politicians, and of Heads of State or Government in particular, is to make the necessary possible. If they fail history will take its course without them, if not against them.

If we believe that the only alternative to decline is economic and political integration, then it is for us to create the conditions that will allow the Community to advance.

I am convinced that, if we are to overcome the centrifugal forces now at work and get things moving again, we must take a series of political initiatives. And I think that everyone can sense what these political initiatives are:

We must solemnly confirm that the Community we want is the Community born of the Treaties, their basic principles and their initial inspiration; and that this Community will continue to be the centre of gravity of the essentially political process of European unification.

We must restore the Community's capacity to take decisions by applying the rules laid down in the Treaties and honouring its basic principles.

We must complete the internal market, launch new Community policies to complement the common agricultural policy and extend the European Monetary System. In short, we must act on ideas the Commission has put to the Council in response to the mandate it was given on 30 May 1980. This is essential if we are to win the battle for investment and employment, our number one priority.

It would be most appropriate if this ambitious but necessary programme could be approved at a new Messina Conference in this, the Treaties' jubilee year. This would clearly demonstrate our willingness to build a second-generation Europe which will, I trust, be the Europe of generations yet unborn.'

Speech by Mr J. Mertens de Wilmars, President of the Court of Justice

1.1.6. '... However imperfect and incomplete the task to be accomplished remains, it is nevertheless true that the great economic progress which has come about in 25 of the 30 years since the historic initiative by Robert Schuman would not have been achieved, and certainly not to the extent which has proved possible, if we maintained closed national economies which sought to resolve their own difficulties only in the light of their own interests. If that incomplete union has succeeded in making us more prosperous in times of prosperity, then it must be taken further and made better so as to make us less vulnerable in times of economic crisis and to establish new foundations for further progress.

We have at our disposal appropriate methods to implement such actions since those methods are, for the most part, already to hand in the objectives of the Treaties, in the instruments provided for the realization of those objectives and in the

powers which the institutions possess to that end. These considerations rest on two underlying concepts. The first is the necessary will to reach agreement and in so doing to respect the law. The second is to respect the law once agreement has been reached... .

... It is in the interests of all, and in particular of the Member States, to accept the possibility of being wrong and right in turn, rather than always being right only in the near impossibility of agreeing on any common action... .

Community law, if I may say so, is one of the pre-eminent instruments in accomplishing the task before us, since the law is in essence "peaceful change" and European integration is just that. Respect for the law as much on an institutional plane as in the field of economic and social interdependence is a duty imposed on the institutions here represented as well as on the Member States and on the Community citizen. However, the Treaties established, thanks to a carefully considered sharing of jurisdiction, a hierarchy of courts whose task it is to ensure the performance by all of that duty. That hierarchy of courts, that is to say, the judicial competence of the Community, does not merely comprise the Court of Justice but also the totality of the courts of the 10 Member States in the form of a systematic and organic cooperation between them and the Court of Justice. I cannot let an occasion such as this pass without emphasizing how well that cooperation—in spite of certain inevitable difficulties—has worked, how trustful and fruitful it has been and that it is thanks to that cooperation that it has been possible to give effect to the determination of the founders of the Community to set the building of Europe on legal foundations which are beyond challenge and recognized by all, and which ensure within the Community a degree of legal protection worthy of the principle of the rule of law.

The Court of Justice strives to make the best possible contribution to that common task. It has an overriding duty in particular to be objective and restrained but it does not seek, for all that, merely to be an unconcerned and impassive observer of the dramas of the time, of the victories or defeats for freedom, or of the progress or failure of peaceful change. In discharging its task, which is to ensure observance of the law, and while still keeping within the limits of its duties, it endeavours to ensure that breaches of Community law can be of benefit to nobody and that this is apparent... .

The Court of Justice is but one of the instruments by means of which the objectives of the Treaties are to be achieved. The Court takes part in this process within the framework of its own powers.

Its task, which is to ensure respect for the law, imposes upon it a duty to extend to all, institutions, Member States and private citizens, the protection of the rights which they all derive from the Treaties. If need be, it will remind all, institutions, Member States and individuals, of their obligations which are the counterpart of those rights. It will ever strive, as in the past, to be equal to its task.

In that spirit and, the Court feels sure, in accord with the deep feeling of our peoples, the Court wishes to express its earnest desire that the pursuit of further European integration should be crowned with success.'

*

1.1.7. In a statement on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties, President Reagan reaffirmed United States support for European unity; 'We consider a strong and united Europe not a rival but a partner.' The jubilee was also welcomed by the Heads of State or Government of Australia, Austria, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Messages of congratulation were addressed to the President of the Commission by the diplomatic missions in Brussels and by Argentina, Canada, Honduras, Norway, Portugal, South Africa and Suriname.

The European Council, commemorating the 25th anniversary, recalled 'the importance of the contribution made by the European Community over a quarter of a century to the achievement of the objectives of economic and social progress in the member countries'.

Mr Alessandro Pertini, the President of Italy, said that it fell to Europeans to advance the process of political and economic communication in a spirit of solidarity going beyond national egoism.

Mr Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, made a statement stressing the political importance of the Community as a factor for stability in the world. Mr Schmidt said that we could derive courage and confidence for the future from the 25 years the Rome Treaties had been in existence.

Twenty-five years of Community history

25 March 1957: The EEC and Euratom Treaties are signed in Rome by the ministers of the Six

January 1958: Community institutions set up

1 January 1959—1 July 1968: Phased introduction of customs union

14 January 1963: Accession negotiations with the United Kingdom halted

20 July 1963: Yaoundé Convention signed

30 June 1965: France adopts its 'empty chair' policy

29 January 1966: The 'Luxembourg compromise': France takes her place again in spite of continuing disagreement; French conclude that when important issues are involved, discussions should continue until unanimous agreement is reached; other Member States do not share this opinion

11 April 1967: The first medium-term economic policy programme is adopted

1 July 1967: The 'Merger Treaty' comes into force, establishing a single Council and Commission for the EEC, ECSC and Euratom

1 and 2 December 1969: The Hague summit meeting reaffirms agreement on the principle of enlargement, inaugurates political cooperation and decides on economic union

21 April 1970: Own resources decision

30 June 1970: Accession negotiations with the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway begin

1 January 1973: The Six become the Nine
end-1973: First oil crisis

28 February 1975: First Lomé Convention signed

10 and 11 March 1975: First European Council in Dublin

13 March 1979: European Monetary System established

7 and 10 June 1979: Direct elections to the European Parliament

1 January 1981: Greece becomes the 10th Member State

24 June 1981: The Commission puts forward suggestions for the reform of common policies and looks ahead to a second-generation Europe.

2. Setting up the European Foundation

1.2.1. The idea of setting up a European Foundation was first mooted by Mr Tindemans in his report on European Union presented to the European Council in December 1975.¹ At the European Council in Copenhagen on 7 and 8 April 1978 the Heads of State or of Government decided on the objectives and tasks of the Foundation and agreed on the framework for its structure and financing. They also decided that it should be located in Paris. Three years of inactivity followed, and then the project was revived by the French Government in its November 1981 memorandum on the revitalization of the Community,² and by Mr Tindemans himself, who as President of the Council informed Parliament last January³ that Belgium regarded the setting up of the foundation as a priority for its term as Council President. The Council meeting (foreign affairs) held on 22 March settled the final outstanding questions and adopted a decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate the exchange of letters on Community participation in the activities and financing of the Foundation. As agreed at the same Council meeting, the agreement setting up the Foundation was signed on 29 March by the Representatives of the Member States' Governments, who were in Brussels for the European Council, at the ceremony to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Rome Treaties.

Objectives and tasks of the Foundation

1.2.2. The task of the Foundation will be to increase mutual understanding between the peoples of the Community, to promote a better understanding of Europe's cultural heritage and to foster a deeper perception of European integration by means of activities complementing those of other national or multinational institutions or bodies. Part of the Foundation's task will be to encourage the study of the languages of the Commu-

ity countries, to encourage exchanges of persons, including occupational exchanges, to devise programmes for young people, and to foster the cultural influence of the Community.

Structure and financing

1.2.3. The Foundation's authorities will be the Board and the Executive Committee, assisted by the Secretariat. The Board will be responsible for laying down the Foundation's general guidelines and for its overall policy. It will be composed of 40 members: 20 appointed by the Member States (2 from each), 10 appointed by the Community and 10 coopted by the Community and the Member States. The term office of members of the Board will be four years, renewable once. The Executive Committee, composed of one member per Member State, will be responsible for the general administration of the Foundation and will prepare the proceedings of the Board. The Secretary-General, appointed by the Board, will be responsible for the management of the Foundation and the performance of its activities in accordance with instructions from the Board and the Executive Committee.

The Foundation will be financed by a contribution from the Community (4 million ECU for the first three years, of which 1 million will be for the first year) on the basis of an exchange of letters to be negotiated between the Commission and the Foundation, and by voluntary contributions from public and private sources.

A Preparatory Committee will be set up within three months to facilitate the physical and administrative establishment of the Foundation and prepare its initial activities.

¹ Supplement 1/76 — Bull. EC.

² Bull. EC 11-1981, point 3.5.1.

³ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.4.6.

3. European Council in Brussels

1.3.1. The European Council met in Brussels on 29 and 30 March with Mr Wilfried Martens, Prime Minister of Belgium and President of the Council, in the chair. Mr Thorn and Mr Ortoli represented the Commission.

Before the meeting, a ceremony was held to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome. After the ceremony, which took place in the Palais des Académies in the presence of His Majesty King Baudouin,¹ the Foreign Ministers signed the Treaty establishing the European Foundation, which is to be based in Paris.²

1.3.2. As usual, much of this first European Council of the year was devoted to discussion of the economic and social situation and preparations for the Western Summit that is to take place at Versailles from 4 to 6 June.

In an introductory statement the President of the Commission pointed to three particularly worrying features of the economic situation—the widening divergence of national economic trends, the growth of unemployment and the failure to invest—and suggested a number of measures at national and Community level to combat the recession.³ Also on the agenda were Community-US relations and a memorandum from the Greek Government on its relations with the Community.⁴

1.3.3. The European Council referred only briefly to outstanding issues in connection with work on the May mandate, since on 23 March the Council (foreign affairs) had studied the compromise proposals put forward by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission and agreed to discuss them further at a meeting originally scheduled for 3 April but then postponed.⁵

1.3.4. The 10 Heads of State or Government reviewed all the major international issues, and expressed concern about developments in East-West relations, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Latin America and Turkey.

Community issues: the Presidency's conclusions

1.3.5. At the end of the European Council the Presidency issued the following statement on policies within the Community, international economic policy, the May mandate and the Greek Government's memorandum.

'Preamble

1. The European Council commemorated the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome, recalling the importance of the contribution made by the European Community over a quarter of a century to the achievement of the objectives of economic and social progress in the member countries. It emphasized the importance of the progress made towards union despite the world-wide economic difficulties of the last decade.

The European Council confirmed its intention of continuing along the road towards greater economic integration.

2. The European Council devoted most of its meeting to discussing the economic and social situation on the basis of the report from the Commission.

The world economy was in a state of major structural crisis which was affecting every country. This crisis could be overcome only if all governments took the necessary measures with the support of all economic and social circles.

Although the specific characteristics of the situation in each Member State might call for varying policies and solutions to combat the economic crisis, all the Community countries were faced with the same risks and had the same interest in combating unemployment and restoring economic growth while preserving monetary stability and ensuring the competitiveness of their economies.

3. The European Council noted signs of an improvement in the short term for 1982. However, a slight recovery was insufficient to arrest the growth of unemployment, the high level of which, more particularly among young people, was creating an intolerable situation; moreover, that

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7.

² Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

³ Point 2.1.38.

⁴ Point 3.4.1.

⁵ Point 2.1.1.

recovery could not on its own resolve the Community's fundamental structural problems, in particular an excessively high average rate of inflation, insufficient productive investment and a degree of energy dependence which was still too great.

The European Council considered a series of practical complementary measures to be necessary.

Policies within the Community

4. The Council emphasized the need for a coordinated policy to promote investment and to combat unemployment.

Such concerted action should be accompanied by intensified efforts to control the evolution of all production costs. Stress should be laid more on private and public productive investment. It was essential in this connection that both sides of industry contribute to the achievement of those objectives.

5. As regards investment, the European Council expressed its concern at the level of productive investment in Europe, especially in the industries of the future, which was still too low in relation to its GDP. It therefore agreed on the need for the Community and each Member State to take, as from this year, each as far as it was individually concerned, all appropriate steps or initiatives to reverse this trend.

In this connection, it confirmed the importance it attributed to the lowering of interest rates and the strengthening of the Community lending instruments for the benefit of investment, particularly in the fields of energy and industrial and agri-foodstuffs development.

The European Council requested the Commission to make any proposals it deemed useful and the Council to adopt the means and procedures for attaining these objectives.

A first report on the practical measures taken on the basis of these guidelines would be drawn up for the European Council meeting in June.

6. The European Council stressed the importance of maintaining and developing the Community's internal market, which, also as a consequence of a more active external policy, gave it a continental dimension comparable to that of any of the main economic units of the world. That dimension made it possible to develop Community industrial strategies and formulate a technology and innovation policy.

The services sector was felt to be of particular importance in this connection.

The industrial, energy and research policies and the agricultural policy were amongst those where the Community dimension could make the greatest contribution.

The European Council asked the Council, in all its compositions, to reinforce those policies on the basis of Commission proposals.

A report on the follow-up to these guidelines would be drawn up for the meeting of the European Council at the end of the year.

7. As regards employment, the Council recognized that, in addition to increased efforts to foster productive investment and control production costs, the gravity of the unemployment situation called for specific quick-acting measures.

In order to contribute to the progressive definition of a European social policy, the Member States would take measures concerning more particularly the vocational training of young people.

As a first step, the Member States would strive to ensure over the next five years that all young persons entering the labour market for the first time would receive vocational training or initial work experience within the framework of special youth schemes or contracts of employment; the Council was requested to report back to the European Council at its meeting at the end of the year on the decisions and measures adopted to this end, both by the Member States and at Community level. For this purpose a special meeting of the Council would study the specific measures to be taken to promote employment. The Member States would consult each other on their national measures for the adaptation of working time.

8. The European Council noted that the European Monetary System had operated satisfactorily in its first three years. Action should now be taken to give fresh momentum to the system by strengthening economic convergence, the EMS mechanisms, the role of the ECU and monetary cooperation between the Community and third countries. It asked the Council (economic and financial affairs) to report back.

International economic policy

9. The European Council looked to the Versailles Summit at the beginning of June to institute increased cooperation between the major industrial partners, aimed particularly at encouraging a reduction in interest rates, making exchange rates less volatile and strengthening North-South relations. This cooperation must be based on a joint definition of the obligations incumbent upon each party. The Community was ready to make its contribution to such cooperation and would submit proposals on the matter.

10. The persistence of high real interest rates on the international financial markets, combined with the inadequacy of economic activity and the low level of overall demand, was leading to a significant reduction in productive investment and a further worsening of unemployment since, because of the considerable squeeze on their liquidity and profits, undertakings were reducing their investments and staffing levels. This development was particularly disturbing at a time when the adjustment of industrial structures, following the oil price rises and the need to deal with unemployment, called for an increase in the part played by investment in overall demand.

High interest rates also greatly increased the cost of servicing the public debt in many industrialized countries and developing countries.

11. Fluctuations in exchange rates not justified by the basic facts of the economy added a further element of uncertainty and were affecting international trade.

The coordination of the major industrial countries' exchange-market policies in order to avoid uncontrolled fluctuations in price levels continued to be a matter of urgency.

12. The Community urged Japan to open its market and integrate it more fully into international trade. Japan should follow an economic, commercial and exchange policy which was more compatible with the balance of responsibilities to be borne by the whole of the industrialized world, thereby contributing to economic recovery.

13. The Council intended to persevere in a policy of active cooperation for the benefit of the developing countries and would like to see the North-South Dialogue resumed without delay. The European Council pointed out that the countries of Eastern Europe also had responsibilities in this context.

Conclusions

14. The European Council stressed that the economic recovery of European countries depended on internal action and external factors which the Community should contribute to controlling more effectively within the framework of increased and better-organized international cooperation. To this end, the strengthening of European unity by greater convergence of economic policies within the Community and better coordination of economic recovery measures would be likely to strengthen the Community's international role.

At its meeting at the end of the year, the European Council would undertake an initial review

of the implementation of the measures which it had just decided on and would work out new guidelines.

Mandate of 30 May

The European Council heard a report from Mr Tindemans on the progress of the work of the Council (Ministers for Foreign Affairs) on the mandate.

The European Council asked the Council of Ministers (foreign affairs) to do all in their power to enable decisions to be taken as soon as possible.

Memorandum from the Greek Government

The European Council noted a statement by the Greek Prime Minister. The Commission would make a study of the memorandum submitted by the Greek Government and would report back to the Council.

Political cooperation

1.3.6. The European Council discussed the international political situation, with particular reference to transatlantic relations, East-West relations, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Central America and Turkey.

'Transatlantic relations

The European Council discussed the state of transatlantic relations.

It emphasized the importance which it attaches to the links of the Ten with the United States and its willingness to develop further consultations between Europeans and Americans.

It valued the statement made by President Reagan on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome, in which the United States confirmed its wish to cooperate closely and on the basis of partnership with a united Europe and in accordance with Europe's economic and political importance, and its role in the world.

East-West relations

1. The Heads of State and of Government noted that the situation in Poland continued to place a strain on East-West relations, and thus to affect the relations of the Ten with Poland and the USSR, which bore a clear responsibility in this situation.

The Ten recalled their earlier statements on the grave consequences of the present situation in Poland for security and cooperation in Europe, and for East-West relations as a whole. They renewed their call to the Polish authorities with the minimum delay to end the state of martial law, release those arrested and resume a genuine dialogue with the Church and Solidarity.

The Ten also noted with concern the recent statements of the Polish authorities on the possibility of the departure of detainees from the country. The Ten rejected any attempt to place pressure on those concerned. They would interpret such a policy as a further deterioration of the situation in Poland, and a grave breach of fundamental human rights.

(The Greek delegation has reserved its position on the section of the first sentence which indicates that the Polish situation affects the relations of the Ten with the USSR.)

2. The Heads of State and of Government reviewed the state of economic relations between their own countries and those of Eastern Europe, particularly in the light of the significant role played by Community trade with these countries.

They recognized the role which economic and commercial contacts and cooperation have played in the stabilization and the development of East-West relations as a whole and which they wish to see continue on the basis of a genuine mutual interest. They discussed the basis on which East-West economic and commercial relations had been conducted.

The Heads of State and of Government agreed that these questions, including the important and related question of credit policy, should be the subject of careful study by the European Community and by their own and other governments, both nationally and internationally and in close consultation with other members of the OECD.

(The Greek delegation has reserved its position on the section of this text beginning 'They discussed...' and ending '... other members of the OECD'.)

3. The European Council regretted that violations of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, of which the repression in Poland constitutes a particularly grave element, had not only prevented the Madrid meeting from achieving positive results, but also put at risk the entire CSCE process.

It noted that the adjournment of the Madrid meeting was necessary to preserve the CSCE process, to which the Ten remained fully committed. The objective remained the adoption of a substantial and balanced final document.

The Ten expressed the hope that, when the Madrid meeting resumed in November, the prevailing circumstances would be more conducive to the achievement of a positive outcome.

Afghanistan

With the recent International Day of Afghanistan in mind, the European Council considers it right to draw particular attention to the tragic situation of that country, now in its third year of military occupation. The Soviet expeditionary force has recently been strengthened; repression of the civilian population continues without respite; and every day adds to the total of refugees, who already number some three million, or one in five of the population.

In the view of the European Council, it is more necessary than ever to hasten the search for a political solution to the Afghanistan problem. This can only be on the basis of the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops and respect for the independence, sovereignty and non-alignment of Afghanistan. The Council strongly reaffirms the position taken by the European Councils of Luxembourg and London, and the desire of the Ten to contribute up to the limit of their powers to an acceptable settlement. It denounces the negative attitude of the Soviet Union in rejecting successively the proposals made by the Ten, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Council welcomes the nomination by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of a personal representative for the Afghan question, and hopes that this initiative will contribute to a solution in accordance with the principles of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

Middle East

The European Council discussed developments in the Middle East.

Deeply concerned by the grave events taking place in the West Bank, the European Council appealed urgently for an end to the dangerous cycle of violence and repression. It particularly denounced measures imposed on the Palestinian population such as the dismissal of democratically-elected mayors by the Israeli authorities, as well as the violations of the liberties and rights of the inhabitants of these territories which followed the measures taken by Israel with regard to the Golan Heights, and which could only damage the prospects for peace.

Concerned at the continuing clashes in the Lebanon, the European Council urged all the parties involved to renounce the use of force and to as-

sure conditions for the respect of the full sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

It furthermore reaffirmed the wish of the Ten, expressed on many occasions, to contribute to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The participation of four Member States of the European Community in the Multinational Force and Observers in Sinai (MFO) was a positive contribution in the context of the forthcoming completion, on 25 April, of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

Central America

The European Council discussed the situation in Central America. It expressed serious concern at the continued growth of tensions in the region. It welcomed with interest any initiative likely to put an end to violence and lead, through dialogue and respect for democratic norms and for human rights, to the restoration of peace in the region, while safeguarding national sovereignty and the wishes of the people. In this context it noted with interest the proposals made by a number of countries in the region.

Noting that the tensions and conflicts ravaging Central America frequently stemmed from the grave economic problems and social inequalities which had been aggravated by world economic conditions to the detriment of the poorest countries, the European Council believed that the international community could not remain indifferent to these evils. It welcomed the efforts currently being exerted to remedy them, and particularly hopes that the initiative of the Nassau group will contribute to this in accordance with the principles set out above.

The Community and its Member States too had, in the past, provided substantial assistance to the region.

The European Council however agreed that the aid given by the Member States of the Community and by the Community itself for development in Central America and the Caribbean should be coordinated and increased within the limits of their possibilities.

The European Council instructed the Foreign Ministers to work out detailed arrangements for the provision of Community aid on the basis of proposals by the Commission.

Turkey

The European Council heard the report of the President of the Council of Ministers, Mr Leo Tindemans, on the execution of the mandate given to him by the Ten on 23 February.

It expressed its appreciation for the way in which this task had been carried out.

Mr Leo Tindemans had impressed upon the Turkish Government the serious concern of the Ten with regard to human rights in Turkey, and had emphasized the need for that country to return as soon as possible to a democratic regime, which presupposes in particular the release of those arrested for their views or for trade union activities, and the ending of martial law.

His interlocutors had assured him of the country's return to democracy within two years at the most. According to their declarations the referendum on the approval of a democratic constitution would take place in November 1982, and the general elections in autumn 1983 or, at the latest, in spring 1984.

The European Council trusts that Mr Leo Tindemans's visit will prove to have contributed to the achievement of its objectives, to which the Ten attach essential importance.'

Statements and comments

1.3.7. When the European Council meeting ended on 30 March, the President of the Commission and the President of the Council held their usual press conference and the Heads of State or Government issued separate statements.

Mr Thorn and Mr Martens expressed satisfaction that specific employment and investment targets had been identified and that there had been a general willingness to press ahead with the EMS, though not as fast as they had hoped.

Mr Thorn felt that despite the different situations and approaches of the Member States, the fact that employment and investment priorities had been identified showed that the Community was not resigned either to unemployment or to dependence on imported fuel. At international level, and in particular at the Versailles Summit, it would be negotiating with a view to reducing its economic dependence, reflected in interest and exchange rates. Turning to unemployment, Mr Thorn considered it of prime importance that this had been regarded as a moral and social problem rather than an purely economic one, with unemployment among the young of particular concern in this regard.

1.3.8. With problems in connection with the May mandate still unresolved, the Heads of State or Government confined themselves to rather brief statements. They expressed satisfaction with the main economic and social policy discussion. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt noted that although governments analysed the issues in similar terms, they were mainly concerned to defend their own interests. He cautioned against competitive devaluations, and criticized some Member States' use of indexation. Mr François Mitterrand, on the other hand, judged that there had been a real attempt to find a consensus,

and positions had seldom been so close. Mr Giovanni Spadolini pointed to the commitment to strengthen Community lending instruments and the decision to take a common stand against unemployment and inflation. With regard to wage indexation, he felt that the differing situations of the Member States precluded any single approach. Mrs Margaret Thatcher agreed with her colleagues on the need to boost investment but stressed that this involved cutting consumption, adding that in her view the acknowledgment of this fact constituted one of the main achievements of the meeting.

4. Further development of the European Monetary System

Commission communication

1.4.1. After a searching discussion at its meeting on 15 February,¹ the Council noted that a number of measures could be taken in four areas to develop the EMS further: promoting private use of the ECU, improving the system's mechanisms, reinforcing moves towards convergence, and opening up the EMS to countries outside the Community. At the same time, it took note of the Commission's intention to put forward specific proposals in time for its 15 March meeting. The communication, sent to the Council on 10 March, together with a draft Council resolution, was in response to that undertaking.

The ECU and the EMS mechanisms

1.4.2. The Commission takes the view that progress could be made in respect of both official and private use of the ECU.

First, the arrangements for issuing the ECU through the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF) and the conditions governing its use could be improved.

For one thing, in order to remedy the erratic and potentially inflationary way in which ECU have been created, the Commission proposes either that the volume of ECU issued should be divorced from the price of

gold and from the dollar's exchange rate or—a less satisfactory solution—that a longer reference period be used to calculate the average price of gold. In addition, the rules governing use of the ECU could be amended by abolishing the acceptance limit and by raising the remuneration on net ECU positions.

Second, steps should be taken to facilitate use of the ECU by the private sector under more orderly conditions. To this end, the Commission feels that a sort of 'ECU trade mark' should be introduced to protect the definition of the European currency unit and that measures should be put in hand to promote wider use of the ECU for private transactions (deletion of those aspects of national rules and regulations that discriminate against the ECU, restatement of the principle of free movement of ECU-denominated capital, etc.).

Convergence

1.4.3. The EMS is designed to contribute to the convergence of economic policies in conditions of stability. The Commission suggests a variety of ways in which this could be done: the use of a set of indicators as an aid in assessing the conduct of economic policy by Member States, joint discussions on monetary policy objectives and results,

¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.2.

moves towards greater liberalization of capital movements, and mutual information and monitoring on balance-of-payments situations and external indebtedness.

