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Recollection of Jean Monnet

by *Emile Noël, Secretary-General of the Commission*

On 20 March the funeral of Jean Monnet took place at the little church of Montfort l'Amaury in the heart of the Ile de France.

The ceremony was simple, plain and beautiful. Plain, too, was the decoration in the church, where a single cross of red roses on the coffin brought a touch of light. Each one of us could sense the special significance of the moment: the presence of a Head of State, Heads of Government of the European institutions, Ministers, Members of Parliament, Ambassadors; all of us in the congregation were as one in our thoughts, in the sadness of farewell, in our gratitude and admiration for this man who was now leaving us—a congregation in which stood, beside Jean Monnet's family, so many who had shared in his work along the way and his friends and neighbours in this little town of the Ile de France, who had made him one of their own.

It was a setting which bore eloquent witness to the qualities which distinguished Jean Monnet throughout his life and career. First, modesty, unobtrusiveness, the refusal of honours and personal gain. Then, the ability to secure and inspire the cooperation and devotion of men from all walks of life. Men, who, in step with him, enlisted in the service of an idea, knowing that, with him, it would be served effectively. Lastly, that extraordinary personality which was able to establish and sustain a sincere and outspoken dialogue with those in the highest seats of political power in the Western world and make them partners in one and the same grand design.

In the last thirty years of his life, Jean Monnet's action and endeavour was to all appearances stamped by simplicity, perseverance and continuity. He would always focus on one idea at a time and strive tirelessly to instil it into the minds of those who he believed could best give it effect, never fearing to repeat himself and never letting up until his conviction was shared. When a bridge had been crossed and he could propose a new plan and call for a fresh advance, that day's action was assimilated into the campaign to form an unbroken whole.

Did those who faced him across the table have any inkling of the tremendous effort of preparation behind his action? The house at Houjarray, the office in the Avenue Foch were hives of intellectual ferment. Jean Monnet was a brilliant speaker at small gatherings; he could convince people. But he knew even better how to listen. He could listen man-to-man and at such moments he was demanding, relentless, eschewing any approximation, probing the very foundation of fact or reasoning. He was equally at home in a group where he would provoke and lend force to the interplay and clash of ideas and to the gush of new ideas which he would absorb, ponder and put into sharper focus.

When all this thought had slowly matured, his great gift was knowing what to discard, how to pick out from the mass of accumulated material only the key idea, the *idée-force* which he would make his own. Then came the time for expression, when he worked out the arguments which would be tested on his colleagues, on his many different visitors and on those nearest to him, even his family. Then, when everything had been sifted; distilled, when every superfluous word and subordinate

point had been cut away, when every detail had been checked, then he could move into action. Jean Monnet could force conviction because he had eliminated every hint of doubt from his thoughts, every flaw from his argument.

Such an approach and technique may seem commonplace in an age when symposia, seminars and brainstorming sessions are part of the weekly round and no longer even break its monotony. But what set Jean Monnet apart and brought around him the most brilliant minds in Europe and America was that, with him, information, deep thinking and discussion were all finally fused into action. This man, who wanted no glamour, was a great discoverer of ideas and a great promoter too. He lived for action and he conducted it at his own pace knowing that there were times for decision and times for patience. And he conducted it in his own style, concentrating on the basic structure of his edifice, the least visible part, but which assures its solidity and permanence.

For him the greatest of these edifices was the European Communities and their institutions, on which he had been the master builder. Knowing how Jean Monnet worked, we can better appreciate that they exemplify work well done—the work of a herald, a meticulous craftsman, an upright and single-minded man. What sounder assurance do we need that his work will live on!

Brussels, 11 April 1979



PART TWO
SPECIAL FEATURES

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

- BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge**
- LFR = Franc luxembourgeois**
- DKR = Dansk krone**
- FF = Franc français**
- DM = Deutsche Mark**
- LIT = Lira italiana**
- HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)**
- UKL = Pound sterling**
- IRL = Irish pound**
- USD = United States dollar**

1. The European Council in Paris

Paris European Council

Entry into force of the EMS, economic and social situation, agricultural policy, energy problems

1.1.1. The European Council, which met in Paris on 12 and 13 March with Mr Giscard d'Estaing presiding, discussed a series of topics which have come up fairly frequently at previous meetings, notably economic growth and employment, and the common agricultural policy, but also the energy issue which has acquired renewed importance and has become an important factor in the other items discussed by the Council. The other outstanding achievement was, of course, the entry into force of the European Monetary System, which had been held up since December 1978.

The Commission had made a substantial contribution towards preparations for the European Council, in which it participated, by submitting a series of communications on the economic and social situation in the Community, the utilization of Community instruments and the increased convergence of economic performance in the Member States, employment and the social policy, the Community energy policy, and also the paper on the future development of the common agricultural policy,¹ which was intended for the December 1978 meeting but could not be discussed until three months later.

The outcome of the European Council in Paris

1.1.2. On the first day the Council issued a communiqué on the introduction of the European Monetary System,² following the con-

sensus regarding monetary compensatory amounts reached at the Council meeting on agriculture on 5 and 6 March. The matters discussed by the Heads of State or Government were set out as usual in the 'Conclusions of the Presidency'. Comments on the proceedings were made at press conferences and in statements immediately after the meeting and before the European Parliament two days later.

'Conclusions of the Presidency'

1.1.3. The 'Conclusions of the Presidency' released at the end of the European Council were as follows:¹

'The European Council had a broad exchange of views on the situation in the Community in the light of the latest developments on the world political and economic scene. It noted that these developments involved new risks and considerable uncertainty. The Community must face them resolutely. By further strengthening its cohesion and improving its internal equilibrium, it will be able to make an effective contribution to international economic development and the consolidation of world peace.'

Economic and social situation

1.1.4. The European Council noted that although there were several positive factors, the economic and social situation in the Community remained unsatisfactory in various respects.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 3.5.1.

² Bull. EC 2-1979, preliminary chapter.

³ The numbering at the beginning of each main heading of the 'Conclusions of the Presidency' has been added by the editorial staff of the Bulletin.

Owing, in particular, to the concerted action laid down by the European Council in July 1978, which should be continued unflinchingly, a resumption in growth has been observed in most Member States. It should continue during the coming months unless the world economic situation is disturbed by a continuation of the tensions now being experienced on the oil market. In this respect, the European Council asked the Council (Ministers for the Economy and for Finance) to examine the possible consequences of these tensions on the Community's economic prospects.

While the rise in prices slowed down in 1978 and the differences between the rates of inflation in the various Member States were reduced, further tensions have become apparent in the first months of 1979. The fight against inflation must therefore continue to be the first objective of economic policy in the Member States, and primarily of those where prices are still rising fast. Its success is an essential condition for establishing the basis for stable and lasting growth. The European Council also noted that growth is currently strong in those countries with the lowest rates of inflation.

The balance of payments situation has improved in several Member States. However, there are still excessive differences between the various countries, which will have to be reduced. It is also likely to be compromised by the deterioration of the world oil situation.

In this context, the European Council noted that trade relations between Japan and the Community continue to be seriously out of balance, to the detriment of the latter. It expressed the wish that the consultations which the Commission has started with the Japanese Government should lead this year

to substantial progress towards opening up the Japanese market to imports of manufactured goods from the Community. The European Council also acknowledged the importance of the implementation of the Japanese Government's expressed intention to increase its official development aid significantly.

In spite of the resumption in growth, the employment situation continues to be a major anxiety. The continuation of the efforts made to improve economic structures is an essential factor for increasing employment. These efforts will have to be supplemented by specific measures designed to help to reduce unemployment.

Employment and social policy

1.1.5. The European Council devoted a large part of its proceedings to the employment situation and social policy. It acknowledged that priority should be given to improving the employment situation, which continues to give rise to concern.

The European Council emphasized the importance of consultation with both sides of industry at the national and Community levels. It welcomed the contribution by the Economic and Social Committee. The European Council noted with satisfaction the intention of the Ministers for Social Affairs to take the necessary measures to improve the work of the Community tripartite meetings between workers' representatives' organizations, employers' representatives' organizations and the Community. It invited both sides of industry to take the appropriate steps to develop their dialogue at Community level, where appropriate on a sectoral basis.

The European Council confirmed the importance it attached to improving youth employment and its wish that the Council keep the

new aids from the Social Fund in favour of this category under review. It instructed the Council to study the following measures which should help, along with others, to improve the employment situation:

- to make training better adapted to employment by developing staggered training schemes, i.e. by coupling practical training obtained through the exercise of an occupation at the place of work with theoretical training in a training establishment, body or department;
- to limit the systematic use of overtime;
- to improve the employment of women by encouraging diversification of the jobs open to them and giving women greater access to vocational training.

The European Council stressed the importance of the social measures taken by the Community in favour of workers in the iron and steel industry and other sectors in difficulty.

The European Council requested the Commission to continue its efforts to improve the effectiveness of the European Social Fund's action by directing its assistance more selectively in order to meet the current employment difficulties better.

The Council also noted the importance of a coordinated contribution by the various Community financial instruments to the intensification of the fight against unemployment.

The European Council requested the Council to report back to it at its next meeting on the practical measures which have been carried out following the guidelines given above.

The European Council asked the Commission to submit a communication on the social and economic implications of concerted work-sharing.

Energy

1.1.6. The European Council observes that the current state of the world oil market confirms the urgent need to implement the decisions taken by the Community to reduce its dependence and contribute to an improved world energy balance.

The Community must accordingly continue and intensify its action in order to reach its medium-term objectives and to improve its immediate situation.

The Member States renew the undertaking given in Bremen in 1978 to reduce the level of the Community's dependence on energy imports to 50% by 1985. By that date the Community will limit its oil imports to the level reached in 1978. In 1979 the Community and the Member States will pursue a policy designed to reduce oil consumption to 500 million tonnes, i.e. around 25 million tonnes less than estimated.

The Community and the Member States will step up their efforts to make the best possible use of Community hydrocarbon and coal resources. The programmes for the production of electricity from nuclear sources must be strengthened and speeded up whenever conditions so permit; the use of solar and geothermal energy must likewise be further developed.

With regard to energy saving, the new measures taken at national or Community level must not adversely affect the level of economic activity in the Member States and will therefore be aimed particularly at the consumption of energy by Government departments and public authorities, heating of business and residential premises and at a more rational use of energy by motor vehicles. The price policies of the Member States

must be designed to contribute to the attainment of these objectives.

The Council (Energy) will initiate an examination of the energy policies of the Member States. As regards production, it will ensure that these policies are convergent and will adopt joint objectives to support this convergence. It will adopt the necessary provisions at Community level to pursue the development of oil technologies, promote the use of coal and nuclear energy and make use of new sources of energy through an increased research and development effort and through demonstration projects.

As regards energy saving, the Council (Energy) will ensure that the Member States' policies are comparable, with particular reference to the efforts which they make to contribute to the solution of the current difficulties.

It will carry out the desired harmonization and will determine any additional means of intervention which might be applied at Community level.

To enable the Community and the Member States to face crisis situations:

- the competent institutions of the Community must finalize the Community crisis mechanism, the principles of which were adopted in 1977;
- the Council (Energy) will regularly take stock of national measures.

The European Council affirms its conviction that the present tension on the oil markets creates a worrying situation; any worsening in this situation would constitute a serious danger for the world economy.

Maintaining the balance of the world energy market presupposes major efforts by all countries: by importing countries, in particular the United States, Japan and the Com-

munity, which must slow down the growth in their requirements, and by producer countries which are responsible for the balanced management of their resources, thereby enabling the development of the world economy to continue.

In addition, the Community emphasizes the necessity of the dialogue with the producer countries. It supports the statement in which the Government of Saudi Arabia calls for rapid consultations between consumer and producer countries. It also supports the proposals recently made by the President of Mexico, Mr Lopez Portillo, regarding worldwide consultation on world energy problems.

The European Council emphasizes, in this connection, the need for the Community to supplement urgently its approach towards supply problems, particularly by as extensive and accurate a knowledge as possible of the quantities of oil and petroleum products imported into the Community, together with their prices, so that a full dialogue may be undertaken with the producers on the real state of the market. The European Council invites the Council (Energy) and the Commission to adopt, as a matter of urgency, all the necessary measures, particularly with regard to monitoring of the market.

Convergence

1.1.7. The implementation of the EMS, which will constitute an important contribution towards the development of stable and lasting growth in the Community, must be supported by increased convergence of the economic policies and performances of the Member States.

The European Council invited the Council (Economics and Finance) to strengthen the means of coordinating economic policies, on

a proposal from the Commission. It took note with interest of suggestions which the Netherlands delegation made in this connection.

Achievement of the convergence of economic performances requires measures for which the Member States concerned are primarily responsible, but in respect of which Community policies can and must play a supporting role within the framework of increased solidarity.

The European Council took note of the communication which it had requested the Commission to draw up on this subject. It had an exchange of views on the means of arriving at improved convergence.

It emphasized the need for the Community institutions to ensure more efficient use of the existing instruments in order to attain this objective.

It invited the Council and the Commission to examine in depth how the Community could make a greater contribution, by means of all its policies taken as a whole, to achieving greater convergence of the economies of the Member States and to reduce the disparities between them.

To this end, it asked the Council to examine, in the light of the above guidelines, what action should be taken on the proposals contained in the above communication from the Commission and to submit a report at the next meeting of the European Council.

Common agricultural policy

1.1.8. The European Council had a detailed exchange of views on the common agricultural policy, in the light of a communication from the Commission. It confirmed the importance which it attaches to the funda-

mental objectives of this policy, which is one of the achievements in the construction of Europe.

It noted that growing imbalances on agricultural markets have led to an increase in expenditure on agricultural support.

It considered that a prices policy suited to the situation and a search for measures adapted to each type of production are likely to correct the imbalances which have become apparent on certain markets and to avoid the build-up of surpluses.

The European Council expressed its interest in the improvement of the agricultural structures policy, particularly in favour of the least-favoured regions of the Community, and invited the Commission to submit additional proposals in this sector.

Also, with a view to enlargement, the Council hoped that the efforts to improve structures undertaken in favour of the Mediterranean regions would be continued so that the interests of all agricultural producers in the Community received equal consideration.

The European Council invited the Council (Ministers for Agriculture) to examine those improvements which are necessary for the proper functioning of the common agricultural policy with due regard to the objectives laid down in the Treaty of Rome.'

Comments and statements

1.1.9. At the end of the European Council in Paris, President Giscard d'Estaing, who had presided over the meeting, and Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, held a press conference, while other statements were made, notably by Mr Callaghan, British Prime Minister.

The initial comments

1.1.10. The President of France, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, stressed the importance of the decision taken during the European Council to start up the European Monetary System. He also commented on the 'Conclusions of the Presidency', giving an analysis of the results of the meeting.

Mr Jenkins, in a brief statement, said that he considered social policy, energy and agriculture to be areas in which the European Council had made significant progress. He also stressed that the entry into force of the EMS was of fundamental importance.

Mr Callaghan, the British Prime Minister, emphasized the need for the countries of Europe to work together to tackle current problems, but he restated the United Kingdom position, which on various issues differs from that of the other Member States. In particular he criticized the common agricultural policy on account of its wastefulness. With regard to the EMS, Mr Callaghan recognized the need for a convergence of economic policies, but insisted that Member States' net payments to the Community budget should reflect more faithfully the specific circumstances of each country.

Statements to the European Parliament

1.1.11. On 15 March Mr François-Poncet, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in his capacity as President of the Council, made a statement to the European Parliament on the outcome of the European Council.

He said that since 13 March the EMS had at last been operating. On the agricultural issue, which was the reason for the delayed intro-

duction of the EMS, there could be no question of a whole sector of the Community economy being left outside the System. The EMS was not a simple joint float mechanism for the currencies involved, backed up by an array of credit arrangements, but the ECU was to be a *numeraire* in the full sense of the term, which would be exchanged among the central banks and in which a significant proportion of their monetary reserves would be denominated. The launching of the EMS was undoubtedly but a first step on the road to the eventual creation of a common European currency. In addition, the EMS provided for very elaborate rules governing intervention and for substantial monetary reserves of 25 000 million ECU.

Mr François-Poncet stated that the European Council had not discussed the dispute between the Council and Parliament on the budget question. However, the Council had begun to study the new budgetary proposals put forward by the Commission and a special Council meeting (budget) would be held to examine them. The French Foreign Minister appeared to take a conciliatory line when he said that there could be no question of interfering with Parliament's prerogatives.

On the question of economic growth and unemployment the European Council noted that growth in 1979 was expected to reach its highest level since 1976, exceeding the rate of growth expected in the United States. An improvement in the employment situation was dependent on sustained economic restructuring measures and also on the following specific measures in particular: youth employment schemes, sandwich courses, restrictions on overtime, improved employment opportunities for women.

The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of social measures by the Community to assist industries in difficulty,

in particular the steel industry. The Community's financial instruments should be coordinated in order to combat unemployment. The Commission has been asked to forward to the Council a communication on the social and economic implications of reorganizing working hours.

The President of the Council stated that the European Council had also discussed the convergence of the economic policies of the Member States. Community policies should be a reinforcement for national action rather than a substitute for it; better use must be made of the Community instruments available and funds must be increased.

Referring to the common agricultural policy Mr François-Poncet said that the European Council had reaffirmed its belief in the policy, though acknowledging that it had its faults, particularly that it was inclined to create an imbalance on the markets resulting in increased expenditure in agricultural price support. The solution therefore was to have a prices policy to match the situation and to take appropriate measures for each product. Further structural improvement in the Mediterranean regions was also necessary. The Agriculture Ministers should study, in the light of all this, how the common agricultural policy might be made to function more smoothly.

The European Council also agreed on the first guidelines for a common energy policy, based on the harmonization of national measures supplemented, where Community involvement might be appropriate, by the adoption of common measures. On a practical level, it was proposed to reduce oil imports by 1985 to the 1978 level (rate of dependence to fall from 56 to 50%). This would be achieved in particular through energy savings, the development of domestic

resources, and the use of nuclear energy and new forms of energy. The Energy Ministers would have to ensure the convergence of Member States' production policies and agree on common objectives. In addition, the European Council decided that the French Government should make contact with the oil producers with a view to establishing the producer-consumer dialogue desired by Saudi Arabia.

Finally, President Giscard d'Estaing had submitted to the European Council a proposal for a forum of European, African and Arab countries which would seek to create the type of mutual solidarity called for in view of their shared economic interests and their desire for independence. The super powers have established between themselves a close network of contacts, which extends to an objective alliance of interests in different spheres. The European, African and Arab countries, according to Mr François-Poncet, should endeavour to do the same. The European Council had approved this suggestion and preliminary contacts would be made.

1.1.12. Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, expressed—as he had done in Paris—his immense satisfaction at the launching of the EMS and reiterated the importance which the European Council had attached to the convergence of economic policies and social problems.

Mr Jenkins also expressed the desire to see a common energy policy introduced and, while recognizing the need to improve the operation of the common agricultural policy which was currently experiencing problems due to imbalances on the markets and the financing of surpluses, expressed satisfaction that the European Council had confirmed the fundamental objectives of the policy.

2. Employment and social policy: Situation and prospects

1978 Social Report

Introduction to the 1978 Social Report

1.2.1. The general and political introduction to the 1978 Social Report¹—approved by the Commission in March 1979 for presentation to the European Parliament in accordance with the EEC Treaty—analyses the present situation and outlines the prospects for the future. This section of the Report is reproduced below.

1.2.2. For the past five years, the Community has been faced with a serious employment crisis particularly affecting certain sectors, regions and social categories.

The Community's social and economic policy must be aimed at solving this problem. Moreover, all the Community institutions should take account of the consequences for employment from the inception stage of Community policies. As the results of such policies will only be seen over a period, specific measures must therefore be framed now.

The success of national and Community actions depends to a large extent on a consensus between the two sides of industry, which must first be reached at Community level and subsequently at national level in each Member State. The Commission hopes that employers' organizations and trade unions will be actively consulted in the following four fields: mismatch between employment supply and demand, work-sharing, sectoral measures, and consultation procedures.

1.2.3. The problems arising from the persistent mismatch between supply and demand on the labour market, both in terms of geographical imbalance and inadequate training

or working conditions, need now to be seen in a radically new context (ban on immigration, increased reluctance of workers as regards geographical mobility, growing demand for better working conditions). Employment and labour market policies must therefore take a new direction—the gap between the working conditions offered by employers and those demanded by workers must be bridged (for example the pressing demand for the elimination of repetitive, arduous or tedious tasks). Close concertation is essential at Community level in this field—any progress in one country which is not accompanied by similar progress by its neighbours will be fragile and limited.

1.2.4. Work-sharing is a key question in current thinking on employment policy.

Certain prior requirements are needed for the success of this policy, if it is to provide a valid contribution to the Community efforts to bring about a lasting improvement in the employment situation.

Consequently, the Commission thinks it both opportune and necessary to introduce Community action designed to channel the national tendencies and pressures, making for a reduction in working time, towards objectives which are as homogenous and compatible as possible in the light of the special characteristics of each country and sector. Suitable measures will be chosen with a view to the contribution which each can make in the struggle against unemployment and the return to a better employment level. It will be necessary to ensure their neutrality as regards

¹ 'Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the European Community in 1978' (published in conjunction with the Eleventh General Report on the Activities of the European Communities in accordance with Article 122 of the EEC Treaty).

the mutual competitiveness of each Member State, while safeguarding the need for productivity and competitiveness in the Community economy as a whole. Finally, the burden of additional costs arising from work-sharing should be distributed equitably among all parties concerned.

1.2.5. The Commission also hopes that the implementation of the social and reconversion measures which form an integral part of sectoral policies adopted at Community level will be speeded up.

In October, the Commission has, for its part, already transmitted to the Council a communication entitled 'The social aspects of the iron and steel policy' in which it proposed that the ECSC should make a financial contribution for measures such as earlier retirement, the restructuring of shift work, the organization of short-time work and restrictions of overtime.