Relations with the rest of the world

1.4.4. Noting that the Community still lacks an organizational framework commensurate with the role it could play as one of the poles of a multiple reserve currency system, the Commission advocates action on two fronts:

- Member States should react in a more consistent and more united manner to outside strains; this would necessitate regular consultations with the US and Japanese authorities, closer coordination of interventions in third currencies and intramarginal interventions in Community currencies with the possibility of very short-term financing.

- The central banks of countries seeking special economic and financial ties with the Communities should be authorized to acquire ECU either from the participating central banks or against reserve transfers in the form of swaps with the EMCF.

There are no technical obstacles to the above measures for developing, reinforcing and consolidating the EMS. They dovetail with the institutional framework and advance the system by a much needed step. They answer the need to strike a balance between the principles of strictness and solidarity inherent in the system and form a whole package whose components reinforce each other. The Council examined them in detail on 25 March and reached a number of conclusions.¹

¹ Point 2.1.3.

5. Visit to the Commission by Mr Pierre Mauroy, French Prime Minister

1.5.1. Mr Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, paid an official visit to the Commission in Brussels on 5 March, with Mr Chandernagor, the Minister responsible for European Affairs; this was in response to an invitation made by Mr Thorn, President of the Commission, when he was in Paris for talks in October last year. This one-day visit was the first by a French Prime Minister. Mr Mauroy had private talks with Mr Thorn and then sat in at a meeting of the full Commission.

Mr Mauroy described the broad lines of France's policy on Europe and explained the background to the memorandum on revitalizing the Community which the French Government put to the Commission last October.¹ The memorandum calls for joint action in social, industrial and monetary policy and for a common external economic policy.

At a sitting lasting a little over two hours the various Members of the Commission outlined the state of the Community in a variety of fields and described the Commission's policies. The main points of the French Government's economic and social policies were discussed in detail.

1.5.2. At the end of his visit to the Commission Mr Mauroy gave a brief press conference. He emphasized that his visit was evidence of France's attachment to the European ideal: 'There is not enough of Europe ... we are not going far enough ... it is not by operating a single common policy — in agriculture — that we will even out all the disparities and solve all the difficulties in Europe'.

Mr Mauroy went on to state that his talks had provided an opportunity to defend the

¹ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 3.1.1.

French memorandum on revitalizing the Community and also to explain the French policy on economic recovery. He had proposed new joint initiatives, particularly on employment, emphasizing the problems of young people aged between 16 and 18, and called for further action on the planned joint measures relating to vocational training.

'What we must do is offer all our young people work or training', the Prime Minister said. 'The problem of unemployment cannot be settled immediately, but if we get together and decide on a specific point—namely that there must be no more young people out of work—we will be striking at the heart of the problem. And we will be paying attention to a younger generation which is not sufficiently interested in Europe, because Europe is not sufficiently interested in it'.

Mr Mauroy concluded as follows: 'What we lack is faith, dynamism and political will Looking beyond day-to-day management, we are proposing something new. That is the

message which I wanted to bring to Brussels.'

In order to dissipate the anxiety expressed by certain of France's trading partners regarding the new French measures to recapture the domestic market, Mr Mauroy outlined France's policy in considerable detail, stating broadly that the current experiment, and particularly the innovative economic and social policy, should in no way be regarded as a form of protectionism. The French Government was in favour of an active policy. In industrial terms the policy for recapturing the domestic market and the internal Community market would call for the fullest competitiveness.

'French industry has grown accustomed to its own shortcomings in this or that sector, but the present Government, given existing market conditions and common rules, is resolved to try its chance where others have failed. Our resolute industrial policy rejects all notions of protectionism', Mr Mauroy added.

6. Commission: departure of Mr Michael O'Kennedy and appointment of Mr Richard Burke

1.6.1. The composition of the Thorn Commission was changed for the third time in March: Mr Michael O'Kennedy resigned upon being elected to Dáil Éireann as Fianna Fáil Member for North Tipperary at the general election on 18 February.

As is standard practice, Mr O'Kennedy had already been given leave of absence on 2 February to take part in the election campaign.¹ He formally notified the Commission of his resignation on 9 March when he took his seat at the first meeting of the new Dáil.

1.6.2. The Irish Government nominated Mr Richard Burke to replace Mr O'Kennedy, and he was appointed by the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States on 1 April.² Mr Burke had already been a Member of the Jenkins Commission from 1977 to 1981, in which he was responsible for transport, taxation, consumer protection and, until 1979, relations with the European Parliament.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.4.17.

² OJ L 99, 15.4.1982.

1.6.3. The following is a brief biographical note on Mr Burke.



Born in New York on 29 March 1932
Married, two sons and three daughters.
Master of Arts and Higher Diploma in Education, University College, Dublin.
Barrister; Associate Fellow, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University.
Secondary school teacher.
1969-77: Member of Dáil Éireann for South County Dublin
1969-72: Fine Gael Chief Whip
1973-77: Minister for Education
1977-81: Member of the Commission with special responsibility for taxation, consumer protection, transport and, until 1979, relations with Parliament
1981-82: Member of Dáil Éireann for West County Dublin
1 April 1982: Appointed Member of the Commission



PART TWO
ACTIVITIES
IN MARCH 1982

1. Building the Community

Restructuring of common policies — May mandate

2.1.1. On 23 March the Council examined ways of resolving the problems associated with the financial aspect of the mandate. Last January¹ the Ministers of Foreign Affairs failed to reach agreement on a compromise drawn up by the President of the Commission, and Mr Thorn and Mr Tindemans were instructed to canvass opinions in the EEC capitals. At the end of their tour they concluded that two entirely different views existed of the basis and procedure for compensating the United Kingdom for its budget contribution. That being so, they presented a new proposal to the Council at its request so that figures could be discussed rather than abstract principles. The proposal is that repayments should be made over five years, at a uniform level for the first three years (with the possibility of corrections in the event of major developments in the situation).

All delegations expressed genuine interest in the proposal, which was regarded as a valid basis for discussion at the Council meeting (foreign affairs) that was to be held in Luxembourg on 3 April (but was later deferred). The mandate was therefore considered only briefly at the European Council on 29 and 30 March. The latter heard a report by Mr Tindemans on progress in work in the Council and statements by some heads of delegation. It confined itself to requesting the Council to make every effort to ensure that decisions could be taken at the earliest possible opportunity.²

Parliament debated a report drafted by Mr Hopper with the intention of bringing pressure to bear on the European Council.³

Economic and monetary policy

2.1.2. The European Monetary System and the economic situation in the Community were examined in detail by the European Council at its meeting on 29 and 30 March. The summary issued by the Presidency is published elsewhere in this Bulletin.²

European Monetary System

2.1.3. Meeting on 15 March, the Council continued to consider the question of the further development of the European Monetary System, working on the basis of a Commission communication.⁴

In a statement issued at the end of the meeting,

'The Council noted with satisfaction that the European Monetary System has worked well during the past three years, and has been an essential factor in achieving a more stable and orderly development of exchange rates in the Community and economic and monetary policies with a greater emphasis on stability and economic development. However, the attempt at the convergence of economic policies, especially as regards budgets, production costs and employment, must be reinforced if the aim of the creation of a zone of monetary stability in Europe is to be attained. Accordingly the Council agreed on the importance of increasing in a realistic but meaningful manner the internal strength of the EMS and its capacity for external expression. To this end the Council, after thorough discussion, concluded that it was possible and desirable to develop the EMS further by more actively coordinating the economic and monetary policies of the Member States, by pragmatically strengthening the technical mechanisms for mutual assistance, by encouraging and developing the use of the ECU and by improving monetary cooperation between the Community and third countries.

The Council signified its political agreement on many points, in particular the Commission's suggestions on the private use of the ECU, the measures to enhance convergence and the organizational features of the external relations of the EMS. It considers, however, that the development of the EMS mechanisms should go even further.

The Council requested the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors, acting in close cooperation, to submit the opinions necessary to enable the Council to adopt a resolution and take positive decisions at its May meeting.'

Commenting on the outcome of the meeting, the Commission took the view that the Council's conclusions were a step in the

¹ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.1.1.

² Point 1.3.5.

³ Point 2.4.14.

⁴ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.4.

right direction and that the preparatory work on decisions of substance should be actively pursued if the deadline which the Council had set itself was to be met.

2.1.4. On 11 March Parliament adopted a resolution on the adjustment of the central rates of the European Monetary System and another on the level of interest rates in the Community.¹

Community loans

New Community Instrument — NCI

2.1.5. On 15 March the Council held a conciliation meeting with a delegation from Parliament led by its President, Mr Dankert, on the Commission's proposals for a continuation of the New Community Instrument,² on which the Council had agreed a common position in 1981.³

At the close of the discussions the Council, while noting that the two institutions still disagreed on certain substantive questions regarding NCI II, stressed the urgency of the matter, as the 1 000 million ECU allocated to NCI I was fully committed, and adopted the basic proposal made in October 1980.⁴ The President of the Council also stated that he expected to receive in the very near future Parliament's opinion on the proposed Decision implementing NCI II.⁵ Lastly, the Council and Parliament took note of the Commission's intention of submitting proposals for the continuation of the NCI, to which the conciliation procedure would again apply.

Economic situation

2.1.6. At its 15 March meeting the Council conducted its first quarterly examination of the economic situation in the Community, on the basis of a Commission communication, in accordance with Article 2 of the Decision of 18 February 1974 on convergence.

The Council endorsed the Commission's opinion that for the time being the economic policy guidelines for the current year, which the Council adopted on 14 December 1981,⁶ should not be altered.

2.1.7. On the same date the Council adopted the economic policy guidelines to be followed by Greece in 1982,⁷ thus supplementing its Decision of 14 December 1981.

Monetary Committee

2.1.8. The Monetary Committee held its 279th meeting in Brussels on 5 March, with Mr Schulmann in the chair. It discussed the conditions under which the realignment of 21 February had taken place. It then examined the scope for the non-institutional development of the EMS and the implications of the economic policies pursued by a number of non-Community countries.

2.1.9. At its 280th meeting, held in Paris on 11 March, the Committee continued its work on the future of the EMS in preparation for the Council meeting on 15 March.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.10. The Economic Policy Committee held its 177th meeting on 11 March in its reduced 'budgets' composition. It examined the implementation of budgets in 1981 and the budgetary outlook for 1982.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

2.1.11. On 26 March Parliament adopted a resolution on the opening of the Community's internal frontiers.⁸ It asks that the checks on travellers and goods still being carried out at the frontiers between Community countries be stopped and that the

¹ Point 2.4.6; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

² OJ C 341, 31.12.1980; Bull. EC 10-1980, point 2.1.2.

³ Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.6.

⁴ OJ L 79, 25.3.1982.

⁵ OJ C 29, 6.2.1982; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.4.

⁶ OJ L 385, 31.12.1981.

⁷ OJ L 78, 24.3.1982.

⁸ OJ C 104, 26.4.1982.

Council make a substantial increase 'at long last' in all duty-free intra-Community personal allowances no later than mid-1984.

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

2.1.12. On 17 March the Commission adopted a Directive¹ adapting to technical progress for the second time the Council Directive² of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on motor vehicles and their trailers. This second adaptation is concerned principally with devices for adjusting the angle of inclination of the dipped beam as a function of the load.

2.1.13. On 31 March the Council adopted two Directives:¹

— the first relates to methods of testing the biodegradability of nonionic surfactants and amends the Directive of 22 November 1973 relating to detergents;³

— the second amends the Directive relating to methods of testing the biodegradability of anionic surfactants.³

These two Directives, proposed by the Commission on 18 February 1980⁴ and 31 March 1981⁵ respectively, supplement the Community provisions on detergents, their main aim being to set a minimum level of biodegradability and so prevent water pollution. They will also improve the functioning of the common market by harmonizing national legislation.

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Special rights of citizens and passport union

2.1.14. On 9 March Parliament adopted a resolution on the protection of the rights of the individual in the face of technical developments in data processing.⁶

Industry

Steel

Forward programme for steel

2.1.15. On 25 March, having received the opinion of the ECSC Consultative Committee,⁷ the Commission approved the forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1982.⁸

At the very outset, this new programme makes the point that total industrial production in the Community still shows no clear sign of an upturn. However, the future prospects for manufacturing industry as foreseen in the business climate indicator show a modest bettering of the expectations of the industry. Although the survey on production expectations carried out in January 1982 shows that the negative replies still outnumber the affirmative replies overall, the balance of the replies is positive in the case of the automobile industry.

Steel stocks are not expected to show much change for the time being (except in the case of reinforcing bars, where stocks are higher); this reflects the current rate of real steel use and the effects of the excessively high interest rates on the holding of stocks.

A further improvement in steel price levels took place at the beginning of the year, in line with the Commission communication of October 1981 on pricing policy.⁹ This trend has been supported by the steps taken by the Commission to enforce strict observance of the pricing rules applying to producers and dealers. However, it remains essential to

¹ OJ L 109, 22.4.1982.

² OJ L 262, 27.9.1976.

³ OJ L 347, 17.12.1973.

⁴ OJ C 104, 28.4.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.6.

⁵ OJ C 112, 14.5.1981; Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.1.9.

⁶ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

⁷ Point 2.4.28.

⁸ OJ C 78, 30.3.1982.

⁹ OJ C 294, 14.11.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.22.

limit production in the second quarter to levels which will consolidate this improvement.

The Commission and the national administrations are also continuing to ensure strict enforcement of the import pricing provisions set out in the arrangements with certain non-member countries and observance of the basic prices by countries with which no arrangements have been concluded.

The total volume of activity in the steel-using industries in the second quarter, allowing for seasonal factors, will be higher than in the first quarter, when the severe winter weather had its effect. Generally, real steel consumption does not show any basic improvement.

Imports, which had been running during the first three quarters of 1981 at a rate slightly below 2 million tonnes crude steel equivalent, increased through the fourth quarter to levels more or less on a par with the levels of preceding years. The latest information for the second quarter of 1982 suggests that imports should reach 2.3 million tonnes crude steel equivalent.

There was an appreciable slowdown in exports during December and, in view of the continuation of the worldwide recession coupled with the impact of the anti-dumping suits filed by the US industry, exports are likely to remain lower during the second quarter than in the recent past at around 7 million tonnes crude steel equivalent.

On this basis Community crude steel production for the second quarter would be 31.5 million tonnes, compared with 32.3 million tonnes in the second quarter of 1981 and 31.5 million tonnes in the fourth quarter of 1981. At these levels, the utilization of steel capacity in the Community remains unremuneratively low at about 62%. The above assessment of supply and demand is the basis for the determination of the quota levels for each product category in the second quarter. The following abatement rates have been set in respect of products covered by the voluntary-restraint arrangements:

| | Production (%) | Part which may be delivered in the common market (%) |
|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| II (reserving mill plate) | 21 | 11 |
| III (heavy sections) | 33 | 34 |
| IV (wire rod) | 30 | 30 |

On 3 March¹ the Commission set the following rates of abatement for products covered by production quotas:

| | Production | Part which may be delivered in the common market |
|-----------------------|------------|--|
| Ia (hot rolled coil) | 22 | 11 |
| Ib (uncoated sheet) | 27 | 14 |
| Ic (galvanized sheet) | + 9 | + 13 |
| Id (other coated) | + 40 | + 45 |
| V (reinforcing bars) | 38 | 41 |
| VI (merchant bars) | 28 | 30 |

At the end of 1981 some 244 700 jobs (the equivalent of 30% of the total work force in 1974) had been shed in the Community steel industry since the end of 1974.

2.1.16. For the information of the ECSC Consultative Committee, the Commission adopted on 3 March a communication reviewing the development of the Community steel industry and the market for steel in 1981. According to this document, production was stable at a level slightly below that of 1980. In spite of a slight recovery, export levels were still lower than in 1978-79, and imports fell from 11.5 million tonnes in 1980 to 8 million tonnes in 1981. The improvement in internal prices must be pursued still further. Lastly, the net job losses totalled 48 400.

Other industries

2.1.17. On 9 March Parliament adopted a resolution on the state of the footwear industry in Europe.²

¹ OJ L 65, 9.3.1982.

² Point 2.4.9; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

Industrial innovation and the information market

Euronet three-year plan of action

2.1.18. On 29 March the Commission transmitted to the Council a report on the establishment of the procedures and criteria for the implementation of new calls for proposals as part of the third plan of action in the field of information and documentation.¹

When the three-year action plan was adopted last July, the Council decided to postpone the implementation of new calls for proposals as provided for in the plan until 1982, when a document establishing clearly what procedures for the launching of new calls were to be followed and laying down the assessment criteria would appear. Now that it has this report, drawn up in consultation with the Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation, the Council should be in a position in the near future to go ahead and approve the implementation of this part of the programme.

Customs union

Economic tariff matters

Tariff quotas

2.1.19. During March the Council adopted Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota in respect of:

- new potatoes originating in Cyprus (15.5.1982 - 30.6.1982);²
- carrots originating in Cyprus (1.4.1982 - 31.12.1982);²
- tinned sardines originating in Morocco and Tunisia (1.4.1982 - 31.12.1982).³

Customs procedures with economic impact

Outward processing

2.1.20. On 16 March the Council adopted a Regulation establishing economic outward processing arrangements applicable to certain textile and clothing products reimported into the Community after working or processing in certain third countries.⁴

This follows on from the decisions taken by the Council at its special meeting on textiles on 25 February⁵ and is in line with the overall textile policy adopted by the Commission,⁶ namely to provide the Community with a means of securing both internal convergence, to the benefit of the Community industry, and access for and industrial cooperation with developing countries. It also provides, for the first time at Community level, a legal framework for the trade and industrial policy aspects of this kind of operation, thereby ensuring a degree of certainty in trade which has hitherto been lacking.

The new Regulation is based on the following principles:

- the arrangements are to be restricted to industry (essentially the clothing industry), subject to derogations to secure previous trade flows;
- maximum quantities of products to be reimported are to be allocated to beneficiaries;
- the industrial activity of beneficiaries in the Community is to be maintained;
- only semi-finished goods from the Community are to be used;
- prior authorization by the authorities of the Member States is to be required.

Since this is an outline regulation, implementing provisions may be made by the Commission, after consulting the Committee on Economic Outward Processing Arrangements for Textiles set up under the new Regulation. The Regulation will enter into force on 1 September.

¹ OJ L 220, 6.8.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.24.

² OJ L 79, 25.3.1982.

³ OJ L 87, 1.4.1982.

⁴ OJ L 76, 20.3.1982.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.8.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1981, points 2.1.22 and 2.2.12.

General legislation

Duty-free arrangements

2.1.21. On 16 March the Council amended¹ Regulation No 1798/75 on the importation free of Common Customs Tariff duties of educational, scientific and cultural materials. This amendment completes the transposition into Community law of the provisions of the Nairobi Protocol, which has already been the subject of a regulation;² it extends relief from customs duties to all products falling within heading No 49.03 (children's picture books and painting books).

2.1.22. The Commission decided to initiate proceedings against all the Member States for failure to communicate to the Commission by 31 March the measures they had taken following the judgment given by the Court of Justice on 7 July 1981,³ the Commission's views on which had been transmitted to the Member States on 2 February.⁴

No Member State has yet confirmed that it has regularized its position as regards tax-free shops; the Commission had requested that sales of products from non-member countries exempt from customs duties and agricultural levies should be discontinued.

The Commission also decided to initiate proceedings against the Federal Republic of Germany for failure to put an end to the 'butter trips' following the Court's judgment of 7 July 1981.

Movement within the Community

2.1.23. On 19 March, having regard to the opinion delivered by Parliament,⁵ the Commission amended⁶ the proposal for a Regulation introducing arrangements for movement within the Community of goods sent from one Member State for temporary use in one or more other Member States, which it had brought before the Council on 28 July 1981.⁷

Repayment or remission of duties

2.1.24. On 29 March the Commission sent the Council a proposal that would enable the repayment or remission of import duties to be granted even in certain cases where a procedural requirement has not been ob-

served.⁸ This is not permissible under the present rules.

2.1.25. On 26 March Parliament adopted a resolution on the opening of the Community's frontiers.⁹

Competition

Eleventh Report on Competition Policy

2.1.26. On 19 March the Commission approved its *Eleventh Report on Competition Policy*, published in conjunction with the *Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities*. Like previous issues, the Eleventh Report outlines developments in Community competition policy during the past year. The following are some of the points made in the introduction:

The continuing economic difficulties and their industrial and social consequences represent, now more than ever before, a challenge to any competition policy. As is clear from the Treaties, the Community is essentially based on a market economy in which fair, undistorted competition is supposed to ensure that available resources are allocated to the most productive sectors, to stimulate firms to make use of their know-how and skills and to encourage them to invent, develop and exploit efficiently new techniques and new products. The last two functions are particularly important in a time of crisis since they enable firms to recover, retain and improve their competitiveness. The Commission must therefore ensure that competition performs its proper role.

However, this policy is not based on a *laissez-faire* model, but is designed to maintain and protect the principle of workable competition. Its success depends on the determination and ability of business to take an active and dynamic part in a single Community market whose scale is a fundamental asset to European industry, since it permits the development of innovative, high-performance firms which outgrow the national markets.

There is a growing tendency in the various Member States for the public authorities, under considerable pressure, to make use of aid to pro-

¹ OJ L 74, 18.3.1982.

² OJ L 134, 31.5.1979.

³ Case 158/80 *Rewe v Hauptzollamt Kiel*: not yet reported.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.19.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.1.16.

⁶ Point 2.1.37.

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

⁸ OJ C 94, 15.4.1982.

⁹ OJ C 104, 26.4.1982.

tect their industries. Such measures are frequently designed to enable industries to survive or to offset the effects of the crisis, which are all the more marked where industrial structures are poorly adapted to the new requirements of the world market.

The Commission's policy on aid must therefore strike a realistic balance by ensuring that assistance in no way, because of its scale or the terms on which it is granted, jeopardizes the unity of the market, but without preventing the use of those aids which, as transitional measures, make an effective, lasting contribution to the Community's economic and social recovery.

In general, the Commission adopts a positive approach—in so far as it complies with the relevant guidelines—to aid which promotes the adaptation of firms to the new conditions governing the energy market or to stricter environmental protection requirements, or which helps to promote technological developments in the Community. It also views in a favourable light aid which serves to promote a better balance between the regions or which makes it possible to tackle particular problems, such as youth unemployment. These examples also demonstrate the close link between the Commission's policy with regard to Member States' aids and the implementation of the Community's own measures in this area.

This attitude is, however, limited by the need to avoid distortions of competition within the Community. Such a policy implies that strict conditions for the granting of aids be laid down and observed particularly for industries in crisis like steel, textiles and shipbuilding. It would be wrong to try to overcome economic or employment difficulties by granting firms financial benefits enabling them to increase their competitiveness only artificially.

The industries in crisis also raise the problem of the introduction of defensive measures by firms, in the form of agreements known as 'structural crisis cartels', and these must be viewed in the light of the provisions governing restrictive practices. On the question of the nationalization of sectors of the economy the Commission has adopted a neutral position. The decision by a Member State to extend public ownership is no innovation as far as the Community is concerned. This right is laid down in the Treaties, which state that they are without prejudice to the rules in Member States governing the system of property ownership and give both the advocates and the opponents of the extension of public ownership the assurance that their membership of the Community is not a barrier to their objectives in the matter. The Commission does not therefore feel that any action on its part is called for in respect of the nationalization decisions. The Member States retain full freedom in this regard.

However, as regards the conduct of nationalized undertakings, both new and existing, in the Community, the Member State to whose jurisdiction

they are subject and the undertakings themselves are bound by all the principles and rules laid down in the Treaty and, in particular, by all the competition rules. It is this which provides the guarantee against possible distortions of competition with respect to other undertakings.

As regards application of the EEC Treaty provisions concerning restrictive practices and dominant positions in individual cases the Commission, regarding respect for the unity of the Community market as being of prime importance, has continued its policy of imposing deterrent fines in cases of restrictive or abusive practices designed to isolate national markets. But competition policy does not by any means have only a preventive role. It also fulfils a positive role, granting exemption from the ban on restrictive practices to agreements and certain desirable forms of cooperation between firms by means of individual decisions or block exemption regulations.

At the same time, in order to strengthen the position of small and medium-sized undertakings, which in the present difficult period are an important source of jobs and serve to promote adaptation to the necessary structural changes, the Commission is endeavouring to give practical expression to its support for the various forms of cooperation between these undertakings. By generally exempting certain types of agreement, in particular specialization or research and development agreements, from the ban on restrictive practices, it will help small and medium-sized undertakings to cope better with competition from larger undertakings. Similarly, it is considering allowing certain major restrictions of competition, in particular in the area of licensing and distribution agreements, as a special concession restricted to small and medium-sized undertakings. The Commission has also manifested a favourable attitude towards State aid for small and medium-sized undertakings.

Competition within the Community is marked by an ever-increasing tendency towards oligopoly. If the competitiveness of the Community economy is to be maintained and developed, it is therefore vital that the existing scope for effective competition should not be jeopardized by private or government measures.

The combination of the persistent crisis and the tendency towards oligopolistic structures highlights more than ever before the need, when pursuing policies at Community level, to bear in mind their effects on competition in a Community which is an integral part of the world economy.

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Mergers

2.1.27. On 24 March the Commission authorized the two largest steel firms in Bel-

gium, Cockerill SA, Liège, and Hainaut-Sambre SA, Charleroi, to merge all their assets to form a new group, Cockerill-Sambre SA.

The product lines of the two groups are broadly complementary, with Cockerill producing mainly flat products and Hainaut-Sambre mainly long products; the only exceptions are hot-rolled wide strip and wire rods, in which they are in competition. The fact that its product ranges are complementary will enable the new group to operate on the market with a more comprehensive rolling programme and so strengthen its position *vis-à-vis* its competitors. Rationalization and specialization are planned in a number of areas, together with capacity reductions.

The Commission's investigation of the merger has shown that it satisfies the competition rules laid down in Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty. However, since the new group will be the eighth largest producer in the Community, the Commission must ensure that any present interlocks, either financial or of personnel, between Cockerill or Hainaut-Sambre and other steel groups are severed or modified so as to guarantee that these groups and the new entity operate entirely independently on the oligopolistic steel market. In line with its established policy, therefore, the Commission has attached the following conditions to the authorization:

- members of the management bodies of the new group must not also be members of management bodies of competing steel firms, unless the Commission has given its authorization for special reasons; and
- the new group must bring to an end the control it exercises jointly with the Arbed group over two steel stockholders in France, Cofrafer and Hardy Tortuaux.

Procedural decision

2.1.28. In the course of an investigation which primarily concerns the Verband der Sachversicherer eV, an association of property insurers in Cologne, the Commission in December 1981 adopted a formal Decision requiring information on the effects of premium recommendations for fire and loss-of-profits insurance.

The Decision, which was addressed to a British firm with a German branch, is no longer open to appeal. The firm has now

supplied the information it had originally refused, so that the investigation can proceed.

In its Decision, the Commission states that the premiums recommended by VdS may constitute a means of restricting competition as defined in Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty, and could affect trade between Member States. Corresponding information had been collected from a total of 17 Community insurers conducting business in the Federal Republic of Germany but represented there only by branches. The Commission takes the view that these insurers are engaging in trade between Member States within the meaning of Article 85.

State aids

Regional aids

Italy

2.1.29. On 10 March the Commission decided to close the procedure it had initiated under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of certain provisions of a bill of the autonomous province of Trento introducing a number of public measures to help the province's industry.¹ The Italian Government had met the conditions which the Commission had laid down concerning the offending provisions on aid to industrial restructuring and conversion, aid for modernization investment, and non-investment-linked aid to restore financial equilibrium. The last of these will be granted only in exceptional cases where serious social difficulties exist, and only pending a restructuring plan from the firm.

Belgium

2.1.30. On 17 March the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of assistance which the Belgian Government is planning to provide under the Economic Expansion Act of 17 July 1959 towards investment in a cracking plant (which converts heavy oils into light products) at an oil refinery in Antwerp. The assistance would take the form of interest relief payable over five years on 50% of the amount of the investment, at a budgetary cost of BFR 307 million.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.35.

The Commission considered that this assistance did not qualify for any of the exemptions provided for in Article 92(3) of the EEC Treaty. The situation in the Antwerp area was such that the assistance could not be justified on regional grounds; and the firm in question was operating in an industry whose profitability was assured, and was capable of financing the relevant investments itself. The Commission has already taken the same line in two negative decisions on similar cases.¹

The Commission has given notice to the Belgian Government, to the Governments of the other Member States and to other interested parties to submit their comments.

Industry aids

Steel (Belgium)

2.1.31. On 17 March, in response to an application by the Belgian Government, the Commission decided to authorize, subject to certain conditions, a second instalment of assistance towards the restructuring of Cockerill-Sambre, the steel firm; the first instalment had been authorized in December 1981.

The shape of the second instalment is as follows:

— There will be a net reduction in capacity for hot-rolled products as a result of the closure of three mills (the Ougrée wide strip mill and two heavy sections mills in Charleroi), partially offset by the expansion of the Carlam wide strip mill. The reduction will be in excess of 1 million tonnes.

— The Commission has approved investment programmes of more than BFR 21 000 million.

— The Commission has authorized assistance totalling BFR 43 500 million in various forms (conversion of debt into capital, guarantees, social aid towards early retirement pensions, and conditional participating convertible bonds to finance one-third of the investment and to cover the cash drains of April and May 1982).

The actual release of this instalment has been made subject to a number of conditions to be accepted by the Belgian Government. The main conditions are:

— the Belgian Government to undertake to submit to the Commission, before the end of

May 1982, an industrial and financial programme for the firm's return to profitability;

— an outside report to be drawn up on the existence and scale of the financial need arising out of the cash drains in 1981 and 1982;

— the Belgian Government to drop plans for certain aids which could in no case be authorized by the Commission, because of their duration or intensity: the extension of the moratorium on debts beyond 1983, interest relief on a loan to rebuild working capital, and the application of the Economic Expansion Act to investments;

— work undertaken under investment programmes not yet approved by the Commission to be stopped.

The Commission will assess the planned assistance to Cockerill-Sambre, which is still subject to procedures under the steel aids code, in the light of the content of the new plan to be submitted by the Belgian Government.

Chemicals (Belgium)

2.1.32. On 10 March the Commission adopted a negative decision under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty, prohibiting the Belgian Government from granting assistance under the Economic Expansion Act of 17 July 1959 to a chemical firm which had carried out an investment in the Antwerp area to increase its production capacity for high-density polyethylene. The Commission took the view that the industry involved was one in which capacity utilization rates were below normal; that a major proportion of the output would be exported to the other Member States; and that the firm was not providing any compensatory justification in the common interest.²

State monopolies of a commercial character

German match monopoly

2.1.33. On 11 February the German Government approved a bill under which the monopoly organization which holds the exclusive right to import, export and sell matches in Germany would be dissolved on

¹ OJ L 343, 18.1.1980; OJ L 361, 16.12.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.39.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.47.

16 January 1983. The bill should pass into law by the end of the year.

The German matches monopoly is the last State monopoly in the Community to which the adjustment procedure provided for in Article 37 of the EEC Treaty has not yet been applied. This exception to the general rule is the consequence of a contractual obligation which Germany entered into in 1930 in connection with the 'Kreuger loan': the State was to establish and to maintain the monopoly until the loan had been fully repaid. The last instalment of the loan is to be repaid in January 1983. The Kreuger loan was incorporated in the London Agreement of 1953 on German External Debts, and Article 37(5) of the Treaty provides that the obligations of Member States to adjust State monopolies shall be binding only in so far as they are compatible with existing international agreements. Once the loan has been repaid the Federal Republic will be under no further obligation to maintain the matches monopoly, so that its obligation to adjust the monopoly in accordance with the EEC Treaty will become fully effective in January 1983. The termination of the monopoly will bring the system into line with the Treaty.

*
2.1.34. On 11 March Parliament adopted a resolution on national financial aids to film-makers.¹

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Insurance

2.1.35. On 3 March the Commission amended² its proposal for a second Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, in the light of the opinions of Parliament³ and the Economic and Social Committee.⁴ The proposal was sent to the Council on 7 August 1980.⁵

Stock exchanges and other institutions in the securities field

2.1.36. On 3 March the Council adopted a Directive⁶ extending until 30 June 1983 the dates by which the Member States are re-

quired to give effect to the Directive of 5 March 1979 on the conditions governing official stock exchange listing⁷ and the Directive of 17 March 1980 on the listing particulars to be published.⁸ The purpose of the Directive, which the Commission proposed to the Council on 19 January,⁹ is to allow the Member States to introduce the two earlier Directives simultaneously with the Directive adopted on 16 February on information to be published on a regular basis by companies whose shares have been admitted to official stock exchange listing.¹⁰

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Tax-free arrangements

2.1.37. On 19 March the Commission amended, in the light of the opinion adopted by Parliament,¹¹ its proposal for a Regulation to allow certain goods to be sent from a Member State for temporary use in another Member State without taxes being collected in the importing State.¹² The proposal was sent to the Council on 28 July 1981.¹³

Employment, education and social policy

Employment

2.1.38. Employment problems were once again the subject of discussion at Community level. Apart from the meeting of the Directors-General for Employment on 16 March, this question was also considered at the European Council of 29 and 30 March

¹ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

² OJ C 78, 30.3.1982.

³ OJ C 287, 9.11.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.42.

⁴ OJ C 138, 9.6.1981; Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.3.25.

⁵ OJ C 214, 21.8.1980; Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.41.

⁶ OJ L 62, 5.3.1982.

⁷ OJ L 66, 16.3.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.6.1 to 1.6.3.

⁸ OJ L 100, 17.4.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.34.

⁹ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.1.23.

¹⁰ OJ L 48, 20.2.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.28.

¹¹ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.1.16.

¹² Point 2.1.23.

¹³ OJ C 227, 8.9.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.45.

and referred to in the summary of proceedings issued by the Presidency at the close of the meeting.¹

Preparatory to the European Council, the Commission had, in line with its standard practice for each meeting of the Heads of State or Government, presented a report on the economic and social situation. Feeling that analysis alone was inadequate, the Commission also proposed the introduction of certain national and Community measures to improve the economic situation and combat unemployment.

Employment and labour market policy

2.1.39. Discussion at the meeting of the Directors-General for Employment and Directors of Employment Services held in Brussels on 16 March centred on the stances adopted by the Member States in relation to employment policy. Institutional differences aside, it emerged clearly from this meeting that all Member States are according employment support measures increasing importance within the context of overall economic policy.

The Community's united front in this matter was, indeed, stressed by Mr Richard in his opening remarks on the results of the OECD ministerial meeting.² Summing up, Mr Richard emphasized the need to raise the level of job-creating investment and encourage more active participation by the two sides of industry.

Free movement of workers

2.1.40. Since 1973 the Commission has been organizing exchanges between officials of national placement services.³ These exchanges, which meet an obvious need, have been so successful that national employment departments have asked the Commission to extend the scope of investigation into labour market questions via exchanges of employment service staff and involve countries and regions which have not hitherto participated.

With this in mind, the Commission organized a series of meetings in Nürnberg on 4 and 5 March and in Paris on 24 and 25 March to close the exchanges for 1981 and

initiate a total of 12 exchanges between seven Member States for 1982. The heads of the employment departments involved and the placement service officials sent to other Member States stressed that these exchanges not only helped to improve mutual understanding of employment problems and the methods used to achieve a better balance between supply and demand on the labour market, but also furthered the cause of European integration.

Financial instruments

European Social Fund

2.1.41. On 8 March the Commission decided to grant assistance totalling 10 300 000 ECU towards regional programmes aimed at equipping inhabitants of Haute-Loire, the Pyrenees and the Vosges (in France), Wigan, Tyne and Wear, and Carrickfergus (in the UK) and Campania (in Italy) with the skills necessary for the establishment of new businesses (small firms, cooperatives, foodstuffs sector) or the development of existing businesses (craft work at home or in workshops, rural tourism). Various types of training will be used within the framework of an overall strategy embracing employees, self-employed workers and family businesses, unemployed workers and workers threatened with unemployment.

In addition, assistance totalling 1 360 000 ECU has been approved for pilot schemes.

Education and vocational training

Cooperation on education

2.1.42. On 4 and 5 March the Education Committee discussed its draft report to ministers on education and vocational training policy in the context of the employment situation in the European Community.

The report envisages an expansion of the programme of pilot projects implemented pursuant to the resolution adopted by the

¹ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.8.

² Point 2.2.30.

³ Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.1.34.

Council and the Ministers of Education on 13 December 1976¹ with a view to improving the preparation of young people for working life and facilitating their transition from school to work.

The first generation of pilot projects having highlighted the importance of interaction between school and the outside world, the aim of the second generation will be to investigate this interaction in more depth, developing and testing new methods. The projects would be implemented in areas particularly hard-hit by youth unemployment selected jointly by the relevant national authorities and the Commission.

Linked work and training

2.1.43. A meeting for the evaluation of the linked work and training pilot projects supported by the European Social Fund was held on 11 March. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss these projects and hold an exchange of views on the preparation of a report on the action taken by Member States pursuant to the Council resolution of 18 December 1979.²

Eurydice

2.1.44. At another meeting, held in Brussels on 11 and 12 March, the heads of the national Eurydice units and the central unit adopted rules aimed first at reinforcing and formalizing cooperation between the units and second at improving the dissemination and utilization of information exchanged via the Eurydice network.

Social security — Living and working conditions

Social security for migrant workers

2.1.45. On 16 March the Council adopted a Regulation establishing, in relations between Italian institutions and the institutions of the other Member States, special measures for the reimbursement of sickness and maternity insurance benefits in kind.³

Equal treatment for men and women

2.1.46. The Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, established by the Commission Decision of 9 December 1981,⁴ held its first meeting on 11 and 12 March. The Baroness Lockwood, head of the United Kingdom's Equal Opportunities Commission, was elected to chair the Committee, with as her deputies Mrs Marcelle Devaud and Mrs Helle Degn, heads respectively of the French Women's Employment Committee and the Danish Equal Treatment Commission. In addition to its 20 full members, most of whom hold positions of responsibility with national women's employment or equal opportunities committees—the Committee includes ten observers representing the two sides of industry.

Mr Richard stressed the importance which the Commission attached to the Committee's role, welcoming in particular the opportunity of benefiting from the experience gained at national level by equal opportunities committees.

The Committee began by drawing up a programme for 1982 to enable it to fulfil its task of preparing opinions for the Commission with a view to the implementation of the new action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women (1982-85).⁵

Attention focused in particular on the balance between men and women in public sector employment, the impact of tax systems on the employment of women and the establishment of a network of contacts for monitoring compliance with the Community directives on equal treatment.

Health and safety

Health and safety (ECSC)

2.1.47. The second programme of research on safety in mines was presented to the

¹ Tenth General Report, point 403.

² OJ C 1, 3.1.1980; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.42.

³ OJ L 75, 19.3.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.63.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

ECSC Consultative Committee on 11 March, and the Committee unanimously delivered a favourable opinion. The assent of the Council has still to be obtained before the programme can be adopted by the Commission.

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2.1.48. In the course of its regular part-session in March Parliament adopted resolutions on the campaign against smoking, on the problems of alcoholism in the countries of the Community and on a Community programme in the field of education.¹

Regional policy

Financial instruments

European Regional Development Fund

ERDF aid: first allocation for 1982

2.1.49. On 4 March the Commission approved the first allocation of grants for 1982 from the European Regional Development Fund, totalling 78.38 million ECU. These grants will go to 89 projects costing a total of 531.82 million ECU; the recipient countries are Greece and Ireland.

These grants constitute the second instalment of financing for projects in receipt of ERDF aid in 1980 or 1981. Under the Regulation of 18 March 1975 establishing the ERDF,² as amended by the Regulations of 6 February 1979³ and 16 November 1980,⁴ the Fund Committee had endorsed these projects after consulting the Regional Policy Committee on infrastructure investment projects costing more than 10 million ECU.

The aid granted under this allocation is distributed as shown in Table 1.

The total of 78.38 million ECU breaks down as follows:

(a) 75.26 million ECU to help finance 80 infrastructure projects in industry and tourism, comprising:

— 28.59 million ECU to four projects costing more than 10 million ECU each;

— 46.67 million ECU to 76 projects costing less than 10 million ECU each.

The total cost of infrastructure investment projects receiving assistance from the Fund amounts to 3 982.95 million ECU.

(b) 3.12 million ECU to help finance nine projects in industrial (including small business) and service activities, comprising:

— 0.99 million ECU to one project costing more than 10 million ECU;

— 2.13 million ECU to eight projects costing less than 10 million ECU each.

The total cost of industrial (including small business) and services investment projects receiving assistance from the Fund amounts to 1 284.57 million ECU.

Including this first allocation, grants since the Regional Fund was set up are now estimated to total some 5 372 million ECU for 14 613 investment projects.

ERDF aid: non-quota section

2.1.50. The European Regional Development Fund Committee, meeting on 19 March, gave its opinion on a programme submitted under the non-quota section of the Fund concerning a specific Community measure to contribute to eliminating obstacles to the development of new economic activities in certain areas of the United Kingdom affected by the restructuring of the steel industry.

Supplementary measures for the United Kingdom

2.1.51. The Commission adopted another eight decisions on supplementary measures for the United Kingdom pursuant to the agreement reached by the Council on 30 May 1980.⁵

¹ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

² OJ L 73, 21.3.1975.

³ OJ L 35, 9.2.1979.

⁴ OJ L 349, 23.12.1980.

⁵ OJ L 105, 20.4.1982.

Table 1 — Grants from the ERDF (1st 1982 allocation)

| | Number of grant decisions | Number of investment projects | Investment assisted (million ECU) | Assistance granted (million ECU) |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Greece | 17 | 80 | 481.59 | 75.26 |
| Ireland | 2 | 9 | 50.23 | 3.12 |
| Total | 19 | 89 | 531.82 | 78.38 |

These latest decisions release Community funds totalling 1 617.8 million ECU (approximately UKL 904 million) for infrastructure investment programmes in the UK in the 1981/82 financial year.

Special infrastructure programmes for seven UK regions—Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Yorkshire and Humberside, and the north, north-west and south-west of England—account for 1 423.4 million ECU of that sum, while 194.4 million ECU will go towards a national road-building programme. All these programmes are multiannual and received Community support last year as well.

The new decisions bring the total value of the supplementary measures adopted since December 1980 to over 3 000 million ECU (about UKL 1 706 million).

Environment and consumers

Environment

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Freshwater and marine pollution

2.1.52. At their meeting in Düsseldorf on 9 March, the heads of delegation of the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution devoted their attention to the problem of pollution by discharges of chlorides. In particular, they noted that the French authorities intended to

appoint five experts to study the prospects of injecting chlorides underground in Alsace.

2.1.53. Meanwhile, under the Convention for the Protection of the Rhine against Chemical Pollution, the Commission took part in a further meeting on water supply, hygiene and the treatment of effluent, held in Koblenz on 23 and 24 March. The delegates decided to put to the next plenary assembly a recommendation concerning the reduction of pollution by chromium. They also discussed the concentration of arsenic in the Rhine, which is now on the decline and therefore does not seem to pose any danger to human health.

2.1.54. From 15 to 18 March Commission representatives attended a further meeting, in Lisbon, of the technical working party set up under the Paris Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources. After reviewing the various projects currently under way, the working party decided to publish a report on the quality of sea water in 1983, with particular reference to cadmium, mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls.

2.1.55. On 22 March the Council formally adopted the Directive on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by the chloralkali electrolysis industry,¹ to which it had given its approval on 3 December 1981.²

2.1.56. Finally, on 31 March the Council decided to authorize the Commission to

¹ OJ L 81, 27.3.1982.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.79.

take part in negotiations concerning a protocol, to the 1976 Barcelona Convention, on specially protected areas of the Mediterranean Sea.¹

Chemicals

2.1.57. On 25 March the Commission once again adapted to technical progress² the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances,³ this time by approving an amendment concerning hydrazine solutions. Hitherto, only solutions of between 15% and 64% have had to be classified and labelled, but the new Directive has now lowered the minimum concentration limit to 5%. It also stipulates that the label must state that the solution can cause cancer in human beings.

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

2.1.58. On 29 March the Commission decided to act on Parliament's opinion⁴ and amend its proposal for a Directive concerning the assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private projects, which it had sent to the Council on 16 June 1980.⁵

Flora and fauna

2.1.59. Parliament adopted a resolution on 11 March on Community trade in seal products and in particular in products deriving from the whitecoat pups of harp and hooded seals.⁶ The aim is to ban all imports into the Community of products derived from young seals or from endangered species of seal.

Improving the quality of life

2.1.60. The Commission organized an international seminar on the environment and employment at the European University in Florence from 28 to 30 March in conjunction with the Politischer Club — Arbeitskreis für Europäische Zusammenarbeit. There experts analysed the relationship between em-

ployment and the environment in the general social and economic context now and in the foreseeable future and reviewed the various facets of environment policy which could boost employment. The seminar showed that the Community could play an important part in this work and pinpointed various areas where action would help not only to carry through the Community's environment policy but also to achieve the Commission's general objectives as regards employment.

International cooperation on the environment

2.1.61. ON 2 March the Joint EEC/UNESCO Committee on the Environment held a further meeting in Brussels. It tackled topics of common concern such as the protection of water resources, environmental problems both in the developing countries and in the Mediterranean area and the need to increase public awareness of the importance of protecting the environment. Both delegations agreed that the two organizations must continue to work together in this field.

Consumers

Physical protection

2.1.62. On 22 March the Council approved a further amendment to the Directive of 27 July 1976⁷ on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products.⁸ The approved text makes two significant innovations—it lays down a list of substances approved as preservatives, and it introduces a rapid, flexible procedure for adapting the annexes to the 1976 Directive to technical progress. Finally, it provides an opportunity to make certain corrections to the 1976 Directive and to clarify some of its terms.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.44.

² OJ L 106, 21.4.1982.

³ OJ 196, 16.8.1967.

⁴ OJ C 66, 15.3.1982.

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

⁶ Point 2.4.7; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

⁷ OJ L 262, 27.9.1976.

⁸ OJ C 165, 2.7.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.85.

Agriculture

Council meeting

2.1.63. At its meeting on 15, 16 and 17 March the Council continued its discussions on the 1982/83 agricultural prices. It undertook a detailed examination of specific matters relating to the various sectors and of the financial implications of the Commission's proposals and the special measures to be envisaged.

The Council examined problems arising as a result of the differing inflation rates in Member States on the basis of a report from the Commission.¹

The Council also continued its work on: adjustment of the *acquis communautaire* for Mediterranean products;² the price of natural gas for horticulture in the Netherlands; prolongation of the socio-structural Directives;³ the level of the interest-rate subsidy for the modernization of farms⁴ and continuation of the programme for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle for a further two years (three years in the case of Greece).⁵

2.1.64. The Council met again on 31 March, but failed to reach an overall agreement on the agricultural prices and related measures for the 1982/83 marketing year, although it had received from the Commission a 'compromise' designed to accommodate the various desiderata expressed by the members of the Council. The Commission's main changes to its original proposals consisted in an improvement in the price proposals (bringing the average price increase to about 11%), an adjustment to the measures designed to reduce the monetary compensatory amounts to allow for the recent devaluations (Belgian and Luxembourg francs and Danish krone) and a strengthening of the measures for Greece and for Mediterranean products.

The communiqué published at the end of the meeting (which continued until 2 April) states:

'On the basis of a Commission compromise, the Council continued its discussions on the fixing of

the agricultural prices for the 1982/83 marketing year. The discussions dealt with the level of prices, the agri-monetary problems and budgetary aspects of the 1982/83 marketing year, and the problem of adjusting the *acquis communautaire* for Mediterranean products.

The Council noted that considerable progress had been made on the various matters submitted to it. However, there were still problems outstanding, particularly with regard to the level of prices, the measures to be taken with a view to gradually dismantling the positive and negative monetary compensatory amounts, the milk products sector and Mediterranean products.

Further, the Council examined the more specific problems concerning inflation rates, which are particularly high in certain countries, and the consequences that should be drawn from this with regard both to prices and other measures which might be suitable for correcting the declining incomes of farmers in such countries.

Taking into account the complexity of the situation and aware of the need to reach an overall and balanced compromise on the various matters submitted to it, the Council considered it useful at this stage to suspend its discussions with a view to allowing the delegations more time for reflection and to enable the experts to examine further certain aspects of the problems. It was therefore agreed to suspend the meeting with a view to resuming discussions on 20, 21 and 22 April 1982 in order to reach a decision on the whole question of prices and related measures.

Pending resumption of discussions, the Council decided to extend the present marketing year for milk products, beef and veal and sheepmeat and goatmeat until 26 April 1982. Furthermore, it extended the term of validity of the Regulation fixing flat-rate production aid and the guide price for certain dried fodder for the period 1 April to 26 April 1982.'

*

2.1.65. Parliament⁶ and the Economic and Social Committee⁷ delivered opinions on 26 and 24 March respectively on the price proposals and related measures.

¹ Point 2.1.67.

² Bull. EC 10-1981, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9.

³ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.67.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.115.

⁵ OJ C 289, 11.11.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.118.

⁶ Point 2.4.13; OJ C 104, 26.4.1982.

⁷ Point 2.4.27.

Imports of Italian wine into France

2.1.66. By order of 4 March¹ the Court of Justice granted the Commission's request for interim measures against the French Republic concerning obstacles to imports of Italian wine into France.²

The operative part of the order, with which France has complied, reads as follows:

'1. Pending judgment in the main application the French Republic is required to observe the limitations hereinafter specified regarding the practices relating to the release for consumption in France of wines imported from Italy:

(a) Apart from special cases in which specific evidence may justify a suspicion of fraud the frequency of analyses before the release for consumption of the consignments in question must not exceed 15% of the consignments presented at the frontier.

(b) The duration of analyses made before the release for consumption of the consignments in question must not exceed 21 days from presentation of the consignments and the documents at the frontier unless there are special grounds justifying specific analyses by way of exception.

(c) The release for consumption of consignments of wine may not be refused on grounds of irregularity in the accompanying documents unless the irregularities are substantial.

(d) When substantial irregularities are found by the French authorities they must without delay inform the Italian authorities thereof and forward the necessary documents. Where the accompanying document has been regularized by the Italian authorities the consignment must immediately be released for consumption.

2. When the release for consumption of quantities of wine from Italy in excess of 50 000 hl is refused for more than 21 days on grounds either of analyses or irregularities in accompanying documents the French authorities must inform the Commission of the reasons for such refusal.

3. The costs are reserved.'

The Council also initiated a special distillation measure for 6.5 million hl of table wine on 25 March.³

Economic aspects of the common agricultural policy

Differential rates of inflation

2.1.67. The Commission sent a communication to the Council on 12 March on the

impact that the disparities in rates of inflation in the several Member States have had on farmers' incomes. The Commission finds that over a fairly long period these effects are offset more or less satisfactorily. However, difficulties may arise in the short term if a Member State with a high rate of inflation cannot have its 'green' rates devalued.

Framework agreements relating to multiannual supply

2.1.68. The Commission proposed to the Council on 10 March that negotiations be opened with Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia on framework agreements relating to the multiannual supply of agricultural products. This proposal follows a communication to the Council in July 1981⁴ arguing in favour of such agreements, which are widely used by other major producers and enable countries to plan their supplies. They provide the supplier country with definite outlets and thus enable it to base its export policy on the requirements expressed, and they also help to improve forecasts and stability on the world market.

The proposed agreements provide only the general outline for supplies, and annual figures will be agreed between the parties. Actual sales as far as the Community is concerned will remain the province of private operators. Prices will not be fixed in advance but will be established in the light of the world market situation.

The proposed negotiations are the first step in an attempt to establish a wider programme, and the main reason for the choice of these four countries is the interest which they themselves have shown. A number of details need to be worked out to meet the specific needs of the individual parties, and it is for this purpose that the opening of negotiations is requested.

¹ OJ C 90, 8.4.1982.

² Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.50.

³ Point 2.1.72.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1981, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.11.

Market organizations

Adjustments to basic Regulations

2.1.69. On 10 March the Commission sent to the Council a proposal¹ for a Regulation amending the Regulation on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats,² aimed at achieving a relationship not exceeding two to one between the consumer price of olive oil and consumer prices of competing oils.

The Council on 16 March adopted amendments³ to the basic Regulation on sugar,⁴ suspending the system of compensation for storage costs in respect of ACP preferential sugar for three marketing years.

Prices and specific measures

Fruit and vegetables

2.1.70. On 19 March the Commission fixed the reference prices for tomatoes for the period from 1 April to 10 July 1982 (average increase 7.8%) and the offer price applicable with regard to Greece.⁵

2.1.71. On 19 March the Commission introduced a countervailing charge on imports of cucumbers from Spain and Bulgaria and a corrective amount applicable to imports of cucumbers from Greece.⁵

A countervailing charge was also introduced for imports of apples from Yugoslavia.