As regards the reconversion policy for the iron and steel industry, the Commission recently adopted a series of decisions designed to rationalize and speed up the operation of the Community financial instruments and, as far as possible, to concentrate available resources on regions particularly affected by the crisis. Thought should now be given to framing specific aid programmes for the industrial areas involved. These programmes, for which the Community and the interested Member States would be responsible, would be aimed at repairing the economic fabric of these areas and maintaining employment, partly by granting aid to workers affected by restructuring measures and partly by facilitating—especially through lower interest-rates—the financing of reconversion investment operations and new activities guaranteeing the re-employment of these workers.

Such programmes would make it possible, especially by regrouping the Community's instruments of financial intervention to a better effect, to meet the needs of industrial restructuring and redeployment whilst at the same time providing workers with the social guarantees to which they are entitled.

Also in other industries strongly affected by the crisis, as for instance ship-building, the Commission will take appropriate measures to encourage the modernization of production facilities at a time when demand is in decline, while seeking to safeguard jobs in these industries. An integral part of this scheme will be social measures financed mainly from the European Social Fund.

The success of the Commission's measures for the reorganization of crisis industries will to some extent depend on the Community's ability to promote the growth of new industry that directly or indirectly can create new employment. In accordance with its June 1978 report on the structural aspects of growth, the Commission will put the necessary proposals to the Council.

1.2.6. In accordance with the mandate given by the European Council on 4 December 1978, the Commission has presented proposals as regards the organization of the forthcoming tripartite conferences. These proposals aim at closer collaboration between the services of the Council and the Commission and both sides of industry for the preparation and the choice of subjects to be discussed on these conferences, at a stronger involvement of the Standing Committee of Employment and the Committee for Economic Policy in the preparatory work, as well as at organizing the future Tripartite Conferences on a two-days basis. As to the parties concerned, they should do all in their power to facilitate the proceedings at tripar-

tite conferences so that in future full advantage is taken of the manifold possibilities offered by this important form of institutionalized dialogue.

With a view to associating the two sides of industry more closely with the Community's economic and social decisions, the Commission will take steps to intensify the dialogue between the parties concerned in the framework of the already existing joint committees, and to promote the contacts between the parties concerned, the need for which was stressed by the European Council of 7 and 8 April 1978 in Copenhagen 'to overcome the serious problems of structural over-capacity in several industries and to promote an industrial structure able to meet world-wide competition'.

To promote worker participation in decisions at undertaking level, the Commission will forward to the Council a proposal that would place an obligation on groups of undertakings to inform and consult their employees or the latter's representatives.

In order to promote worker participation in asset formation, the Commission will elaborate a memorandum in two parts, one containing an analysis of the systems applied or contemplated by the Member States and the other, guidelines on the search for solutions to the main problems involved. The memorandum is intended to stimulate a wide-ranging discussion of the subjects.

1.2.7. To ensure strict observance of Community undertakings with respect to equal treatment for men and women at work (Directives concerning equal pay, access to employment and vocational training, working conditions), the Commission will adopt the necessary measures to ensure that Member States enact the requisite legislation

and that appropriate implementing provisions are put into effect as soon as possible. In addition, to supplement the directive concerning the progressive implementation of the principle of equality of treatment for men and women in matters of social security, the Commission will formulate a draft directive to ensure equality of treatment for men and women under occupational social security schemes.

1.2.8. The Commission will seek to ensure more efficient administration of the European Social Fund, particularly through the introduction of grouped applications and a system for granting assistance on the basis of unit costs. The new provisions to promote the employment of young people will be implemented on a selective basis, placing greater stress on the integration of young people into working life in regions with a high youth unemployment rate.

The European Social Fund will, in future, be called upon to make a more substantial contribution to social measures which follow in the wake of the restructuring of industrial sectors in difficulty. It will be necessary, within that context, to review the guidelines for managing the Social Fund so that the new requirements are met.

1.2.9. The priority given to employment problems should not overshadow the need to improve living and working conditions. On the contrary, efforts to improve the employment situation should coincide with efforts to improve working conditions in the qualitative sense. To this end, under the action programme on safety and health at work the Commission has presented to the Council a proposal for an outline-directive to prevent and limit the exposure of workers to an initial group of major pollutants found at places

3. Farm structures

1978 Social Report

of work, such as carcinogenic substances, lead, asbestos and cadmium.

In the public health sector, the Commission is concerned to present a comprehensive view of the various activities arising out of the Community's responsibilities and to ensure better cooperation between the Member States. Accordingly, it will prepare a programme taking account of the conclusions of the meetings of the Ministers of Health of 13 December 1977 and 16 November 1978, particularly as regards smoking, nutrition, and the campaign against drug abuse in sport and by young people.

The Commission is also to propose new research projects in the field of radiation protection; in this way, the Community will continue and intensify its drive to ensure that nuclear energy is compatible with protection of the environment and the safety of workers. During the second half-year it also intends to take action in the field of social research, pursuant to the guidelines for the common policy for science and technology for the period 1977-1980.

With respect to migrant workers, the Commission intends to organize concertation with the Member States on immigration policy *vis-à-vis* non-member countries. To this end, it will send a communication on this matter to the Council in the first half of the year. Furthermore, it intends to make a proposal to deal with certain problems pertaining to personal income tax, notably for frontier workers.

Commission proposes new measures and adjustments to schemes already operating

1.3.1. In order to make the agricultural structural policy more effective and to enable it to do more to meet the requirements of those farmers, regions and sectors most in need of its assistance, the Commission presented to the Council on 20 March a set of proposals forming part of a longer-term strategy designed to temper disparities between the various agricultural regions of the Community and reduce the wide differences in incomes between them.

In this context, the Commission had reached the conclusion that the new approach to structural policy, which in 1978 included a measure to help agriculture in the Mediterranean regions and the west of Ireland, must be strengthened and amplified.

It is, therefore, proposing that the existing structural schemes should be adjusted and new ones introduced for certain areas in which farming is particularly difficult. In the latter category are specific projects for Italian mountain areas, the west of Ireland and Greenland. Integrated programmes combining agriculture and the encouragement of other economic activities are proposed for the Western Isles of Scotland, the Lozère in France and the south-east of Belgium. A specific measure is also proposed to improve pig slaughtering and pigmeat processing in France and in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that, over a five-year period, the Commission's proposals will cost the Community from 570 to 682 million EUA out of a total of 982 to 1 102 million EUA.

Adjusting schemes already in operation

1.3.2. The Commission takes the view that the socio-structural Directives of 17 April 1972 encouraging modernization, cessation of farming and improvement of guidance and occupational skills,¹ and the Council Directive of 28 April 1975,² on farming in mountain, hill and certain less-favoured areas must be updated and made more widely applicable and effective. The updating will consist mainly of increasing the various aids given under the Directives and adapting them to present socio-economic conditions.

Modernization of farms

1.3.3. To make aid under this Council Directive (one of the three adopted on 17 April 1972)³ accessible to many farmers not previously eligible, the Commission proposes that the requirements to be met be made less stringent, so that the income objectives to be attained after modernization are within the reach of a number of farms.

At the same time, and in order to concentrate financial resources on those farms most in need of them, the Commission is proposing that aid no longer be granted in cases where the income aimed at in the development plan exceeds a certain ceiling.

Cessation of farming

1.3.4. The main aim of the changes proposed for this Directive³ is to increase the inducement for farmers aged 55 to 65 to transfer their land to farms being modernized or—in certain less-favoured areas—to a successor already working full-time on the farm (e.g. a son), or simply to wind up the farm altogether. Higher retirement payments, the

introduction of new types of aid and a relaxation of procedural rules will facilitate this.

Information and vocational training

1.3.5. The effectiveness of this third 1972³ Directive will be improved by extending aid to training courses for managers and supervisory staff of producer groups, cooperatives and other associations engaged in the marketing and processing of agricultural products and by increasing from 25% to 59% the Community's financial contribution to vocational training schemes operated under the Directive.

Farming in mountain, hill and less-favoured areas

1.3.6. *Compensatory allowance* — The Commission has proposed that the maximum amount eligible for reimbursement from the Community be raised from 50 to 75 units of account per livestock unit. For the allowances granted in the areas of Ireland and Italy covered by the 1975 Directive,⁴ the Commission proposes that the rate of reimbursement from the Community be raised from 35% to 50%. A further proposal is that application of the Directive in Italy be made more flexible by granting the allowance for dairy cows without restriction in view of Italy's deficit in dairy produce.

¹ OJ L 96 of 23.4.1972; Bull. EC 4-1972, Part One, Chapter I.

² OJ L 128 of 19.5.1975; Bull. EC 5-1975, points 2223 to 2225.

³ OJ L 96 of 23.4.1972.

⁴ OJ L 128 of 19.5.1975.

Development plans — The Commission proposes that the Community reimbursement rate for modernization aid in the Mezzogiorno and in the western region of Ireland be raised from 25% to 50%.

Joint investment schemes for fodder production — The Commission finally proposes that the Community reimbursement rate for such schemes in the Mezzogiorno be increased from 25% to 50%.

New measures

Specific programmes

1.3.7. The Commission believes that a new approach is necessary in certain handicapped regions of the Community. Their structural deficiencies are too serious for the schemes now in operation to lead by themselves to any substantial improvement in farmers' living standards. The Commission is therefore proposing a first set of three specific programmes tailored to the regions in question and their special difficulties, and other programmes of the same type will follow as and when studies of individual regions are completed. The first set of proposals concerns Italy, the west of Ireland and Greenland.

Mountain and hill areas in Italy

1.3.8. This measure consists of aid for cattle and sheep farming in these areas. Aid will be given for improving livestock housing, increasing fodder production and keeping calves for slaughter on the farm. The measure will help to stem the steady deterioration of the agricultural and economic situation in these areas and stimulate beef and veal and sheepmeat production, in both of which Italy has a growing deficit.

The west of Ireland

1.3.9. For this region, where development is hindered by serious structural deficiencies, the Commission is proposing a ten-year programme for setting up and adapting vocational training centres, improving agricultural infrastructure, expanding sheep and cattle production, processing and marketing, developing forests and establishing a regional centre for the further training of agricultural advisers. There is already a drainage programme for this region¹ and the mountain and hill farming Directive applies to a large part of it.

Greenland

1.3.10 The programme is for the development of sheep raising, which is vital if farming is not to cease altogether in a part of southern Greenland. Because of the extremely severe winter weather conditions, the lack of winter fodder and insufficient slaughtering capacity, present production does not meet domestic demand. The proposal is for the Community to contribute to aid for developing the fodder crop area, creating a rural infrastructure, building another slaughterhouse, etc.

Integrated development programmes

1.3.11 A big boost could be given to a number of areas or regions in difficulties in the Community if, alongside the purely agricultural programmes, others could be set up to develop such sectors as food manufacture, 'artisan' work and hotel, holiday and

¹ OJ L 206 of 29.7.1978; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.90.

leisure activities. The Commission believes that the Community ought to be in a position to finance programmes of this type. The use of all available resources, EAGGF, ERDF, the European Social Fund and national financing will permit an integrated exploitation of the various development possibilities. The Commission is therefore presenting proposals to the Council on the agricultural aspect of integrated development programmes for three regions.

The Western Isles of Scotland

1.3.12. This is mainly an agricultural programme, intended to reverse a steady deterioration of farming. The region suffers from such physical handicaps as remoteness, a harsh climate and low fertility. Added to these are an inadequate infrastructure, high unemployment, low incomes and shortage of fodder. The measures planned are aid to small farmers, bringing abandoned farmland back into use, upgrading livestock, and improving the marketing and processing of agricultural products.

Lozère

1.3.13. Emigration from this French department is liable to create a serious problem. The main measures planned will help industry—especially saw-milling and processing of wood from the 187 000 ha of woodlands covering 36% of the territory—and agriculture. The complementary measures are in tourism 'artisan' work, essentially centred on agriculture. In agriculture, two fundamental measures are required: the recovery of common grazing land (80 000 ha in the region) and its improvement for cattle and sheep rearing including providing road access, and the revival of chestnut growing, for which the

region is naturally suited and for which there are commercial outlets.

South-east of Belgium

1.3.14. This is a homogeneous rural region with a declining population. It is under-industrialized, and nearly all the firms are small or at most medium-sized. Unless it can recover fairly quickly, it will be forced out of the mainstream of the economy for good. A programme must be implemented embracing not only agriculture but all activities which will help improve the area's socio-economic position.

The main task in agriculture and forestry is to promote productivity by upgrading meadows, pasture-land and forage production, improving guidance and training of farmers, and rationalizing management.

Special measure in the Community pigmeat sector

1.3.15. An improvement in the Community pigmeat market structure, use of new slaughtering techniques and a modernization of the processing industry are vital if more supplies are to be obtained in the quantities and qualities most in demand.

The situation in the United Kingdom and in France is particularly bad compared with the other Member States as regards both slaughterhouses, including their health conditions, and processing. The Commission takes the view that to speed up the improvements needed here a special measure must be initiated in these two countries.

4. Beyond the tariff union

Commission programme for the attainment of the customs union

1.4.1. The multiannual programme for the attainment of the customs union,¹ adopted by the Commission on 8 March, is a significant contribution to the Community policy for consolidating the internal market.

The programme sets out the basic objectives which the Community should aim at in establishing a real customs union and describes in detail the measures to be taken to achieve this. It includes a list of 'priorities' to be pushed through this year. The paper was sent to the Council, Parliament and Economic and Social Committee between 16 and 20 March.

Origins and purpose of the programme

1.4.2. In its Communication of 15 June 1977² on the state of the customs union the Commission dwelt on the need for substantial measures to be taken to implement a policy of strengthening the customs union.

The value of this policy, its economic impact and the importance of making 'a determined effort to complete the foundations of the Community: the customs union and the common market' were reaffirmed by Parliament in its Resolution on the development of the customs union and of the internal market, which was adopted on 12 April 1978.³

The Economic and Social Committee, in an Opinion delivered on 30 March 1978⁴ on the Commission's communication also stressed the importance of consolidating the customs union, which is 'one of the stepping-stones on

the way to economic union'. The Committee, backed by the Parliament, requested the Commission to set up 'a programme to be implemented in stages over a given period of time'.

The programme adopted by the Commission is a direct response to this wish in that it sets out the general objectives at which the Community ought to be aiming in its overall customs policy in order to achieve the establishment of a true customs union and institutes a procedure of annual commitments for implementing the programme.

Its basic objectives

1.4.3. The ultimate objective of the customs union is to make possible the merger of the national markets into a single market and the elimination of internal frontiers. The Common Customs Tariff and the abolition of customs duties—two present achievements—are not sufficient for this.

The prime objective is to establish a complete, uniform and effective body of legislation designed to ensure the homogeneity of trade arrangements between the Community and non-member countries. This requirement presupposes full harmonization of customs rules, which will have to be as reliable as each of the old national systems; this leads the Commission to opt in the harmonization process for legal acts which are sufficiently binding and directly applicable in the

¹ OJ C 84 of 31.3.1979.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.7.

³ OJ C 108 of 8.5.1978; Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.3.1 to 1.3.5 and 2.3.14.

⁴ OJ C 181 of 31.7.1978; Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.71.

Member States—in other words, regulations. In the longer term, a proper Community ‘customs code’ will be required to make it easier for users to consult Community legislation.

The Commission will also propose harmonizing customs penalties since lack of harmonization in this field would jeopardize the effectiveness of common policy measures. The same level of legal protection would also have to be provided throughout the Community.

In addition, the Commission advocates adapting the structures of national customs administrations and recommends wide-ranging cooperation between national administrations and the Commission’s departments.

Lastly, in order to be able to see this programme through the Commission is requesting that institutional structures be streamlined, notably by making wider use of Article 155 of the EEC Treaty (delegation of powers to the Commission) and strengthening of the Community’s image in international meetings.

‘Commitment procedure’ adopted by the Commission

1.4.4. The programme will provide the vehicle for a permanent dialogue on the action to be taken by the Commission and the other Community bodies by means of a ‘commitment procedure’ establishing a set of priorities on a yearly basis. Under this procedure, the Commission will report each year to the other bodies on the preceding year’s achievements and present a set of priorities which it commits itself to promoting the adoption of in the following year.

Priorities for 1979

1.4.5. The Commission has set out the following three categories of priorities for 1979:

(1) *Proposals in closing stages of examination which are to be adopted in the first half of 1979.* These include important proposals concerning the harmonization of procedures for the release of goods for free circulation, mutual assistance between the competent authorities of Member States and between them and the Commission to ensure the correct application of Community rules. All these proposals are designed to ensure the homogeneity of trade arrangements with non-member countries.

(ii) *Proposals not yet examined, or in the early stages of examination, but which should be adopted by 1980.* These include proposals for ensuring that Community firms are treated uniformly and for rationalizing the preferential origin rules.

(iii) *Proposals to be transmitted to the Council in 1979.* These include proposals to improve the free movement of goods in intra-Community trade.

5. JRC: New multi-annual programme (1980-83)

JRC: 1980-83 programme

Commission proposals to the Council

1.5.1. In a Communication sent to the Council on 20 March the Commission proposed the adoption of a new multiannual programme for the Joint Research Centre (JRC) covering the period 1980-83. The new programme will carry on the four-year programme (1977-80) approved by the Council on 18 July 1977.¹

The decision adopting the 1977-80 programme provided for a review of the programme during its third year (i.e., in 1979) which could lead to the adoption of a new multiannual programme. The review led the Commission to propose a new programme to the Council in order to ensure that research at the JRC keeps abreast of Community requirements in this field and of developments in the Commission's sectoral policies, takes full account of activities conducted under the Community's indirect-action programmes and draws the appropriate conclusions from the experience gained by the JRC itself in implementing its programme.

Research objectives and topics

1.5.2. The new programme has been designed to ensure that the JRC continues to fulfil its special tasks within the framework of the common policy for science and technology,² the execution of programmes of a 'central' nature, the performance of public service activities and the provision of services for the Commission.

In undertaking these tasks, the JRC will make its own contribution to the research objectives of the Community as defined in the common policy — the long-term supply of

resources (energy, agriculture and water), the promotion of internationally competitive economic development, the improvement of living and working conditions and the protection of the environment and nature.

The JRC's contribution to the achievement of these objectives will take the form of research in the following fields:

Nuclear safety and the fuel cycle

- (i) reactor safety;
- (ii) plutonium fuels and actinide research;
- (iii) safety of nuclear materials;
- (iv) safeguarding and management of fissile materials.

New sources of energy

- (i) solar energy;
- (ii) production of hydrogen, energy storage and transport;
- (iii) thermonuclear fusion technology;
- (iv) high-temperature materials.

Study and protection of the environment

- (i) protection of the environment;
- (ii) remote sensing from space.

Nuclear measurements

Specific support for the sectoral activities of the Commission

- (i) informatics;
- (ii) support for safeguards;
- (iii) support for the Community Bureau of References;
- (iv) training;
- (v) upgrading;
- (vi) provision of scientific and technical services.

¹ OJ L 200 of 8.8.1977; Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.108 and 7/8-1977, point 2.1.112.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.6 and Supplement 3/77 — Bull. EC.

Operation of large-scale installation

(i) programme for the operation of the JRC's high-flux reactor at Petten.

**Relative scale
of proposed activities**

1.5.3. Under the new programme some 48% of the JRC's activities will be devoted to nuclear safety, 16% to new sources of energy, 10% to the study and protection of the environment, 10% to the operation of large-scale installations, 9% to nuclear measurements and 7% to specific support for the sectoral activities of the Commission.

In drawing up its proposal, the Commission was guided by concern not only to take account of the need to update the activities of the JRC but also to ensure their continuity in order to enable the Community as a whole—and the JRC in particular—to derive the maximum benefit from the investments made under the current programme and to optimize use of the JRC's resources by concentrating them even more on programmes of significant scale.

Roughly 50% of the JRC's research activities under the new programme will take the form of continuation of work being performed under the present programme, approximately 40% will represent a significant reorientation or development of existing activities and some 10% will consist in the running-down or termination of activities.

The most significant policies proposed by the Commission are: a major new Community experimental research programme on reactor safety (the SUPER-SARA project) using the JRC's Epsilon reactor (currently on lease to the Italian Government); intensification of the JRC's solar energy programme in order to

promote more rapid industrial application of this source of alternative energy; redirection of part of its successful hydrogen production programme towards the storage and transport of energy; establishment of a new aerospace remote-sensing programme in order to develop the environmental and agricultural applications of this new technology; reduction of most of the JRC's activities concerned with non-nuclear metrology in view of the substantial activities being conducted in this field at national level; special measures to ensure the transfer of information and the use of the JRC's research results and to promote international cooperation in its research with both the industrialized and the developing countries.

The JRC's new programme will require a budget estimated at 542.6 million EUA and a total workforce of 2 260.

The Commission's proposal was made, after very thorough consultation procedures had been completed, in the light of the favourable opinions delivered by the advisory bodies concerned (the Advisory Committees on Programme Management, the Advisory Committee on Fusion, the General Advisory Committee of the JRC and the Scientific and Technical Committee).

6. Securities: Coordination of conditions for admission to stock exchange listing

1.6.1. A further step was taken towards the creation of a European capital market with the Council's formal adoption, on 5 March,¹ of a Directive designed to coordinate the conditions for the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing.

This is an important measure in itself, but its importance is further enhanced by the fact that this is the first time that rules aimed directly at ensuring—at Community level—the smooth operation of securities markets have been adopted by the Council.

The original Commission proposal was presented to the Council on 30 December 1975² and was amended in October 1976 on the basis of the Opinions delivered by Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. An agreement in principle on the coordination Directive was reached at the Council (Foreign Affairs) meeting held on 18 and 19 December 1978, and it is the text of this Directive which has now been formally adopted.

Objectives and scope of the Directive

1.6.2. The aim of the Directive is to reduce present differences between Member States as regards the requirements that must be met before securities can be admitted to official stock exchange listing. It establishes a catalogue of conditions and obligations to be applied by all the Member States, so that issuers requesting the official listing of their shares on more than one Community stock exchange will no longer have to comply with widely varying requirements. The Directive will thus facilitate the introduction of securities to official stock exchange listing in the various Member States. It is also designed to promote greater equivalence of status and substance for officially listed securities within the Community and thereby to ensure more effective protection of investors.