Wine

2.1.72. To improve the situation on the market in wine and to restore the unity of prices for products from different Member States, the Council decided on 25 March to introduce a special distillation operation for 6.5 million hl of table wine.⁶

2.1.73. On 16 March the Council amended³ the Regulation on the granting of temporary and permanent abandonment premiums and premiums for the renunciation of replanting⁷ as regards the date by which vines must be grubbed by the applicant for an abandonment premium (15 June).

2.1.74. On 1 March the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria on the control and reciprocal protection of quality wines and certain wines bearing a geographical ascription⁸ entered into force. The Regulation on certain quality wines originating in the Republic of Austria⁹ applies pursuant to Article 2 thereof from the same date.

Milk and milk products

2.1.75. To take account of changes in the costs which serve as the basis for the fixing of private storage aid for butter, the Commission adjusted the various components of storage costs with effect from 1 April.¹⁰

2.1.76. On 9 March the Commission sent a proposal for a Regulation to the Council regarding provisions relating to the modulation of the co-responsibility levy on milk and milk products during the milk year 1982/83. The modulation would not affect the levy's expected impact on the level of milk deliveries but would make it possible to support the incomes of small producers.

2.1.77. The Commission transmitted to the Council on 12 March the programme for the utilization of co-responsibility levy funds for the 1982/83 milk year (promotional measures, research, school milk, etc.).

Beef and veal

2.1.78. On the basis of the forward estimates¹¹ the Commission on 23 March fixed

¹ OJ C 72, 23.3.1982.

² OJ 172, 30.9.1966.

³ OJ L 74, 18.3.1982.

⁴ OJ L 177, 1.7.1981.

⁵ OJ L 76, 20.3.1982.

⁶ OJ L 80, 26.3.1982.

⁷ OJ L 57, 29.2.1980.

⁸ OJ L 389, 31.12.1981.

⁹ OJ L 305, 14.11.1980.

¹⁰ OJ L 77, 23.3.1982.

¹¹ OJ L 26, 3.2.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.58.

for the second quarter of 1982 the quantities of high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef, frozen beef intended for processing and young male bovine animals which may be imported on special conditions.¹

The Commission also fixed the quantity of high-quality beef that may be imported from the United States and Canada during the second quarter of 1982 at 3 000 t.

2.1.79. On 10 March the Commission adopted detailed rules² for the application of the Regulation determining the Community scale for the classification of carcasses³ as regards the market prices of adult bovine animals.

Sheepmeat

2.1.80. The Council on 22 March adopted a Directive on the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on sheep and goat stocks.⁴

Oilseeds

2.1.81. The Commission adopted a Regulation on 24 March fixing the average world market price of linseed taken as a basis for calculating the aid for this product for the 1981/82 marketing year.¹ The Regulation also determines the various indicative yields to which this price applies.

Sugar

2.1.82. The Commission adopted a Regulation on 23 March amending certain rules for the buying-in of sugar by the intervention agencies.¹

Tobacco

2.1.83. On 30 March the Commission laid down detailed rules⁵ for the implementation of the special measures applicable to certain varieties of raw tobacco from the 1981, 1982 and 1983 harvests.⁶ The Regulation proposes a method for ensuring that the restrictions on the quantities of four tobacco varieties that may be offered for intervention are observed. It is recalled that the Regulation of 19 May 1981⁶ also provided for the

reduction of the intervention price for the varieties in question to 80% of the norm price.

Bee-keeping

2.1.84. Under the Regulation establishing a system of aid for bee-keeping⁷ the Council on 16 March authorized (for the 1982/83 marketing year) associations of bee-keepers to use up to 100% of the aid for the purchase of feeding sugar.⁸

Structures

Implementation of the socio-structural directives

2.1.85. On 8 March the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Regulation on the acceleration of agricultural development in certain regions of Greece.⁹ The proposal provides for the implementation of a specific programme comprising various measures to meet agricultural development requirements in certain regions of Greece, representing about half of the country's less-favoured areas.

2.1.86. On 26 March¹⁰ the Commission amended its proposal concerning improvement of the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit.¹¹ The purpose of the amendments is to extend the provisions on conversion and restructuring to apply to Corsica.

Parliament gave a favourable opinion on the Commission's original proposal on 12 March.¹²

¹ OJ L 79, 25.3.1982.

² OJ L 67, 11.3.1982.

³ OJ L 123, 7.5.1981.

⁴ OJ L 81, 27.3.1982.

⁵ OJ L 85, 31.3.1982.

⁶ OJ L 156, 15.6.1981.

⁷ OJ L 122, 6.5.1981.

⁸ OJ L 76, 20.3.1982.

⁹ OJ C 84, 3.4.1982.

¹⁰ OJ C 103, 24.4.1982.

¹¹ OJ C 276, 28.10.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 1.3.9.

¹² OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

Agricultural legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.87. On 12 March the Commission adopted a Decision approving the plan for the accelerated eradication of classical swine fever presented by the Netherlands.¹ This plan will be implemented in accordance with Community guidelines and will receive financial assistance from the Community.

2.1.88. Parliament gave a favourable opinion,² subject to some amendments, on the proposal for a directive on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat.³

Competition

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

Belgium

Prolongation of an aid measure involving subsidies for farmers' self-help associations and agricultural relief services. The Commission, however, may re-examine this measure at a later date under Article 93(1) of the Treaty.

Federal Republic of Germany

Draft measures implementing the socio-structural Directives. The draft provides for: investment aids in forestry and for fodder production, in particular in less-favoured and mountain areas; aids for building and improving rural dwellings and for building connecting roads in less-favoured and mountain areas; aids for land purchase and land reclamation. The Commission may re-examine the aids for investments to save energy if they are renewed in 1983.

France

Aids for implementing a series of research programmes aimed at improving and diversifying some kinds of horticulture, flower growing and nursery gardening. In reaching

its decision the Commission took account of additional information supplied by the French authorities.

United Kingdom

Continuation of the aid for vocational training, at a higher rate.

Isle of Man: continuation, for a further five years, of the aid for farmers for the purchase of phosphate fertilizers containing basic slag. The Commission gave an unfavourable opinion because the aid is granted by reference simply to quantities purchased. Such aids are normally incompatible with the Community's 'appropriate measures'.

Northern Ireland: continuation of aid for increasing employment in industries engaged in the processing and market preparation of some agricultural products; continuation of aid for the consumption of liquid milk.

The Netherlands

Aid for the use of crates for packing apples. The Commission has informed the Dutch authorities that this measure is an operating aid intended to reduce the cost of packaging and is therefore incompatible with the common market. However, since the Dutch authorities have undertaken to halt the aid the Commission decided not to institute proceedings.

2.1.90. In the same context, the Commission decided to initiate the procedure laid down in Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of a set of aid measures adopted by the French authorities in the wake of the 1981 annual agricultural conference.

2.1.91. On 10 March the Commission took a final decision disallowing a direct aid for the purchase of oil-based fuels for heating glasshouses granted by the Belgian Government to certain horticulturalists.⁴ The Commission had initiated proceedings in August 1981.⁵

¹ OJ L 89, 3.4.1982.

² OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

³ OJ C 97, 29.4.1981; Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.1.119.

⁴ OJ L 80, 26.3.1982.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.112.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guidance Section

2.1.92. On 4 March the Commission adopted the criteria for choosing the projects to be financed in respect of 1982 under Regulation No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed.¹

These criteria are used to choose, from among the applications for aid submitted to the Commission, the projects to be proposed as recipients of aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section. Some of the criteria result directly from the provisions of the Regulation, while others have been drawn up in accordance with structural requirements and the situation in the various sectors.

Fisheries

Resources

Internal aspects

Technical measures

2.1.93. As in previous months,² Member States continued to refer to the Commission their national technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

The Commission found that the following measures conformed to Community law and were in accordance with the common fisheries policy:

- a German draft measure to implement a system of catch authorizations in respect of certain species subject to quotas in certain fishing zones, to prolong the application of the Regulation of 30 September 1980 and to introduce a system of recording and notification of information relating to catches and landings by fishing vessels of Member States;
- six United Kingdom measures:
 - annulling the 1981 Order giving effect to various Community provisions;

— reproducing certain provisions of the Regulation of 30 September 1980 and laying down the minimum sizes of lobsters and scallops that may be caught in Northern Ireland waters;

— correcting a technical error in the 1982 Order banning certain sea fisheries and fishing methods, applicable during the first quarter of 1982;

— extending for the second quarter of 1982 the measures concerning immature fish, mesh sizes and the prohibition of certain sea fisheries and fishing methods;

- two Danish measures extending until 15 April 1982 the validity of the Regulation of 30 September 1980 in Danish and Greenland waters respectively.

Catch quotas

2.1.94. On 22 March the Commission took note of a Dutch measure amending a decision laying down the interim system of catch quotas for 1982 for sea fish other than sole and plaice which had been approved by the Commission on 10 February,³ and raised no objection to its application.

2.1.95. On the same day the Commission approved two United Kingdom measures extending to ICES Divisions IIa (Norwegian Sea) and Vb (Faroe Bank) the licensing requirement for United Kingdom fishing vessels over 40 feet in length fishing for mackerel, on condition that this fishing activity was exercised in accordance with the Council Decision of 29 December 1981⁴ or any subsequent decision.

External aspects

Bilateral relations

2.1.96. On 5 March an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the

¹ OJ L 51, 23.2.1977.

² E.g. Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.75.

³ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.75.

⁴ OJ L 379, 31.12.1981; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.134.

Government of Guinea-Bissau and the European Economic Community was initialled in Bissau. The agreement provides for a three-month extension of the Protocol to the Agreement on fishing off the coast of Guinea-Bissau, which expired on 27 February. During these three months arrangements will be negotiated for a period of two years commencing on 1 June 1982.

2.1.97. On 31 March the Council adopted a Regulation laying down certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Norway.¹ This established definitive arrangements for 1982 in accordance with the negotiations between the Community and Norway.²

Multilateral relations

2.1.98. The Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean³ was signed in Reykjavik on 2 March.

Markets and structures

Structures

2.1.99. On State aids the Commission raised no objection to the following:

— extension in 1982 of the subsidies for adjustments in sea-fishing capacity in force in the Federal Republic of Germany since 1978;⁴

— the promulgation of an Italian law introducing a rationalization and development plan providing for a number of structural aids for sea fishing, marine aquaculture and the processing and marketing of the relevant products;

— the implementation of aids for fisheries and aquaculture in Greece for 1981.

2.1.100. On the other hand, the Commission initiated the examination procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of a draft Sicilian regional measure prolonging and increasing for 1982 the fuel aid granted to fishermen in 1981 (LIT 250/kg instead of LIT 150/kg).

Transport

Inland transport

Approximation of structures

Technical aspects

2.1.101. On 9 March the Commission held a meeting with government experts on the weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles. Discussions centred on the technical aspects of the proposal for a Directive being studied by the Council and, in particular, on the data plate, the turning circle, weight as a function of wheelbase and some dimensional aspects.

Railways

2.1.102. On 15 and 17 March the Commission sent to the Council two amendments to its proposals for a Regulation setting the time-limit and conditions for achieving financial balance by railway undertakings and for a Regulation on action by Member States concerning the obligations inherent in the concept of a public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway.⁵ These amendments incorporate the changes called for by Parliament in the opinion it delivered in September of last year.⁶

2.1.103. On 17 March the Commission also laid before the Council the third report on changes in the economic and financial situation of the railway undertakings. This report was prepared in accordance with the Council Decision of 20 May 1975 on the improvement of the situation of railway undertakings and the harmonization of rules governing financial relations between such undertakings and States.⁷ The report covers implementation of the Regulations on action

¹ OJ L 87, 1.4.1982.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.137.

³ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.1.67.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1981, point 2.1.94.

⁵ OJ C 37, 20.2.1981; OJ C 268, 20.10.1981; Bull. EC 1-1981, points 2.1.53 and 2.1.54.

⁶ OJ C 260, 12.10.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.115.

⁷ OJ L 152, 12.6.1975.

by Member States concerning the obligations inherent in the concept of a public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway,¹ on common rules for the normalization of the accounts of railway undertakings¹ and on the granting of aids for transport by rail, road and inland waterway.²

2.1.104. The Commission continued to work on implementing the Council resolution of 15 December 1981 on Community railway policy,³ and in particular on improving cooperation between the national railway undertakings. Two meetings were held in this connection: one with the Group of Assistants to the Directors-General of the Community's ten railways authorities on 3 March and one with government experts from the Member States on 25 March.

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2.1.105. During its March part-session Parliament adopted a resolution⁴ on the future of the Community railway network.⁵

Operation of the market

2.1.106. On 22 March, on the basis of the Commission's proposal of 5 October 1981,⁶ the Council amended⁷ the Regulation of 16 December 1976 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States, on which Parliament had given its opinion on 12 March.⁸ The Regulation, which the Council had already approved in principle at its 15 December 1981 meeting,⁹ increases the number of Community authorizations granted to the Member States for the carriage of goods by road to 4 038. This figure represents a 5% quota increase for eight of the Member States, while Greece and Ireland have been allocated a 15% increase because of their peripheral geographical positions.

Sea transport

2.1.107. The Commission has sent the Belgian Government an opinion¹⁰ on a bill and a draft explanatory memorandum concerning the implementation of the Regulation of 15 May 1979 concerning the ratification by

Member States of, and their accession to, the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.¹¹ In the Commission's opinion, these drafts can be considered acceptable provided the term 'national shipping line' is defined in greater detail.

2.1.108. During its March part-session Parliament adopted a resolution deploring the absence of a common transport policy.⁴ It asked the Council to act on a number of Commission proposals on which Parliament had already stated its views and asked the Commission to finalize and extend until 1984 the programme for priority action for the period 1981 to 1983 and address to the Council formal proposals at the appropriate time.

Energy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Council meeting

2.1.109. The Council meeting held on 16 March was marked above all by the firm determination to resist the temptation of taking the easy way out, which might well arise now that the supply situation is easing and oil prices falling. Under no circumstances are the efforts to achieve the Community's energy objectives to be relaxed, and a constant watch is to be kept on the progress made.

The Council found that, according to the figures in the Commission's communication of 12 March on the energy situation in the

¹ OJ L 156, 28.6.1969.

² OJ L 130, 15.6.1970.

³ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.148.

⁴ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1980, points 1.6.1 to 1.6.4.

⁶ OJ C 269, 21.10.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.114.

⁷ OJ L 78, 24.3.1982.

⁸ Point 2.4.8; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

⁹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.150.

¹⁰ OJ L 99, 15.4.1982.

¹¹ OJ L 121, 17.5.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.120.

Community in 1981 and the outlook for 1982,¹ the 1980 fall in energy consumption and in demand for petroleum products had persisted in 1981. It also noted the fall in the world market price for oil and the general rundown of stocks.

The delegations arrived at a broad measure of agreement on the communications concerning the rational use of energy,² the nuclear aspects³ and the role for coal in the Community's energy strategy,⁴ the general principles of which had already been approved at the Council meeting on 27 October 1981.⁵ The political guidelines worked out by the Council on each of those points will enable the Commission to finalize its proposals—thereby giving definite shape to the general communication on energy strategy which it passed on in September 1981⁶—and hence allow the Council to embark on more detailed talks.

2.1.110. As agreed on 27 October, the Council also returned to the problem of energy-pricing policy, which the Commission had raised in its communication of September 1981.⁷ It reaffirmed its awareness of the need for the Member States gradually to evolve a common approach on pricing in line with the conclusions which the Council had reached on 3 December 1981.⁸ It also felt that the government policies should aim at gradually dismantling the artificial obstacles which prevented reliable information from reaching the market. The Council supported the efforts of the Commission to improve price transparency wherever necessary and called on it to report back on the results. Finally, it asked the Commission to examine the pricing policies sector to ensure that they conformed to the principles adopted by the Council and to make any further proposals needed in the light of its findings.

Specific problems

Energy saving and the rational use of energy

2.1.111. The Council held an initial exchange of views on the Commission com-

munication concerning investment in the rational use of energy.⁹ It felt that the document contained a useful analysis of the policies adopted, and measures taken, by the Member States and agreed to encourage the moves towards attaining the Community's objectives.

Consequently, the Council instructed the officials concerned to examine in detail the draft Council recommendation to the Member States, as annexed to the Commission communication, giving due weight to the views expressed within the Council, so that decisions could be taken at its next meeting. Finally, it noted that the Commission was soon to submit specific proposals on the measures which the public authorities could take to encourage and to speed up selected types of investment in the energy field, regarded as exceptionally urgent.

2.1.112. The Council meeting of 16 March also looked at the last remaining reservations on the three proposed Directives applying the framework Directive on the indication by labelling of the energy consumption of household appliances to electric washing machines, electric dishwashers with cold-water supply only, electric refrigerators, frozen food cabinets and freezers.¹⁰ It agreed to hold talks with the delegations involved in order to reach an overall agreement and to adopt the Directives swiftly.

Oil and gas

2.1.113. On 16 March the Council also discussed the eventuality of a limited oil shortage again in the light of a communication from the Commission.¹¹ The Council

¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.95.

² Point 2.1.111.

³ Point 2.1.115.

⁴ Point 2.1.116.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.142.

⁶ Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.120.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.121.

⁸ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.159.

⁹ Bull. EC 2-1982, points 1.2.2 to 1.2.6.

¹⁰ OJ C 149, 18.6.1980; Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.1.80.

¹¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.97.

noted that the other industrialized countries had adopted procedures similar to those now contemplated by the Community and gave an undertaking to initiate the procedure and measures agreed on 27 October 1981¹ should the circumstances warrant such action.

In this connection the Council also noted that the Commission intended to submit a report on the level and use of stocks in due course, as agreed on 27 October 1981.¹

The Council called on the Member States to endeavour to keep, throughout 1982, at least 90 days' stocks, based on the average daily domestic consumption in 1980, of each category of petroleum product specified in the Council Directive of 20 December 1968,² under specified conditions in each case.

2.1.114. At the same meeting the Council acknowledged the increasing contribution which natural gas could be expected to make towards reducing the Community's dependence on oil and, more generally, towards diversifying supplies. It also noted that the Commission intended to back studies to enable it to submit whatever proposals were needed in order to strengthen the security of the Community's supplies of natural gas.

Nuclear energy

2.1.115. On 16 March the Council also examined with keen interest the Commission's communication concerning the nuclear aspects of the energy strategy,³ which in its view offers a comprehensive approach providing a good basis for a more detailed analysis of the problems in this field. It decided to proceed with such an analysis at its next meeting and instructed the officials concerned to prepare the ground.

Coal

2.1.116. The Council meeting of 16 March also examined the Commission's communication on the role for coal in a Community energy strategy⁴ and recognized the outstanding importance of solid fuel in the efforts to diversify primary energy sources.

It asked the Commission to probe the matter further so that it could continue the discussion at its next meeting and instructed the officials concerned to examine the Commission's proposals in the light of the day's discussions.

2.1.117. On 11 March the Commission decided to invoke the procedure provided for by Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty by consulting the ECSC Consultative Committee and seeking the Council's assent for two technical research programmes on coal.⁵

2.1.118. Finally, the Council gave the consultation provided for by the Commission Decision of 25 February 1976, regarding the Community system of measures taken by the Member States to assist the coal-mining industry,⁶ on financial aid awarded by the Member States to the coal industry in 1981. The Commission had asked the Council for its views on 25 February 1982.⁷

Nuclear safety

2.1.119. On 8 March Parliament adopted a resolution on European nuclear safety policy.⁸

Research and development

Development of the common policy

Council meeting

2.1.120. At the Council meeting of Research Ministers on 8 March there was a constructive desire on the part of all delegations to arrive at solutions concerning the R&D programmes submitted to the Council and to pursue the new strategy advocated by

¹ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.142.

² OJ L 308, 23.12.1968.

³ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 1.2.7.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 1.2.10.

⁵ Point 2.1.129.

⁶ OJ L 63, 11.3.1976.

⁷ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.75.

⁸ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

the Commission under the 30 May mandate. The Council first of all signified its agreement on the overall financial plan for the research programme in the field of thermonuclear fusion for the period 1982-86.¹ It then adopted a common position on the raw materials programme for 1982-85.²

Lastly, the Council examined two papers under the Community strategy proposed by the Commission in October 1981³—one on a framework programme for the scientific and technical activities of the Community, the other on strengthening the scientific and technical potential of the Community. The Council invited the Commission to prepare a preliminary draft based on the framework programme in time for the next Council meeting and approved a suggestion for examination of the problems associated with the definition and evaluation of programmes. This work would be undertaken by an *ad hoc* group composed of representatives of the Commission, members of CREST and personal representatives of ministers. As regards the second paper, the Council asked the Commission to prepare a new document for presentation at the next Council meeting on research.

European Committee on Research and Development

2.1.121. The Committee met in Brussels on 4 March to discuss the preliminary findings of the FAST team and means of involving industry more closely in R&D and in the taking-up of research results. The Committee discussed the work of FAST with considerable interest and arranged a special meeting for 11 May for the purpose of examining the preliminary conclusions in greater detail. The involvement of industry in the promotion of R&D was considered essential to ensure the subsequent adoption of the results. The role of the Community in facilitating funding, disseminating knowledge and promoting fruitful contacts was highlighted, and the Committee emphasized the need to identify, in close collaboration with both sides of industry and with the scientific world, any promising new discoveries that were worthy of special support. After being briefed on the

current progress of the Commission's proposals for a framework programme and for a package of incentives, the Committee stressed the need for Member States to cooperate fully in the provision of the necessary information.

Cooperation with non-member countries

2.1.122. On 16 March the Council took a Decision concerning the conclusion of an Agreement between the Community and Switzerland on a concerted-action project in the field of the detection of thrombotic tendency.⁴

2.1.123. Following discussions held during the visit of a Chinese delegation led by Mr Yang Jun between 16 February and 17 March,⁵ possible areas for scientific and technical cooperation between the EEC and China were identified.

Scientific and technological objectives

Energy

Thermonuclear fusion

2.1.124. The Council reached a consensus on the basic features of a fusion research programme for the period 1982-86.⁶ This programme is concerned with the completion of JET and also covers a general programme on the acquisition of the physical and technological know-how for the next stage after JET. The prospects of international cooperation in the field of fusion, notably with the United States and Japan, were also touched on and will be examined in greater detail at the next meeting of the Council. However, the Council did not formally adopt this programme, since it was only on 12 March that Parliament delivered its opinion.⁷ Parliament approved the prop-

¹ Point 2.1.124.

² Point 2.1.127.

³ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.152.

⁴ OJ L 83, 29.3.1982.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.46.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.150.

⁷ OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

osed programme on condition that the Commission made certain amendments to it. Accordingly, on 1 April the Commission sent a duly amended proposal to the Council before it reached a final decision on the programme.

2.1.125. On 17 March, in accordance with the Council Decision of 11 September 1979 adopting the second energy research and development programme (1979-83),¹ the Commission transmitted to the Council and to Parliament a communication concerning the review of this programme in 1981.

This review took place at a time when, in response to the mandate it was given on 30 May 1980, the Commission had made a number of proposals aimed at directing Community activities, notably as regards energy strategy² and R&D strategy.³

Although launched in 1975, the programme appeared on completion of the review to conform adequately to the aims of the Community energy strategy and to fall within the priorities laid down in the common R&D strategy.

For this reason the Commission has proposed that, instead of reviewing a programme already almost two-thirds implemented, it is preferable to continue the programme in its present form both as regards the scientific and technical content and as regards the overall budget. It has also proposed that steps be taken as soon as possible to define and draw up a new energy R&D programme to be integrated into the general pattern of strategies adopted, notably through incorporation in the Community R&D framework programme.

2.1.126. On 12 March Parliament adopted a resolution on research into the use of wind energy.⁴

Raw materials

2.1.127. The Council adopted a common position on the raw materials programme for 1982-85.⁵ Since Parliament has requested that the conciliation procedure be initiated, this common position will be duly transmitted to it. The object of the programme is to

integrate into a single framework programmes hitherto conducted separately and covering metals and mineral substances, wood, recycling of non-ferrous metals and materials technology, and to incorporate the programmes already under way on secondary raw materials and uranium.

Industrial competitiveness

Data processing

2.1.128. At a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Programme Management (Informatics) held at Ispra on 25 and 26 March a special presentation was made of the new local area network based on fibre optics, known as Hermes, in order to show its characteristics and its usefulness as a research tool. Also presented were recent developments in testing techniques for the use of high-level protocols and the studies on human and organizational aspects of office automation, performed at Ispra as a contribution to the INSIS project. A demonstration was given of the work on data-base interrogation languages and of the latest embodiments of the automatic indexing technique developed at Ispra and installed at Frankfurt.

ECSC research

2.1.129. In March the Commission decided, in accordance with Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty, to consult the ECSC Consultative Committee⁶ and to seek the Council's assent on two research programmes in the field of coal technology. The first programme, relating to mining techniques and covering 21 research projects, comes to 13 155 000 ECU. The second, on coal utilization, covers 18 research projects and comes to 10 139 500 ECU. The amount of aid earmarked for the two programmes is 14 million ECU.

¹ OJ L 231, 13.9.1979; Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.77.

² Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.120.

³ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.152.

⁴ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.1.137.

⁶ Point 2.4.29.

Improvement of living and working conditions

Environment

2.1.130. A group of experts on remote sensing and other aspects of research into pollution of the Mediterranean Sea took part in a round-table discussion at the JRC Ispra Establishment on 17 March. The subject for discussion was a proposal made by the European Association of Remote Sensing Laboratories (EARSeL) concerning the JRC project on the protection of the sea (known as Archimedes) to launch a European measuring campaign, in which various types of airborne remote sensing instruments would be used to detect and evaluate an artificial oil slick on the sea surface and to monitor its spreading, weathering and migration.

The proposal is aimed at enabling a comparison to be made of the advantages and shortcomings of such instruments in measuring the specific parameters of an oil slick as a function of the environmental conditions, such as atmosphere, sea state, and wind force and direction.

Cultural affairs

2.1.131. On 1 March the Commission took part in a one-day symposium on the common market and the art market, organized by the Institute of European Studies of the Free University of Brussels. The sym-

posium provided an opportunity to review the main problems caused by differences in Member States' legislation which impede the free movement of persons and goods in the art world and impose conflicting or inappropriate tax measures. European artists and art dealers held fruitful discussions with university specialists on various topics, such as the definition of an original work of art and customs duties and tax measures (e.g. the ATA carnet, VAT) affecting artists and works of art within the Community.

In the interests of a wider dissemination of culture and making the public at large aware of the gradual formation of a European cultural community, all participants expressed the hope that the Community authorities would continue to examine—and finally adopt—the proposed Council Regulation introducing arrangements for movement within the Community of goods sent from one Member State for temporary use in one or more other Member States¹ (which also covers works of art) and the proposal for a seventh Council Directive concerning a common system of value-added tax to be applied to works of art.²

2.1.132. On 11 March Parliament adopted a resolution approving national financial aids to film-makers,³ film being above all 'a cultural product'.

¹ OJ C 227, 8.9.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.29.

² OJ C 26, 1.2.1978.

³ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Spain

2.2.1. The tenth ministerial meeting of the negotiations for Spain's accession was held in Brussels on 22 March with Mr Tindemans, President of the Council, in the chair; Mr Perez-Llorca, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, headed the Spanish delegation.

This meeting was particularly successful in that it brought to a conclusion the examination of the first six chapters of the accession negotiations. This 'mini-package' covers the following: capital movements, economic and financial questions, right of establishment and freedom to provide services, transport, regional policy and harmonization of laws.

Without prejudging the overall agreement at the end of the negotiations, agreement was reached on each of these six chapters. The conference agreed in particular on certain transitional arrangements concerning capital movements, right of establishment and freedom to provide services (banks and co-insurance). As regards regional policy, agreement was reached on a protocol concerning the problems of the least-developed regions or areas in Spain. It was decided, however, that the question of the inclusion of the peseta in the ECU should be examined at a later stage and that the question of patents would be tackled again shortly.

Commercial policy

Implementing the common commercial policy

2.2.2. On 15 March the Council adopted two Regulations concerning trade with the USSR—one reducing the Community's imports from the USSR, the other provisionally suspending this measure in respect of Greece.¹

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.3. Under the Council Regulation of 4 December 1980 on import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries,² the Commission decided to make changes in the arrangements or open import quotas for the following products for 1982:

United Kingdom/Czechoslovakia: fabrics and articles of flax;

Greece/Romania: rubber tyres.

Trade protection

Anti-dumping measures

2.2.4. The Council imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain cotton yarns originating in Turkey;³ a provisional anti-dumping duty had been imposed by the Commission on these products in December last year.⁴

The Council amended⁵ its Regulation of 18 January 1982 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on phenol originating in the United States.⁶

It also amended⁵ once again⁷ its Regulation of 31 December 1980 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on certain polyester yarn originating in the United States.⁸

2.2.5. The Council decided to terminate the procedure concerning imports of upright pianos originating in the German Democratic Republic, Poland or Czechoslovakia.

2.2.6. The Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of stan-

¹ Point 2.2.52; OJ L 72, 16.3.1982.

² OJ L 353, 29.12.1980.

³ OJ L 90, 3.4.1982.

⁴ OJ L 347, 3.12.1981; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.2.4.

⁵ OJ L 89, 3.4.1982.

⁶ OJ L 12, 18.1.1982; Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.2.4.

⁷ OJ L 322, 11.11.1981.

⁸ OJ L 358, 31.12.1980.

standardized multiphase electric motors having an output of more than 0.75 kW but not more than 75 kW originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and the USSR, and terminated the proceeding in respect of imports of these products originating in Hungary.¹

The Commission also introduced protective measures with regard to beach slippers originating in and coming from the People's Republic of China and imported into France.²

The Commission decided to review the decision to adopt special measures in respect of imports of certain iron or steel nuts originating in Taiwan.³

It further decided to initiate an anti-dumping procedure concerning imports of iron or steel sheets and plates originating in Brazil.⁴

Treaties and trade agreements: extension or automatic renewal

2.2.7. On 16 March the Council authorized the extension or automatic renewal of certain trade agreements between the Member States and other countries (first batch for 1982) due to expire between 1 February and 30 April.⁵

Export credits

Guidelines for officially supported export credits

2.2.8. On the basis of a negotiating brief adopted by the Council in September last year, the Commission had been able last October to present, on behalf of the Community, a proposal to amend certain provisions of the OECD Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits (or 'Consensus').

The negotiations with the participants in the Consensus succeeded in producing a compromise, based essentially on the Community's proposals;⁶ that compromise solution took effect on 16 November last year for a six-month period.

Exploratory talks were held at the OECD in Paris from 10 to 12 March⁷ to prepare for a new round of negotiations, the objective of which will be to study the provisions to be adopted on the expiry of the compromise in May.

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Textiles

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.9. On the basis of a Council Decision of 16 March,⁵ the Community notified on the same day its acceptance of the Protocol extending the Multifibre Arrangement. The Protocol, which was negotiated in 1981,⁸ entered into force on 1 January for a period of four years and seven months.

2.2.10. Parliament passed a resolution on the extension of the Multifibre Arrangement on 11 March.⁹

2.2.11. As part of the preparations for the negotiations—due to begin in May—for the renewal of the bilateral textile agreements between the Community and non-member countries, a Commission delegation visited certain countries in South-East Asia, the Indian subcontinent and Latin America for exploratory talks.

2.2.12. The consultations that took place in Thailand under the present textiles agreement with that country resulted in an agreement for quantitative limitation of Thai exports of socks to France during 1982.

2.2.13. Similar consultations held in Malaysia and Singapore resulted in provisional solutions. Pending the continuation of consultations, these countries agreed to the

¹ OJ L 85, 31.3.1982.

² OJ L 75, 19.3.1982.

³ OJ C 67, 16.3.1982.

⁴ OJ C 70, 19.3.1982.

⁵ OJ L 83, 29.3.1982.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.2.8.

⁷ Point 2.2.34.

⁸ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.2.15.

⁹ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

following arrangements for a specified period: Malaysia will restrict its exports of handkerchiefs to Italy, and Singapore will restrict its exports of undergarments to the United Kingdom.

2.2.14. It was intended at the consultations held in Jakarta to reach agreement on two Community-wide restrictions (trousers and blouses) and on two other regional restrictions. Indonesia, however, was unable to accept the solution proposed by the Community. The discussions will be resumed in Brussels in the near future. In the mean time, the provisional restrictions established by the Community for 1982 will remain in force.

2.2.15. Following the consultations that took place between the Community and China, it was agreed that China would restrict for 1982 and 1983 its exports to certain parts of the Community of the following textile products: certain knitted or crocheted undergarments; mens' woven suits; womens' knitted or crocheted pyjamas and nightdresses; skirts; woven curtains and furnishing articles; babies' garments; mens' woven bathrobes and indoor wear; gloves, stockings and socks other than knitted or crocheted goods.

2.2.16. Consultations under the present agreement took place in India concerning Indian exports to France of mens' and boys' knitted or crocheted pyjamas. These consultations were unable, however, to produce an agreement; it was agreed, nevertheless, at India's request that provisionally the exports in question could continue in 1982 up to a specified level.

Development

2.2.17. At its 29-30 March meeting in Brussels the European Council declared its intention to persevere in a policy of active cooperation for the benefit of the developing countries and called for the prompt resumption of the North-South Dialogue.¹

2.2.18. The Development Ministers held an informal meeting on 2 March at which views were exchanged on the following to-

pics: the situation regarding the North-South Dialogue and the need to resume the global negotiations; the prospects for Community development policy and the possible repercussions of the work being carried out under the May mandate; implementation of the plan of action to combat hunger in the world adopted in September 1981;² the possibility of establishing export earnings stabilization arrangements based on Stabex for LLDCs which are not signatories of the Lomé Convention.

Action to combat hunger in the world

2.2.19. Mr Pisani, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for development, sent a letter to Mr Pannella in reply to the resolution he had moved last October³ on hunger in the world and Community measures to combat it. Mr Pisani explained in detail the reasons why making a special budget of 5 000 million ECU immediately available, as suggested by Mr Pannella's resolution, was not feasible and would not provide a lasting solution to the problems anyway. According to Mr Pisani, the plan of action adopted by the Commission in September 1981,² approved by the Council in November⁴ and recently confirmed by the Development Ministers⁵ was the only reasonable answer to this acute problem. The first steps to implement the plan would be taken this year; food strategies backed up by the Community and the Member States and proposed to the poor countries as a means of attaining self-sufficiency in food would start to be implemented very shortly. Apart from these organizational activities, an in-depth survey was being conducted on the elaboration, management and effects of food aid.

Generalized preferences

2.2.20. A Commission delegation organized a seminar in Nanjing, in the People's Republic of China, from 24 to 26 March.

¹ Point 1.3.5.

² Bull. EC 9-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

³ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.3.18.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.2.15.

⁵ Point 2.2.18.

The seminar was attended by about 80 participants representing various national import and export corporations and foreign trade institutes. The delegation described the basic principles of the Community's GSP and the detailed regulations governing preferential imports of agricultural, industrial and textile products and emphasized in particular the significant improvements made this year to the special arrangements applicable to China.

Commodities and world agreements

Tin

2.2.21. At its meeting on 22/23 March the Council gave its agreement to the signing and provisional application of the Sixth International Tin Agreement by the Community and its Member States. In signing the Agreement, the Community will stipulate that it may not be used to facilitate or support manipulation of the tin market (speculative transactions; artificial price rises). The Agreement is scheduled to enter into force on 1 July provided there is at least 65% participation by consumers and producers alike.

Food aid, emergency aid and exceptional aid

Food aid

Emergency aid

2.2.22. The Commission authorized the allocation of emergency food aid to the WFP for Chad (cereals) valued at 0.78 million ECU and to Mozambique (cereals and skimmed-milk powder) valued at 2.85 million ECU.

Exceptional aid

Emergency aid

2.2.23. In March the Commission decided to grant 100 000 ECU in emergency aid to Tonga as a contribution to the Government's programme to assist 45 000 people made homeless by a cyclone.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.24. The eighth General Assembly of non-governmental organizations met in Brussels from 30 March to 1 April. The assembly, attended by representatives of some 400 European organizations cooperating with the Community in the field of development, devoted one day of discussion to the EEC's cooperation policy. Mr Dankert took this opportunity to reaffirm Parliament's support for the activities of the NGOs, which give concrete expression to the solidarity between the peoples of Europe and the Third World.

2.2.25. BY the end of March 171 projects totalling 19 735 675 ECU had been submitted to the Commission by 90 NGOs.

To date Community funds totalling 4 944 430 ECU have been committed for 45 projects.

In addition, six campaigns to inform the European public about development issues have been co-financed for an amount of 194 420 ECU.

International organizations and conferences

United Nations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2.2.26. The major items on the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Trade and Development Board, held in Geneva from 8 to 23 March, were preparations for UNCTAD VI and an examination of the problems related to protectionism and structural adjustment.

Following Gabon's withdrawal of its invitation to hold the sixth Conference in Libreville, Yugoslavia provisionally offered to host it in Belgrade: the final decision on this

will be taken by the Board at its next session in mid-May. The Board will then continue its discussions on the substantive themes of the Conference. The Community for its part made a statement supporting the UNCTAD Secretary-General's suggestion that the agenda should be more selective than on previous occasions and should focus on the development of trade, on finance flows and on commodity questions.

The Board's first annual review of cyclical and structural trends in world trade provided the opportunity for a fruitful exchange of views and led to the adoption of a work programme for the coming year which provides *inter alia* for commensurate treatment to be given within a global analysis to trade in agricultural goods and in services as well as in manufactures. There is also broad agreement that—while taking full account of the interests of developing (and of least developed) countries—the review should cover all countries and groups of countries. The idea that UNCTAD might undertake a special examination of the principles and policies governing world trade (the world trading system) was remitted to the twenty-fifth session of the Board for further study.

Speaking on behalf of the Community and its Member States, the Commission representative drew attention to a number of encouraging developments in the trade of developing countries over the past two decades, recalled the extent to which structural adjustment has taken place and is taking place within the Community (in both the manufacturing and agricultural sectors), compared the Community's performance in importing from developing countries favourably with that of State-trading countries, and underlined the fact that its tariff and non-tariff barriers affect only a small percentage of these: for example, less than 10% of its agricultural imports from these countries are subject to levies. He concluded by saying that the essential problem for the 1980s is not that of 'deciding which countries will produce which goods' (as UNCTAD suggests) but of everyone learning better to understand and accommodate the vital interests of all partners in international trade.

United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

2.2.27. Following the intersessional meeting in February,¹ the eleventh session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea opened in New York on 8 March and will continue until 30 April. It will concentrate on the question of the participation of international organizations in the future Convention and an examination of international regulations regarding exploitation of the seabed, in particular the production quotas for seabed minerals.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Committee on Trade and Development

2.2.28. Consultations took place in Geneva during the whole of March on the liberalization of trade in tropical products between the importing countries concerned and the supplier developing countries.

The main products considered were coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, cut flowers, essential and resinoid oils, plants, plant material, gums, rice, tobacco, manioc, tropical fruit and wood, and rubber.

The exporting developing countries were concerned with tariff matters and the existence of internal charges and import levies applied by several importing countries. Certain developing countries which are not signatories to the Lomé Convention asked for the generalized preferences system to be improved.

As the Community is the major importer of tropical products, its position is relatively satisfactory compared with other importing countries.

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

Madrid meeting adjourned

2.2.29. The Madrid meeting of the 35 States participating in the Conference on

¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.17.

Security and Cooperation in Europe decided on 12 March to adjourn until 9 November.

In view of repeated violations of the Helsinki Final Act, notably in Poland, and the meeting's refusal to debate these matters, the Western delegations concluded that it was impossible in present circumstances to continue work on drafting the final document.

Meeting in Brussels, the European Council noted that the Ten remained fully committed to the CSCE process and expressed the hope that, when the Madrid meeting resumed, circumstances would be more conducive to the achievement of a positive outcome.¹

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Ministerial meeting on employment

2.2.30. The OECD Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs met in Paris on 4 and 5 March to examine ways of dealing with the rise in unemployment.

Two opposing attitudes were in evidence at the meeting: the United States and several other member countries of the Organization favoured non-intervention, while the Community countries (with the exception of the United Kingdom) emphasized the risk of protectionist measures being introduced that would undermine the open trading relationship between OECD countries if nothing was done to halt unemployment. Mr Richard, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for employment and social affairs, described the Community policy aimed at creating employment for young people and the reorganization of working time.

Group on North-South Economic Issues

2.2.31. At its meeting on 3 and 4 March the Group on North-South Economic Issues reviewed the current situation regarding prospects for a new North-South Dialogue (global negotiations) following the consultations between a number of developing countries in New Delhi at the end of February. The Group concurred with the Community's

opinion of the New Delhi meeting: no new impetus had been given to the preparations for the global negotiations, because the developing countries had not clearly stated their positions at the meeting.

The Community's OECD partners, like the Community itself, continued to support the plan for global negotiations, to which there was no real alternative. They felt that agreement must be reached soon to maintain a favourable climate for the negotiations. The parallel pursuit of dialogue on a number of important questions in existing forums was also necessary in view of the deteriorating economic situation and its impact on developing countries.

The Group also examined the North-South aspects of the study on trade problems in the 1980s drawn up by the OECD Secretariat for the May ministerial meeting. The Community adopted a position on the approach to be taken regarding the various elements of trade relations between North and South over the decade, an important starting point being the consolidation of past achievements.

Steel Committee

2.2.32. At the Steel Committee meeting on 17 and 18 March the Commission representative strongly contested the accusations of dumping and subsidies made by the United States steel industry against European steel exports and in particular the allegation that Community exports could be harmful to American foundries. The Commission also expressed its grave concern at the growing number of proceedings of all kinds being brought against foreign exporters in all sectors in the United States and at the harassment to which foreign exporters are being subjected.

Trade Committee

2.2.33. The Trade Committee held detailed discussions from 1 to 3 March on trade problems in the 1980s. The Committee's ob-

¹ Point 1.3.6.

servations, together with those of other committees, will be taken into account in the preparation of the statement for the ministerial meeting to be held on 10 and 11 May.

Export credits

2.2.34. Exploratory talks took place in Paris from 10 to 12 March to prepare the new negotiating session on export credits which is to begin on 6 May.

Among the points to be re-examined will be the provisions of the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits, which came into force on 16 November for a six-month period. After the Council adopted a new negotiating brief on 28 September, the Commission had been able to submit a proposal on behalf of the Community in October, and it was largely on that basis that a compromise had been reached at OECD.¹

Industrialized countries

Japan

2.2.35. Relations with Japan continued to be a source of concern to the Community² in March.³ On 15 March the Council discussed macroeconomic policy and the movement of the yen—matters which should be subjected to closer scrutiny at its next meeting on economic and financial affairs—and on 22 March it re-examined trade relations with Japan.

The following text was issued after the latter meeting:

'1. The Council examined the question of relations with Japan, which remained a matter of serious bilateral concern and which raised numerous multilateral issues affecting the functioning of the international trading system. In this connection the Council considered that the measures recently announced by the Japanese Government, aimed at further opening the Japanese market, reflected an encouraging political awareness but that their practical effect on the evolution of trade would be very limited and could not therefore constitute the response expected by the Community.

As part of a comprehensive common strategy the Council agreed that the following course of action should be pursued.

2. Efforts should be continued in bilateral contacts and multilateral fora to persuade Japan to modify its trading and economic policies and to achieve a more balanced integration of the Japanese economy with that of its main industrialized partners. The aim here will be to address the cause of economic friction at its root, i.e. Japanese low import propensity. While the removal of specific barriers to imports at the frontier remains welcome, what is needed, beyond that, is determined and swift action by the Japanese Government positively to promote imports, e.g. through guidance to public and private sectors.

3. Japan is again called upon to provide tangible assurances that, from 1982 onwards, it will pursue a policy of effective moderation towards the Community as a whole as regards Japanese exports in sectors where an increase in Japanese exports to the Community would cause significant problems, notably passenger cars, colour television sets and tubes, certain machine tools including numerically controlled lathes and machining centres, in order to improve the situation.

4. The Council reiterated the conclusions of its economic and financial affairs meeting on 15 March 1982, according to which the common position of the Community should cover besides trade aspects, aspects of macroeconomic policies and the development of the yen. It noted that it had been agreed to examine these aspects in depth at a forthcoming session with a view to forthcoming international conferences. Japan's policy in these areas had to take account of Japan's international responsibilities. This is an essential complement to action in the field of trade.

5. The Council recalled the need for European industries to strengthen their international competitiveness through adequate investment and modernization efforts. The Council recognized the need to complete a Community policy within which European firms will be better able to develop positive strategies to meet Japanese competition. The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to establish a high-level working party to consider the issues involved, from the point of view of structural adjustment in industry linked to trade policy. This working party should also review the general Japanese export strategy and its implications for European industry. It should report to the Permanent Representatives Committee within the near future, making appropriate recommendations.

¹ Point 2.2.8; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.2.8; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.2.6.

² See, e.g., Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.25.

³ See also point 1.3.5.

6. The Council also agreed that the possibilities of scientific and technological cooperation between the Community and Japan should be explored. The appropriate Community bodies should examine the specific sectors which might be envisaged, with a view to achieving balanced cooperation.

7. Since the benefits expected by the Community as a result of successive GATT negotiations with Japan have not been realized, and since the results of bilateral discussions have been unsatisfactory, the Council agreed that the procedures of Article XXIII of GATT will be initiated with Japan.

The detailed aspects of the representations to be made will be finalized in consultation with the Article 113 Committee and the Permanent Representatives Committee. The objective will be to secure prompt action by Japan on the lines of that described in paragraph 2.

8. The Commission was requested to report to the Council as appropriate and to submit a comprehensive report for consideration, at the earliest opportune meeting of the Council.'

2.2.36. On 25 March the Commission informed the Japanese authorities of its wish for consultations under GATT Article XXIII, as referred to at paragraph 7 of the text reproduced above.

Visit by a Japanese delegation

2.2.37. Mr Esaki, a former Minister of International Trade and Industry, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party and the person appointed by the Prime Minister, Mr Suzuki, to chair the Special Committee on International Economic Measures, visited the Commission on 15 and 16 March. Mr Esaki was leading a team of some 20 members of the Diet and senior officials who were due to go on to London, Paris and Bonn to explain the importance of the measures which the Japanese Government had recently taken, or was planning to take, to open up its market, and to hear the grievances and suggestions of Japan's trading partners. During its visit to the Commission the delegation met Mr Thorn and took part in a round-table discussion chaired by Mr Haferkamp at which Mr Andriessen and Mr Narjes were also present.

At this meeting Mr Esaki talked about Japan's recent efforts to open up its market, the role which the trade ombudsman should play in the future and Japan's desire for fruitful cooperation with Europe.

The Commission representatives stressed Europe's 'critical' economic and social situation and the urgent need for Japan to continue endeavouring to open up its market and tackle other problems connected with the structure of the economy which were acting as a check on imports of manufactured goods or the expansion of trade in financial services.

New Zealand

Visit by the Foreign Minister

2.2.38. Mr W. Cooper, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Overseas Trade, visited the Commission on 23 March and met Mr Thorn, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Dalsager. The main topics raised in the course of a general exchange of views concerned the May mandate and the agricultural price proposals, and, as regards bilateral relations, New Zealand's butter and lamb exports and cooperation in the dairy sector between New Zealand and the Community. Besides visiting Brussels, Mr Cooper also met ministers in Paris, Copenhagen, Bonn and London.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.39. In connection with the mission entrusted to him in February,¹ the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr Tindemans, visited Turkey on 19 March to discuss with the Turkish authorities the question of respect for human rights and the return to a democratic system.

The results of this mission were examined by the European Council of 29-30 March.²

¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.48.

² Point 1.3.6.

Maghreb, Mashreq and Israel

2.2.40. On 18 March the Commission transmitted to the Council the results of the negotiations for the new financial protocols with Morocco, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Israel.¹

It also asked the Council to start procedures for the signing and conclusion of these protocols—which have already been initialled—and hoped that it would soon be able to complete the negotiations with Algeria and Tunisia.

The Community's partners expressed their disappointment at the amounts of Community aid to be provided over the next five years (the protocols are valid until 31 October 1986) and urged that measures be taken to develop other forms of cooperation.

Council of Arab Economic Unity

2.2.41. On 22 March the Commission decided to conclude a cooperation agreement with the Council of Arab Economic Unity, at the request of that Council.

The agreement, which is comparable with those between the Communities and UN regional economic commissions, provides for mainly technical cooperation in areas of mutual interest (exchange of information, participation in meetings, consultation).

Euro-Arab Dialogue

2.2.42. The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Mr Chedli Klibi, paid an official visit to Belgium from 8 to 11 March. Although this visit should be seen above all in a Belgo-Arab context (audience with the King, meetings with Mr Martens, Mr Tindemans, etc.), Mr Klibi was also received at the Commission, where he met Mr Thorn and Mr Pisani. Referring at the end of his visit to the present state of the Euro-Arab Dialogue, the Secretary-General voiced the hope that, following the series of contacts he had had during his visit to Belgium, the Dialogue would make further progress in all the fields covered—economic, technical,

social, cultural and political—and that the Euro-Arab ministerial meeting that had been envisaged since November 1980 could take place.

Developing countries

ACP States and OCT

ACP-EEC Conventions

Accessions

2.2.43. In accordance with Article 185 of the second ACP-EEC Convention, Belize became an ACP State on 5 March, when Belize's instrument of accession, signed by Mr George Price, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was deposited with the Secretariat of the Council.²

Belize, which has been independent since 21 September 1981, thus becomes the 62nd ACP State.

*

2.2.44. The Agreement on the Accession of the Republic of Zimbabwe (the 61st ACP State) to the second Lomé Convention³ entered into force on 1 March,⁴ all the Member States having deposited their instruments of ratification.

Trade cooperation

2.2.45. The financial and technical aid accorded by the Community enabled a large number of ACP States to continue their trade promotion programme on foreign markets through group participation in fairs and exhibitions held in March. Stands were organized at the Berlin *Tourismus-Börse* through the Commission, and six ACP States took part in the Brussels *Salon des vacances et du tourisme*. Five ACP States and the African Groundnut Council displayed their agrifood products at the Barcelona Food Fair.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.2.46.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.2.56.

³ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.2.32.

⁴ OJ L 41, 12.2.1982.

Financial and technical cooperation

2.2.46. Mr H. Naisali, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Tuvalu, visited the Commission on 15 March to discuss cooperation between Tuvalu and the Community. During the talks the implementation of the indicative programme and regional projects were examined, and a financing agreement providing additional funds for the Funafuti power station was signed.

Association of OCT

2.2.47. On 8 March the Commission transmitted a report on the administration of financial and technical cooperation in 1980 in the OCT associated with the Community. This report is the third of its kind since the implementation of the Decision of 29 June 1976 on the association of the OCT.¹ Besides covering developments in 1980, the report reviews the application of the Decision throughout the period in question.

Export earnings*Stabex*

2.2.48. The Commission proposed to the Council that the 1980 year of application be considered closed, subject to the application at the end of the Convention of the possibilities offered by Article 35, which states that the Council may decide on the use of any balance remaining.

If Article 35 were invoked, it would be proposed to the ACP-EEC Council that any balance remaining be allocated to ACP States which had sustained reductions in the transfers they had requested.

For 1981 the Commission proposed an *ad hoc* solution to the Council combining, alongside a fixed rate of reduction, a re-scheduling of the system's rights to repayment, a call for special loans, to be repaid or falling due over the next few years, and drawing on the EDF's cash resources.

European Development Fund

2.2.49. Financing decisions taken by the Commission in March involved the alloca-

tion of fourth and fifth EDF Commission-administered resources totalling 144 801 000 ECU to operations in the following sectors:

| | (ECU) |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Industrialization | 11 790 000 |
| Energy | 55 000 000 |
| Rural production | 61 300 000 |
| Telecommunications | 2 894 000 |
| Training | 11 347 000 |
| Social infrastructure | 2 050 000 |
| Emergency aid | 420 000 |

Total 144 801 000

Asia**Pakistan**

2.2.50. The sixth session of the EEC-Pakistan Joint Commission was held in Brussels on 22 and 23 March. In addition to examining economic developments in the Community and Pakistan, the Joint Commission endorsed and augmented the 1982 trade promotion programme for Pakistan financed by the Community. It also generally reviewed the whole range of commercial and economic relations between the two parties, particularly the results of seminars on the generalized system of preferences held recently in Karachi and Lahore.² An exchange of views was also held on the EEC-Pakistan textile agreement. The Pakistan delegation took the opportunity afforded by this meeting to hold exploratory talks with the Commission representatives concerning a new economic and commercial cooperation agreement with the Community.

Latin America**EEC-Latin America Dialogue**

2.2.51. On 24 March Mr Ulises Ramirez, Executive Secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization, held talks with Commission staff. The talks focused on the prospective development of energy requirements

¹ OJ L 176, 1.7.1976.

² Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.9.

in Europe and Latin America and on possible ways of stepping up the cooperation which already exists in this sphere.