The Directive will therefore promote greater interpenetration of securities markets in the Member States. It should contribute towards the establishment of a true European capital market, which is an essential aspect of economic and monetary union.

The Directive basically applies to any admission of securities to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State irrespective of whether the issuers are from the private sector or the public sector, are national or foreign, or are from a Member State or a non-Member State. The Directive thus includes within its scope securities issued by States and by their regional or local authorities. However, the Member States may decide not to apply the Directive to securities issued by a Member State or its regional or local authorities. Finally, the Directive also covers debt securities issued by public international bodies (e.g. the EIB and the ECSC).

Conditions for admission to stock exchange listing

1.6.3. The Schedules, which form an integral part of the Directive, set out the conditions which Member States must apply in respect of securities and issuers before admitting them to official stock-exchange listing, and the obligations to which issuers will be subject as long as their securities are listed.

Among the conditions for admission proper, a distinction is made between the conditions to be fulfilled by the issuers seeking quotation of their securities (minimum market capitalization, the company's period of existence, etc.) and the conditions which these securities themselves must fulfil (free negotiability,

¹ OJ L 66 of 16.3.1979.

² OJ C 56 of 10.3.1976; Bull. EC 1-1976, point 2113.

minimum distribution, physical form, etc.). The obligations to which the issuers of securities admitted to official stock-exchange listing are subject are aimed essentially at the ensuring that appropriate information is provided for investors.

The Member States may, within certain limits, apply stricter or additional conditions and obligations, provided that these are of general application to all issuers or categories of issuers. Thus, the Directive aims to achieve only some degree of coordination of conditions for admission but it represents none the less an important first step towards subsequent closer alignment of requirements governing stock exchange admission. The experience gained in applying the rules in the Directive in the various Member States should considerably facilitate wider coordination at a later stage.

Finally, in order to ensure that all issuers enjoy access to the various securities markets and to preclude arbitrary action by the relevant authorities in this connection, the Directive stipulates that Member States must ensure that any decision by the authorities to refuse an application for admission is subject to the right to apply to the courts. This right of appeal will also help to promote the interpenetration of securities markets.

The Member States should take steps to comply with the Directive within two years. However, so as to save Member States from having to introduce legislation twice in the same area within a very brief space of time, the period is extended to three years for Member States deciding on simultaneous implementation of this Directive and the proposed Directive on the prospectus to be published when securities are admitted to official stock exchange listing, which is at present being examined by the Council and should be adopted by this summer.



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN MARCH 1979**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary union

European Monetary System

Background to the entry into force of the EMS

2.1.1. The effective entry into force on 13 March¹ of the European Monetary System (EMS), which was officially established by a Resolution of the European Council in Brussels dating back to 5 December 1978,² was the result of a string of events.

As a consensus had been reached on a package of agri-monetary measures at the Council meeting (Agriculture) on 5 and 6 March,³ an extraordinary meeting of the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) was called on 7 March in Washington, where the ministers concerned were attending a meeting of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund. Mr Monory, the French Minister of Economic Affairs and President of the Council, announced officially that France's reservation on the entry into force of the EMS had been withdrawn following the consensus on agri-monetary matters. The Council then decided that the system would begin operating on 13 March and adopted the arrangements for fixing the proposed central rates; these guidelines were to be presented to the European Council scheduled to meet in Paris on 12 and 13 March.

At a special meeting held in Basle on 12 March to discuss the formal introduction of the EMS, the Committee of Governors of the

Central Banks of the Member States of the Community fixed the central rates of each of the Community currencies against the ECU and the bilateral compulsory intervention points. The meetings of the Central Bank Governors and of the Board of Governors of the EMCF (European Monetary Cooperation Fund) on 13 March 1979 witnessed the signing between central banks of two documents relating to the formal introduction of the EMS: an agreement laying down the rules governing the operation of the European Monetary System and an instrument concerning short-term monetary support.

At the European Council meeting on 12 and 13 March in Paris, the Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the Community announced that the EMS would begin operating on 13 March 1979, noting 'that all the conditions had now been met for the implementation of the exchange mechanism of the European Monetary System, as defined at the previous meeting of the Council on 4 and 5 December 1979'.¹

Measures in preparation for the introduction of the EMS had been taken by the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) at its meeting on 18 December 1978, when it had approved, with the provisional reservation of the French delegation, a Regulation changing the value of the unit of account used by the EMCF,⁴ a Regulation relating to the European Monetary System⁴ and a Decision⁵ amending the Decision of 22 March 1971⁵ and increasing to 14 100 million ECU the amount of credits provided for under the

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, preliminary chapter.

² Bull. EC 12-1978, point 1.1.11.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.55.

⁴ OJ L 379 of 30.12.1978.

⁵ OJ L 73 of 27.3.1971.

machinery for medium-term financial assistance established in 1971.

Once France had withdrawn its reservation, the two Regulations and the Decision were regarded as having been formally adopted on 18 December and 21 December 1978 respectively; as was expressly provided for therein, the former entered into force on 1 January while the Decision took effect only as of its notification to the Member States on 13 March. The Official Journal of the European Communities (dated 30 December 1978) in which these three instruments were published did not appear until the middle of the month.

Follow-up to the European Council

2.1.2. The European Council meeting held in Paris on 12 and 13 March — to the deliberations of which the Commission had contributed in the shape of its communications on the economic and social situation, increased convergence of economic performances and the energy problem—played a key role in the discussions of the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) in Brussels on 19 March: part of this Council meeting was devoted to the action to be taken on various important points in the conclusions of the European Council in Paris.¹

2.1.3. In response to the deliberations of the European Council on the economic and social situation, the Council thus invited the Commission to submit a report on the implications for the economic prospects of the Community of the current problems on the crude oil market.

The Council also asked the Commission to submit to it proposals to strengthen the means of coordinating economic policies, also taking into account the suggestions made

by the Netherlands delegation to the European Council. Two points on which suggestions were made were the formulation of more detailed guidelines for monetary and budgetary policies and the annual country-by-country review of the economic policies pursued by Member States.

As regards the convergence of economic performances, the European Council had invited the Council and the Commission to examine in depth how the Community could make a greater contribution, by means of all its policies, to achieving greater convergence of the economies of the Member States and to reducing the disparities between them. To this end, it had asked the Council to examine, in the light of the guidelines set forth in the conclusions of the Presidency,² what action should be taken on the proposals contained in the communication which the Commission has submitted to it in this connection on 7 March (utilization of financial instruments and increased convergence of economic performances) and to submit a report at the next meeting of the European Council.

Following a broad exchange of views on the implementation of this brief, the Council instructed the relevant departments to continue examining these problems and to report back to it.

Economic situation

Quarterly examination of the economic situation

2.1.4. At the same meeting the Council made its first quarterly examination of the

¹ Points 1.1.3 to 1.1.8.

² Point 1.1.7.

economic situation in the Community in accordance with Article 2 of the 'Convergence' Decision of 18 February 1974.¹ It came to the conclusion that there was no need for the time being to amend the guidelines contained in the Annual Economic Report 1978-79.

It thus endorsed the position adopted by the Commission in a note which was transmitted to the Council on 16 March in connection with that examination and in which the Commission took the view that the recovery of domestic economic activity sought by the policies adopted in the course of 1978 had been satisfactory and required no changes to the guidelines laid down by the Council in the Annual Economic Report 1978-79.²

In its note the Commission also announced that it would be sending to the Council in due course its assessment of the prospects for 1980, of the policies that need to be pursued by Member States, and of the value and specific content of concerted Community action in this regard.

Forthcoming western economic summit to be held in Tokyo in June

2.1.5. The representatives of the countries that will attend the forthcoming western economic summit released the following statement on 29 March:

'The Heads of State and Government of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States have agreed to hold the next Summit meeting in Tokyo on 28 and 29 June 1979 at the invitation of Prime Minister Chira. The European Community will be represented by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission in sessions dealing with matters within the Community's competence.

The participants at the Tokyo Summit will discuss policies for the stable expansion of the world economy in the spirit of mutual cooperation that has been fostered by the previous Summit meetings. Having reviewed progress made on the five specific areas covered in their Declaration at the 1978 Bonn Summit,³ they will deal with current economic problems requiring immediate attention and will examine the basic issues that confront them in the longer term. Preparatory work is now going ahead on an agreed basis.'

Community loans

Loan to promote investment in the Community

2.1.6. On 14 March⁴ the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a decision empowering the Commission to make a first tranche of borrowings not exceeding 500 million EUA.

This proposal was made pursuant to the Council Decision of 16 October 1978 empowering the Commission to contract loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community.⁵ This would be the first time that use is made of the 'New Community facility' (NCF), which is designed to facilitate, through the granting of loans, the implementation of structural pro-

¹ OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974.

² Bull. EC 10-1978, points 2.1.5 to 2.1.8 and 12-1978, point 2.1.3.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 1.1.2.

⁴ OJ C 88 of 4.4.1979.

⁵ OJ L 298 of 25.10.1978 and Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.10.

jects that are in line with the priority Community objectives in the energy, industry and infrastructure sectors.

Monetary Committee

2.1.7. The Monetary Committee held its 249th meeting in Brussels on 16 March, with Mr van Ypersele in the chair. As part of an exchange of views based on a Commission staff paper, it discussed the convergence of Member States's economic policies. It also examined the economic and monetary situation in France.

The Working Party on the Harmonization of Monetary Policy Instruments met in Basle on 21 March, with Mr Bastiaanse in the chair, when it continued its examination of the instruments at the disposal of the monetary authorities in the individual Member States.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.8. The Economic Policy Committee met three times in March:

(i) on 15 March, in its reduced 'medium-term' composition, with Mr Leonard in the chair, to examine medium-term economic policy problems in the United Kingdom on the basis of a detailed questionnaire drawn up by the Commission's departments, assisted by the Italian and Irish members;

(ii) on 22 March, in its full composition, with Mr Tietmeyer in the chair. The meeting was devoted to a detailed discussion of the future work programme of the Committee, in both its full and reduced compositions. The Vice-Chairmen also informed the members of the recent activities of the Committee meeting in its reduced compositions;

(iii) on 23 March, in its reduced 'budget' composition, with Miss Brown in the chair. The Committee examined the Commission's communication giving a comprehensive review of the Community's budget problems¹ in preparation for the joint meeting of the Council (Foreign Affairs and Financial Affairs) to be held on 2 April. It also adopted, for presentation to the Economic Policy Committee (full composition), a report entitled 'Financing budget deficits'.

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2.1.9. On 12 March Parliament adopted a resolution on formation and protection of savings.²

International market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

2.1.10. On 6 and 22 March the Commission sent to the Council two proposals for Directives amending or supplementing the Annex to the Directive of 27 July 1976 relating to restrictions on the marketing and use

¹ Points 2.3.3 and 2.3.87.

² Point 2.3.17 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

of certain dangerous substances and preparations.¹

The first proposal² is to prohibit the importation, manufacture and marketing of lamps, ashtrays and all other ornamental objects containing trichloroethylene, tetrachlorethylene or carbon tetrachloride—liquids which, if the glass cylinder is shattered, emit toxic gases.

The second proposal³ is intended specifically to prohibit the use of tris (2, 3 — dibromopropyl) phosphate in the processing of textile articles, notably clothing, hosiery, and drapery, coming into contact with the skin.

Pharmaceuticals

2.1.11. The Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products⁴ decided, at its meeting on 13 and 14 March, to consult the sectors concerned regarding the draft explanatory note relating to the studies on pharmacokinetics.

2.1.12. The Pharmaceutical Committee⁵ discussed various current problems and initiated discussion on future arrangements concerning intra-Community trade introduced in the Directive of 26 January 1965,⁶ the Directives of 20 May 1975,⁷ and the Directives of 12 Decembre 1977⁸ and 2 May 1978.⁹

Free movement of persons; freedom to provide services

Removal of restrictions

Doctors

2.1.13. At its meeting on 20 and 21 March the Advisory Committee on Medical Training

adopted a recommendation to the Commission and the Member States concerning the clinical training of doctors.⁹ It also adopted in principle a report and an opinion concerning specific training for general practitioners, and a report and recommendations on general problems relating to the training of specialists.

Industry: restructuring and conversion

Steel

Forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1979

2.1.14. The forward programme for the second quarter of 1979, approved by the ECSC Consultative Committee at its meeting on 9 March,¹⁰ was adopted by the Commission on 14 March.¹¹

The Commission expects, for this period, a crude steel output of 34.5 million tonnes; the programme for the first quarter¹² provided for 34.1 million tonnes whereas actual output

¹ OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

² OJ C 80 of 27.3.1979.

³ Point 2.1.69 and OJ C 96 of 12.4.1979.

⁴ OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.13.

⁵ OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

⁶ OJ 22 of 9.2.1965.

⁷ OJ L 11 of 14.1.1978.

⁸ OJ L 123 of 11.5.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.9.

⁹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.9.

¹⁰ Point 2.3.77.

¹¹ OJ C 82 of 29.3.1979.

¹² OJ C 305 of 21.12.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.17.

in the fourth quarter of 1978 was 32.7 million tonnes.

A slight increase in domestic demand (3%) is expected; however, the Commission is expecting a small drop in exports in the short term: 7.5 million tonnes compared with 8 million tonnes in the first quarter. The Commission continues to attach the greatest importance to voluntary observance, by producers, of the published programme and of delivery schedules.

Shipbuilding

2.1.15. Discussions initiated with representatives of the shipbuilding and shipping industries and with the relevant authorities in the Member States in accordance with the Council Resolution of 19 September 1978¹ on the reorganization of the shipbuilding industry are currently centring on the feasibility of introducing a Community-level 'scrap-build' system.

The main feature of this system would be to give a degree of financial support to ship-owners ready to proceed more swiftly with the scrapping of old ships and to order at the same time new ships of half the size in terms of tonnage scrapped. The principal object of the system is to reduce the world tonnage surplus and simultaneously create work for the shipyards; in addition, shipowners would benefit from the modernization of their fleets and would therefore be more competitive.

Textiles

2.1.16. On 15 and 16 March a symposium was held in Brussels to discuss innovation in the clothing industry. It was organized jointly

by the Commission and the Technical Committee of the European Clothing Manufacturers' Association and was attended by some two hundred people from eleven countries, mainly managers, senior technical staff and officials from the national authorities.

The object was to inform participants of the most recent technological developments and to examine the best means of speeding up the introduction of such technology.

Opening the Meeting Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission with responsibility for the internal market and industrial affairs, suggested how efforts should best be directed in the light of current change in the industry and of the challenge represented by imports from non-member countries.

Trade and distribution

Committee for Commerce and Distribution

2.1.17. The Committee for Commerce and Distribution (CCD) met for the second time on 8 and 9 March. The issues raised at the first meeting² were discussed in greater detail. Four areas of concern to the trade and distribution sector were identified, and it was decided to set up four working parties each with a brief to discuss one of the following topics: the improvement of customs documents and customs procedures; technical barriers; tax barriers; international issues.

¹ OJ C 229 of 27.9.1978 and Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.15.

² Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.21.

Customs Union

Multiannual programme for the attainment of the Customs Union

2.1.18. A multiannual programme for the attainment of the Customs Union was approved by the Commission on 8 March and subsequently transmitted to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.¹ The programme is the fruit of deliberations and discussions in Community institutions and national administrations and with the trade and industrial interests affected, following the Commission communication of 15 June 1977 on the state of the customs union.²

Simplification of customs formalities

Simplified statistical declaration for certain Community exports

2.1.19. On 19 March³ the Commission adopted a Regulation simplifying the procedure for statistical declarations recording Community firms' exports of complete industrial plant to non-member countries.

Exports of complete industrial installations by European firms have soared over the last two decades and the provision of statistical information on these exports for customs purposes has meant an increasing amount of work for exporters. Moreover, the procedure for making returns relating to complete industrial installations varies considerably between Community Member States, complicating matters for both exporters and customs authorities.

The main effect of the new rules is to classify products involved in this type of trade under a limited number of headings, on the basis of criteria which ensure that the statistics produced are of good quality. The various national systems are also replaced by a Community system, due to come into effect on 1 January 1980.

Common Customs Tariff

Classification

2.1.20. On 13 March the Commission adopted two Regulations⁴ aimed at ensuring uniform application of the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature. The first of these concerns the classification of goods (yarn for fishing lines) under subheading 39.07 E IV of the Common Customs Tariff; the second determines the conditions of entry of horses intended for slaughter under subheading 01.01 A II of the Common Customs Tariff.

Economic tariff matters

Suspensions

2.1.21. On 26 March⁵ the Council decided to suspend totally until 30 June the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duty applicable to epoxyethylbenzene (styrene oxide) falling within heading N° ex 29.09 and to suspend at

¹ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5 and OJ C 84 of 31.3.1979.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.7.

³ OJ L 69 of 20.3.1979.

⁴ OJ L 64 of 14.3.1979.

⁵ OJ L 77 of 29.3.1979.

3% the duty applicable to certain grades of magnesium oxide falling within subheading ex 25.19 A.

Tariff quotas

2.1.22. On 26 March the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota of 2 300 tonnes at a rate of duty of 6.8% for carrots originating in Cyprus. This measure was taken under the EEC-Cyprus Agreement and applies from 1 April to 15 May.

2.1.23. Also on 26 March¹ the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for certain wines having a registered designation of origin (Berkane, Sais, Beni M'Tir, Guerrouane, Zemmour or Zennata) originating in Morocco.

Because of the conditions under which such products are produced and marketed, the period of validity of the tariff quota has been set to expire on 30 June each year. The quota opened therefore applies from 1 April 1979 to 30 June 1980, and is set at 62 500 hl for wines of an actual alcoholic strength not exceeding 15% by volume, in containers holding 2 litres or less.

Value for customs purposes

2.1.24. On 9 March² the Commission adopted a Regulation defining the cases where the value of the right to use a trademark should not be included in the value for customs purposes of imported goods bearing that trademark. The new Regulations replaces the current rules, laid down

by the Regulation of 10 September 1969, with effect from 1 July. It allows as exceptions the cases covered by recent Customs Cooperation Council rulings and will be simpler to administer since it replaces the previous regulation's long illustrative list of cases by a rule of general application, along the lines advocated by the Advisory Committee on Customs Matters.

Origin of goods

2.1.25. On 19 March³ the Council adopted a Regulation derogating from certain provisions concerning the definition of the concept of originating products contained in the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco. The derogation, which will apply from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1980, is designed to authorize, within an annual quota of 2 500 tonnes, the manufacture of garments falling within tariff heading Nos 61.01, 61.02, 61.03 or 61.04 from non-originating unbleached fabrics.

A Regulation was adopted on 5 March⁴ applying Decision No 3/78 of the EEC-Tunisia Cooperation Council amending the Protocol on the definition of the concept of originating products and methods of administrative cooperation to the Cooperation Agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Tunisia. The Decision adapts the provisions of the Protocol in application of a Customs Cooperation Council recommendation.

Also on 5 March⁴ the Council adopted a Regulation on the application of EEC-Israel Joint

¹ OJ L 77 of 29.3.1979.

² OJ L 59 of 10.3.1979.

³ OJ L 71 of 22.3.1979.

⁴ OJ L 80 of 31.3.1979.

Committee Decision No 1/78 amending the Protocol on the definition of the concept of originating products and methods of administrative cooperation between the EEC and the State of Israel. This Decision adapts the provisions of the Protocol pursuant to a recommendation by the Customs Cooperation Council.

2.1.26. On 22 March¹ the Commission adopted a Regulation making the importation of embroidered household linen from Singapore and Malaysia subject to production of a certificate of origin.

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Promotion of permissible forms of cooperation

Authorization of a specialization agreement between two steel producers

2.1.27. On 27 March the Commission adopted a Decision² under Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty authorizing a specialization agreement between Irish Steel Holdings Ltd (ISH), which has a steel works at Haulbowline, County Cork, Ireland, and Société métallurgique et navale Dunkerque-Normandie SA (SMNDN), which has a steel-works at Mondeville, France.

ISH is planning to build a new works at Haulbowline, which will include the installa-

tion of a new bar and section rolling mill. Under the agreement ISH will refrain from rolling certain sizes of light bars and sections on its new mill. SMNDN in turn will, once ISH's new mill begins operating, gradually transfer to ISH's mill its orders for medium sections in preparation for the subsequent closure of its medium section mill at Mondeville. The total level of steel production at SMNDN will be maintained by increasing the output of the light section and wire rod mills at Mondeville works.

The product range of both parties will thus be rationalized and there will be an improvement in the rate of utilization of their production installations. To support this objective, the two partners will seek to secure business for each other in their respective areas of particular market influence.

Examination of the agreement showed that it satisfies the tests for authorization in Article 65(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

Distribution

Intra-Community exports of cereal seed

2.1.28. Following investigation by the Commission of complaints by British seed firms, the Plant Royalty Bureau Ltd (PRB), Ely, England, has agreed to lift all restrictions on exports to France of certain second-generation cereal seed (spring barley, oats and wheat).

¹ OJ L 72 of 23.3.1979.

² OJ L 103 of 25.4.1979.

The urgent need for exports of cereal seed has arisen because of extreme weather conditions in France, where frost and excessive rain have destroyed large areas of winter sown cereals so that farmers are having to replant the damaged areas with spring varieties.

The PRB, which acts as head licensee for about a dozen important breeders of cereal seeds in the UK, sought to control such exports by seed producers (sublicensees of the PRB) invoking export bans in the sublicense agreements and the breeders' rights under the Plant Varieties and Seeds Act 1964. As the Commission pointed out in the Maize Seed decision of 21.9.1978,¹ breeders' rights cannot be used to prevent exports of genuine seeds within the Community.

The PRB has also agreed to cooperate by informing the Commission if the PRB has occasion to refuse consent for exports of first-generation seed during the current sowing season. This will enable the Commission to ascertain whether any such refusals can be justified, e.g. on the ground of safeguarding stocks for the production of second-generation seed in the UK.

Mergers

Acquisition by Deutsche BP of a holding in Ruhrgas AG

2.1.29. The Commission has examined under Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty the acquisition by Deutsche BP from VEBA of a 25% holding in Ruhrgas.

Ruhrgas was set up by the old German mining companies of the Ruhr to sell their coke

oven gas. In 1965 it was decided to give the undertaking a broader base by admitting suppliers of natural gas as shareholders. To defend their rights and protect their future interests (coke oven gas and, in the long term, gas obtained by new coal gasification techniques) the old shareholders formed the Bergemann KG and linked up with VEBA/Gelsenberg to form the Bergemann Pool, which, with VEBA/Gelsenberg's 25% holding, held a 56.1% controlling interest in Ruhrgas.

When the acquisition by Deutsche BP of a holding in Ruhrgas was announced in the summer of 1978, it appeared at first sight that it would not have any effect on Ruhrgas's general policy which might prove harmful to competition. At the time the Commission held the view that the interests of the various actual or potential suppliers of natural gas who held shares in Ruhrgas differed too widely for them to have any consistent influence on its general policy. However, in view of a certain opposition to Deutsche BP's involvement in Ruhrgas — in particular, Ruhrkohle was concerned about its own future outlets for coal gas and the German authorities had misgivings about the predominance in Ruhrgas of the foreign capital of international oil companies—BP declared that it would remain in the Bergemann Pool, as VEBA had done earlier, but with limited voting rights. At the same time BP agreed to cooperate with Ruhrkohle AG—the major partner in Bergemann KG—within Ruhrgas and Bergemann in their mutual interest. It also concluded a cooperation agreement on coal research and the distribution of petroleum products and coal in the Federal Republic of Germany.

¹ OJ L286 of 12.10.1978; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.20.

These agreements appeared to threaten the independence of Ruhrgas in matters of general policy and led the Commission to consider them in relation to Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty, although the companies involved saw no need for formal proceedings under Regulation No 17 to clarify the question.

The firms subsequently modified their cooperation agreement on 5 and 12 February, but were unable to meet the Commission's objections satisfactorily. Finally, at the Commission's request Ruhrkohle AG and Deutsche BP gave written undertakings not to use their position in Ruhrgas to impose tighter restrictions on the autonomy of the Board of Directors of Ruhrgas in buying, selling and investment policy than are compatible with the interests of Ruhrgas. The two companies also undertook to inform the Commission of their planned agreements for cooperation in fuel distribution and in research and development in the area of coal gasification, and to notify any other plans for cooperation in energy matters that have not yet been given concrete form, so that they can be scrutinized for compatibility with the rules on competition in the Treaties.

After receiving these undertakings the Commission decided not to initiate proceedings.

State aids

Industry aids

Textiles and clothing

Belgium

2.1.30. In 1977 an aid scheme for textile and clothing firms was set up by royal decree.

The scheme, which had not been notified to the Commission in advance, provided for an interest-free loan of BF 20 000 for each worker kept in employment. In return for this assistance recipients had to undertake to follow the guidelines of a restructuring programme which was to be laid down by the authorities.

After initiating the procedure under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in March 1978,¹ the Commission requested the Belgian Government to ensure that:

- (i) aid was granted selectively with respect to branches and firms;
- (ii) firms receiving aid gave specific undertakings with regard to restructuring within fixed time limits;
- (iii) the authorities drew up the main lines of a restructuring programme for the industry within six months;
- (iv) aid was not granted to firms receiving other assistance from regional schemes for the same purpose (combating difficulties in the textile industry).

On 27 November 1978 the Belgian authorities informed the Commission that they would accept these conditions.

The Commission consequently considered that the aid scheme was compatible with the common market and, on 2 March, decided to close the procedure under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.27.

*Aid to small businesses***Federal Republic of Germany**

2.1.31. On 22 March the Commission decided to raise no objection to the introduction of an aid scheme for innovatory projects by small businesses in Hamburg, notified by the German Government under Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty.

The German Government grants assistance for specific projects (up to prototype stage) by industrial firms provided that the projects are of interest to the national economy and have reasonable medium-term prospects.

The City of Hamburg intends to meet up to 50% of the costs of projects undertaken by small businesses to develop new products or processes. The assistance granted to any one project will not exceed DM 150 000 and will be repayable if the project is successful. Total funds of DM 400 000 have been earmarked to finance these measures in 1979.

The Commission considered that this scheme merits the favourable treatment which it generally gives to research and development aids and therefore qualifies for exemption under Article 92(3)(c) of the EEC Treaty.

2.1.32. In March the Commission also decided to raise no objections to another scheme notified by the German Government designed to assist people wishing to set up in small businesses or in the professions.

Under the scheme the State will help provide people (age limit: 45) with the necessary capital in the form of a 20-year personal loan of up to DM 100 000 (40 000 EUA) at the market rate, with the first two years interest-free. The recipient himself will have to put up a

personal capital stake of two-thirds of the loan requested.

The Commission felt that this project, too, tied in with its favourable approach to assistance for small businesses¹ and decided that in view of its objectives and the very small amount involved in each individual case it qualified for exemption under Article 92(3)(c) of the EEC Treaty as 'aid to facilitate the development of certain economic activities'.

State-trading monopolies*Alcohol***France**

2.1.33. The French alcohol monopoly, which has the exclusive rights to buy all domestically produced ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, sells this alcohol for less than the purchase price and considerably less than the price of any alcohol that can be imported from other Member States. This price level is lower than the weighted average of prices paid to French producers by the State alcohol monopoly and the only possible explanation is that public funds are being used. On 13 March the Court of Justice, in Case 91/78 concerning the German alcohol monopoly,² ruled that such a practice is incompatible with Article 37(1) of the EEC Treaty. The Commission has therefore requested the French Government to inform it what measures have been taken to adjust alcohol prices in line with the Court's ruling.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.43.

² Point 2.3.53.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Insurance

Directive on life assurance

2.1.34. On 5 March¹ the Council formally adopted the first Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of direct life assurance; it had approved the proposal on 19 December 1978.²

Stock exchanges and other institutions in the securities field

Conditions for admission of securities to official stock exchange listing

2.1.35. Also on 5 March³ the Council formally adopted the Directive coordinating the conditions for the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing, on which agreement in principle had been reached at its meeting held on 18 and 19 December 1978.⁴

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Turnover tax

2.1.36. On 12 March⁵ Parliament delivered its opinion on the proposal for a seventh

VAT Directive presented by the Commission to the Council on 11 January 1978⁶ and relating to the common system of value added tax to be applied to works of art, collectors' items, antiques and used goods.⁷

Employment and social policy

Social Report—1978

2.1.37. On 20 March the Commission approved the 'Report on the development of the social situation in the European Community in 1978' (published in conjunction with the Twelfth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities).⁸ As usual this report reviews the activities of the Community institutions in the social field in the past year and analyses the development of the social situation in the Community and the nine Member States.

Employment

2.1.38. In March several meetings and discussions on various aspects of social policy were organized both by Community bodies (the Commission and the Council) and by other international organizations (e.g., the first Conference of European Ministers

¹ OJ L 63 of 13.3.1979.

² Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.47.

³ Points 1.6.1 to 1.6.3 and OJ L 66 of 16.3.1979.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.52.

⁵ Point 2.3.18 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

⁶ OJ C 26 of 1.2.1978.

⁷ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.65.

⁸ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9.

responsible for Social Security, in the framework of the Council of Europe).

These discussions and statements of position culminated in the European Council meeting in Paris¹ on 12 and 13 March—its conclusions, the preparatory work leading to it and the follow-up.

The Commission and the preparations for the European Council

2.1.39. To prepare for the European Council on social and employment problems in early March the Commission forwarded to the Council a Communication on the economic and social situation, another on employment and social policy and a note on measures designed to improve the employment situation: action in the steel industry, work-sharing, etc.

The latter problem was also discussed at an informal meeting of the Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs of the Member States of the Community on 9 and 10 March in Paris,² which was attended by Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission. In February and early March, Mr Vredeling also met workers' and employers' representatives.

The European Council in Paris

2.1.40. At its meeting in Paris on 12 and 13 March the European Council devoted much time to discussing the employment situation and social policy, as can be seen from the 'Conclusions of the Presidency' issued at the end of the meeting.³

In spite of the resumption in growth, the employment situation continues to be the

major concern. Continuation of the efforts to improve economic structures is an essential factor for increasing employment. These efforts will have to be supplemented by specific measures designed to help reduce unemployment. Such was the essence of the Conclusions regarding the economic and social situation.

In addition, the European Council laid down a number of specific guidelines concerning employment and social policy and invited both sides of industry to take initiatives to develop concertation, possibly at sectoral level; it also stressed the importance of alleviating youth unemployment and requested the Council to study the Commission proposals designed to improve the employment situation, with particular reference to: vocational training based on the 'sandwich' model (on-the-job training and theoretical training); restrictions on overtime; broadening the range of jobs open to women and facilitating their access to vocational training.³

The follow-up to the Paris meeting

2.1.41. The Community institutions—Council and Commission—wasted no time in following up the European Council, particularly in areas where the latter had laid down guidelines intended to lead to specific measures on which a report was to be given at the next meeting on 21 and 22 June in Strasbourg. For example, the Commission was invited to present a communication on

¹ Points 1.1.4 and 1.1.5.

² Point 2.3.1.

³ Point 1.1.5.

the social and economic implications of concerted measures to reorganize working time (work-sharing).

The Commission is well aware of the importance of coordinating the contribution by the various Community financial instruments to intensify the fight against unemployment, and has already requested the Council to authorize a first tranche of borrowings for an amount of 500 million EUA to promote investment in the Community. The proceeds of these borrowings will be used to contribute to the solution of major structural problems, particularly as regards reducing regional disparities and improving the employment situation in line with the Commission's proposal to the Council.¹

Equality between men and women at work

2.1.42. The Commission has decided to take action under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty against several Member States for infringement of the Directives putting into effect the principle of equal treatment of men and women at work.

Proceedings for infringement of the Council Directive of 10 February 1975² relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women have been initiated against Denmark, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, France, Belgium and the United Kingdom. With respect to infringements of the Directive of 9 February 1976³ concerning the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions, proceedings have been initiated against the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands.

Free movement of workers

Migration policy in respect of non-member countries

2.1.43. On 23 March the Commission forwarded to the Council a communication stating its views on how consultation between the Member States should be organized with respect to migration policy towards non-member countries and the areas in which there should be concertation at Community level. This communication was drafted pursuant to the Council Resolution of 9 February 1976⁴ on an action programme for migrant workers, in which precise reference is made to the concertation of migration policies towards non-member countries.

The Commission considers that the aim of such concertation should not only be to reinforce the priority given to nationals of Member States on the labour market, but also to bring order into the hitherto random and inconsistent policies relating to the recruitment and admission of migrant workers. Future immigration policies should be the product of close cooperation.

The Commission further believes that in the proposed concertation of policies, priority should be given to identifying the aspects of Member States, policies where joint action could immediately be undertaken, such as:

(i) training of foreign workers returning to their country of origin;

¹ OJ C 88 of 4.4.1979.

² OJ L 45 of 19.2.1975; Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1303 and 2-1975, point 2209.

³ OJ L 39 of 14.2.1976; Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2215 and 2-1976, point 2210.

⁴ OJ C 34 of 14.2.1976; Bull. EC 12-1975, points 2215 and 2217, 2-1976, point 2206 and Supplement 3/76 — Bull. EC.

- (ii) illegal immigration and illegal employment;
- (iii) recourse to non-Community manpower should the need once more arise;
- (iv) family unification in the host country;
- (v) the position of Member States and the Community with respect to certain provisions or measures instituted by international organizations such as the ILO, the Council of Europe, OECD, etc.

In the long term, the Commission considers that as many common provisions as possible should be included in bilateral agreements with non-member countries: ultimately, agreements should be concluded only at Community level.

Lastly, the communication stresses the fundamental relationship that must be maintained between Community employment policy and the policy of free movement on the one hand and the Member States' migration policies towards non-member countries on the other.

Exchange of officials from national employment services

2.1.44. Exchanges of officials between Member States' employment services, which began in 1973 under the 1978 Regulation on free movement of workers, continued in 1979 between Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy.

On 27 March the Commission organized a meeting in Rome to mark the end of the third Belgian-Italian exchange and the beginning of the fourth; the meeting was attended by senior officials of the respective employment departments, regional directors of reception services, and the officials involved in the programme. Before this meeting, the second

Franco-Italian exchange had been initiated on 22 March in Brussels, and the seventh Italo-German exchange had been launched on 8 March in Nuremberg. In principle, each exchange covers six months divided into two unequal parts: officials from the country of origin participate in the work of employment services in the host country and serve as an advance guard for SEDOC¹ activities under way.

Exchange programme for young workers

2.1.45. The establishment of the second programme to promote exchanges of young workers in the Community was the subject of a proposal forwarded to the Council by the Commission on 13 March.² The first programme—instituted under Article 50 of the EEC Treaty—was adopted by the Council on 8 May 1964;³ nearly 1 500 young workers took part.

After analysing the conditions in which the exchanges had taken place and holding consultations with the circles most directly concerned (Governments, employees, trade unions, youth organizations, specialized bodies), the Commission drew up a second joint programme. Under this programme, possibilities for action are extended through Community contributions to the overall cost of the exchanges, language courses for trainees; and the administrative costs incurred by the groups or institutions organizing courses and assisting trainees. Community aid will be subject to the conclusion of an agreement between the Commission

¹ SEDOC: European system for the international clearing of vacancies and applications for employment.

² OJ C 81 of 28.3.1979.

³ OJ 78 of 22.5.1964.

and European-oriented groups or institutions responsible for the administration and organization of the exchanges.

Sectoral measures

Readaptation of workers in the ECSC industries

2.1.46. In March, acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to contribute towards the cost of retraining workers affected by the closure or reduced activity of a number of undertakings in the Community iron and steel industries and an iron ore mine.

Four sums were made available in Belgium:

- (i) 48 000 EUA for 17 workers affected by the closure of the SA Minière et Métallurgique de Musson et Halanzy at Halanzy;
- (ii) 339 500 EUA for 331 workers affected by the closure of a rolling mill and coking ovens in the Marcinelle division of SA Forges de Thy-Marcinell et Monceau;
- (iii) 97 750 EUA for 88 workers affected by the closure of a universal mill operated by SA Usines Gustave Boel (La Louvière);
- (iv) 2 750 EUA for 16 workers affected by the closure of the openhearth melting shop operated by the same company.

In the United Kingdom, 784 000 EUA has been granted for readaptation aid for 1 051 British Steel Corporation workers affected by the closure of the sheet/plate finishing shop at the Shotton works in North Wales and the entire Clyde Iron works in west central Scotland.

2.1.47. Under the French Government's plans to finance measures to limit the social

consequences of restructuring operations in connection with the rehabilitation of the French iron and steel industry, on 19 March the Commission concluded an agreement with the Government specifying its participation in the cost of aid to 2 000 shift workers aged between 54 and 56 years 8 months, made redundant from 1 January 1978 in the Usinor, Sacilor-Sollac and Châtillon-Neuves-Maisons groups (this operation falls within the scope of Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty).

Social repercussions of the iron and steel policy

2.1.48. The ECSC Consultative Committee, meeting on 9 March, adopted a resolution on the social repercussions of the iron and steel policy.¹

European Social Fund

Fund Committee

2.1.49. The Social Fund Committee held a plenary meeting in Brussels on 22 and 23 March and examined 185 applications for Fund assistance submitted by the Member States. The applications concerned readaptation operations to assist workers in agriculture and textiles; migrant workers; young people under 25 and women (Article 4); unemployed or underemployed workers in the less developed regions of the Community (Article 5); training for workers to meet new needs created by technical and industrial progress, and the rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

¹ OJ C 106 of 27.4.1979.

Social protection

Social security

2.1.50. The Commission took part, as an observer, in the first Conference of European Ministers responsible for Social Security in the member countries of the Council of Europe, held in Strasbourg on 6 and 7 March; delegations from twenty countries were present, including the nine Member States of the Community, besides representatives of several international organizations.

Discussions mainly centred on the following problems, on which reports were presented at the Conference: financing of social security; respective roles of health policy and medicare policy; effects of administrative structures and award procedures on the costs of medicare. At the end of the Conference, the Ministers adopted a final text—for presentation to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe—which reviews the various problems connected with social protection.

Industrial relations and labour law

Protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employer

2.1.51. On 20 March the Commission decided to amend the proposal it sent to the Council of 13 April 1978¹ for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the protection of employees in the event of their employers' insolvency. The changes are intended to take account, at least partially, of amendments put forward by Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. They are designed to give work-

ers greater protection, specifying that the guarantee institutions should meet workers' unpaid claims that had arisen before the onset of insolvency; the public authorities and even the workers themselves could also contribute to the financing of the guarantee institutions (employers' contributions would be compulsory).

Health and safety

Health and safety at work

2.1.52. On 6 March the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal for a Directive on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work.²

This proposal is based on the Council Resolution of 29 June 1978 on an action programme of the European Communities on safety and health at work.³ Among other forms of action, this programme makes provision for the fixing, for certain specific toxic substances, of exposure limits, limit values for human biological indicators, sampling requirements and measuring methods and also satisfactory conditions of industrial hygiene.

Thus the proposal for a Directive forwarded in March — on the basis of this programme—sets out the common principles which must govern the prevention of risks and the protection of workers exposed to chemical, physical and biological agents at work. Under

¹ OJ C 135 of 9.6.1978; Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.48.

² OJ C 89 of 5.4.1979.

³ OJ C 165 of 11.7.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.39.

the proposal, which also provides for the preparation of subsequent individual Directives on requirements for a number of agents, an Industrial Medicine and Hygiene Committee is to be set up, consisting of representatives of the Member States under the chairmanship of the Commission. This Committee will be responsible for adapting the technical provisions of this outline Directive, and all Commission proposals for protective measures will be submitted to it for an opinion.

Health protection

2.1.53. On 27 March¹ the Council decided to extend from two to four years the time-limit for the application of the Euratom Directive of 1 June 1976² laying down the revised basic safety standards for protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation. The object of extending this time-limit is to enable the basic standards to be adapted in line with the most recent recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

2.1.54. On 29 March the Commission approved and subsequently forwarded to the Council a proposal for a Decision adopting a five-year research and training programme (1980-84) in the field of biology and health protection (Radiation Protection Programme) to follow on from the 1976-80 programme.³

Safety and health in mines

2.1.55. The Mines Safety and Health Commission held a meeting in Luxembourg on 27 March.

Adter paying tribute to the memory of the nineteen victims of three pit disasters which

had occurred during the previous five weeks (18 February and 22 March in the Federal Republic of Germany and 18 March in the United Kingdom), the Mines Safety and Health Commission noted the circumstances and causes of these accidents, reports on which have already been presented by the mine managers. These accidents will be the subject of further study at the next meeting and specific tasks will be assigned to the working parties examining the lessons to be drawn from such accidents and how they may be prevented in future.

Handicapped persons

2.1.56. On 21, 22 and 23 March the Commission organized study and information sessions in Luxembourg on the occupational rehabilitation of handicapped persons. These sessions provided an opportunity for assessing the first Community action programme on the rehabilitation of the handicapped. This programme, organized with assistance from the Social Fund, was approved by the Council in 1974 to help handicapped persons to lead a normal and independent life as full members of society. Work on implementing this programme is continuing.

Some of the demonstration projects, conducted in regions in difficulties, were in response to pressing needs and contributed towards a development policy: the discussions highlighted the specific problems of helping the handicapped (e.g. training instructors and financing).

Other projects were connected with devising and gradually applying a national policy and often as a trial basis for legislation.

¹ OJ L 83 of 3.4.1979.

² OJ L 187 of 12.7.1976.

³ Point 2.1.125.

The object of these projects was to offer handicapped persons, after rehabilitation, the same job opportunities as are available to the rest of the labour force. The success achieved confirms the value of the European Social Fund as an instrument to promote the interests of the handicapped.

Regional policy

Integrated operations

2.1.57. On 21 March the Commission adopted a number of guidelines aimed at promoting integrated operations which, through the combined use of the Regional Fund, the Social Fund, the Guidance Section of the EAGGF and the other Community financial instruments (EIB and ECSC loans, NCF, etc), would enable it to make a fuller and more effective contribution to resolving sectoral or regional problems.

Financing operations

European Regional Development Fund

Fund Committee

2.1.58. The Fund Committee held its fourteenth meeting on 29 and 30 March. During the discussions a number of questions connected with the management of the ERDF were dealt with. They included the matter of advance factories, the Fund's contribution to

the financing of investment projects in certain industries and assessment of industrial investments.

Broad agreement emerged within the Fund Committee on the guidelines which the Commission has laid down in this area and which help to improve the assessment of the projects which the Commission intends to assist with ERDF funds.

Conversion

2.1.59. On 30 March a loan contract was signed between the Commission and Girling Midland Ross Air Actuators Ltd at Tredgar, Gwent, Wales. The Council had given its assent to the granting of this UKL2.2 million loan in December 1978.¹ The investment project relates to the equipment of a factory manufacturing braking-system components for commercial vehicles.

2.1.60. The Commission published in the Official Journal on 29 March new detailed rules for granting reduced-rate conversion loans for investments which create alternative employment opportunities in areas affected by a decline in the activities of coal or steel industries.² They supplement or amend the rules published on 27 July 1977.³

¹ OJ C 1 of 3.1.1979 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.74.

² OJ C 82 of 29.3.1979 and Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.56.

³ OJ C 178 of 27.7.1977.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Air pollution

2.1.61. The Commission has published the first report on a three-year pilot study conducted under the common procedure for exchange of information between the surveillance and monitoring networks based on data relating to atmospheric pollution caused by certain compounds and suspended particulates, instituted by the Council Decision of 24 June 1975.¹

This paper is both a summary and (for 1976) an assessment of the data on the two types of pollutant. The data were gathered and selected by some 380 sampling and/or measuring stations throughout the nine Member States. The report is intended for the representatives of the Member States and the national coordinators.