State-trading countries

USSR

2.2.52. At its meeting on 15 March the Council adopted a Regulation¹ on the limiting of imports of products into the Community from the USSR for the period 17 March to 31 December and a Regulation on the provisional suspension of those measures in respect of Greece.² The list of products affected, numbering about 60, includes a group of items liberalized at Community level, imports of which will be reduced by 25%, and another group subject to quotas, for which a reduction of 50% was set for 1982.

2.2.53. Parliament also adopted a resolution on 9 March³ on exports of agricultural products from the Community to the USSR and State-trading countries.⁴

European political cooperation

Ministerial meeting

2.2.54. On the occasion of the Council meeting of 23 March, the Foreign Ministers also met in the political cooperation context. They expressed their concern regarding the situation in the Middle East, particularly the West Bank.

This question was raised at the European Council meeting of 29 and 30 March,⁵ where East-West relations and the situation in Afghanistan, Central America and Turkey⁶ were also discussed.

2.2.55. On 10 and 11 March Parliament adopted four resolutions on political cooperation issues: the position of political parties in Uruguay, the situation in El Salvador and in Kampuchea, and the China Sea refugees.³

¹ OJ L 72, 16.3.1982.

² Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.45.

³ OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.4.11.

⁵ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.8.

⁶ Point 2.2.39.

3. Financing Community activities

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.1. In March the Commission made a public issue of USD 50 million, equivalent to 50 million ECU. The annual interest rate is 14.75% and the term is five years. The issue was placed at 99³/₈% of its nominal value, and will be quoted on the Luxembourg stock exchange. The Commission also concluded two private placings in German marks for the equivalent of 71 million ECU

and a bank loan in Luxembourg francs for the equivalent of 11.5 million ECU.

Loans paid out

2.3.2. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made loans in March amounting to 31.02 million ECU (industrial loans, conversion loans and subsidized housing).

Industrial loans

2.3.3. Industrial loans amounting to 28.52 million ECU were made to finance the following projects:

France

Charbonnages de France: purchase of a new generator unit for Carling to supply Sainte Fontaine; maintenance of winding capacity and refitting of 43 coke ovens.

Subsidized housing

2.3.4. Loans for the building of subsidized housing amounted to 1.52 million ECU, of which 66 000 ECU was for mineworkers and 86 000 ECU for steelworkers.

Conversion loans

2.3.5. A conversion loan was granted to Saarländische Investitionskreditbank, Saarbrücken, to finance projects for small and medium-sized undertakings.

Euratom

2.3.6. On 15 March the Council, on a proposal from the Commission,¹ adopted a Decision raising to 2 000 million ECU the total amount of Euratom loans which the Commission is empowered to contract for the purpose of contributing to the financing of nuclear power stations.²

The Decision follows Decisions of 29 March 1977 establishing that instrument with an amount of 500 million ECU,³ and of 17 January 1980 raising it to 1 000 million ECU.⁴ It was necessary because virtually all of that amount has already been committed.

The Decision specifies also that when the total of the transactions effected reaches 1 800 million ECU, the Commission is to inform the Council, which, acting unanimously on the Commission's proposal, will decide on a new amount.

Loans raised

2.3.7. In March the Commission made a public issue of LFR 550 million (approximately 11.1 million ECU) for a term of 12 years. The annual interest rate is 12.5%. Repayment will be made in four annual tranches of LFR 30 million from 1984 to 1987, four annual tranches of LFR 50 million from 1988 to 1991 and a general tranche of LFR 180 million in 1992.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.3.47.

² OJ L 78, 24.3.1982.

³ OJ L 88, 6.4.1977.

⁴ OJ L 12, 17.1.1980.

4. Institutional and political matters

European policy and relations between the institutions

European policy**Greek memorandum**

2.4.1. On 22 March the Greek Government sent Mr Tindemans and Mr Thorn a memorandum on relations between Greece and the Community¹ and declared that it was the intention of the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Papandreou, to broach the matter at the European Council on 29 and 30 March.

The Greek Government points out that it is having serious difficulties in making the Greek economy operate smoothly within the Community. It asks the Community to make special arrangements that will take account of the five-year development plan which is to enter into force on 1 January 1983 (designed to reduce regional differences in Greece and to maintain farm incomes).

Both the President of the Council, Mr Tindemans, and the European Council² requested the Commission to make a study of the memorandum and to report to the Council.

¹ Point 3.4.1.

² Point 1.3.5.

European Foundation

2.4.1. At the ceremony in Brussels on 29 March to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Rome Treaties, the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States signed the agreement setting up the European Foundation.¹

Relations between the Institutions

2.4.2. In accordance with Article 13 of the Act of 20 September 1976 concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, Parliament adopted on 10 March, following a major debate,² a resolution on a draft uniform electoral procedure for the election of Members of the European Parliament. The draft will be transmitted to the Council for adoption, and to the Member States for ratification.

The draft provides for a system of proportional representation, with the Member State divided into multi-member constituencies in which not less than 3 and not more than 15 representatives would be elected. Preference voting would be optional, as would the decision to apply an electoral threshold. Every citizen of a Member State resident within the Community would have the right to vote, and could exercise that right in the Member State of which he is a national, regardless of his place of residence. Entitlement to vote would be granted by the Member States to all their nationals, also regardless of their place of residence. Persons residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals could be eligible to vote there, provided they had resided there for not less than five years.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament³

Strasbourg: 8 to 12 March

2.4.4. During these sittings Parliament, completing the first stage of the procedure

under the Act concerning its election by universal suffrage, adopted a draft uniform electoral procedure. It also debated the recent parity adjustments within the EMS after a statement by the Commission Vice-President Mr Ortoli. Finally, in response to an extensive European and Canadian campaign, the House adopted by a large majority a resolution calling for a ban on products derived from baby seals and measures to protect them at international level.

Uniform electoral procedure for the 1984 elections

2.4.5. Pursuant to the 1976 Act concerning the election of Parliament by universal suffrage, Mr Seitlinger (*EPP/F*) presented a draft uniform electoral procedure. This stipulates that representatives will be elected by proportional representation and that countries are to be divided into multi-member constituencies having between 3 and 15 seats. Mr Piquet (*Com/F*) supported the system of proportional representation, pointing out that in France there was a majority in favour of PR for all elections. The French Communists would nevertheless table amendments to the effect that, if PR was to be applied in all Member States, each should be free to adopt its own detailed rules. Mr Fergusson (UK) said that the European Democrats accepted PR but that the draft that lay before them did not stand a ghost of a chance either with the Council or with the national parliaments. In his view the

¹ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

² Point 2.4.5; OJ C 87, 5.4.1982.

³ 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 87, 5.4.1982, and OJ C 104, 26.4.1982, and the report of the proceedings is contained in OJ Annexes 281 and 282. The political groups of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: *Soc* = Socialists; *EPP* = European People's Party—Christian Democratic Group; *ED* = European Democratic Group; *Com* = Communists and Allies; *Lib* = Liberals and Democrats; *EPD* = European Progressive Democrats; *Ind* = Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members; *NA* = Non-affiliated. The countries of origin are indicated as follows: B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, GR = Greece, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

proposals in the report did not conform to the Treaty since they did not constitute a really uniform procedure. Mr Vandemeulebroucke (*Ind/B*) felt that the report amounted to no more than a stopgap compromise, since it did not offer the necessary democratic guarantees. He also objected to the use of the system of thresholds. The report should look again at regional differences and ensure that the House was made up of truly regional representatives. Mr Ephremidis (*Com/GR*) held that the decision on electoral procedure was virtually a constitutional act. So it was not for a multinational body like the European Parliament to decide in place of the States. Dame Shelagh Roberts (*ED/UK*) made an eloquent appeal for the single-member constituency system used in the United Kingdom because a directly-elected parliament must be accountable to the people of the Community. If it was to be PR, how would the elected Parliament be any different from the old House whose Members were nominated by their national parliaments? Nothing would change, except that instead of being nominated by parliaments, Members would be put up by their party machine!

For the European Democrats, Mr Møller (*DK*) moved that the Seitlinger report be referred back to committee. This motion was rejected by 75 votes to 43.

At the end of the debate the House voted on 95 amendments, finally adopting the draft Act on a uniform electoral procedure by 158 votes to 76 with 27 abstentions. It then passed the accompanying resolution by 138 votes to 77 with 24 abstentions.

The House rejected a host of amendments and adopted a few which did not substantially alter the Seitlinger report. Two amendments, however, made slight changes to the provisions concerning the right to vote and the right to stand for election. The first, tabled by Mr Fergusson and Lord Douro (*ED/UK*) stipulated that Member States' nationals residing in Community territory must be entitled to vote in the country of which they are nationals. The second, moved by Mr Dido and others (*Soc/I*), provided that citizens of any Member State should be al-

lowed to stand for election in the country where they are resident if they have been living there for at least five years. The conditions governing the right to vote and the right to stand for election are thus different.

During the explanations of vote most of the British speakers, including Sir Henry Plumb, Mr Christopher Jackson, Mr Price and Mr Prag (*ED*) and Mr Enright (*Soc*), supported the PR principle but did not endorse the draft presented by the Political Affairs Committee, for it lacked balance and failed to give adequate consideration to the traditions of the British electoral system. In contrast, other British speakers, like Mr Balfe and Mr Megahy (*Soc*) and Mr Forth and Mr Robert Jackson (*ED*), were opposed to any uniform electoral system, at least for 1984. Mrs Veil (*Lib/F*) could not support the proposed electoral system, which was not uniform in that it offered Member States too much scope for departing from the common rules. Nor had Parliament been able to agree on the minimum age for candidates. Mr Schieler (*D*) declared that a broad majority of the Socialist Group approved the Act and would support the resolution despite its shortcomings. Mr Habsburg (*EPP/D*) said he would vote for the resolution, which constituted a minimal acceptable compromise.

Refining the EMS

2.4.6. After the recent devaluations of the Belgian and Luxembourg francs and the Danish krone, Parliament reopened the debate on the EMS and monetary relations between Europe and the United States. The basis this time was a statement by the Commission Vice-President, Mr Ortoli, and two motions for resolutions, one tabled by Mr Bonaccini (*COM/I*) and others on the adjustment of the central rates of the EMS and the other by Mr Fanti (*I*) on behalf of the Communist and Allies Group on the level of interest rates in the Community. Having reminded the House that the procedure for adjusting exchange rates was part and parcel of the EMS, Mr Ortoli explained that because of Belgium's very difficult economic situation, application of straightforward intramarginal intervention procedures within

the EMS would not have been enough to rectify the situation of the Belgian franc. Moreover, the devaluation had in fact only been deferred, since in October, when the French franc was devalued, Belgium was just in the run-up to an election.

Mr Ortolini went on to point out that adjustments within the EMS were inevitable, but two precautions must be taken: avoid 'sliding parities', or, as Mr Herman (*EPP/B*) later put it, 'stepped devaluations', meaning a succession of small devaluations; and not allow strains to build up which at a given moment would trigger a massive devaluation. The way in which the new adjustment had been made demonstrated how far the Member States were conscious of their interdependence and had succeeded in taking the common interest into account. The EMS had therefore worked well, which did not mean that there was no room for improvement. The ECU should be promoted as an exchange currency, but this meant removing the legal obstacles to using it in Community borrowing and lending operations. As for relations with non-Community currencies, particularly the dollar and the yen, it was essential to establish an 'organized dialogue' on exchange rates and interest rates.

Parliament adopted the resolution moved by Mr Bonaccini on the adjustment of the central rates of the EMS and that moved by Mr Fanti on the level of interest rates in the Community, after toning down the preamble questioning current American economic and monetary policy.

Let the baby seals live!

2.4.7. Between 30 and 50% of baby seals were still being skinned alive, and the number of mother seals slaughtered was much higher than officially admitted. Mrs Maij-Weggen (*EPP/NL*) was protesting that the methods of culling newborn seals were of a cruelty degrading to man and beast alike and that the survival of the species was at risk. She urged the Commission to present a Regulation banning Community imports of skins and products derived from newborn seals and prohibiting intra-Community trade

in such goods. She nevertheless felt that to safeguard the interests of indigenous populations limited and controlled hunting or trade should be permitted, even in endangered species.

Winding up the debate, Mr Narjes declared that the Commission would ask for talks with Canada, since Canada could not take unilateral measures under the GATT Agreements. The Commission would endeavour to ensure that all species of seal were among those protected by the Washington Convention. The Commission was determined to pursue a policy of protecting the marine environment and to promote the creation of reserves for Mediterranean seals. Concerning the people of the polar regions, for whom seal hunting was an important activity, the Commission had been in contact with fishermen from Greenland and north-west Canada in order to ensure that their vital interests did not suffer.

With some slight amendments Parliament passed the resolution contained in the Maij-Weggen report. A number of amendments tabled by Sir John Stewart-Clark (*ED/UK*) and others failed in a bid to moderate the objective of the Maij-Weggen report, which was to ban Community imports of skins and products derived from young seals.

*

2.4.8. On 12 March Parliament gave its opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation amending the Regulation of 16 December 1976 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States,¹ and on the proposal for a Decision adopting, a research and training programme (1982-86) in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion.

2.4.9. The House adopted a number of resolutions concerning:

- The protection of the rights of the individual in the face of technical developments in data processing: the Commission was asked to prepare a proposal for a Directive to harmonize legislation on data protection to provide the citizens of the Community

¹ OJ C 269, 21.10.1981.

with the maximum protection, and to ensure that national legislation to implement the Council of Europe Convention¹ was of equivalent effect;

- The situation in the European footwear industry: Parliament urged the Commission to continue to spare no effort in seeking access to the markets of non-member countries for goods produced in this Community sector; action should be both general and specific, notably to persuade the Japanese, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand governments to liberalize footwear imports;

- National financial aids to film producers: Parliament called on the Commission to review its position on the elimination of national aids considered to be 'discriminatory' and also urged the authorities of the Member States to introduce a series of balanced aid measures to encourage the various forms of cinematographic expression and their distribution throughout Europe;

- The campaign against smoking: the House saw the campaign against smoking as one of the specific themes to be developed in the context of the Community's public health policy, the guidelines for which were laid down at the second Council meeting of Public Health Ministers in November 1978;

- The problems of alcoholism in the countries of the Community: the House considered that the Council cannot delay approval of the proposed Directive against misleading and unfair advertising² and requested the Commission to encourage studies, organize research and prompt effective preventive action against alcoholism;

- The drought in Sicily: the Commission and the Council were urged to grant immediate emergency aid to the victims of the drought in Sicily;

- Common transport policy: Parliament reaffirmed yet again that a common transport policy should constitute one of the foundations of the European Communities. The Council was urged to lose no more time in defining the framework of a common transport policy and in taking positive decisions on the Commission proposals which Parliament had already endorsed. The Commission was asked to complete and extend

until 1984 the 1981-83 programme for priority action and to submit formal proposals to the Council at the appropriate time. Finally, it decided to prepare to open the infringement procedure against the Council provided by Article 175 of the Treaty (failure to act);

- The future of the Community railway network: the House called for an effort to promote investment and coordinate the various financial instruments in order to give priority to the railways, the most economical form of transport in terms of energy;

- Research into the use of wind energy: the Commission was asked to submit a proposal for research in this field;

- European nuclear safety policy: Parliament considered that the safety aspect must now assume altogether different proportions and that the Community must lay down uniform safety standards and monitor their application. The Commission was asked to put forward harmonized criteria for selecting sites, consider emergency plans (transfrontier problems) and prescribe standards for the processing of irradiated fuels and the storage of waste;

- Renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement: the House endorsed the view expressed by the Council and the Commission that the Community's participation in the MFA after 31 December 1982 was contingent on the conclusion of acceptable bilateral agreements;

- Supplies of mineral and vegetable raw materials in the Community; the House asked the Commission to produce proposals outlining a common approach to the supply of raw materials;

- Exports of agricultural products to the Soviet Union: with a number of amendments the House adopted the report by Mr Aigner (*EPP/D*), which had been debated in February;³

- Radio and television broadcasting in the Community: Parliament called on the Commission to submit within six months a report on the media, so as to create the politi-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.18.

² OJ C 70, 21.3.1978; OJ C 194, 1.8.1979.

³ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.4.11.

cal and legal basis for the realization of a European television channel; it also urged the Community institutions to ensure that the Member States make the fifth channels of national satellites available for a European channel.

2.4.10. In the field of political cooperation Parliament passed four resolutions: on the position of political parties in Uruguay, the situation in El Salvador, the situation in Kampuchea and the refugees in the China Sea.

Strasbourg: 24 to 26 March

2.4.11. Apart from the addresses by the Presidents of Parliament, Council and Commission to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome and a fresh debate on the May mandate, the main feature of the second part-session in March was the debate on agricultural prices, after which Parliament, rejecting all the Commission proposals and refusing any extension of co-responsibility and the idea of 'production objectives', approved an average increase of 14% for farm prices.

2.4.12. The Presidents of Parliament, the Council and the Commission took a somewhat pessimistic line in their addresses to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Rome Treaties. Though many key decisions had been taken, said Mr Dankert, Parliament's President, there was no masking the Community's internal decline, for mistakes had been made at both political and institutional level. He pinned his hopes on 'a new Messina'. Mr Tindemans, President of the Council, believed we were now witnessing a new outbreak of every kind of nationalism: it was getting hard to predict where Europe's future lay and what our fate would be. The Commission President, Mr Thorn, also emphasized that the Community's achievements were seriously threatened by nationalist and protectionist tendencies: our reaction must be all the stronger since the European idea was losing popularity as a feeling grew that Europe served no purpose, that it could do nothing to resolve the economic crisis or relieve international tension. Mr Thorn fervently supported Mr Dankert's plea for a new Messina.

**Agricultural prices
and related measures**

2.4.13. The debate on the farm prices for the coming year unfolded against a background of several conflicting attitudes — between those who wanted to tie the fixing of the farm prices to a solution of the problem of the British contribution and those who sought to keep the two issues separate; those, very many, who laid the emphasis on farmers' incomes and those who defended consumers' interests; those who viewed farm prices in isolation from their budgetary impact and those who emphasized the budgetary constraints; the Members from predominantly farming regions and the rest.

At the end of the debate the House first of all pronounced upon the package of Commission proposals, rejecting it by 157 votes to 83 with 16 abstentions. Since it was not agreed to refer the motion for a resolution to the relevant committee, the House then turned to this motion and the many amendments tabled. It rejected the amendments of the European Democrats calling for a parallel increase between agricultural spending and own resources as well as adjustments to the CAP; rejected, too, was an amendment by the French Socialists to the effect that increases in the farm prices had but little impact on consumer prices, along with another by the French Communists stressing the dangers of enlargement; the amendment proposed by the EPD Group, raising prices by 16.3%, also fell, as did the one by the French Communists, claiming 16% for family farms, and those tabled by European Democrat Members (10.5, 11.5, 12.5%). The House consequently fell in with its Committee on Agriculture (170 votes for, 120 against and 7 abstentions) by settling for an average increase of 14%.

On the issue of the related measures, Parliament rejected the Commission proposals for extending co-responsibility to other sectors of production; for the dairy sector, the House specified a co-responsibility levy limited to 1%, with an initial quantity exempted for all producers and a supplementary levy on those who produced more than a certain quantity per hectare of grazing land

and aid for small producers. For cereals, the House voted against alignment of Community prices on world prices and against any production objectives that did not take into account the present level of imports of cereals substitutes, on which limits should be set. The House also rejected the production objective for colza. For beef and veal, production should be encouraged and imports reduced.

The House also called for increased protection of the pigmeat market. For sheepmeat, the proposed change in the relationship between the guide price and the basic price was rejected. On wine, the resolution insisted on improving the market, harmonizing tax measures in respect of all alcoholic beverages and distillation at remunerative prices, with priority for poor quality wines. For fruit and vegetables, the House held that any surpluses produced should be distributed free of charge to the nearest hospitals. A Community control system was needed for olive oil.

The House also considered it essential to have a code of discipline governing national financing and clearly defined criteria for national aids. Finally, the 1983/84 price proposals must be submitted in good time to enable budget decisions and farm price decisions to be synchronized.

The whole resolution was adopted by 135 votes to 107 and 10 abstentions.¹

30 May mandate

2.4.14. Mr Hopper (*ED/UK*) spoke on the interim report intended to bring pressure to bear on the European Council of 29-30 March. He saw all aspects of the mandate as interlinked. Should the next European Council still fail to reach overall agreement, the Commission ought to make proposals in those sectors where substantial consensus was apparent, particularly with regard to the development of the common policies. On the issue of the British contribution, Mr Hopper's report proposed a new financial mechanism for the Community based on the economic capacities and GNP of each of the Member States.

For the European Democrats, Sir Henry Plumb (*UK*) urged that wherever progress

could be made, it must be made, especially on the first two aspects of the May mandate. He thanked Mr Tindemans for his personal commitment to finding a long-term solution.

Mrs Scrivener (*Lib/F*) believed that the solution to the 'British problem' must be essentially a temporary one, unless the unacceptable principle of the fair return was to be accepted! 'A peculiar gift', for the jubilee of the Treaty of Rome, she added. In the same vein, Mr Fernandez (*Com/F*) called for a revival of Europe on the social front. Austerity could not constitute a model for European economic policy. On the British contribution, he found the United Kingdom's attitude to be wrong and unacceptable, for the idea of fair return was incompatible with Community rules. Mr Herman (*EPP/B*) said that he and his Group rated the Hopper report positive on the following points: the Council and the Commission must be prodded into finding a solution; the problems must be separated and progress made as soon as a problem was resolved; agricultural expenditure must not exceed any increase in Community own resources.

Mr Thorn observed that the rapporteur and the Commission were of one mind on the main points. The joint proposal of the Council and Commission Presidents was in no way revolutionary. The solution lay 'within the mandate'. What was new was the unjamming at Council level on a basis apparently acceptable to all, which 'offered a way out'. It was, in any event, a breach in the wall of disagreement. With the mandate problem out of the way, they could finally get down to the real problems.

Council

2.4.15. The Council held six meetings in March. The table below lists the number, place and date of each meeting, the names of the Council President and Commission representatives and the main items of business. A more detailed account of specific items can be found in the sections of the Bulletin referred to in the footnotes.

¹ OJ C 104, 26.4.1982.

Table 1 — Council meetings in March 1982

| Number, place and date of meeting | Subject | President | Commission | Main items of business |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 756th Brussels 8 March | Research ¹ | Mr Philippe Maystadt | Mr Davignon | <i>Raw materials research programme.</i> Common position adopted. <i>Fusion.</i> Favourable attitude on basic features of 1982-86 programme. <i>Community R & D strategy.</i> Policy debate. |
| 757th Brussels 15 March | Economic and financial affairs | Mr Willy de Clercq | Mr Ortoli, Mr Tugendhat | <i>European Monetary System.</i> ² Political agreement on further development of EMS. <i>EEC-Japan relations.</i> ³ Exchange of views on economic and financial problems. <i>Euratom loans.</i> ⁴ Decision adopted on total amount of Euratom loans Commission is empowered to contract. <i>Economic situation.</i> ² First quarterly review. <i>Economic policy.</i> ² Council adopts economic policy guidelines for Greece for 1982. <i>NCI II.</i> ² Conciliation meeting with Parliament. |
| 758th Brussels 15 to 17 March | Agriculture ⁵ | Mr Paul de Keersmaecker | Mr Dalsager | <i>Agricultural prices and related measures.</i> Detailed review. <i>Mediterranean products.</i> Policy debate. <i>Extension of socio-structural Directives.</i> Further discussion. <i>Veterinary measures.</i> Further discussion of proposal for new Community programme for eradicating brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle. |
| 759th Brussels 16 March | Energy ⁶ | Mr Etienne Knoops | Mr Davignon | <i>Energy supplies.</i> Review of market situation. <i>Rational use.</i> Initial exchange of views on Commission communication on investment in rational use of energy. <i>Nuclear aspects of energy strategy.</i> Commission communication examined. |

| Number, place and date of meeting | Subject | President | Commission | Main items of business |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| 760th Brussels 22 and 23 March | Foreign affairs | Mr Leo Tindemans | Mr Thorn, Mr Ortoli, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali, Mr Davignon, Mr Tugendhat, Mr Narjes | <i>Natural gas.</i> Commission communication examined. <i>Energy pricing.</i> Conclusions reached. <i>Limited oil shortage.</i> Member States urged to maintain stocks. <i>Relations with Japan.</i> ³ Council agrees that GATT Article XXIII procedures must be initiated. <i>Commodities: tin.</i> ⁷ Council agrees on Community participation in Sixth International Tin Agreement. <i>Distillation of table wine.</i> ⁵ Agreement on exceptional distillation operation. <i>Cosmetic products.</i> ⁸ Agreement on substance of a Directive adopting positive list of preservatives. <i>May mandate.</i> ⁹ Debate on problem of UK budget situation. |
| 761st Brussels 31 March to 2 April | Agriculture | Mr Paul de Keersmaecker | Mr Dalsager | <i>Agricultural prices and related measures.</i> ⁵ Further discussion. |

¹ Research and development.

² Economic and monetary policy.

³ Industrialized countries.

⁴ Financing Community activities.

⁵ Agriculture.

⁶ Energy.

⁷ Development.

⁸ Environment and consumers.

⁹ Restructuring of common policies — May mandate.

Commission

Appointment

2.4.16. On 1 April the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States appointed Mr Richard Burke to be a Member of the Commission for the period from 1 April 1982 to 5 January 1985.¹ He replaces Mr Michael O'Kennedy, the Irish Member who resigned from the Commission after being returned to Dáil Éireann at the general election held in February.²

Visit by French Prime Minister

2.4.17. The French Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Mauroy, was received at the Commission and attended part of the meeting on 5 March.³ Emphasizing the political value of this visit, Mr Thorn and other Members described the situation in the Community and the broad lines of Community policy. Mr Mauroy described France's policy on Europe

¹ OJ L 99, 15.4.1982.

² Point 1.6.1.

³ Points 1.5.1 and 1.5.2.

and commented on the main lines of his Government's memorandum on revitalizing the Community.¹

Activities

2.4.18. In March the Commission held five meetings spread over 14 sittings; the last meeting of the month extended into 1 April.

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.19. The Commission adopted communications to the Council on the economic situation in the Community at the end of 1981 and the beginning of 1982 pursuant to the Council Decision on convergence, measures to strengthen the EMS, the development of the coal market and the operation of Stabex in 1980 and 1981. In steel, it adopted a report on the development of the market in 1981 and the forward programme for the second quarter of 1982, set the rates of abatement for certain products for the second quarter and amended for the third time the Decision on the surveillance scheme and the new production quotas. In agriculture, it approved a report on differential rates of inflation and the CAP and transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Regulation on the strengthening of controls on the application of Community rules on agricultural products and a proposal for a Decision authorizing France to apply a reduced rate of tax on the consumption of 'traditional' rum.