On 23 March the Commission convened the national coordinators to discuss the extension of the information exchange arrangement. The coordinators agreed to continue communicating data until a new procedure is introduced; a proposal for a new procedure is to be submitted to the Council by the Commission at the end of the first quarter of 1981.

Fresh water pollution

2.1.62. On 9 March, in connection with the implementation of the Convention for the

protection of the Rhine against chemical pollution, the Commission attended a meeting in Coblenz of the working party on water supplies, public health and the treatment of residual water, at which proposals for limiting mercury discharges by the alkaline chloride industry were discussed.

On 19 and 20 March the chemicals coordination working party, which also met at Coblenz, discussed the position with regard to enforcement of the Convention.

Pollution of the sea

2.1.63. At the invitation of the association of towns of the west European coast the Commission attended an international symposium on hydrocarbon pollution of the sea, held in Brest on 28 to 30 March. Exactly a year ago this area was badly hit by the 'Amoco Cadiz' disaster, and the aspects of prevention and remedial action in respect of—and the ecological and socio-economic consequences of—accidental pollution were therefore stressed at the symposium.

Chemicals

Ecotoxicology and toxicology

2.1.64. On 20 and 21 March the Commission convened a meeting of scientific consultants to draft directives on ecotoxicological matters. The group agreed on the structure and detailed contents of a document to be drafted as annexes VII and VIII to the sixth amendment of the 1976 Directive on dangerous substances.² Similar documents on tox-

¹ OJ L 194, 25.7.1975.

² OJ L 196 of 16.8.1976.

ecology and the physico-chemical properties of chemical substances are also being prepared.

Toxic chemicals

2.1.65. On 12 and 13 March the Commission organized a further meeting with representatives of the Member States to prepare the negotiations between the Commission and the United States on the control of toxic substances (Council mandate of 30 May 1978¹). A document drafted after the meeting sets out the Community's observations to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the draft regulations of Section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) concerning notification before production of new substances. The document was officially sent to the American authorities on 19 March.

Conservation of the environment and natural resources

Protection of groundwater

2.1.66. The Commission participated in the European experimental workshop on problems relating to operations causing changes in groundwater resources, held by the Council of Europe in Klingenthal, France from 18 to 24 March.

The discussion related to the choice of new teaching methods more suited to the requirements of those whose job it is to exploit, recharge and protect groundwater. The Commission's contribution concerned the legal and administrative aspects of water management.

Protection of wildlife

2.1.67. On 27 March the Commission sent to the Council a recommendation for a Decision to authorize participation in the negotiations being held by the Council of Europe for the conclusion of a Convention on the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats.

The Convention overlaps with some fields covered by Community authorities.

Its aim is to take preventive action to protect, and to manage and conserve wildlife, particularly migratory species, and existing or future habitats.

2.1.68. The Commission was an observer at the second conference of the parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington Convention), held at San Jose, Costa Rica, from 19 to 30 March. The Commission's presence reflected its endeavours to harmonize application of the Convention throughout the Community.

Consumers

Consumer protection and information

Prohibition on the use of tris phosphate

2.1.69. On 22 March the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal amending² the Directive of 27 July 1976 on the approxi-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.56.

² OJ C 96 of 12.4.1979.

mation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.¹ The aim of the proposal is to ban, by 1 January 1980, the use of the substance tris (2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate for the treatment of textile articles coming into contact with the skin. This agent is used to fireproof textile articles. Its use has already been banned in France, Belgium and the United Kingdom.²

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2.1.70. On 16 March³ Parliament gave its opinion on the proposals for Directives concerning the indication by labelling of the energy consumption of domestic appliances.⁴

Agriculture

2.1.71. Although the Agriculture Council met three times during the month—on 5 and 6, 26 and 27 and 29 and 30 March—it was unable to reach a consensus on the price proposals and related measures for the 1979/80 marketing year. It did however reach decisions on the consequences of the EMS in the context of the common agricultural policy, and the devaluation of certain 'green rates'.

Agricultural prices

2.1.72. With regard to prices, the communiqué published at the end of the meeting held on 29 and 30 March states:

'The Council noted that at the current stage circumstances did not enable it to reach the

required consensus on the whole range of price proposals and related measures for the 1979/80 marketing year. In order to allow itself additional time for consideration, it agreed to extend the marketing years for beef and veal, milk products and dried fodder until the end of June, and the basic and buying-in prices for fruit and vegetables for May and June 1979'.

Consequences of the EMS in the context of the common agricultural policy

2.1.73. Following the entry into force of the European monetary system from 13 March⁵—which was made possible by the consensus reached at the meeting of the Agriculture Council on 5 and 6 March—the Council reached agreement at its meeting of 29 and 30 March on the proposal for a Regulation⁶ providing for the introduction of the ECU in the common agricultural policy with effect from 9 April.⁷

The coefficient used to express in ECU amounts fixed in u.a. will be 1.208953. In addition, there will be an allowance of one point for positive compensatory amounts when these are changed. This Regulation was adopted only as a temporary measure until 30 June.

¹ OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

² Point 2.1.10.

³ Point 2.3.15 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

⁴ OJ C 212 of 6.9.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.71.

⁵ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12 and Bull. EC 2-1979 preliminary chapter and point 2.1.55.

⁶ OJ C 294 of 8.12.1978.

⁷ OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979.

Devaluation of certain 'green rates'

2.1.74. On the basis of the Commission proposals of 5 February¹ the Council adopted new representative rates² ('green rates') as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

France	FF 1 1 u.a.	= =	0.152417 u.a. FF 6.56095
Italy	LIT 100 1 u.a.	= =	0.0823045 u.a. LIT 1 215
	LIT 100 1 u.a.	= =	0.0788644 u.a. LIT 1 268
United Kingdom	UKL 1 1 u.a.	= =	1.49794 u.a. UKL 0.667583
Ireland	IRL 1 1 u.a.	= =	1.26702 u.a. IRL 0.789254

The existing rates for the other currencies remain unchanged. The new rates apply in principle from the start of the 1979/80 marketing year or from the application of new prices, except in Ireland where the new rate applies immediately in all sectors.

If such a period does not exist or has already begun, the new rates will apply for the products concerned from 9 April. This date was also adopted for the entry into force of the new rates in some sectors, particularly milk and beef and veal, for which the 1978/79 marketing year has been extended to 30 June. The date of entry into force of the second stage in the devaluation of the Italian lira (see above) is that on which prices for the 1979/80 marketing year take effect, particularly for the sectors in question.

The Council has already fixed the representative rate for the French franc which will apply from the 1980/81 marketing year (FF 1 = 0.144796 u.a.; 1 u.a. = FF 6.90627). It also decided that this rate would apply immediately (9 April) in the pigmeat sector, with the result that monetary compensatory amounts will be abolished in France for this sector. In other Member States whose currency has depreciated, the new rates will apply in respect of pigmeat from 9 April.

Application of the new rates will mean that monetary compensatory amounts are reduced by 5.3 points for France, 6.0 points for Italy after the first and 10.7 points after the second adjustment and 6.3 points for the United Kingdom.

No monetary compensatory amounts have been applied in Ireland since 19 March.³

In the sectors in which the new rates already apply, the monetary compensatory amounts valid from 9 April were fixed⁴ on the basis of the following differences:

Germany	+ 10.8
Benelux	+ 3.3
France	- 5.3
Italy	- 11.2
United Kingdom	- 16.8

Measures connected with the monetary situation

2.1.75. Following the introduction of the EMS and pending a decision by the Council on the subject as regards the common

¹ OJ C 50 of 24.2.1979.

² OJ L 83 of 3.4.1979.

³ OJ L 68 of 19.3.1979.

⁴ OJ L 90 of 9.4.1979.

agricultural policy as a whole, the Commission decided on 16 March, as an interim measure, to freeze monetary compensatory amounts with effect from 19 March.¹ This measure, which was first limited to 1 April² and then extended to 8 April,³ was necessary to maintain the system of monetary compensatory amounts in its present form. Application of the new central rates in ECU for calculating MCAs would in fact, without the measures adopted by the Council, have completely upset the calculation of MCAs.

2.1.76. On 14 March⁴ the Commission reinforced measures taken in 1976⁵ to stop artificial trade flows in certain cereal-based compound feedingstuffs where monetary compensatory amounts were granted on the 'cereal' constituent although these feedingstuffs often contained tapioca and similar products which did not qualify for monetary compensatory amounts.

2.1.77. Similarly, the Commission adopted on 22 March⁶ provisions to prevent milk products and non-Annex II products containing added whey or lactose from qualifying in respect of these components for monetary compensatory amounts, which do not apply to lactose and whey as such.

Common organization of markets

2.1.78. In the *cereals* sector the Commission adopted on 9 March a Regulation improving the application of the subsidy on deliveries of feed grains to Italy⁷ by clarifying and supplementing the rules.

2.1.79. As regards isoglucose, following the judgment given by the Court of Justice on 25 October 1978⁸ on the Council Regulation of

17 May 1977,⁹ the Commission sent to the Council on 5 March¹⁰ a proposal for a quota system similar to that for sugar. The aim of this proposal is to retain control of the market in sweeteners and to ensure equality of treatment as between sugar and isoglucose. The arrangements will apply temporarily for the period July 1979 to June 1980, pending the introduction of final arrangements for the market in sweeteners from 1 July 1980.

2.1.80. Following the introduction by the Council of aid for the consumption of olive oil,¹¹ the Commission adopted on 23 March¹² detailed rules for applying the aid system which enter into force on 1 April.

2.1.81. On 23 March the Commission adopted a Regulation¹³ fixing export refunds for raw tobacco from the 1978 crop. The varieties are the same as for the 1977 crop and the amounts have been increased.

On 14 March the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Regulation¹³ laying down special measures in the raw tobacco sector in respect of the Pezustitza and Erzegovina varieties. As the intervention ceiling had been exceeded for the second consecutive year, and in accordance with the provisions of the basic Regulation, the Commission proposed adopting special measures

¹ OJ L 68 of 19.3.1979.

² OJ L 90 of 9.4.1979.

³ OJ L 79 of 31.3.1979.

⁴ OJ L 65 of 15.3.1979.

⁵ OJ L 167 of 26.6.1979.

⁶ OJ L 72 of 23.3.1979.

⁷ OJ L 59 of 10.3.1979.

⁸ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.55.

⁹ OJ L 134 of 28.5.1977.

¹⁰ OJ C 78 of 24.3.1979.

¹¹ OJ L 185 of 7.7.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.83.

¹² OJ L 73 of 24.3.1979.

¹³ OJ C 88 of 4.4.1979.

for these two varieties, consisting in reducing the intervention price from 90 to 80% of the norm price for two consecutive years from the 1979 harvest.

2.1.82. On 26 March the Council adopted a Regulation¹ supplementing the list of regions contained in its Regulation of 4 April 1978² in which production aid for hops is granted only to recognized producer groups, including Alsace starting with the 1979 harvest. For the sake of clarity, the Regulation of 4 April 1978 was repealed.

2.1.83. The Commission sent to the Council and Parliament on 12 March its second report on the operation of the system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk-products and for the conversion of dairy herds.

Under this system, which was introduced as part of the programme for reducing dairy surpluses, 638 500 cows were withdrawn from milk production between 1 July 1977 and 31 December 1978. Their owners—nearly 55 000 in all—ceased milk production and received non-marketing premiums and premiums for the conversion of dairy herds. The number of cows withdrawn (some of which were slaughtered and others switched to producing beef calves) represented 2.55% of the 25 million cows in the Community's dairy herd in 1977. They produced more than 2 million tonnes of milk, or 2.5% of the 86.7 million tonnes delivered by farmers to dairies in 1977.

On 20 March the Commission sent to the Council its third communication concerning the programme for the use of the receipts from the co-responsibility levy. This levy, which was introduced in order to reduce milk production and supply funds for increasing

outlets in this sector, should by 31 May have produced a sum of about 210 million units of account. In its communication to the Council the Commission listed various programmes which are already being financed to the tune of 123.5 million units of account proposed projects accounting for 87 million units of account.

2.1.84. In order to take account of the judgment of the Court of Justice of 6 March in Case 92/78³ concerning beef and veal, the Commission adopted on 21 March⁴ a Regulation temporarily suspending special import arrangements for beef and veal for the second quarter of 1979.

This system makes the levy-free importation of frozen beef and veal for processing in the Community subject to the purchase by tender of beef held by the intervention agencies. As the Court of Justice considered that certain provisions for applying this system amounted to misuse of power it has now been suspended.

2.1.85. In the poultrymeat sector, on 29 March⁵ the Council postponed once more, until 1 January 1980, the application of its Regulation of 23 November 1976⁶ laying down common standards for the water content of frozen and deep-frozen chickens, hens and cocks. The Council decided to seek agreement before that date on the method to be used for determining the extraneous water content.

¹ OJ L 78 of 30.3.1979.

² OJ L 94 of 8.4.1978.

³ Point 2.3.54.

⁴ OJ L 71 of 22.3.1979.

⁵ OJ L 82 of 31.3.1979.

⁶ J L 339 of 8.12.1976.

Structural policy

2.1.86. The Commission submitted to the Council on 20 March¹ a series of proposals for improving and expanding the scope of structural policy. In addition, on 26 March the Council adopted the Directive on the programme to speed up the conversion of certain areas under vines in the Charentes.² On the same date³ it decided to accord the same treatment to certain disaster-stricken communes in Italy as to mountain areas within the meaning of the Directive of 28 April 1975⁴ on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

2.1.87. On 13 March the Commission finished entering in the accounts the expenditure declared by the Member States to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section, for 1978. This expenditure totals 8 672 819 261 EUA. The sum of 30.4 million EUA was not used in 1978 and will be carried forward to 1979.

Conditions of competition

2.1.88. Pursuant to Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided not to raise objections to:

(i) aid in France for the partial taking over by the State of the storage expenditure incurred by fruit stores, so that part of the fruit can be distributed free of charge to certain social categories and the rest used for dehydration or distilling;

(ii) aid in the United Kingdom to certain producer-retailers for the installation of pasteurization equipment on the farm;

(iii) the extension until 1982 of aid paid in Bavaria (Federal Republic of Germany) for the reproduction of a limited number of male calves from parents entered in herdbooks in order to develop in the region a breeding herd adapted to local climatic conditions which would be difficult to replace by other breeds;

(iv) a draft law of the region of Veneta (Italy) laying down appropriate measures for developing the stock-rearing sector; certain reservations were however put forward.

2.1.89. The Commission has also decided to initiate the procedure laid down in Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of a draft measure for granting operating aid to egg packers and poultry processors in Northern Ireland.

Harmonization of legislation

Zootechnical legislation

2.1.90. On 6 March the Council adopted a Directive⁵ amending the Directive of 25 July 1977⁶ on pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species, in order to adjust the application of that Directive to the introduction of intra-Community arrangements.

¹ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15.

² OJ L 85 of 5.4.1979.

³ OJ L 83 of 3.4.1979.

⁴ OJ L 128 of 19.5.1975.

⁵ OJ L 62 of 13.3.1979.

⁶ OJ L 206 of 12.8.1977.

Veterinary legislation

2.1.91. On 29 March the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a Directive¹ extending until 31 December a number of derogations regarding brucellosis, tuberculosis and swine fever granted to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

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2.1.92. At its meeting of 12 to 16 March Parliament² gave its opinion on several agricultural policy proposals from the Commission to the Council concerning the following points: agricultural prices and related measures for the 1979/80 marketing year, amendment of the Regulation on the common organization of the market in oils and fats, Decision on the application (in certain disaster-stricken areas of Italy) of the 1975 Directive on mountain and hill farming.

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal resources

2.1.93. The Commission has proposed to the Council that the Decision of 19 December 1978 on fishing in waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Member States should be extended until 30 June 1979.³ In view of the need to conserve stocks, the Commission has suggested the inclusion of a clause which would require Member States to implement the rules for 1979 on larger mesh sizes already put forward as technical proposals. The Commission has amended its previ-

ous proposals regarding the mesh sizes to be used in the eastern part of the English Channel in the light of up-to-date technical advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

2.1.94. In the absence of a Council Decision on internal fishing policy, the Commission has noted that certain Danish, French and United Kingdom measures comply with the Decision of 19 December 1978. The Danish measures concern fishing in the North-east Atlantic and the Baltic, the French measure prohibits herring fishing in certain zones of the North-east Atlantic and the United Kingdom measures prohibit herring fishing in the Clyde and in a twelve-mile belt off the coast of Northern Ireland (Mourne stock).

External relations

2.1.95. During March consultations with the Faroe Islands and Norway led, in the first case, to agreement on reciprocal arrangements on fishing rights for 1979 and, in the second case, to the fixing for 1979 of the number of licences for each party to fish in the waters of the other party.

The consultations on reciprocal fishing arrangements for the Community and Spain which were suspended in January at the request of the Spanish Delegation were subsequently completed. The new system, applicable for the whole of 1979, provides for a 15 500 t quota for hake and 200 fishing licences for this species and a 29 000 t quota for anchovies (including any catches in the Spanish zone itself).

¹ OJ C 96 of 12.4.1979.

² OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.124.

The arrangements applicable until 31 December 1979 to fishermen from Norway, Sweden, the Faroe Islands and Spain agreed with those countries during the consultations were endorsed by the Council on 26 March.¹

2.1.96. On 8 and 9 March Community representatives attended the first meeting held under the Convention on future multilateral cooperation in the North-west Atlantic fisheries (NAFO). The purpose of this meeting was to establish the bodies provided for in the Convention, which under the NAFO organization was set up on 1 January 1979.²

2.1.97. On 12 March 1979 the Council authorized the Commission to negotiate a convention on the conservation of living marine resources in the Antarctic.³

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2.1.98. On 15 March Parliament passed a Resolution⁴ on certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to non-member countries and the 1979 catch quotas allocated to those countries.

Markets and structures

Structures

2.1.99. In connection with the Council Regulation of 25 July 1978⁵ on the common interim measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry, the Commission decided on 29 March to finance 43 projects for the construction of fishing vessels and for aquaculture.⁶ These projects, for which a total grant of 5 million EUA from the EAGGF has been earmarked, are located in less-favoured areas—in particular Greenland, Southern Italy, Ireland and Northern Ireland—where conditions favour the expansion of inshore

fishing or in regions which are particularly suitable for aquaculture.

Having consulted Parliament,⁷ on 26 March the Council adopted the Regulation⁸ extending until 31 December 1975 the interim measure provided for in the Regulation of 25 July 1978.⁵ For 1979 a total of 15 million EUA has been allocated for this measure. The French Overseas Departments will rank as less-favoured areas for this purpose.

Transport

Inland transport

Operation of the market

2.1.100. A meeting was held on 12 March between the appropriate Commission departments and Austrian officials as part of the regular contact established between the Community and Austria in transport matters, at which there was a wide-ranging discussion of all the problems connected with transport between the Community and Austria, especially the problems of transit through Austria, combined road-rail transport, the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), access to markets, railway cooperation and questions relating to passenger transport.

¹ OJ L 81 of 31.3.1979.

² OJ L 66 of 16.3.1979.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.72.

⁴ OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

⁵ OJ L 211 of 1.8.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.103.

⁶ OJ C 107 of 28.4.1979.

⁷ Point 2.3.16 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

⁸ OJ L 78 of 30.3.1979.

Transport rates and conditions

2.1.101. The Committee on road transport rates, set up by the Council Regulation of 12 December 1977 on the fixing of rates for the carriage of goods by road,¹ met on 15 March to discuss the problems of the repercussions of fluctuating exchange rates on the system of compulsory bracket-rates, and current progress on the introduction of reference tariffs.

2.1.102. At the request of the French, Luxembourg and German Governments, the Commission gave permission on 27 March² for special tariff measures to support the transport by rail of French iron ore destined for Belgium, Luxembourg and the Saar to be extended until 31 December 1980. The tariff measures, which had previously been authorized by the Commission,³ were extended in view of the crisis in the Community steel industry (resulting in a sharp drop in the production of French iron ore and involving serious economic and social problems) and because such an extension will help mitigate the current employment difficulties in a region where reorganization measures are being implemented.

Alignment of structures

Social conditions

2.1.103. On 17 March the rules in force relating to the alignment of certain social provisions in the matter of road transport were published in a codified versions.⁴

Technical aspects

2.1.104. On 16 March⁵ Parliament delivered its opinion on the draft recommendation transmitted by the Commission to the

Council concerning the ratification of the international Container Safety Convention.⁶

Infrastructures

Infrastructure costs

2.1.105. Pursuant to the Council Regulation of 4 June 1970,⁷ the Commission sent the Council on 8 March a report for 1976 on the accounting system for expenditure on rail, road and inland waterway transport infrastructures. This sixth annual report also contains synoptic tables on infrastructure expenditure and utilization since 1973.

Advisory Committee on Transport

2.1.106. The Advisory Committee on Transport met in Brussels on 29 and 30 March. The Committee elected its officers for 1979/80, adopted its working programme for 1979, appointed groups with rapporteurs to examine possible ways of improving the commercial management of railways and increasing the productivity of own-account transport of goods by road, notably by reducing the number of unladen runs. Finally, the Committee proceeded to examine and, subject to certain editorial modifications, to adopt an opinion on the problems created by the development of combined transport.

¹ OJ L 334 of 24.12.1977.

² OJ L 103 of 25.4.1979.

³ OJ L 116 of 17.6.1967; OJ L 230 of 19.9.1968; OJ L 220 of 1.9.1969; OJ L 83 of 30.3.1973; OJ L 171 of 27.6.1974; OJ L 159 of 21.6.1975 and OJ L 38 of 8.2.1978.

⁴ OJ C 73 of 17.3.1979.

⁵ OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

⁶ OJ C 44 of 17.2.1979 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.137.

⁷ OJ L 130 of 15.6.1970.

Energy

Energy problems before the Council

2.1.107. The Council meeting in Brussels on 27 March under the chairmanship of Mr Giraud, the French Minister for Industry, was devoted to energy. After examining the world and Community energy situation, the Council adopted a statement on the implementation of the conclusions of the European Council on 12 and 13 March.¹ The meeting of the 'energy' Council was an overall success. Agreement was reached on regulations for implementing demonstration projects for energy saving and developing alternative sources of energy² and on directives on the indication of the energy consumption of domestic appliances.³

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Implementation of the conclusions of the European Council—guidelines for Community energy policy

2.1.108. Noting that the Member States have in many fields undertaken measures whose objectives are comparable and that it would be desirable to highlight these convergent efforts, the Council agreed on a statement setting out the principles underlying the Community energy policy.

Noting also that an examination of national policies and measures might contribute to the approximation of the measures adopted by the Member States and to greater consistency at Community level, the Council requested the Commission to carry out a comparative study of national policies, including pricing policies and market transparency, and to sub-

mit to it on that basis new guidelines and proposals in time for its next meeting. The Council agreed that the following matters should be examined as a matter of priority: energy savings; development of Community resources (coal, hydrocarbons, alternative energy sources), generation of electricity of nuclear origin; use of coal in power stations and in industry.

Energy situation in the Community and in the world

2.1.109. On 22 March the Commission sent to the Council a report dealing (as each year) with the energy situation in the Community in 1978 and the outlook for 1979 and also with the world energy situation.

The report shows that in 1978 energy demand in the Community amounted to 973 million toe, which is slightly more than the 1973 level and 2.3% higher than in 1977. This rise in demand, which is in contrast to the virtual stagnation of last year, was the result of slightly greater economic growth, the increase in GNP in 1978 being estimated at 2.8%. The GNP-energy consumption ratio differed from that for 1977 (GNP 2.3%, energy consumption — 0.08%) but was in line with the target ratio of 0.8 that the Community has set for 1985.

The Commission shows that political instability and tension have heightened in key world areas. Energy supplies are therefore less secure and could be increasingly affected by political factors.

The report shows that although—even in the wake of the crisis in Iran—there is no

¹ Point 1.1.6.

² Point 2.1.122.

³ Point 2.1.113.

immediate danger to the Community, the possibility of having to introduce oil emergency measures should not be ignored. The Community must be ready to intervene effectively in cooperation with the Member State governments, the oil companies and international bodies.

2.1.110. On 27 March the Council discussed the conclusions of the report, endorsed the Commission's analysis and agreed to:

- (i) implement the specific measures needed to attain the objectives of limiting oil consumption in 1979 to 500 million tonnes and of limiting oil imports in 1985 to their 1978 level;
- (ii) give urgent priority to examining the other measures already proposed by the Commission which are necessary for attaining the Community's medium and long-term energy objectives;
- (iii) examine the development and application of effective and convergent energy policies in the Community;
- (iv) examine, on the basis of proposals to be made by the Commission, new Community objectives for 1990 with a view to their forthcoming adoption;
- (v) discuss the best means for improving the Community's relation in the energy field with producing countries and other non-member countries.

Energy saving and rational utilization

Limitation of oil consumption

2.1.111. Acting on the conclusions of the European Council,¹ the Council held a discussion on the practical means to be employed in order to reduce the Community's consumption of oil and petroleum products to 500 million tonnes in 1979.

It took note of the fact that all the Member States were prepared to apply some of the measures, depending on their national situation.

The Council agreed that at the next meeting on energy it would ensure that the Member States' policies are comparable, with particular reference to the efforts which they make to contribute to the solution of the current difficulties. It also recalled that, with regard to energy saving, the new measures taken at national or Community level must not adversely affect the level of economic activity in the Member States and will therefore be aimed particularly at the consumption of energy by Government departments and public authorities, heating of business and residential premises and at a more rational use of energy by motor vehicles.

Energy savings

2.1.112. Acting under the Council Regulation of 12 June 1978,² the Commission adopted a Decision on 6 March granting aid totalling approximately 15.6 million EUA to a second batch of 36 demonstration projects for energy savings.

These 36 projects are in addition to the 17 approved in November 1978.³ The financial support to the 53 projects (21.3 million EUA) will be taken from the 55 million EUA earmarked for this four-year programme and approved by the Council on 27 March. The Council also approved the two batches, thus enabling the Commission to proceed to negotiate individual contracts.

¹ Point 1.1.6.

² OJ L 158 of 16.6.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.116.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.108.

Labels indicating the energy consumption of domestic appliances

2.1.113. The Council approved two Directives, one on the labelling of domestic appliances to indicate energy consumption and the other on the application of the first one to electric ovens.¹ Parliament² delivered its opinion on the two proposals on 16 March.

Relations with developing countries in the field of energy

2.1.114. On 23 March the Commission sent a communication to the Council relating to the initial energy cooperation schemes involving certain developing countries. This results from the Council's request to the Commission in October 1978³ to examine the energy cooperation projects undertaken under international or bilateral arrangements and to see whether any supplementary action might be appropriate. To begin with such actions would be of three types:

- (i) drawing up inventories of existing resources, particularly uranium and alternative resources, as envisaged in the Commission's earlier communication of 1 August 1978;⁴
- (ii) assistance in energy matters to help the other countries draw up their own energy programmes and plans;
- (iii) actions to draw the greatest advantage from, and exploit the results of, the above activities.

The Council took note of this communication on 26 March and also of the one on aspects of external measures by the Community in the energy sector.⁵ It agreed to examine it in detail at its next meeting on energy.

Sectoral matters

Oil and gas

Monitoring of the oil market

2.1.115. At its meeting on 27 March the Council asked the Commission to improve the methods used for monitoring the oil market, provided for by the Directive of 4 May 1976⁶ (in particular the improvements should cover: the quality and origin of crudes, loading dates, and information on how oil and oil products prices are formed), to resume immediately its monitoring of the operations of the various free markets, particularly Rotterdam, and to submit a report as soon as possible.

Long-term outlook

2.1.116. The Council requested the appropriate bodies to include in their work the long-term trends in supply and demand in the world petroleum market and to report back to it at its next meeting.

The Council further affirmed its intention of continuing its considerations on opening a dialogue with producer countries within the framework of the guidelines adopted by the European Council at its last meeting.

¹ OJ C 212 of 6.9.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.114.

² Point 2.3.15 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

³ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.112.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.113.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1979, points 1.2.1. to 1.2.11.

⁶ OJ L 140 of 28.5.1976 and Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2282.

Community crisis arrangements

2.1.117. After examining the problems arising in connection with the introduction of measures to implement the Decision of 7 November 1977¹ concerning the reduction of consumption of petroleum and petroleum products, the Council noted that the Commission would adopt its implementing decision before the next Council meeting on energy.

Support to technological development programmes

2.1.118. Acting pursuant to the Regulation of 9 November 1973,² the Commission has published in the Official Journal a notice inviting applications for aid towards carrying out technological development projects in hydrocarbons.³

Trade in crude and petroleum products between certain Member States

2.1.119. On 29 March the Commission extended until 31 May its decision⁴ making trade in crude and petroleum products between Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Luxembourg and the other Member States subject to a system of authorizations to be granted automatically by the country of origin.⁵

Coal

Use of coal

2.1.120. At its meeting on 27 March the Council requested the Commission to report:

(i) on the measures already taken, or in preparation, by the Member States and by the Community to promote the use of coal for

the generation of electricity and for other uses;

(ii) on the results of these measures for each Member State;

(iii) on the progress likely to be achieved and the national or Community legislative or financial measures which might produce such progress.

On this basis a report will be submitted for the next Council meeting covering the efforts to achieve greater convergence of national policies, the re-examination of the conditions for granting Community loans to investments for the use of coal and the continued examination of the draft Regulation on Community aid to investments for the construction of coal-fired power stations.

The Council recalled that these efforts could not be undertaken separately without studying at the same time policies for the development of Community resources of hydrocarbons, nuclear energy and alternative energy.

Community coal supplies

2.1.121. For the next Council meeting the Commission will submit a report analysing the national coal production policies to bring out the common features and the limits—notably economic—on the Member States' and the Community's action in this field.

To enable the Council to assess the problem of coal supplies from outside the Community the Commission will draw up a report for the next Council meeting on the various national

¹ OJ L 292 of 16.11.1977 and Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.76.

² OJ L 312 of 13.11.1973.

³ OJ C 89 of 5.4.1979.

⁴ OJ L 30 of 6.2.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.86.

⁵ OJ L 97 of 19.4.1979.

approaches, within the Community, regarding coal imports and submit a study on the present situation of and the prospects of development for the coal market.

Alternative energy sources

2.1.122. The Council agreed on three implementing regulations for demonstration projects relating to geothermal energy, solar energy and coal gasification and liquefaction, and two regulations fixing ceilings for Community expenditure on projects concerning energy savings (55 million EUA) and alternative energy sources (95 million EUA).

It also approved the Commission decisions granting financial support of 28 million EUA for more than 30 demonstration projects in the field of alternative energy sources.

Research and development, science and education

Proposals for multiannual research programmes

2.1.123. On 20 March the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a four-year (1980-83) indirect-action research programme to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre (JRC).¹

2.1.124. On 27 March the Commission sent to the Council a communication on the updating of the JET project together with an amendment to its November 1978 proposal² for a five-year (1979-83) research programme in controlled thermonuclear fusion. The

amendment was in response to the opinion delivered by Parliament on 16 March. After informing the Council and Parliament that it would be desirable to step up the pace of financial commitments during the construction phase of JET, the Commission proposes that the initial amount given in the November proposal be raised from 131.7 million EUA to 145 million EUA. It further proposes that the sum earmarked for the non-JET sections of the programme be increased from 217 million EUA to 220 million EUA.

2.1.125. On 29 March the Commission also adopted a proposal for a five-year (1980-84) indirect-action research programme in the field of biology and health protection (radiological protection). A sum of 68.2 million EUA is earmarked for the programme from the Community budget. The proposal is of particular importance because of the use made of nuclear power to meet energy requirements in the Community.⁴

The proposed research will turn to account the most recent progress in this field. It will contribute to an improvement of the scientific knowledge which must be the basis of a serious assessment of the biological and ecological consequences of the use of ionizing radiation deriving from the exploitation of nuclear energy (including the important problem of low-dose effects), in order to ensure adequate protection for man and his environment.

It will also supply data for the continuous updating of the Basic Standards of health protection of workers and the general public

¹ Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

² OJ C 299 of 13.12.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.114.

³ Point 2.3.14 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

⁴ OJ C 102 of 24.4.1979.

against the dangers arising from ionizing radiations, which are formulated regularly by the Commission pursuant to Chapter III of the Euratom Treaty.

Six main areas of research are proposed: radiation dosimetry and interpretation; behaviour and control of radionuclides in the environment; short-term somatic effects of ionizing radiation; long-term somatic effects of ionizing radiation; genetic effects of ionizing radiation; assessment of the risks of exposure.

Nuclear energy: adoption of two programmes

2.1.126. On 27 March the Council adopted,¹ with a substantial reduction in the budgetary and staff allocations proposed by the Commission, two five-year (1979-83) indirect-action research programmes which had been sent to it in April 1978² and on which Parliament³ and the Economic and Social Committee⁴ had delivered opinions in 1978.

Safety in thermal water reactors

2.1.127. The first of these programmes,⁵ for which 6.3 million EUA has been allocated, will supplement, improve and reinforce the information obtained from worldwide research in this area.

Activities will focus mainly on three points: loss of coolant accidents (LOCA), and operation and efficiency of the emergency core-cooling system (ECCS); protection of nuclear installations against explosive gas clouds from conventional industrial plants located in the vicinity of these nuclear installations; theoretical study of radioactive fission pro-

duct discharge and its dispersion in the atmosphere following an accident.

This programme falls within the scope of the Council Resolution of 22 July 1975⁶ concerning the technological problems of nuclear safety.

Decommissioning of nuclear power plants

2.1.128. This programme,⁷ for which 4.7 million EUA has been allocated, forms part of the second action programme on the environment,⁸ it will supplement the activity conducted in the field of nuclear power plant decommissioning by the Member States and specialist international organizations. It should be regarded as the first phase of a longer-term project aimed at the joint development of a system for managing disused nuclear power plants and the radioactive waste resulting from their dismantling, which will provide optimum protection of the population and the environment during the various stages.

The work will relate to specific R & D projects (such as decontamination for the purpose of decommissioning, dismantling techniques, the treatment of certain materials forming the structure of the power plant, etc.) and to studies which should make it possible gradually to arrive at certain guiding principles (design of power stations to facilitate their subsequent decommissioning, the ele-

¹ OJ L 83 of 3.4.1979.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, points 2.1.96 to 2.1.98.

³ OJ C 296 of 11.12.1978 and OJ C 6 of 8.1.1979; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.125 and 12-1978 point 2.1.154.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1978, points 2.3.71 and 2.3.72.

⁵ OJ C 146 of 21.6.1978 and OJ C 299 of 31.12.1978.

⁶ OJ C 185 of 14.8.1975 and Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2262.

⁷ OJ C 146 of 21.6.1978 and OJ C 17 of 19.1.1979.

⁸ OJ C 139 of 13.6.1977.

ments of a Community policy in respect of the decommissioning of power plants).

Solar energy as an aid to development: international conference

2.1.129. From 26 to 29 March the Commission held an international conference at Varese, Italy, in an effort to identify the possible contribution of solar energy towards meeting the needs of the developing countries, and more particularly of rural areas. Roughly 300 experts from some 80 countries attended this conference, for which the ground had been prepared at five regional seminars in developing countries.

Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for energy, research and science opened the meeting by emphasizing the considerable and immediate importance of the choice of solar energy in the developing countries, even if the industrialized countries intend only to use this source of energy to meet a very small part of their own requirements between now and the end of the century.

The following subjects were discussed at the conference: improved utilization of wood for heating and its partial replacement as a means of checking deforestation; examination and comparison of past experience and future prospects in connection with new solar energy techniques (range of possible uses of greenhouses and photovoltaic cells); problems of acceptance by the public of solar energy applications in everyday life; training of scientists, technicians and specialist workers; encouragement to governments to use solar energy.

The conclusions reached at this conference will be presented by the Commission at the UN Conference on Science and Technology

for Development due to take place in Vienna in August 1979.¹

Joint Research Centre

Scientific and Technical Committee

2.1.130. The meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee (CST) on 5 and 6 March was devoted to a detailed examination of the nuclear activities indicated in the draft proposal for a multiannual programme (1980-83)² of the Joint Research Centre. The CST delivered a favourable opinion in respect of this proposal.

Training and education

Education Committee

2.1.131. At its meeting on 19 March the Education Committee resumed the examination—interrupted in November 1978³ because of the cancellation of the meeting of the Council and the Ministers of Education within the Council which was to be held that month—of three Communications presented by the Commission in 1978. These Communications relate to the study of the Community in schools,⁴ the teaching of modern languages⁴ and the admission of students to higher education establishments.⁵

¹ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.2.36 and 11-1978, point 2.2.26.

² Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.126.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

⁵ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.85.

Transition from school to working life

2.1.132. On 22 and 23 March the Commission held a briefing meeting in Brussels which was opened by Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission with responsibility for education; this was attended by the directors of the 29 pilot projects which were adopted under the action programme on the transition of young people from school to working life (Resolution of the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council of 13 December 1976¹).

The discussion related to progress made and programmes proposed in the implementation, encouragement and assessment of the existing pilot projects in the context of an overall programme concerning the transition of young people from school to working life, taking account of the other Community activities in the field of training and education.

2.1.133. A further conference² organized by the Commission in Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany from 12 to 16 March to give a Community dimension to the pilot projects which have been or are to be adopted on the transition of young people from school to working life. It was devoted to the special subject of the training of teachers facing the problem.

Information network

2.1.134. In conjunction with the UK authorities concerned the Commission organized a seminar in Windsor, England, on 22 and 23 March. It dealt with the training of the heads of national education information offices who will be responsible for supplying the data required for the establishment

of the Community education information network.³

Scientific and technical information and information management

Euronet

2.1.135. The Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CSTID) met from 6 to 8 March when it held a preliminary exchange of views on the possibility of drawing up a third plan of action on scientific and technical information, on the medium and long-term measures needed to make Euronet into a public network and on the new activities designed to ensure that the European information industry and the users have access to all the information available regarding innovation and new techniques.

The Committee recommended the conclusion of an agreement on the extension of Euronet to Swiss territory,⁴ in accordance with the proposals made by the Commission. It delivered a favourable opinion on the measures due to be implemented in 1979 and 1980 under the second plan of action, taking into account the overall budget provided for. A favourable opinion was also delivered on the new projects, which are concerned mainly with the creation of a 'macrothesaurus' for agricultural information and with the consolidation of Euronet.

¹ OJ C 308 of 30.12.1976.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.107.

³ Twelfth General Report, point 428.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.130.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Commercial policy

Accession negotiations

Greece

2.2.1. The twenty-third session of the accession negotiations at deputy (ambassador) level was held in Brussels on 28 March. A wide range of subjects was discussed including customs union in the industrial sector, external relations, capital movements, ECSC, EAEC, economic and financial questions, the European Investment Bank, transport, agriculture, processed agricultural products, right of establishment, taxation, and regional policy.

2.2.2. This meeting prepared the ground for the ministerial session on 3 April, which was a success, since agreement was reached on most of the issues still outstanding. It is probable that the Act of Accession will be signed in Athens in Late May.¹

2.2.3. In March the Commission transmitted to the Council the first of a number of communications concerning the drafting of the instruments for the accession of Greece to the Community, in accordance with the agreed procedures.

2.2.4. The Commission and the Greek delegation continued their examination of Community secondary legislation in the fields of economic and financial affairs and agriculture.

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2.2.5. At its 14 March sitting, Parliament² passed a resolution on Greece's application for membership of the Community.

Portugal

2.2.6. Mr Natali, Vice-President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Lisbon from 8 to 11 March. The purpose of this visit, one of a series of contacts between the Portuguese Government and the Commission, was to examine the procedures and prospects for the current negotiations on Portugal's accession to the EEC.

Mr Natali met President Eanes, the Prime Minister, Mr Mota Pinto, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr J. Nunes, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Freitas Cruz.

Mr Natali also had talks with representatives of the main Portuguese political parties and with delegations from workers' and employers' organizations.

Commercial policy

GATT multilateral trade negotiations

2.2.7. On 5 and 6 March, during the detailed discussion of the report in which the Commission set out the results achieved in the main areas of negotiation and asked the Council to take a favourable line on the overall package,³ the various delegations in the Council each gave their assessments of the package.

Some, while expressing a number of *desiderata* on specific points, took a generally favourable line. Others entered certain reser-

¹ There will be a report on the April ministerial session in next month's Bulletin.

² Point 2.3.19 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.8.

vations and requested that the further improvements be negotiated.

In conclusion, the President found that the Council was not yet able to give the favourable reaction sought by the Commission and invited it to improve where possible the results of the negotiations on the points referred to by the delegations. He noted that the Council would be called upon to take a definitive position on the result of the negotiations at the beginning of April, before the Commission initialled the *procès-verbal* authenticating the results of the negotiations.

2.2.8. In the tariff and non-tariff fields, the negotiations in Geneva dealt notably with the possibility of special and differentiated treatment for the developing countries, and the search for new opportunities which could be offered to those countries to improve their participation in the final provisions of the MTN, granting them additional advantages which would make a significant improvement to their position in international trade.

Work also continued, both in the various negotiating subgroups and in informal meetings, with a view to finalizing progressively the texts of the various multilateral codes or agreements and to clarifying and verifying the final adjustments to be made to the reciprocal tariff offers.

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.9. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975¹ on unilateral import arrange-

ments in respect of State-trading countries the Commission took the following measures to relax import restrictions:

Italy-Albania: Exceptional opening of an additional import quota for 'Virgin-Nafta';²

Italy-Poland: Exceptional opening of an import quota for Pol-Mot model 126 cars;³

Italy-Hungary: Exceptional opening of an additional import quota for 'Sisomicina';⁴

Italy-USSR: Exceptional opening of an import quota for cotton bed linen;⁵

Federal Republic of Germany-Czechoslovakia: Exceptional opening of an additional import quota for 3 640 m² of veneered panels;⁵

Italy-Czechoslovakia: Exceptional opening of an import quota for bearings.⁶

Anti-dumping procedures, Community surveillance and safeguard measures

Anti-dumping procedures

2.2.10. On 26 March³ the Council amended its Regulation of 8 September 1978⁷ imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on kraft liner paper and board originating in the USA.

¹ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

² OJ C 75 of 21.3.1979.

³ OJ C 77 of 23.3.1979.

⁴ OJ C 82 of 29.3.1979.

⁵ OJ C 89 of 5.4.1979.

⁶ OJ C 90 of 6.4.1979.

⁷ OJ L 247 of 9.9.1978 and Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.40.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Iron and steel products

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.11. in accordance with the brief which it received from the Council on 18 and 19 December 1978¹ the Commission pursued and completed the negotiation of an arrangement on trade in pig iron, cast iron and steel products with Brazil. The arrangement, which was signed on 26 March, is similar, in so far as pig iron and cast iron are concerned, to the arrangements concluded with other countries; steel products are covered by a clause committing Brazil to respect the basic prices. Consequently, the Commission decided to prohibit Community pig and cast iron producers from aligning their prices.

2.2.12. The Commission also continued negotiations with Spain; it is hoped, in view of the progress made, that an arrangement will be signed in the near future.

Anti-dumping measures

2.2.13. In March the Commission decided to initiate anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures concerning:

- (i) imports of certain sheets and plates of iron and steel originating in Spain;²
- (ii) imports of angles, shapes and U, I or H sections of iron or steel, not further worked than hot rolled or extruded, originating in Spain.³

In addition, a recommendation formulated by the Commission on 13 March⁴ imposed an anti-dumping duty on iron or steel coils for re-rolling originating in Greece.

Textiles

Negotiations

2.2.14. The negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement with China, which were officially opened on 5 March, continued until 9 March. This first round of the negotiations has made it possible to clarify the respective positions of the delegations and to pinpoint the problems which remain to be resolved.