Discussions, policy debates and work in hand

2.4.20. The Commission discussed a wide range of matters in March. The most important topics were the May mandate, agricultural prices, review of the European Social Fund operating rules, imports of cereal substitutes, application of the Commission's rules on the steel industry and State aids, and budgetary matters (conciliation procedures, discharge for 1980). On 24 March the Commission held a wide-ranging debate on the May mandate and prepared for the European Council of 29 and 30 March.

When adopting its economic and social guidelines for the European Council, it recalled that it hoped that the European Council would come to the clearest possible findings so that these could be used as a basis for the development of Community action in the future. After the European Council the Commission took stock of the situation in general, noting that the conclusions on economic, financial and social matters were generally positive and really quite binding. But it felt that there was no need at that stage for new proposals or figures.

The Commission was actively involved in the debates regarding agricultural prices for 1982/83. In the light of development in the Council, it held further detailed discussions of its own and then amended its original price proposal.

The Commission began work on a communication to the Council and Parliament (planned for May) regarding the action which it commenced in June 1981 to strengthen the Community's internal market. This paper will highlight the close degree of interaction between various proposals, and in particular the new ones on controls of individuals, transport and taxation.

Progress in the accession negotiations with Spain and Portugal was discussed on the basis of a general paper taking stock of the situation. There was also detailed discussion on Parliament's report (by Mr Aigner) regarding exports of Community farm produce to the Soviet Union, and the Commission considered new commercial policy measures taken in relation to that country.

Lastly, the Commission had two major debates — one concerning its relations with Parliament and its involvement in Parliament's proceedings, the other on the draft European Act presented by Mr Genscher and Mr Colombo.² It began considering a memorandum from the Greek Government

¹ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 3.5.1.

² Bull. EC 11-1981, points 3.4.1 and 3.4.2.

on Greece's future relations with the rest of the Community.¹

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.4.21. Mr Thorn, Mr Ortoli, Mr Davignon and Mr Richard received a delegation from the European Trade Union Confederation, led by Mr Kok, its President, on 24 March. There were three main topics for discussion—the broad lines of economic, industrial and social policy, European strategy for new economic growth in the present world situation and the May mandate.

Commenting on the present economic situation, the ETUC President expressed the view that the recession in Western Europe was largely attributable to a lack of investment and to deficiencies in social policy. He therefore called for a comprehensive set of structural measures giving priority to long-term policies. The Commission responded by drawing attention to the efforts and proposals it had made in these areas with a view to reversing present trends. These included measures regarding monetary stability and the consolidation of the internal market and measures to combat unemployment (guarantees on training for 16 to 18-year-olds, incentives for employers to take on staff, long-term job creation through the Social Fund, support for small business and cooperatives). As regards investment, the Commission hoped to see it increased in selected areas such as energy and accounting for a greater part of Member States' budgets.

At a meeting with representatives of the European Federation of Metalworkers, Mr Haferkamp outlined the current state of relations between the EEC and Japan.

The Commission had briefing sessions with representatives of workers in the food and agriculture industries and with the liaison office of free trade unions representing miners and metalworkers; the topics discussed were the Community dairy industry and social measures for miners and metalworkers respectively.

During preliminary consultations ETUC experts discussed consumer protection, collective bargaining, the agricultural policy in the context of the May mandate and health and safety at work.

Changes at Director-General level

Joint Interpreting and Conferences Service

2.4.22. The Joint Interpreting and Conferences Service, which provides interpreters for all meetings organized by the Commission, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the European Investment Bank, was established as an autonomous department by Commission decision on 15 April 1981. The Service was reorganized at the end of 1981, and on 10 March this year the Commission appointed Mrs Renée Van Hoof Director-General with effect from 1 April.

Appointment

Renée Van Hoof

Born on 19 November 1928, Mrs Van Hoof studied in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium.

In 1952 she took up the post of administrative assistant to Mr Paul-Henri Spaak at the United Nations. She was chief interpreter at the Intergovernmental Conference for the Common Market and Euratom at Val Duchesse, which drafted the EEC and Euratom Treaties, and in 1958 became head of the Commission's interpreting department, which also serviced the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the European Investment Bank. Since 1962 she has taught interpreting at the University of Paris III (Sorbonne Nouvelle).

On 10 March 1982 Mrs Van Hoof was appointed Director-General of the newly-established Joint Interpreting and Conferences Service.

¹ Point 3.1.1.

Court of Justice¹**2.4.23. New cases**

| Case | Subject | Basis |
|---|--|--|
| Free movement of goods | | |
| 83/82 — Procureur de la République v J. Cayard and Others ¹ | Advertising of alcoholic drinks | Article 177 of the EEC Treaty |
| 94/82 — Officier van Justitie v De Kikvorsch Groothandel-Import-Export BV ² | Compatibility with Article 30 of the EEC Treaty of provisions preventing the importation of beer from another Member State | Article 177 of the EEC Treaty |
| Customs union | | |
| 88/82 — Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v A. and O. Leonelli ¹ | Interpretation of Article 15 of Council Directive 71/118 on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat | Article 177 of the EEC Treaty |
| Competition | | |
| 84/82 — Federal Republic of Germany v Commission ¹ | Application for annulment of the Commission's authorization of an aid scheme for the Belgian textile industry and for a finding that the Commission failed in its duty by not declaring the aid scheme incompatible with the common market | Articles 173 and 175 of the EEC Treaty |
| 86/82 — Hasselblad (GB) Ltd v Commission ³ | Annulment of certain provisions of a decision taken by the Commission on 2 December 1981 | Article 173 of the EEC Treaty |
| 96 to 105/82, and 108, 110 and 114/82 — NV IAZ International Belgium and Others v Commission | Decision taken by the Commission on 17 December 1981 | Article 173 of the EEC Treaty |
| 107/82 and 107/82 R — Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft AEG-Telefunken AG v Commission ⁴ | Decision taken by the Commission on 6 January 1982 | Article 173 of the EEC Treaty |
| Social security for migrant workers | | |
| 106/82 — E.O. Mayer v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit ⁴ | Interpretation of Article 71(1) (a)(ii) of Regulation No 1408/71 | Article 177 of the EEC Treaty |

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

| Case | Subject | Basis |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | | |
| 80/82 — Administration des Impôts, as civil party, v G Soler ⁵ | Interpretation of Council Regulation No 337/79 (basic wine Regulation) | Article 177 of the EEC Treaty |
| 82/82 — Ditta Italgrani v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato | Interpretation of Council Regulation No 1697/79 on post-clearance recovery of export duties | Article 177 of the EEC Treaty |
| 109/82 — Compagnie Intergras SA v FORMA ⁴ | Interpretation of Articles 3 and 6 of Commission Regulation No 2044/75 on special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and the advance fixing of refunds in respect of milk and milk products | Article 177 of the EEC Treaty |
| Fisheries | | |
| 87/82 — Lt-Com. A.G. Rogers, RN, v H.B.L. Darthenay ¹ | Direct applicability of Article 7 of Regulation No 2527/80 laying down technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources and the power of a Member State to adopt provisions allowing exceptions to the Community rules | Article 177 of the EEC Treaty |
| Commercial policy | | |
| 91/82 — Chris International Foods Ltd v Commission | Application for annulment of the Commission's decision of 18 December 1981 and for the award of damages | Articles 173, 178 and 215 of the EEC Treaty |
| Infringements | | |
| 90/82 — Commission v France ³ | Manufactured tobacco | Article 169 of the EEC Treaty |
| 93/82 — Commission v Italy ⁷ | Lead content of petrol | Article 169 of the EEC Treaty |
| 95/82 — Commission v France ⁶ | Racehorses | Article 169 of the EEC Treaty |
| 113/82 — Commission v Federal Republic of Germany ⁴ | Hops | Article 169 of the EEC Treaty |
| 115/82 — Commission v Italy ² | Restrictions on ship purchases | Article 169 of the EEC Treaty |

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Commission: 89/82 and 89/82 R,⁸ 92/82,⁷ 111/82,² 112/82,² 118/82, 119/82, 120/82, 121/82, 122/82 and 123/82.

v Council: 85/82.¹

¹ OJ C 81, 1.4.1982.

² OJ C 101, 22.4.1982.

³ OJ C 88, 6.4.1982.

⁴ OJ C 99, 20.4.1982.

⁵ OJ C 74, 25.3.1982.

⁶ OJ C 94, 15.4.1982.

⁷ OJ C 93, 14.4.1982.

⁸ OJ C 90, 8.4.1982.

2.4.24. Judgments

| Date and case | Held |
|---|--|
| ECSC | |
| 3.3.1982, 14/81 — Alphasteel Ltd v Commission ¹ | Application for annulment of Commission decision dismissed |
| 3.3.1982, 111/81 — Alphasteel Ltd v Commission ¹ | Application for annulment of Commission decision dismissed |
| Free movement of goods | |
| 2.3.1982, 6/81 — Industrie Diensten Groep v Beele | Asked for a ruling on the compatibility of a national law on unfair competition with Articles 30 to 36 of the EEC Treaty, the Court held that the rules on the free movement of goods do not preclude a rule of national law from allowing a trader, who for some considerable time in the Member State concerned has marketed a product which differs from similar products, to obtain an injunction against another trader restraining him from continuing to market in that Member State a product coming from another Member State, in which it is lawfully marketed, which for no compelling reason is almost identical to the first-mentioned product and thereby needlessly causes confusion between the two products |
| 31.3.1982, 75/81 — Blesgen v Belgian State | Since the Belgian Act of 1919 prohibiting the consumption of spirits on the premises applies without distinction to national products and imported products, it does not constitute a measure having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction on imports, within the meaning of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty |
| Competition | |
| 31.3.1982, 43/82 R and 63/82 R — Vereniging ter Bevordering van het Vlaamsche Boekwezen and Vereniging ter Bevordering van de Belangen des Boekhandels v Commission | The Court suspended enforcement of the provisions of the Commission Decision of 25 November 1981 under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty concerning collective resale price maintenance in the Dutch-language book trade: no penalties must be imposed to force the parties to comply with them |
| Social security for migrant workers | |
| 11.3.1982, 93/81 — Institut National d'Assurance Maladie-Invalidité v Peter Knoeller ² | The form provided for by Article 34 of Council Regulation No 4 of 3 December 1958 may be supplemented or explained subsequently by other information, even where such other information is not in the form of a correction to the form previously sent |

| Date and case | Held |
|---|---|
| 23.3.1982, 79/81 — Margherita Baccini v Office National de l'Emploi ³ | Where the eligibility of a migrant worker for an unemployment allowance depends on his capacity for work and that capacity for work has been accepted by the competent authorities of a Member State, the latter may not refuse to pay the worker an unemployment benefit on the ground that he receives, in another Member State, an invalidity pension established in accordance with the Community rules |
| Free movement of persons | |
| 23.3.1982, 53/81 — D.M. Levin v Staatssecretaris van Justitie ⁴ | The provisions of Community law on the free movement of workers apply to paid employment even when the income derived therefrom is less than the minimum considered to be required for subsistence, provided that the person concerned undertakes actual and genuine paid employment. The motives which led a worker to seek work in another Member State are irrelevant |
| Agriculture | |
| 11.3.1982, 129/81 — Ditta Fratelli Fancon v SIAT ² | Flour extracted from soya beans must be classified under CCT heading No ex 23.04 |
| 23.3.1982, 102/81 — 'Nordsee' Deutsche Hochseefischerei GmbH v Reederei Mond Hochseefischerei Nordstern AG & Co. KG and Reederei F. Busse Hochseefischerei Nordstern AG & Co. KG ³ | The Court has no jurisdiction to give a ruling on the questions referred to it by the Arbitrator |
| 25.3.1982, 45/81 — Alexander Moksel GmbH & Co., Handels KG v Commission ⁴ | Application dismissed as inadmissible |
| 4.3.1982, 42/82 R — Commission v France ⁵ | Order for the adoption of interim measures concerning the barriers to imports of Italian wine. Pending the judgment in the main action, France is required to observe the limits set by the Court as regards the frequency and duration of analyses and production of the accompanying documents |
| European Development Fund | |
| 4.3.1982, 182/80 — Gauff GmbH & Co. KG v Commission | Application dismissed |
| Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters | |
| 4.3.1982, 38/81 — Effer SpA v Hans-Joachim Kantner ¹ | The plaintiff may invoke the jurisdiction of the courts of the place of performance of the contract, pursuant to Article 5(1) of the Convention, even when the existence of the contract on which the claim is based is in dispute between the parties |

| Date and case | Held |
|--|--|
| 31.3.1982, 25/81 | In a dispute between a husband and wife, an application for interim measures to obtain the delivery of a document for the purpose of preventing that document from being used as evidence in a dispute concerning the management by the husband of the wife's property does not fall within the scope of the Convention |
| Infringements | |
| 10.3.1982, 278/81 — Commission v Italy | Order for removal from the Court Register (equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres) |
| 2.3.1982, 94/81 — Commission v Italy ¹ | By failing to adopt within the prescribed period the provisions needed to comply with a Council Directive concerning cosmetic products, the Italian Republic has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty |
| Staff regulations | |
| 18.3.1982, 212/81 — Caisse de Pension des Employés Privés of Luxembourg v L. Bodson ⁵ | The sum of the contributions paid by an insured worker and by his employer to a national pension scheme, together with interest calculated at the rate of 4% per annum, does not constitute the actuarial equivalent of the retirement pension rights acquired by that worker within the meaning of Article 11(2) of Annex VIII to the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Communities. That amount may constitute the sums repaid for the purposes of that provision |
| Disputes between the Community and its staff | |
| v Commission: | |
| 11.3.1982, 127/80 and 164/80 ² | Judgment for the applicant |
| 25.3.1982, 98/81 ⁴ | Application dismissed |
| v Parliament: | |
| 11.3.1982, 167/80 ⁶ | Judgment for the applicant |
| 18.3.1982, 103/81 ⁵ | Judgment for the applicant |
| v Court of Justice: | |
| 18.3.1982, 90/81 ⁵ | Application dismissed as inadmissible |
| Orders for removal from the Court Register | |
| 10.3.1982, 235/81 — R.H. Clarke Ltd v Council and Commission | |
| 18.3.1982, 188/81 — H. Henrichs v Commission | |
| 18.3.1982, 277/81 and 277/81 R — Dornonville de la Cour v Commission | |
| <p>¹ OJ C 74, 25.3.1982. ² OJ C 83, 2.4.1982. ³ OJ C 94, 15.4.1982. ⁴ OJ C 99, 20.4.1982. ⁵ OJ C 90, 8.4.1982. ⁶ OJ C 81, 1.4.1982.</p> | |

Court of Auditors

2.4.25. On 18 March the Court of Auditors adopted a special report on the sale of cut-price butter within the Community and ordered it to be published in the *Official Journal*.

Economic and Social Committee

196th plenary session

2.4.26. The Economic and Social Committee held its 196th plenary session in Brussels on 24 March, with Mr Roseingrave in the chair. The meeting was devoted mainly to the Commission proposals on farm prices and related measures for 1982/83. A further item on the agenda, namely the draft opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on voluntary part-time work, was held over for another session. The Committee adopted, without debate, an opinion on the proposal for a Directive on medicated feedstuffs.¹

Opinion

Agricultural prices and related measures

2.4.27. Following the presentation by the rapporteur, Mr Schneiders (Employers — Germany), of the position adopted by the Section for Agriculture, which recommended an increase in farm prices significantly higher than that proposed by the Commission, the Committee held a lively debate in the course of which the different aspects of an agricultural policy designed to meet farmers' needs without leading to over-inflated costs were examined.

Thirty-nine amendments to Mr Schneiders' draft opinion were tabled, approving *inter alia* the price levels advocated by the Commission and its proposals in respect of milk products, cereals and tobacco.

In the final opinion (adopted by 60 votes to 50, with 9 abstentions) the Committee agreed that 'in view of the need to give agricultural policy a new slant, as outlined in the Commission report on the mandate of 30 May 1980 and the guidelines for European

agriculture, the Commission's farm price proposals [were] considered ... to be acceptable. In reaching this assessment, the Committee also took account of trends in agricultural costs, the gloomy general economic situation and the resultant decline in incomes in all sectors of the economy'.

It none the less urged that steps be taken to work out a suitable incomes policy in line with the farmers' desiderata, but without posing a constant threat to the equilibrium of the various agricultural markets.

After the vote Mr de Caffarelli (Various interests — France), speaking on behalf of the farmers' group, explained that the rejection of the initial draft opinion had left the farmers no other choice but to vote against the Committee's opinion, as they were convinced that the increases which they had asked for were essential if the future of farms and the standard of living of farmers were to be guaranteed. The group called for the strict observance of Community preference, the continuation of guarantees for producers within the framework of the existing common organizations of the markets and an adjustment of aids and premiums for Mediterranean products in line with increases in production costs. Finally, they stressed the need for immediate implementation of a dynamic and ongoing export policy.

ECSC Consultative Committee

226th meeting

2.4.28. Meeting in Luxembourg on 11 and 12 March, the Consultative Committee debated the forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1982 and adopted, by a very large majority, a resolution approving the programme and the abatement rates to be applied to production and deliveries to the common market of the various categories of iron steel products.² The Committee regretted that the Commission proposed to introduce different abatement rates

¹ OJ C 41, 16.2.1982; Bull. EC 1-1981, point 2.1.59.

² OJ C 93, 14.4.1982.

for reinforcing bars and emphasized that Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty provided for production quotas to be determined 'on an equitable basis', i.e. by applying the same abatement rate to production and deliveries by all producers of the same category of products; it held the view that, although Article 58 empowered the Commission to take short-term economic measures, it did not authorize it to make the structural changes which would inevitably result from the application of different abatement rates according to the categories of producers or the manufacturing processes of the products in question.

The Committee's resolution was intended as a protest against the Commission's decision to introduce different abatement rates for reinforcing bars. With one exception only, all those who addressed the debate were opposed to differential treatment for reinforcing bar production. Although steel producers were grateful to the Commission for having saved the industry from total ruin, they were hoping against hope that it would not jeopardize its excellent work by rashly extending such measures with catastrophic results.

The Commission representative failed to see how the Commission's decision could be termed arbitrary. The Commission had faced up to its responsibilities and attempted to find a balanced solution. He defended the decision on the grounds that the quantities involved were not such as to cause problems for large undertakings. Moreover, the issue should be viewed not only in formalistic terms but also in economic terms. The object of the exercise was after all to protect smaller firms against bankruptcy.

2.4.29. The Committee also adopted unanimously a resolution on ECSC research, in which it insisted on the need to avoid reducing the relevant financial support.¹

European Investment Bank

Operations in March

2.4.30. In March the European Investment Bank announced loans totalling 199.3 mil-

lion ECU² for investments within the Community, distributed as follows: 104.3 million ECU in Italy, 78.9 million ECU in the United Kingdom and 16.1 million ECU in France. Outside the Community the Bank lent 350 000 ECU in two ACP States—Congo and Guinea.

Community

Italy

2.4.31. A total of LIT 136 000 million was lent for industrial investment, notably to assist projects involving small and medium-sized industry, infrastructure and energy saving. Most of this sum—LIT 121 000 million—went to the Mezzogiorno.

A global loan amounting to LIT 70 000 million was granted to Istituto Mobiliare Italiano to part-finance a series of small and medium-scale ventures in the Mezzogiorno. LIT 18 000 million is to be spent on the expansion of a Fiat car factory at Termine Imereze, in Sicily; this will lead to higher productivity and improved competitiveness in the island's largest industrial establishment. On the infrastructure front LIT 33 000 million went to Azienda Nazionale Autonoma della Strade for improvement works on State highways in the Abruzzi (roads, tunnels and viaducts). This loan carries a 3% interest subsidy under the arrangements adopted when Italy joined the European Monetary System.³ A further LIT 15 000 million was lent to expand the capacity of a factory in Lombardy producing thermal insulating materials, in a project which will help meet Community objectives on reducing energy consumption and hence lessening dependence on oil imports.

United Kingdom

2.4.32. A total of UKL 44.7 million was lent, including a global loan of UKL 20 mil-

¹ OJ C 93, 14.4.1982.

² The conversion rates at 31 December 1981 used by the EIB in statistics for the current quarter were: 1 ECU = BFR 41.75, DKR 7.94, DM 2.44, DR 62.23, FF 6.20, IRL 0.69, LIT 1 304, LFR 41.75, UKL 0.57, USD 1.09.

³ OJ L 200, 8.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.2.

lion to support small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures in assisted areas of the United Kingdom. The finance is provided under an arrangement between the EIB and the British Government, for on-lending by the regional offices of the Department of Industry in England and the equivalent authorities in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland for investment projects helping to create or safeguard employment. A further UKL 14.5 million was lent for water supply and sewerage schemes in Wales and England: UKL 7.5 million went to the Severn Trent Water Authority to help finance a project package including the new Carsington reservoir in the Midlands, and various projects in mid-Wales; the remaining UKL 7 million went to the Yorkshire Water Authority for water supply and sewerage schemes at the east-coast tourist resort of Bridlington. Finally, UKL 10.2 million went to part-finance the uprating of the electricity generating capacity in the Shetland Islands in Scotland, to help meet increased demand

resulting from the development of North Sea oil.

France

2.4.33. A total of FF 100 million in the form of a global loan went to CEPME (Crédit d'équipement des petites et moyennes entreprises) to help finance small and medium-scale industrial ventures in less-developed regions of France and areas facing conversion problems.

Outside the Community

2.4.34. As part of its operations under the second Lomé Convention, using the risk capital which it manages under the Convention, the Bank lent 200 000 ECU to finance a feasibility study on the construction of a pulp mill using local forestry resources in the Congo, and 150 000 ECU in Guinea to finance an outline study on the construction of a dam at Souapiti on the River Konkoure and a 150 000 tonne/year aluminium foundry nearby.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU

Values in national currencies of one ECU

| 31 March 1982 ¹ | |
|--|----------|
| Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible) | 45.3008 |
| Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial) | 52.7946 |
| German mark | 2.40088 |
| Dutch guilder | 2.66331 |
| Pound sterling | 0.558308 |
| Danish krone | 8.19137 |
| French franc | 6.21543 |
| Italian lira | 1 315.39 |
| Irish pound | 0.692302 |
| Greek drachma | 62.5573 |
| United States dollar | 0.995185 |
| Swiss franc | 1.92588 |
| Spanish peseta | 106.236 |
| Swedish krona | 5.91588 |
| Norwegian krone | 6.08008 |
| Canadian dollar | 1.22249 |
| Portuguese escudo | 71.4543 |
| Austrian schilling | 16.8709 |
| Finnish mark | 4.59427 |
| Japanese yen | 245.860 |
| Australian dollar | 0.947254 |
| New Zealand dollar | 1.29784 |

¹ OJ C 81, 1.4.1982.

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

Representative rates ('green' rates)

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

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

¹ For seeds.

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

³ For other products.

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

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

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers is followed by the title shown on the cover of the Offi-

cial Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. 10-1981

Point 2.1.139

Proposal for a Council Directive on tariffs for scheduled air transport between Member States
OJ C 78, 30.3.1982

Bull. 11-1981*Point 2.1.36*

Commission Décision of 25 November 1981 relating to a proceeding under Article 15 of Council Regulation No 17 (IV/29.895 — Telos)

OJ L 58, 2.3.1982

Bull. 12-1981*Points 1.1.4 to 1.1.5*

Proposal for a Council Directive on voluntary part-time work

OJ C 62, 12.3.1982

Point 2.1.8

Commission communication concerning the operation of Council Directive 73/23/EEC of 19 February 1973 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits—the 'low-voltage Directive'

OJ C 59, 9.3.1982

Points 2.3.20 to 2.3.23

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee at its plenary session held on 15 and 16 December 1981

OJ C 64, 15.3.1982

Bull. 1-1982*Points 2.4.39 to 2.4.42*

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee at its plenary session held on 27 and 28 January 1982

OJ C 77, 29.3.1982

Bull. 2-1982*Point 2.1.16*

1982 programme for the attainment of customs union

OJ C 80, 31.3.1982

Point 2.1.26

Amended proposal for a Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to legal expenses insurance

OJ C 78, 30.3.1982

Point 2.1.105

Commission recommendation of 3 February 1982 on the application of Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty

OJ L 83, 29.3.1982

3. Infringement procedures

Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement Directives

3.3.1. In March the Commission sent letters of formal notice to Member States for failure to implement the following:

Council Directive 79/112/EEC of 18 December 1979 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer¹ (Luxembourg, Ireland).

Reasoned opinions

3.3.2. In February and March the Commission delivered 12 reasoned opinions to six Member States in the following cases:

- Requirement for a certificate of origin in respect of champagne wines for export (France);
- Ban on the marketing and importation of seals and seal products (Netherlands);
- Failure to fulfil the obligations arising from the Council Decision of 22 July 1974 (procedure for consultation on respect of cooperation agreements between Member States and third countries) (France);
- Sicilian Regional Laws Nos 47/80, 49/81 and 83/80 (aid for agriculture) (Italy);

¹ OJ L 33, 8.2.1979.

- UHT milk (Denmark);
- Ban on imports of refined animal fats intended for human consumption (FR of Germany);
- Health inspection fees in respect of poultry-meat (Belgium);
- Restrictions on imports of semen for the artificial insemination of animals (France);
- Restrictions in respect of cattle and other live animals in transit (Italy);
- Failure to communicate information requested by the Commission (horsemeat) (France);
- Marks of origin for textiles (France);
- Quality standards for fruit and vegetables (Italy).

4. Greek memorandum

Position of the Greek Government on Greece's relations with the European Communities

3.4.1. At the Council meeting on 22 March the Greek Government submitted the following memorandum on Greece's future relations with the Community.

'1. The economy of Greece differs markedly from that of the Community as regards both its level of development and its structures.

The special features of the Greek economy hamper its smooth functioning within the Community framework, the more so because the Greek Accession Treaty ignored them.

Community rules and mechanisms continue to be shaped and to operate to suit the central and developed economies for which they were of course originally conceived, whereas they have an adverse effect upon regional and less-developed economies.

Because the enlargement of the Community did not go hand in hand with adjustment and differentiation of Community rules to take account of the special nature of the economy of Greece, the accession of Greece is either exacerbating some of our nation's problems or making their solution more difficult.

The repercussions of accession upon the economy of Greece were of course aggravated because they appeared at a time of serious international crisis.

Thus the economic problems which at present confront Greece principally spring from structural weaknesses, inequalities and imbalances within the economy, but their severity stems to some de-

gree both from the international crisis and from the consequences of accession.

2. The Greek Government feels that it must draw the attention of the Community both to the special nature of Greece's problems and to the policy which it has devised to deal with them, in the hope that the Community will effectively recognize the need for special arrangements permitting the development of the Greek economy and, more generally, of Greece's links with the Community, without dispute or conflict and to the advantage of both sides.

The Greek Government is ready to examine together with the Community the possibility of working out such special arrangements which would be consistent with Greek social and economic programmes and contribute to the attainment of its development objectives.

In this context, "special arrangements" should be taken to mean that, on the basis of consideration of the general interest and the necessary political resolve, a decision should be taken to introduce differentiation into the management of Community policies and to evolve new mechanisms which will make due allowance for the special nature of the economy of Greece.

3. The structural defects of the Greek economy are briefly the following:

- an over-developed tertiary sector, a wide-spread black economy and a pronounced degree of parasitism;
- agricultural production accounts for only 17.2% of GNP whereas the agricultural population is 30% of the total population;
- the limited contribution (19.6%) of processing industries to GNP.

Weaknesses within each sector are as follows:

Industry

- 85% of companies employ fewer than five persons;
- Greece imports 80% of its capital equipment (machines);
- investment in processing industries represents only 4% of GNP.

Agriculture

- underemployment of a large part of the active population which, under present circumstances, cannot be absorbed into other sectors of the economy, and certainly not in the workers' home areas;
- the extremely small size of agricultural holdings and their great fragmentation;
- the inadequacy of the infrastructure and organization for marketing and processing agricultural products.

Lastly, a basic feature of the structure of the Greek economy is the existence of very great social and regional inequalities, and great disparities in incomes, along with the distorted overdevelopment of the Athens area.

4. The fact that the international economic crisis has hit an economy which, while suffering from structural inadequacies, has simultaneously to contend with the unsteady effects of accession has led to a serious aggravation of its current problems.

Between 1978 and 1981 the following developments may be noted:

- the rate of inflation increased and hovered during those years around 25%, more than double the rate of previous years and of the average for the Community;
- the rate of increase in GNP fell appreciably each year and in 1981 the figure was negative for the first time;
- the current trade deficit doubled and in 1981 rose to 6.5% of GNP despite the continuing recession;
- the public sector deficit increased dramatically and in 1981 came to 17% of GNP.

5. It became necessary to take urgent measures to reverse this negative trend so as to ensure the minimum level of economic balance and stability required to deal with structural weaknesses.

The Greek Government expects that the measures it has taken on financial, monetary and credit matters will have the following effects in 1982:

- a slight increase in national income;
- a slight fall in the balance of payments deficit;
- a fall in the rate of inflation; and

- an appreciable decline in the public sector deficit, which it is estimated will be reduced from 17% to 12% of GNP despite the continuing imperative need to devote 5% of GNP to defence expenditure.

At the same time, as part of the more general incomes and social policy, the Government took a series of measures for the redistribution of income in favour of the economically weakest classes who had suffered particularly in recent years; these measures are in fact the basis, in the first instance, of the awaited revival of the economy.

The Government's economic policy for 1982 is supplemented by certain institutional measures which, on the one hand, derive from the particular need—in view of the threatening dimensions of the phenomenon—to remedy the situation of undertakings which are overburdened by debt and, on the other hand, are designed to create incentives to investment.

6. The Greek Government feels that financial, credit and monetary measures alone are not an adequate basis for a successful economic policy and that the need is for a decisive long-term political solution to structural inadequacies. The development of the Greek economy will be based on national programming, oriented towards solutions to sectoral problems and regional imbalances. The Government is preparing a five-year programme for economic development and the restructuring of the Greek economy, the implementation of which will begin on 1 January 1983. The programme provides for the modernization of the Greek economy to enable it to meet the demands imposed by international competition. This objective will, however, be fulfilled within the framework of basic and unswerving politico-economic options.

The first option is the development of industry with a view particularly to boosting production, increasing added-value, developing strategic industries and advanced-technology industries and also supporting small and medium-sized undertakings.

An equally crucial option, however, is keeping the population on the land, within the framework of increased administrative and economic decentralization.

Essential prerequisites for this are:

- support for agricultural incomes;
- substantial aid for the cooperative movement;
- the improvement of social and cultural infrastructures in the country.

7. The basic choice of objectives is first and foremost a problem and a responsibility for the Greeks themselves. At the same time, however,

the harmonious development and convergence of the economies of the Member States are basic aims of the Treaty establishing the Community.

The Greek Government believes that the development policy which it has forged does not merely correspond to Greece's own national interests.

The Community has repeatedly declared the need for Community action to combat inequalities between its regions and members. These declarations have not, however, borne fruit either because suitable mechanisms have not yet been created or because existing policies and mechanisms fail to operate in accordance with the necessary criteria or in the right direction or do not operate effectively because the resources made available are inadequate.

Particularly inadequate is the transfer of resources from the Community budget to the less-developed countries and especially to Greece. In order to have an entirely positive effect, such transfers would—and this never happens—have to offset the negative economic consequences deriving from the trend of trade whether at international level or between the internal market and imports, or from the unfair distribution of activities and the unfavourable terms of trade within the Community which adversely affect the least-developed members and particularly Greece. The result of this situation is the constant widening of imbalances within the Community. For Greece especially, these disparities are the result not only of the very particular structural inadequacies of the Greek economy but also of the unfavourable treatment by the Community of Mediterranean regions as compared with the others with regard to intervention prices, levels of support and the level of protection of Mediterranean products.

To this should be added the fact that even within the Mediterranean area the Greek economy receives unfavourable treatment. Indeed, a number of regulations providing for greater intervention and participation by Community financial instruments in Mediterranean programmes and Mediterranean regions have not been extended to Greece.

It should also be noted that the common organization of markets, which covers on average 95% of the agricultural production of the other nine countries, only covers 75% of that of Greece, which is in general less effectively covered.

8. The discussions in the framework of the mandate of 30 May show that there is now awareness within the Community that its way of functioning is going to create unacceptable situations. In the opinion of the Greek Government the most important of these is the widening of economic imbalances between the more and less-developed members. This problem is one of absolute priority for the cohesion of the Community.

The mandate of 30 May traces out certain guidelines which show that the problem has been properly understood. However, the reforms envisaged are not such as to provide a thoroughgoing solution to regional imbalances as they do not afford the means of achieving the objectives set.

9. The Greek Government believes that the peculiar problems of the Greek economy can be overcome through a series of new regulations different from those which govern present relations between Greece and the EEC.

This new situation presupposes the extension and strengthening of the Community's financial instruments and at the same time the recognition by Community bodies of the possibility, in specific cases and for a reasonable period of time, of derogating from certain Community rules. In particular the following are necessary under the five-year development programme:

(a) increased Community support for specific projects for the development of sectors, branches and regions, and

(b) the recognition by Community bodies for a sufficiently long period of the need for derogations from Community competition rules (granting of development incentives, provisional and regulated protection of newly created industries, granting of export aid for small and medium-sized undertakings, exemption from production limits).

The Greek Government believes that these arrangements can be based in part on the activation of Protocol No 7 to the Act of Accession of Greece, which recognizes the need to settle special problems of concern to Greece and recommends that the Community institutions implement all the means and procedures laid down by the EEC Treaty, particularly by making adequate use of Community resources. It also recognizes in particular that, in the application of Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty, it will be necessary to take into account the objectives of economic expansion and the raising of the standard of living of the population.

10. With particular reference to the various Community financing instruments, we consider that:

- the criteria must be reviewed so that the way in which resources are granted and used corresponds to the particular features of the social, economic and administrative situation in Greece;
- the resources available must be increased and the activities of the Funds coordinated;
- participation in the financing of projects must be considerably increased and expenditure on social infrastructure covered;
- a new Fund with special resources must be created for the development of the Mediterranean regions with its own resources;

- there must be greater scope for financial resources to be procured by the NCI.

11. We attribute particular importance to the financing of special long-term programmes for the least-favoured regions of Greece (islands, frontier and mountain regions) to cover everything from small land-improvement projects to tourist development and the development of small industry, crafts and agro-industrial units. We feel that there must be combined intervention by the Community Funds and the financing mechanisms of the Community with the above development projects being financed up to 80%.

The specific geographical position of Greece (which has no land frontiers with the Community but an enormous island surface area) requires particular attention on the part of the Community bodies, given that transport costs, particularly from the Greek islands, are so high as to reduce even further the competitiveness of products from such regions.

12. The Greek Government considers that Athens and Thessaloniki cannot be excluded from finance by the Community Funds. Living conditions in Athens, for example, (environmental pollution, traffic congestion, total lack of town planning, absence of an efficient social infrastructure) constitute an enormous economic problem, the solution of which will require considerable financial resources to be made available. In the Athens and Thessaloniki regions both the projects carried out and the criteria which will be applied for financing them will of course be adapted to the problems involved, i.e. the aim will be infrastructure development to improve the quality of life, decentralization of industrial activity to the provinces, etc.

13. One point to be stressed is that Greek agriculture, having as it does to operate side by side with the developed and modernized agricultural systems of the other Member States, faces acute problems under the CAP rules.

In order to alleviate these problems, the Community must provide finance and technical aid for carrying out major land improvement projects, for developing certain sectors, such as fishing, by means of the efficient exploitation of Greek lagoons, for setting up and organizing agro-industrial complexes and for developing cooperatives.

However, the immediate problem of income support for small farmers remains of vital importance. Given the high rate of inflation in Greece and until such time as it is brought down close to Community average, the proposed Community increases will be useless for Greek farmers, particularly when it is borne in mind that, given the structure of the Greek economy, intervention

prices constitute for them the decisive element in their relations with the commercial and industrial sectors.

The problem of income support can only be dealt with by means of exceptional arrangements including direct and indirect aid for incomes, to be provided to a large extent by the Community. It must also be stressed that national aid to farmers is proportionally much higher than Community aid to this sector, and that *per capita* expenditure from national aid is greater in countries with a high *per capita* income.

14. The Greek Government hopes that the Council of Ministers will recognize the particular nature of Greece's problems.

This applies with respect both to direct measures of an urgent nature and to the general economic policy guidelines which, under a five-year programme for the restructuring of the Greek economy, will reflect fundamental economic policy options decided upon by the Greek Government.

As a concrete expression of such recognition, the Greek Government would request the Council to instruct the Commission to study the problems referred to in this memorandum and to ask it to propose special arrangements to solve them.

The Greek Government will cooperate with the Commission and in the meantime will finalize its positions and proposals on certain individual sectors. Until special arrangements are decided upon, the Greek Government hopes that the measures in favour of other Mediterranean regions will be extended to Greece and that, in line with what has been stated above, a positive solution will be found for the vital problem of support prices for agricultural products and related forms of agricultural incomes support.

The Greek Government is also awaiting with understandable and considerable interest the further course of discussions currently taking place at various levels on proposals to which it attributes particular importance, and in particular those concerning new Regulations for Mediterranean products, the provision of new Community resources for the implementation of comprehensive programmes in the Mediterranean regions and the reform and strengthening of Community Funds and financing bodies.

The Greek Government considers that recognition by the Community of the need to deal with the particular problems of Greece, in conjunction with progress towards a more general reform of Community policies, constitute the minimum possible for creating conditions for Greek membership of the European Communities which will not be in conflict with basic Greek national interests.'

Publications of the European Communities

Publications of the European Communities

3 — 1982

Introductory note

This catalogue includes the newly published monographs and series issued during the period to which it relates by the Institutions of the European Communities, and also their current periodicals. Publications of which English versions have been issued are only listed in that language; otherwise another version, but only one, is included, in the following order of choice:

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| French, | Spanish, |
| German, | Portuguese, |
| Italian, | Greek, |
| Dutch, | others. |
| Danish, | |

Where other language versions also exist, cross-references are provided by means of a code (those codes should not be used for ordering purposes):

IT: 1 - 12

which means that the Italian version is described in the Italian catalogue of January under No 12. This number is specific to each catalogue; it is a sequence number printed in consecutive order, opposite each entry in the classified list.

Arrangement

The catalogue is divided into three parts, as follows:

Part I — The classified list provides a subject classification of the titles included under 20 headings each divided into subheadings (see below).

Under each subheading, monographs and series are listed first in alphabetical order; there then follows a similar list of periodical titles.

Full entries for monographs and series appear only once; otherwise cross-references are given to the full entries identifying them by the sequence numbers already described. Periodical titles only appear in the classified list as cross-reference entries, full entries being found in Part II.

Part II — The list of periodicals presents full details of each current Community periodical, listed alphabetically.

Part III — The indexes of titles and series are listed alphabetically and cross-refer using the abovementioned sequence numbers to the entries in Part I of the monthly catalogue. These indexes cumulate throughout the year.

How to obtain publications. Publications may be priced for sale, gratis, or of limited distribution. Those of the last two classes may be obtained from the issuing institutions, or, where they are published by the Information Offices of the Commission, from those offices, whose addresses are given in the lists on pp. 4 and 5. Publications of limited distribution are, however, generally only for the attention of governments of Member States, Community departments and other authorities concerned.

Orders for priced publications should be directed to the Sales Offices listed on the last page.

All orders should quote the full title, as well as the ISBN or ISSN where such a number precedes the prices in the catalogue.

Abbreviations and conventional signs. The text languages of publications are indicated by the following abbreviations:

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| DA Danish | GA Irish |
| DE German | IT Italian |
| GR Greek | NL Dutch |
| EN English | ES Spanish |
| FR French | PT Portuguese |

A string of such symbols separated by diagonal strokes denotes a publication in which different language versions of the same text appear under one cover.

The abbreviation 'multi' indicates a publication with a mixed multilingual text.

Prices, which exclude any value-added tax which may be chargeable, are fixed in various currencies, using the following abbreviations:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| BFR Belgian franc | HFL Dutch guilder |
| DKR Danish crown | IRL Irish pound |
| DM German mark | LIT Italian lira |
| DR Greek drachma | PTA Spanish peseta |
| ESC Portuguese escudo | UKL Pound sterling |
| FF French franc | USD US dollar |

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245 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
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Classified list

1 General, political and institutional matters

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 1 **Directory of the Commission of the European Communities:** December 1981 - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Personnel and Administration - 111pp.: 25cm: softcover: 230g: (EN)
DE:82-3-4. FR:82-3-3
CB-33-81-287-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2758-1: ECU 2,42, BFR 100, IRL 1.70, UKL 1.40, USD 2.75.
- 2 **The economy of the European Community** - 112pp.: 23cm: stapled: 200g: (EN) [European documentation: 82/1-2 - Commission of the European Communities]
CB-NC-82-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2742-5: free of charge.
- 3 **European Investment Bank: Statute and other provisions** - European Investment Bank - 34pp.: 21cm: stapled: 70g: Text updated to 31 December 1981 (EN)
DA:82-3-3. DE:82-3-2. FR:82-3-1. GR:82-3-2. IT:82-3-1. NL:82-3-3
ISBN 92-861-0021-3: free of charge.
- 4 **Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities in 1981** - Commission of the European Communities 1981 - 344pp.: 23cm: softcover: 550g: (EN)
DA:82-3-4. DE:82-3-3. FR:82-3-5. GR:82-3-1. IT:82-3-5. NL:82-3-6
CB-33-81-401-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2811-1: ECU 5,45, BFR 225, IRL 3.80, UKL 3, USD 7.
- 5 **Programme of the Commission for 1982-83** - Commission of the European Communities 1982 - 43pp.: 23cm: stapled: 100g: (EN)
DA:82-3-5. DE:82-3-5. FR:82-3-4. GR:82-3-3. IT:82-3-4. NL:82-3-4
CB-33-81-457-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2818-9: ECU 1,44, BFR 60, IRL 1, UKL 0.80, USD 1.50.

PERIODICALS

30 jours d'Europe.
Avrupa.
Background Report.
Berichte und Informationen.
Bulletin of the European Communities.
Committee Reports of the European Parliament.
Communauté européenne: Lettre d'information du Bureau de Genève.
Communauté Européenne Informations.
Community file: Current activities of the institutions of the European Communities summarised for the information of Member State Embassies in South and South-East Asia.
Comunidad europea.
Comunidades Europeias: Informação.
Comunità europea.
Debates of the European Parliament.
Dokumente und Publikationen.
Échos de l'Europe.
Economic and Social Committee: Bulletin.

EF-avisen.
EG Magazin.
EIB-Information.
Eorascál.
Eur info.
Europa.
Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.
Europa van morgen.
Europe 81.
European File.
European news.
European Parliament.
Eurostat-news.
Fiches pédagogiques "30 jours d'Europe".
Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.
Informazioni.
Informazioni documenti.
Informazioni rassegna periodica.
Official Journal of the European Communities, series C: Information and Notices.
Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.
Points de repère: supplément à 30 jours d'Europe.
Press Release.
The week in Europe.
Εβδομαϊκή Κωστήρα.

2 Customs union

3 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 6 **Communicable diseases resulting from storage, handling, transport and landspreading of manures** - Walton, J.R.: White, E.G.: Directorate-General Agriculture - 270p.: 23cm: stapled: 465g: A workshop in the EEC programme of coordination of research on effluents held at the Tierärztliche Hochschule, Hanover (EN) [Agriculture - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7627 CD-NK-81-008-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2678-X: ECU 17,15, BFR 700, IRL 11.80, UKL 10, USD 19.

The economy of the European Community

2

PERIODICALS

Agricultural Markets: Prices.
Animal production.

Crop production.
 EC-agricultural price indices (Output and Input).
 Fisheries: Quantity and value of landings in the EC.

4 Law

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- ACP-EEC Conventions of Lomé: Texts relating to industrial co-operation 13
- 7 **Catalogue of Community Legal Acts and other texts relating to the Elimination of Technical Barriers to Trade for Industrial Products and the Nomenclature for Iron and Steel products (EURONORM): August 1981 - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Internal Market and Industrial Affairs - 112pp.: 21 x 30cm: softcover: 300g: (EN)**
 DE:82-3-8. FR:82-3-10
 CB-33-81-110-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2769-7: ECU 4,90,
 BFR 200, IRL 3.40, UKL 2.90, USD 5.40.
- 8 **Guide pratique: Article 177 C.E.E. - Chevallier, R.M.: Maidani, D.: Commission des Communautés européennes - 136p.: 25cm: agrafé: 320g: (FR)**
 CB-32-81-431-FR-C ISBN 92-825-2368-3: gratuit.
- 9 **Register of current Community legal instruments: 2nd edition - All Institutions**
 n.I: Analytical register - 652pp.: 30cm: softcover: 1650g: Position as at 1 January 1981 (EN)
 DA:82-3-9. DE:82-3-9. FR:82-3-8. IT:82-3-10. NL:82-3-10
 FX-97-81-001-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2614-3: volume: *Volume I*
 ISBN 92-825-2626-7: set: ECU 60, BFR 2500, IRL 41.75,
 UKL 36.20: price for volumes I and II inclusive.
- 10 **Register of current Community legal instruments: 2nd edition - All Institutions**
 n.II: Chronological index - 88pp.: 30cm: softcover: 250g: Position as at 1 January 1981 (EN)
 DA:82-3-10. DE:82-3-10. FR:82-3-9. IT:82-3-11.
 NL:82-3-11
 FX-97-81-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2620-8: volume: *Volume II*
 ISBN 92-825-2626-7: set: ECU 60, BFR 2500, IRL 41.75,
 UKL 36.20, USD 70: price for Volumes I and II inclusive.

PERIODICALS

Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.
 List of laws and regulations adopted in the Member States of the Communities in application of acts adopted by the Communities.
 Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.
 Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice.

5 Social affairs

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- Communicable diseases resulting from storage, handling, transport and landspreading of manures 6
- 11 **Planning vocational preparation initiatives for unemployed young people. A handbook based on the experiences and views of a group of practitioners, policy-makers and funders from seven Member States of the European Community - Harrison, J.: European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training - 142p.: 20cm: stapled: 200g: (EN)**
 HX-32-81-213-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2402-7: ECU 2,40,
 BFR 100, IRL 1.70, UKL 1.30, USD 2.90.
- Proceedings of the conference "Chronic respiratory diseases"** 15
- 12 **Youth unemployment and vocational training: The material and social standing of young people during transition from school to work: Conference report - Commission of the European Communities: European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training - 20S.: 30cm: stapled: 55g: (EN)**
 DA:82-3-12. DE:82-1-5. FR:82-3-11. IT:82-3-12. NL:82-3-12
 HX-32-81-237-EN-C : free of charge.

PERIODICALS

Euro-Abstracts, Section II: Coal - Steel.
 Hourly earnings: Hours of work.
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7 Transport

8 Competition

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European Economy and supplements A B C.

Eurostatistics: Data for short-term economic analysis.

Industrial short-term trends.

Results of the business survey carried out among managements in the Community.

11 External relations

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

13 ACP-EEC Conventions of Lomé: Texts relating to industrial co-operation - Council of the European Communities - Bruxelles - Brussel - 45pp.: 21cm: stapled: 80g: Third supplement covering the period 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1980 (EN)
DA:82-3-13. DE:82-3-12. FR:82-3-13. IT:82-3-15.
NL:82-3-14
free of charge: *limited distribution.*

Statistiques du commerce extérieur: Guide de l'utilisateur

17

PERIODICALS

Le courrier: Afrique-Caraïbes - Pacifique - Communauté européenne.

EC Trade with the ACP States and the South Mediterranean States.

Monthly external trade bulletin.

12 Energy

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

14 Investment in the Community coalmining and iron and steel industries: Report on the 1981 survey - Commission of the European Communities: European Coal and Steel Community 1981 - 107pp.: 45graphs: 30cm: softcover: 320g: Position as at 1 January 1981 (EN)
DE:82-3-13. FR:82-3-14
CB-33-81-085-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2751-4: ECU 16,90,
BFR 700, IRL 11.75, UKL 9.50, USD 19.

PERIODICALS

Coal: monthly bulletin.

Electrical energy: monthly bulletin.

Energy statistics: Monthly bulletin a) Coal, b) Hydrocarbons, c)

Electrical energy.

Hydrocarbons: monthly bulletin.

13 Industry

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Wages and incomes - Rapid information.

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15 Environment and consumer affairs

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- Multilateral measurements of purchasing power and real GDP: 1982 16

16 Scientific and technical research

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 15 **Proceedings of the conference "Chronic respiratory diseases"** - Directorate-General Employment, Social Affairs and Education - iv, 124p.: 30cm: softcover: 266g: Working Parties in Luxembourg on 3-5 November 1980 (EN) [Industrial health and safety - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7356
DE:82 - 3 - 14. FR:82 - 1 - 11
CD-NO-81-005-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2713-1: ECU 11,05,
BFR 450, IRL 7.80, UKL 6.60, USD 12.

PERIODICALS

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

17 Education and cultural policy

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

18 Statistics

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 16 **Multilateral measurements of purchasing power and real GDP** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [National accounts, finance and balance of payments (violet cover) - Commission of the European Communities] 1982 - 61pp.: 30cm: softcover: 200g: (EN)
CA-32-81-883-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2669-0: ECU 7,37,
BFR 300, IRL 5, UKL 4.40, USD 8.
- 17 **Statistiques du commerce extérieur: Guide de l'utilisateur - Office statistique des Communautés européennes - 44p.: 30cm: agrafé: 150g: (FR) [Commerce extérieur (couverture rouge) - Commission des Communautés européennes]**
CA-32-81-964-FR-C ISBN 92-825-2691-7: ECU 3,69,
BFR 150.

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Iron and steel: quarterly bulletin.
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Unemployment: Monthly bulletin.
Wages and incomes - Rapid information.

19 Bibliography and documentation

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 18 **Bibliographie sur la fiscalité** - Service Central de Documentation - 245p.: 30cm: broché: 650g: Manuscrit terminé le 15.11.1981 (FR) [Bulletin de renseignements documentaires: B/5 - Commission des Communautés européennes]
CB-AK-81-005-FR-C : ECU 1,25, BFR 50, IRL 0.85, UKL 0.75, USD 1.75.

Catalogue of Community Legal Acts and other texts relating to the Elimination of Technical Barriers to Trade for Industrial Products and the Nomenclature for Iron and Steel products (EURONORM)

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Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Communities, series S.

Periodicals

- P1 30 jours d'Europe** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Paris - 28cm: (FR) - mensuel.
abonnement: *Prix pour étudiants: FF 30.*
- P2 Agricultural Markets: Prices** - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Agriculture - 30cm: (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.
DA:82-3-P69. DE:82-3-P2. FR:82-3-P66. GR:82-3-P2. IT:82-3-P66. NL:82-3-P63
subscription: ECU 61,39, BFR 2500, IRL 42, UKL 36.40, USD 71.50.
- P3 Animal production** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - quarterly.
DA:82-3-P2. DE:82-3-P76. FR:82-3-P71. IT:82-3-P70. NL:82-3-P17
ISSN 0250-6580: subscription: ECU 27,01, BFR 1100, IRL 18.50, UKL 16, USD 31.50.
- P4 Avrupa** - Commission of the European Communities - Ankara - 27 cm: (TR) - monthly.
free of charge.
- P5 Background Report** - Commission of the European Communities - London - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.
free of charge.
- P6 Balances of payments: Quarterly data** - Commission of the European Communities: Statistical Office of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN/FR) - quarterly.
FR:82-3-P4
ISSN 0251-1800: subscription: ECU 8,84, BFR 360, IRL 6, UKL 5.20, USD 10.30.
- P7 Berichte und Informationen** - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Bonn - 30cm: (DE) - zweimal wöchentlich.
kostenlos.
- P8 Bulletin: European Documentation Centres - Depository Libraries** - Gaskell, E. (editor): Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN/FR) - irregular.
FR:82-3-P7
free of charge.
- P9 Bulletin of the European Communities** - Commission of the European Communities - 25cm: index (EN) - eleven times a year.
DA:82-3-P9. DE:82-3-P12. FR:82-3-P12. GR:82-3-P3. IT:82-3-P8. NL:82-3-P8
ISSN 0378-3693: subscription: ECU 30,69, BFR 1250, IRL 21, UKL 18.20, USD 35.50: *Single numbers on sale.*
- P10 Coal: monthly bulletin** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR) - monthly.
DE:82-3-P62. FR:82-3-P14
ISSN 0378-357X: subscription: ECU 8,84, BFR 360, IRL 6, UKL 5.20, USD 10.30.
- P11 Committee Reports of the European Parliament** - European Parliament - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.
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