2.2.15. Exploratory talks with Bulgaria also continued during March.

Arrangements with 'preferential' countries

2.2.16. Negotiations held in Lisbon on 5 and 6 March led to the finalization of arrangements supplementing the memorandum of joint action initialled on 22 February between Portugal and the Community.⁵

Consultations were also held in Athens from 26 to 28 March in order to start up administrative cooperation under the memorandum of joint action signed on 7 February between Greece and the Community.⁵

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 1.3.4.

² OJ C 66 of 10.3.1979.

³ OJ C 78 of 24.3.1979.

⁴ OJ L 65 of 15.3.1979.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.22.

Development policy

2.2.17. At its meeting on 6 March the Council agreed on a number of general principles to guide the Community in the various negotiations which will be taking place as part of the North-South Dialogue both before and during UNCTAD V.¹

2.2.18. On the 23 March the Commission sent the Council a Communication on the first energy cooperation schemes with certain developing countries.²

The Commission, which has drawn up an inventory of international cooperation schemes, including bilateral ones run by the Member States, feels that practical proposals should now be formulated to set in motion true cooperation on energy.

2.2.19. At its second session, held from 19 to 29 March, the United Nations Committee of the Whole focused attention on agricultural and food problems in the context of the North-South Dialogue.³

International development strategy

2.2.20. The Commission prepared and subsequently transmitted to the Council a paper concerning the formulation of the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Decade. This paper updates the guidelines proposed by the Commission in its Communication of 11 September 1978⁴ and outlines the position to be adopted by the Community and the Member States at the Preparatory Committee's forthcoming meeting in April.

Commodities and world agreements

Common Fund

2.2.21. The third session of the negotiating conference on the Common Fund for the stabilization of commodities, held in Geneva from 12 to 20 March, resulted in general agreement on the fundamental aspects of the Fund.

The Fund is to consist of two 'windows'. The first, amounting to USD 400 million, will be financed by the balance outstanding after the USD 70 million earmarked for the second window has been deducted from the total minimum equal amounts to be paid (USD 1 million per State) and by direct contributions based on a key. On the basis of a membership of 150, USD 80 million of this USD 400 million will therefore be provided by the equal contributions and USD 320 million by key-based contributions.

In addition to direct contributions, the first window will be funded from international commodity agreements (or arrangements) in the form of deposits (one third of maximum financial requirements), stock security certificates, callable capital and guarantees subscribed by the signatories to such agreements.

The second window will be able to draw on USD 70 million funded by the equal contributions and on voluntary contributions which would have to amount to USD 280 million if the global target of USD 350 million is to be achieved. For this second window it is planned to set up an advisory com-

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.23.

² Point 2.1.114.

³ Point 2.2.39.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

mittee, whose exact role and composition have still to be determined.

The unusual voting system would provide for two qualified majorities: 75% in the case of constitutional decisions or decisions with major financial implications for the Member States and 66% for other important matters. The breakdown of votes by geographical group would be as follows: Group of 77 47%; industrial nations group: 42%; State-trading countries 8% and China 3%.

Reservations have been expressed by certain non-Community countries in the industrial nations group and some of the Group of 77. An interim committee is expected to meet fairly soon so that a final negotiating conference can be held by the end of the year.

As pointed out by the spokesman for the industrial nations group at the press conference he gave, the Community played a constructive role in the negotiations. Several features of the agreement are similar to the Commission proposals (deposit-credit ratio, objective determination of voluntary contributions, list of measures qualifying under the second window, advisory committee).

The agreement achieved on these points can be expected to prove a major factor in improving the climate of the forthcoming UNCTAD V discussions and generally in furthering the North-South Dialogue.

Olive oil

2.2.22. The text of a new International Olive Oil Agreement was adopted on 30 March at the end of a UNCTAD negotiating conference held in Geneva from 20 to 30 March.

The new Agreement is due to come into force on 1 January 1980 and will run for five years.

It is of the same general type as the existing Agreement, which it will replace, that is to say it is directed towards the improvement of market information, trade promotion and cooperation generally but without mandatory economic provisions.

It differs from it in the following main respects:

- (i) in response to the prevailing market surplus situation, emphasis has shifted from expansion of production to expansion of demand, through market promotion, technical assistance towards improvement of competitiveness, and through diversification (notably in respect of table olives);
- (ii) the Community as such will participate in all aspects of the Agreement, including the market promotion fund. (Under the present Agreement, Italy and France are the only Member States of the Community who contribute, on a national basis, to this fund).

Cereals

2.2.23. Meetings of the International Wheat Council, the Food Aid Committee and the Conference to establish the texts of the Protocols for the Fifth Extension of the International Wheat Agreement, 1971 were held in London from 19 to 22 March.

The 1971 Agreement is to be extended for two years, from 1 July, unless it is in the meantime replaced by a new agreement resulting from the successful conclusion of the negotiations, which are currently suspended.

In establishing the texts of the Protocols, the Conference adopted a resolution calling for:

- (i) renewed efforts to resolve as quickly as possible the outstanding questions of substance still impeding the conclusion of the agreement in relation to trade; and
- (ii) in relation to food aid, exploration of ways of bringing into operation from 1979/80 the increased levels of aid and other provisions envisaged in the new draft Food Aid Convention before the negotiating Conference.

Rubber

2.2.24. The second session of the Negotiating Conference on Natural Rubber opened in Geneva on 27 March.

The first session of the Conference ended in December¹ without agreement. The Community and some other consumers were able to approve in principle a compromise text presented by the producers at the close of the meeting but it was not accepted by either the United States or the Eastern European countries.

During March, additional directives for the second session of the Conference were proposed by the Commission to the Council. These take as their starting point the position adopted by the Community at the first session of the Conference, in particular its preparedness to approve the producer countries' compromise solution.

However, they suggest certain adjustments that might be made to the various elements of the compromise solution so as to allow the EEC to continue to play a balancing role between the other main participants in the negotiations.

The proposed adjustments concern mainly improvements to the price revision system to make it more simple and more flexible, details relating to the method of financing the stocks and a flexible approach with regard to the volume of the buffer stock.

Copper

2.2.25. The Commission participated in the sixth UNCTAD preparatory meeting on Copper in Geneva from 26 February to 2 March.

Since the fifth preparatory meeting in October 1978 had been as abortive as the fourth meeting¹ because certain industrialized consumer countries were not in favour of the establishment of a special subsidiary body for copper under UNCTAD, the sixth meeting had to consider a direct move towards the negotiation of a Copper Agreement, which had been the original question before the previous nine months of meetings on institutional matters.

Although the sixth meeting was only able to decide on questions of procedure by the establishment of a Group of Experts to meet in July to examine and evaluate identified provisional elements of a possible Agreement and to report to a seventh preparatory meeting in September, the objectives of such an Agreement were also defined and it would now appear that a negotiating conference on copper, if properly prepared, might well eventually materialize.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.11.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.2.19.

The Community contributed substantially to the meeting by expressing its willingness to enter into negotiations if the ground were properly prepared and important issues sufficiently analysed beforehand.

Cotton

2.2.26. The Working Party of the International Cotton Advisory Committee met in Washington from 13 to 15 March in a further effort to improve the short-term financial situation of the International Institute for Cotton (IIC) as well as to discuss the programme of research and promotion outlined by the sponsors of the proposed new body Cotton Development International (CDI), which would incorporate the IIC as its nucleus, and the long-term financing of such an expanded programme.

While there was keen interest for the work of the IIC, which has recently suffered from the fall in the value of the dollar and the significant decline in raw cotton imports into Western Europe and Japan, no final agreement could be reached on any of the specific proposals. Such agreement might be reached at the meeting of producer countries to be held in April in Bogota. Meanwhile a number of Community Member States (Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and the United Kingdom) continue to give significant support to the Institute.

With regard to the longer-term programmes and financing of the proposed CDI, further useful work has been done in defining the programme for international research on cotton production. The EEC, the sponsors of CDI and other consumer countries concluded that much stronger support for the CDI by the major cotton-producing countries will be

necessary if the body is to be successfully launched in 1980, as is hoped.

Commercial, industrial and technical cooperation

Commercial cooperation

Trade promotion

2.2.27. The Commission, working in conjunction with the relevant authorities of six Central American countries and the Dominican Republic, organized a trade information seminar in Tegucigalpa, Honduras from 26 to 30 March; it was attended by representatives of trade promotion bodies and the Commission departments.

The purpose was to:

- (i) assess the results achieved in 1978 following the measures taken by the European Community and other international organizations specialized in promoting exports from the developing countries;
- (ii) establish guidelines for future action;
- (iii) secure the approval of the delegations of the seven Latin American countries for the programmes and projected measures drawn up for them by the Commission staff for 1979 and 1980.

2.2.28. Three trade missions, consisting of businessmen from Malaysia, Singapore and Costa Rica, were organized during March in Community Member States to promote a number of food products originating in these three countries and to establish further trade links with European industries.

Technical cooperation

United Nations Conference on a Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology

2.2.29. The second session¹ of the United Nations Conference on an international Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology was held in Geneva from 26 February to 9 March under the auspices of UNCTAD.

At this session progress was made on the drafting of the various chapters of the code and the planning of international observation and review machinery to monitor, and if necessary correct, the operation of this non-binding code. Negotiations on this machinery will be in all likelihood continue at UNCTAD V though the actual code will not be able to be finalized until the third session of the Conference as the drafting process is so complex and technical.

Commission representatives attended this second session as observers with the task of coordinating the Community position; certain problems arise for the Community concerning its own competence in the matter and, in particular, the compatibility of the code with Community law.

Food aid and emergency aid

1979 food aid programme

2.2.30. On 15 March the Commission transmitted to the Council its proposals concerning the 1979 food aid programmes for cereals, skimmed-milk powder and butteroil and the draft regulations on implementation of these operations.

The proposed programmes relate to the quantities covered in the 1979 budget

—720 500 tonnes of cereals, 150 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 45 000 tonnes of butteroil.

Given these quantities, priority has had to be given to the poorest countries and to countries currently having to cope with exceptional problems such as refugees and natural disasters.

The cost of the programmes is estimated at 122 564 000 EUA for cereals, 191 498 000 EUA for skimmed-milk powder and 169 802 000 EUA for butteroil.

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2.2.31. At its 16 March sitting Parliament² gave its opinion on the Commission proposal concerning management of food aid.³

Emergency operations

2.2.32. On 14 March the Commission decided to grant emergency aid of 80 000 EUA to Mozambique for the supply of provisions, blankets and agricultural tools to victims of hurricane Angela. Caritas Germanica will be responsible for conducting this operation.

2.2.33. On the same day the Commission granted aid of 300 000 EUA to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as a contribution to the aid programme for Southern African refugees in Angola and Mozambique. This contribution will be used to supply essential goods (medicines, food, clothing, etc.).

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.2.12.

² Point 2.3.13 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

³ OJ C 26 of 30.1.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.31.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.34. The fifth Annual General Meeting of representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the nine Community Member States which specialize in development aid was held in Brussels on 22 and 23 March.¹

Some 75 participants specializing in various types of NGO action thus had an opportunity to exchange views with Commission officials on the cooperation established four years ago between the Commission and the European NGOs active in the development field. The main subjects of discussion were cofinancing of NGO operations in Third World countries, cooperation in educating the general public in Europe about development matters and food aid. The NGO representatives were very satisfied with their cooperation with the Commission in these fields.

The NGOs called for a further increase in 1980 in funds to be made available by the Community for cofinancing projects in the developing countries. As the main subject of their 1979 European campaign to educate the general public in the Community they chose agricultural and industrial cooperation between the Community and the developing countries. National events will first be organized in all Member States and these will be followed by a European-scale campaign. The NGOs also asked to play a bigger part in the Community's food aid and exceptional aid programmes.

The Meeting confirmed the terms of reference of its Liaison Committee, which will be endeavouring to consolidate its position as the spokesman for NGO views in relations with official and unofficial Community bodies.

2.2.35. On 21 March the Commission sent to the Council its report for 1978 on relations with non-governmental organizations active in the field of development, with special reference to the cofinancing of projects.²

2.2.36. At 31 March the Commission departments had received, for 1979, 56 proposals for the cofinancing of operations in the developing countries submitted by 31 NGOs, representing a total request of 4 520 000 EUA. Commitments totalling 2 130 000 EUA were made for 25 projects.

Conference on security and cooperation in Europe

Meeting of experts on Mediterranean questions

2.2.37. The meeting of experts from States participating in the CSCE, which opened in Valletta, Malta, on 13 February,³ ended on 26 March.

The object of the meeting was to discuss cooperation in the Mediterranean region within the framework of the Mediterranean chapter of the CSCE Final Act.

The participants exchanged views on the various forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and examined and recommended to their governments a number of plans to

¹ Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.24.

² Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.2.23.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.35.

promote cooperation on economic, scientific and cultural matters within the region.

The Community was represented as such at the meeting, and Commission representatives played an active part in the work, expressing the Community view in areas of Community competence.

Law of the sea

2.2.38. The Community is participating as an observer in the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the eighth session of which opened in Geneva on 19 March and is to continue for six weeks.

The main task of the session is to work out the system for the exploitation of the international seabed.

International organizations

United Nations

General Assembly

Committee of the Whole

2.2.39. The Committee of the Whole set up by a General Assembly Resolution for the purpose of monitoring the development of relation between developing and industrialized countries and the application of decisions on the new international economic order devoted most of its second meeting,¹ from 19 to 29 March, to world food and agriculture problems. A text presented by the

Group of 77 formed the basis for the discussion.

This meeting, which was chaired by Mr Stoltenberg (Norway), ended with the adoption, without a vote, of a set of conclusions dealing with: agricultural production and the need for external assistance, the measures to be taken and the resources to be harnessed to ensure secure food supplies (stocks, food aid), trade in agricultural products, the processing industries, rural development and nutrition.

The Community, a major producer and importer of agricultural products, as well as an important aid donor, took an active part in the negotiations, speaking with a single voice after presenting its position at the start of the meeting in a preliminary statement setting out the broad lines of its contribution towards solving food and agriculture problems.

The Committee's conclusions are not a significant step forward in relation to the Mexico City session of the World Food Council in June 1978² and the developing countries consequently expressed disappointment with them. But the agreement reached does reflect the realism shown by the members of the international community with regard to one of the most important aspects of development.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2.2.40. The third negotiating session on the Common Fund held in Geneva from 12 to 20 March³ produced an overall agreement.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.25.

² Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.2.37.

³ Point 2.2.21.

2.2.41. At the second session of the United Nations Conference of an International Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology held in Geneva from 26 February to 9 March some progress was made in the drafting of the code.¹

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development

2.2.42. The preparatory Committee for World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development met in Rome from 12 to 16 March to prepare the World Conference, which will be held from 12 to 20 July.

The discussions resulted in an agreement on a draft statement of principles and programme of action, the agenda of the conference, its rules of procedure and the possible forms its conclusions could take.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

International Energy Agency

2.2.43. The Governing Board of the International Energy Agency, meeting in Paris on 1 and 2 March, agreed to remedy the present abnormal market conditions and the pressures which these conditions are exerting on prices.

To that end, the member countries of the IEA set as their target a reduction of about 2 million barrels per day—representing roughly 5% of their consumption—in their demand for oil on the world market.

Relations with certain countries and regions

Industrialized countries

Countries of the European Free Trade Association

2.2.44. On 20 March Mr Charles Muller, Secretary-General of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Commission Vice-President, held detailed discussions on the Community's relations with EFTA and its Member States. They were pleased to note that Community-EFTA relations had developed most satisfactorily since the conclusion of the free-trade agreements and that there were constant exchanges of information between the Commission and the Secretariat-General of EFTA.

United States

2.2.45. Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for energy and research, visited Washington on 19 and 20 March.

In the course of his visit he signed a cooperation agreement between the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Euratom on research on nuclear safety.

The agreement is to run for five years, and provides for the exchange of technical information, meetings between experts and the implementation of joint programmes, while a separate agreement enables one party to use installations owned or operated by the other.

¹ Point 2.2.29.

Japan

2.2.46. There were further statements and discussions during March on the subject of relations with Japan, in particular the Community's mounting trade deficit with that country. The European Council, meeting in Paris on 12 and 13 March, discussed relations with Japan in the context of the Community's economic and social situation, with particular reference to the balance of payments.¹

2.2.47. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Japan from 26 to 29 March. The purpose of the visit was to make contact with Japan's new Government and inform it of the Community's preoccupations as reflected in the conclusions of the last European Council meeting¹ and the Council meeting of 18 December 1978.² Mr Haferkamp voiced the Community's concern over the outlook for the trade balance, and underlined the dangers that would attend failure to make progress in the next few months.

2.2.48. A Commission delegation had visited Tokyo previously—from 12 to 16 March—to discuss a number of persistent problems affecting access to the Japanese market for European pharmaceutical, chemical, agri-chemical and cosmetic products and sanitary, electrical and gas appliances. These talks produced only limited results.

2.2.49. Mr Yasukawa, the Japanese Government's special representative for external economic affairs, paid a return visit to the Commission on 16 March. He was received by the President, Mr Jenkins, and had talks with Mr Haferkamp. The main objective of Mr Yasukawa's visit was to explain that the new Government would be continuing its

predecessor's policy of stimulating the economy by increasing domestic demand, and to indicate that there were signs of a return to a better balance in Japan's global and bilateral trade figures.

The Commission pointed out that the results achieved since the joint statement of March 1978³ were far from satisfactory. The outlook at bilateral level was not encouraging, particularly in view of the growth of Japanese exports and their tendency to be concentrated in highly sensitive sectors and of the difficulties in increasing Community exports to Japan. The Commission also emphasized that effective measures were needed to open up the Japanese market.

Canada

Regular high-level consultations

2.2.50. On 28 and 29 March Canada and the Community held their twelfth round of half-yearly consultations in Brussels. They discussed the international economic situation, current multilateral trade issues and certain bilateral trade problems.⁴ Separate consultations were also held under Article XIX of GATT concerning Canada's import restrictions on footwear.

2.2.51. On 29 and 30 March meetings took place of the two subcommittees of the Joint Cooperation Committee set up in 1976 under the Community-Canada Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Cooperation.

¹ Point 1.1.4.

² Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.73.

³ Bull. EC 3-1978, points 1.1.4 to 1.1.9.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.63.

The General and Preparatory Subcommittee reviewed the state of cooperation in the fields of science and technology and the protection of the environment. It also had preliminary exchanges of views concerning the 1980/81 cooperation programme and the preparation of the next meeting of the Joint Cooperation Committee, which is scheduled to take place in Brussels at the end of 1979.

The Industrial Subcommittee heard progress reports on the activities of the different working groups on forest products (timber frame construction, pulp and paper), telecommunications and data-processing, aeronautics, uranium and nuclear industries as well as minerals and metals, including in particular asbestos and steel research and development. Finally, it discussed cooperation in the field of energy savings in industry.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.52. The EEC-Turkey Association Council met in Brussels on 16 March, with the Community and Turkey holding consultations as provided for in Article 56 of the Additional Protocol on the subject of the negotiations for Greece's accession to the Communities. The Community had already reported to Turkey on the negotiations at a meeting of the Association Committee on 19 February.¹

Turkey gave the Community an account of the economic and political consequences it expected from Greece's accession, and from the enlargement of the Community to include three countries whose structures and lines of production were likely to mean direct competition for Turkish products.

The Community indicated that after the act of Greece's accession was signed the Commission would open exploratory talks to prepare for negotiations on the conclusion of a protocol of adaptation.

2.2.53. At its meeting on 6 March the Council of the European Communities held an initial exchange of views on the Commission communication concerning the EEC-Turkey Association.²

2.2.54. On 5 March³ the Council adopted a decision concluding the Financial Protocol between the EEC and Turkey, which had been signed in Brussels on 12 May 1977.⁴

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2.2.55. At its 14 March sitting Parliament⁵ passed a resolution on the recommendation adopted by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee in London on 27 October 1978.⁶

Yugoslavia

2.2.56. A Commission delegation visited Belgrade on 8 and 9 March to present the supplementary negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 6 February for the conclusion of a new agreement with Yugoslavia.⁷

The Commission representatives pointed out the practical benefits these directives offered Yugoslavia, mainly as regards access to the Community market for Yugoslav industrial products. In accordance with its mandate

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.48.

² Bull. EC 2-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

³ OJ L 67 of 17.3.1979.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.2.36.

⁵ Point 2.3.20 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.2.47.

⁷ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.49.

from the Council, the Commission presented the Yugoslav authorities with an official request for the opening of negotiations on 23 and 24 April.

Maghreb and Mashreq

2.2.57. On 19 March the Commission adopted a second¹ set of financing decisions for projects under the overall Cooperation Agreements linking the Community with the Maghreb and Mashreq countries.

These decisions relate to the following countries and projects:

All Maghreb and Mashreq countries: grant of 3 000 000 EUA for technical cooperation activities;

Jordan: special loan of 3 700 000 EUA for on-lending to small farmers;

Egypt: grant of 950 000 EUA to carry out a study for a land improvement programme, and 500 000 EUA for a study on improvements to storage facilities for agricultural inputs.

Tunisia: grant of 500 000 EUA for multiannual training programme (1979-81) for the Office National d'Assainissement.

Israel

2.2.58. Negotiations for the amendment of certain provisions of the 1975 EEC-Israel Agreement opened in Brussels on 21 March. This phase of the negotiations was conducted on the basis of directives adopted by the Council on 6 February;² it has produced no agreement as yet.

The two delegations exchanged views on the terms of Greece's accession, in accordance

with the conclusions adopted by the EEC-Israel Cooperation Council on 22 December 1978.³

The negotiations were preceded by a meeting of experts from both sides, who discussed a range of technical problems encountered in trade between the parties.

Developing countries

ACP States and OCT

Negotiations on the renewal of the ACP-EEC Convention

Ministerial conference

2.2.59. March marked the end of the second round of ACP-EEC negotiations at the level of ACP Ambassadors and the Commission, and a second ministerial conference was held from 22 to 24 March at Freeport in the Bahamas.⁴

Significant progress was made both in defining Community positions on certain important areas of the negotiations and in moving towards agreement with the ACP States, particularly on the stabilization of export earnings (including the special arrangements to be made for mineral products), financial and technical cooperation and agricultural cooperation. New texts were proposed for nearly all the provisions of the Convention, and these are now being discussed with the ACP negotiators or by Community bodies.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.50.

² Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.51.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.56.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.58.

The conference was considered a success by both sides. In their statements to the press Mr François-Poncet, President of the Council, and Mr Anchouey, President of the ACP group, remarked that the solutions found were an improvement on the present Convention.

Even though some disagreement still exists, and while certain problems will not be tackled until the final stage of the negotiations, the new agreement is already beginning to take shape. It will not only consolidate the achievements of Lomé but should also open up new avenues of EEC-ACP cooperation.

It was decided that the next ministerial conference—which should be the final one—will take place in Brussels on 24 and 25 May, thus enabling the new Convention to be signed in an ACP State at the end of June.

Lomé Convention

Visit to the Commission by the President of Guinea-Bissau

2.2.60. A delegation from the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, led by Mr Luiz Cabral, President of Guinea-Bissau's Council of State, was received at the Commission on 16 March. The visit provided an opportunity to discuss matters relating to future EEC-ACP relations, and particularly cooperation with Guinea-Bissau. During the talks Mr Cabral laid great emphasis on the quality of the Community's contribution to his country's development.

Accessions to the Lomé Convention

2.2.61. At its meeting on 6 March the Council gave its agreement to a draft Deci-

sion of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers approving the accession of St Lucia, a former United Kingdom territory which became independent on 22 February 1979,¹ to the ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé.

To ensure that St Lucia does not lose certain benefits, particularly of a financial nature, to which it is entitled under the association of the overseas countries and territories with the Community, the Council also agreed² to a Decision on the provisional application to St Lucia, after its independence, of the arrangements provided for in the Decision of 29 June 1976 relating to that association.

Institutions

2.2.62. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held its fourth meeting³ at Freeport in the Bahamas on 22 March. It adopted a number of decisions, notably concerning St Lucia's accession to the Convention⁴, the inclusion of sesame among products covered by Stabex, and a derogation from the rules of origin for preserved tunny from Mauritius. The ACP-EEC Council also examined problems relating to the Protocols on rum, bananas and sugar.

Trade cooperation

2.2.63. The 1979 Community programme for participation by ACP States in international trade events has got under way, with the help of the ACP Group Secretariat-General in Brussels and in conjunction with Commission Delegations in the ACP States.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.53.

² OJ L 66 of 16.3.1979.

³ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.2.54.

⁴ Point 2.2.61.

The programme covers twelve general trade fairs and nine specialist shows.

The Commission is providing ACP States participating in these events with technical and financial assistance, and in seeing to the reservation of space, the construction and decoration of stands and the provision of brochures and other documentation for trade visitors.

Industrial cooperation

2.2.64. On 16 March the Commission presented a communication to the Council on instruments of mining and energy cooperation with the ACP countries.

This paper is related to the current negotiations between the Community and the ACP States, and sets out the reasons for exploiting mining and energy potential in the ACP States, noting the worrying investment trend, particularly in Africa.

The Commission communication incorporates a number of earlier proposals for encouraging investment in developing countries¹ and cooperating with developing countries in the field of energy.²

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.65. The Commission decided on 7 March to make a non-repayable transfer of 347 712 EUA to the republic of Cape Verde for the 1977 financial year. Since 1971 Cape Verde had been suffering the effects of an exceptional drought, including a disastrous fall in production of its only export, bananas. As exports had been so low throughout this long period no transfer could be made under

the normal Stabex rules, which allow compensation for loss of earnings by reference to the average level of such earnings over the preceding four years.

At the meeting of the EEC-ACP Council of Ministers held in April 1977,¹ the Community said that it was prepared in such circumstances to try and interpret the Convention in the most favourable way possible. In the present case the reference period has been worked out on the basis of exports for the normal years 1967-70, at 1973-76 unit values.

The transfer to Cap Verde brings the total amount transferred for the 1977 financial year to 31 472 921 EUA.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.66. In March the Commission took the following financing decisions (under the fourth EDF):

	<i>(EUA)</i>
<i>Rwanda</i> — Immediate exceptional aid to combat cerebrospinal meningitis:	55 000
<i>Fiji</i> — Immediate exceptional aid to help rebuild houses destroyed by cyclone Fay in December 1978:	300 000
<i>Rwanda</i> — Immediate exceptional aid to help supply essential goods to Rwanda during the present crisis affecting the region:	300 000

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, points 1.4.4 to 1.4.6.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.113.

³ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.61.

<i>Mali</i> — Immediate exceptional aid for the purchase and transportation of medical supplies to combat the effects of the drought on health:	220 000
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i> — Construction of 50 wells in the Gabu region:	400 000
<i>Tanzania</i> — Asphalt works:	2 950 000
<i>Wallis and Futuna Islands</i> — Poi-Tuatafa road:	665 000
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i> — Airport terminal (South Caicos):	180 000
<i>Montserrat</i> — Trants road:	360 000
<i>Madagascar</i> — Sambava-Soanierana-Ivongo road; Studies:	920 000
<i>Rwanda</i> — Exceptional aid to cope with breakdown in supplies of essential goods to Rwanda:	419 000
<i>Botswana, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Tanzania</i> — Exceptional aid to UNHCR for refugees in those countries:	4 700 000
<i>Sierra Leone</i> — Makeni-Kabala road:	10 000 000

Asia

Member Countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations

2.2.67. The second¹ set of exploratory talks on the possibility of a formal cooperation agreement between the Community and ASEAN took place on 1 March in Djakarta, following the second EEC-ASEAN conference on industrial cooperation.²

South Asia

Bangladesh

2.2.68. The EEC-Bangladesh Joint Committee held its third meeting on 20 and 21 March in Brussels.³

The Committee noted that Bangladesh exports were tending to become more diversified, and was pleased that the Community trade promotion programme had played a part in this encouraging development. Reference was made here to the preparations for the opening—under Community patronage—of a Bangladesh trade centre in Copenhagen, and to Community assistance for a similar establishment in Rotterdam.

The Committee continued its examination of the scope for cooperation between transactors in the leather, fisheries and natural gas sectors, and reviewed the operation of the agreements on trade in jute products, and textiles.

South Korea

2.2.69. A series of meetings between the Commission and the South Korean authorities took place in Seoul from 5 to 8 March. The Commission delegation met the Minister for Trade and Industry, senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Economic Planning board, the Korean industrial federation and other trade organizations.

The main purpose of these meetings was to explore the scope for trade, and particularly

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.75.

² Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.56.

³ Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.2.52.

for increasing the Community's exports to South Korea, in the light of the Korean authorities' stated and confirmed intention to diversify their trade both geographically and in terms of quality and thus gear themselves more to the Community market. (The Community incidentally has a large deficit on its trade balance with South Korea.)

The talks revealed that Korea was potentially a major export market for Community industry, and not just far advanced technology products alone. Results, however, will depend on European industries pursuing a more aggressive line to establish a presence on the Korean market.

Further meetings of this type are planned between the Commission and Korean Government officials.

Sri Lanka

2.2.70. Sri Lanka's Minister for Finance and Planning, Mr R. Demel, was received on 16 March by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, and Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission with responsibility for development policy.

Mr Demel asked what aid the EEC could give Sri Lanka for its various development projects, particularly the mainly agricultural Mahaweli project which should provide a living for about 700 000 families once it is completed. He was given assurances that the Community intended to continue its aid to Sri Lanka in the coming years, and to increase it as far as availabilities permitted.

Mr Demel also indicated that as part of efforts to boost Sri Lanka's economy, steps had been taken to attract foreign investors, particularly to the free zone of Colombo. He

expressed the hope that numerous Community firms would take advantage of these arrangements, and asked whether the Business Cooperation Centre might be able to be of assistance here.

State-trading countries

Rumania

2.2.71. The opening round of negotiations between the Commission and Rumania took place in Brussels on 27 February and 2 March, the Council having authorized the Commission on 6 February to open negotiations for an agreement on trade in industrial products and the establishment of an EEC-Rumania Joint Committee.¹

The delegations stated their respective positions on the sectoral agreement, the aim of which would be to develop trade in industrial products between Rumania and the Community by improving market access on both sides, and considered the tasks and working methods of a joint committee that will be responsible for monitoring all economic and trade relations between Rumania and the Community.

The projected agreement would supplement the contractual relations which already exist for textiles and iron and steel products. It would thus mark an important step forward in the construction of a broader framework for bilateral trade relations with Rumania.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.60.

China

2.2.72. At its 15 March sitting Parliament¹ passed a resolution on relations between the People's Republic of China and the Community.

Political cooperation

Ministerial meeting

2.2.73. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Nine, who were in Paris for the European Council, held a political cooperation meeting on 12 March.

Statement on the Middle East

2.2.74. On 26 March the nine countries of the Community issued the following statement on the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt:

'The nine Member States of the European Community have followed with the greatest attention the negotiations which have resulted in the signature of the agreements between Egypt and Israel. They are fully appreciative of the will for peace which has led President Carter to engage himself personally in these negotiations, as well as of the efforts made by President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. While a difficult road remains to be trodden before Security Council Resolution 242 is implemented in all its aspects and on all fronts, the Nine consider that the Treaty constitutes a correct application of the principles of that Resolution to Egyptian/Israeli relations.

They recall, however, that as they indicated in their declaration of 29 June 1977, the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only take place within the framework of a comprehensive settlement. Such a settlement must be based on Security Council Resolution 242 and 338 and must translate into fact the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland.

In this context they take due note of the will expressed by the signatories to the treaty to consider this not as a separate peace but as a first step in the direction of a comprehensive settlement designed to bring to an end thirty years of hostility and mistrust.

They hope that this will, to which they attach particular importance, can be given practical form soon in a comprehensive agreement in which all the parties concerned, including the representatives of the Palestinian people, would participate and to which the international community could give its endorsement.

The Nine express the hope that all the parties concerned will avoid any statement or action which will impede the search for peace, such as the Israeli policy of settlements in the occupied territories.'

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2.2.75. At the 16 March sitting Parliament² passed Resolutions concerning human rights in Iran and the hijacking of airliners.

¹ Point 2.3.21 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

² Points 2.3.22 and 2.3.23 and OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979.

3. Institutional and political matters

Institutional developments — European policy

Informal meeting of Ministers of Social Affairs

2.3.1. The Community's Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs met informally in Paris on 9 and 10 March. The meeting was chaired by the French Minister of Labour and Industrial Democracy, Mr Boulin. The nine ministers adopted guidelines on work-sharing and more particularly the shortening of the working week, which should allow the Commission to go ahead with its preparations for the next Council meeting on social affairs, planned for 15 May. The ministers also considered the procedures for tripartite conferences of representatives of the Member States, the Community institutions and the two sides of industry, with particular emphasis on improved consultation between the parties.

Budgetary procedure: internal arrangements

2.3.2. At its meeting on 22 March, devoted to budgetary matters,¹ the Council held a thorough exchange of views on the internal procedure it was to follow when examining the amendments to the draft budget and when fixing the maximum rate.

Eight delegations undertook to apply the following arrangements in connection with the budgetary procedure:

'1. The Council would recall that Articles 78 of the ECSC Treaty, 203 of the EEC Treaty and 177 of the Euratom Treaty stipulate that during the budget procedure the institutions of the Communities are bound to

respect the maximum rate established by the Commission, subject to the special provisions laid down in paragraph 9 of each of those Articles.

2. To this end, the Council hereby agrees for its part to act formally pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 203(5) only after it has satisfied itself that there is a qualified majority among its members in favour of deciding, if necessary, on a new rate within the meaning of the last subparagraph of Article 203(9).

To this end, it hereby adopts the following procedure for examining the budget:

(a) If the draft budget as established by the Council after its first reading exceeds the maximum rate, the Council will vote on the new rate thereby produced before forwarding the draft to the Assembly.

(b) During its discussion on the amended draft budget, the Council will make a preliminary examination of all the amendments. At the end of this examination it will vote on the amendments which it has ascertained it is able to reject.

If the total of the unrejected amendments would involve exceeding the maximum rate established, the Council will examine whether there is a qualified majority among its members in favour of increasing that rate accordingly, having regard, where appropriate, to the fourth subparagraph of Article 203(9).

If the rate which it chooses is incompatible with the total of the unrejected amendments, the Council will, by determining its priorities, where possible, among these amendments, endeavour to reconcile its positions on the

¹ Point 2.3.29.

individual amendments with the maximum rate on which it can agree.

In this endeavour, the Council will take account of the need for the Community to play a supporting role, as part of increased solidarity, in order to achieve better convergence and harmonious development of the economies.

Within the 15-day period laid down in Article 203(5) of the Treaty, the Council will reject or modify those amendments which it cannot bring within the limits of the maximum rate on which it agrees at the end of the examination, where necessary and as a last resort by making a proportional reduction in each of the amendments still under discussion.

(c) If the maximum rate which the Council has chosen exceeds the maximum rate established, the Council will propose this new rate to the Assembly, thus initiating the procedure provided for in the last subparagraph of Article 203(9).¹

Global appraisal of the budgetary problem of the Community

2.3.3. Following its practice each year since 1976,¹ the Commission has presented a comprehensive review of the Community's budgetary problems as the basis for an exchange of views, which—as requested by the European Council in December 1975—is to take place between a Joint Council of Foreign Ministers and Finance Ministers and the Commission before the beginning of the budgetary procedure. The date selected this year is 2 April.

This Communication has also been forwarded to the European Parliament so that as the joint holder of budgetary powers it can

participate, as it did for example in 1978, in this policy debate on the Budget.

As ever, it is not a question of anticipating the budgetary procedure, but of sizing up the major budgetary problems which the Community will have to face in the years to come, and of determining the key budgetary guidelines, while guaranteeing the requisite consistency with the major developments in Community policy. Hence, the main value of this exercise is that it enables the Community institutions, outside the confines of the budgetary procedure, to place the Budget—the trend in the volume of the Budget, the development of its main lines, and the determination of its functions in the integration process—in the context of the Community's general policy.

Because of this approach, the Commission did not give any figures in its previous reviews, but this time it has attempted to meet the wishes of those parties, in particular certain Member States, which considered that an exercise in reviewing budgetary problems without any reference to figures was too abstract. The Commission's thinking, while remaining basically qualitative and policy-orientated, has therefore been supported by a number of statistics, which are, however, given only as a guide. The figures relate mainly to the outlook for the next three years and not specifically to 1980.

Of course, bearing in mind the nature of this statistical information, the Commission does not expect and, in fact, does not wish the Council and the Parliament to make a formal pronouncement on it.

In the light of experience and certain topical factors, the Commission has altered the

¹ Bull. EC 2-1978, points 2.3.4 to 2.3.7.

design and structure of its Communication compared with previous years.

As in 1978, this Communication is aligned on the medium-term budgetary outlook; the situation in 1980 can be regarded as a consequence of the trend described.

The projection of expenditure must be seen in close relation to the Communication of 21 November 1978 entitled 'financing the Community Budget —¹ The Way Ahead' which, after assessing foreseeable developments, suggests that urgent thought be given to the creation of new budgetary resources. The Commission would like this to be discussed as a concomitant or even as a matter of priority.

Lastly, the Commission has thought it appropriate to include in this Communication some thoughts on a matter which it regards as being of unquestionable topicality with regard to the main lines of development of the Community, i.e. the redistributive function of the Community Budget.

This Communication begins with a Chapter entitled 'Main Considerations and Guidelines' which is also a summary.

Summary: Main considerations and guidelines

2.3.4. The general considerations which the Commission formulated in its Communication last year² still apply. The Commission feels that some of them should be recalled as they are particularly significant in the present context:

(a) Notwithstanding the present relatively small size of the Budget, it ought to play an increasing part in support of progress towards economic and monetary union and enlargement of the Community.

(b) The proportion of the market-guarantee side of agricultural expenditure must be gradually but appreciably reduced by controlling agricultural spending more effectively and expanding other Community policies.

(c) The question of creating new budgetary resources will arise in the medium term, because of the ceiling placed on own resources under the Decision of 21 April 1970.³

(d) The instrument for borrowing and lending operations must play an increasing role in the finances of the Community.

(e) Ways must be found for the Community Budget to play an increasingly redistributive role commensurate with the progress achieved in the abovementioned areas, without distorting the objectives of the various sectoral policies.

The Commission considers that recent Community developments call for further reflection on these matters in particular.

In 1978 the Community made encouraging progress towards deepening and enlargement. The European Monetary System is a decisive step towards economic and monetary union. The negotiations for the accession of another three States have now all begun; the negotiations with Greece are approaching their conclusion.

These two aspects of the development of the Community will primarily determine the budgetary outlook.

The Commission feels that a third aspect should be added to this list: the persistent

¹ Supplement 8/78 — Bull. EC.

² Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.5.

³ OJ L 94 of 28.4.1970.

employment problems which demand much more resolute Community action.

The work on setting up the EMS has revealed that the structural imbalances between countries and regions in the Community could prove an obstacle to greater economic and monetary integration. From a budgetary angle, this should prompt the Community authorities to review the role which the financial instruments and, in particular, the Community Budget can play in helping to reduce these differences.

Apart from the implementation of the specific measures concerning loans covered by interest-relief grants proposed by the European Council of December 1978, the Commission feels that this raises the question of how much the existing funds for the resolution of structural problems can contribute to reducing the imbalances affecting the less prosperous economies.

The Commission holds that the existing mechanisms should be used to the utmost effect by coordinating them more closely. In addition, the monies available to these Funds must be steadily increased and the redistributive effect of the latter reinforced. This process must, however, dovetail with the specific aims of the Community policies, and must not deflect the instruments from their implementation. Overall, this is the major budgetary priority in the medium and longer term.

The need to make a greater effort to assist economies suffering from major structural problems puts the possible contribution of borrowing and lending activities in a new light.

The Commission considers that combining the financial means raised on the capital market with the budgetary funds intended to lessen the consequent interest burden will have

a valuable multiplier effect on the economic impact for those Member States whose economic potential must be strengthened.

This combination of strictly budgetary monies and monies originating on the financial markets and the link so created constitute an additional reason for including borrowing and lending activities in the second section of the Budget, as proposed by the Commission.

The enlargement of the Community is not likely to have a sudden and considerable impact on the Budget, especially viewed from the strictly triennial viewpoint; the budgetary effects of enlargement will appear only gradually.

However, everything seems to indicate, in the longer term, that, without prejudging future measures to tackle structural disparities in the enlarged Community, the mere application to the new Member States of the normal interplay of existing mechanisms and instruments will constitute a considerable net burden; this is one of the decisive reasons for increasing the financial resources beyond what is currently available.

Employment is the third preoccupation which should be significantly represented in the budgetary guidelines.

The Commission believes that the Social Fund measures should be stepped up considerably, especially when direct action is required to create jobs, in particular for the young.

In view of the very marked 'regional' aspect of Social Fund activities, this policy would be a perfect complement to the measures intended to reduce the structural disparities.

As regards the significance of agricultural expenditure and the efforts to contain it more effectively, the Commission is continuing to

operate at the stage where this expenditure is determined, i.e. upstream of budgetary procedure. In this connection, the Commission recalls in particular its recent proposals on prices, related measures and the gradual elimination of monetary compensatory amounts.

Alongside these highly 'budget-intensive' guidelines and policies, the development of sectoral policies other than agricultural policy (energy, industrial, scientific and technical policies, etc.) which are important for the future of the Community's economy will have only a modest impact on the volume of the budget. Selectivity is called for in respect of these policies; the projects chosen must be given the funds required for a truly significant and genuinely Community operation, and dissipation of effort must be avoided.

The Commission is deeply concerned with the Council's lack of action in connection with some of these policies (energy, industry); but it is well aware in this case that the major problem is not one of surmounting budgetary obstacles.

Development cooperation should not only retain the high degree of political priority which the Commission attached to it in last year's communication; with the appearance of the European Development Fund in the Budget and in view of the new obligations which the Community is about to assume in the food aid sector, this policy will occupy a markedly large place in the Community Budget in future. Together with regional policy and social policy, development cooperation will be a decisive factor in budgetary 'diversification'.

The prospects outlined raise, in a very acute manner, the problem of creating new resources even when a cautious assessment is made of future requirements.

The Commission mentioned this problem in last year's communication; it gave material form to the problem in the triennial forecasts for 1979-1981;¹ the factors which have arisen since then only confirm the Commission's forecasts: new resources appear necessary for the 1982 Budget at the latest.²

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament

Part-session in Strasbourg from 12 to 16 March

2.3.5. The March sittings of Parliament³ saw the opening of the 1979/80 session. With only a few weeks to go before the direct elections, Parliament re-elected the outgoing President, Mr Colombo, by acclamation. Similarly the House decided that its twelve Vice-Presidents and the Bureau Members of

¹ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.96 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.98.

² Supplement 8/78 — Bull. EC.

³ This report was prepared from 'Le point de la session' published by Parliament's Secretariat. The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annexes Nos 240 (sitting of 12 March) and 241 (sittings of 13 to 16 March).

The political group and nationality of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: S = Socialists, C-D = Christian Democrats, L = Liberals and Democrats, C = European Conservatives, EPD = European Progressive Democrats, COM = Communists and Allies; B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

Committees should remain in office until the directly-elected Parliament was constituted.¹

On the last day of the 1978/79 session, Parliament adopted a report on the formation and protection of savings and an opinion on the common system of value added tax to be applied to works of art, collectors' items, antiques and used goods.

In opening the new session, following the address given by the oldest member, Mr Brégégère, Mr Colombo expressed the hope that the political forces soon to join battle in the election campaign would project an objective yet dynamic image of the Community.

In the subsequent sittings, major debates were held on the President of the Council's statement concerning the European Council, on the farm price proposals for the next marketing year, on Greece's accession and on relations with Turkey. Prompted by an oral question, Parliament returned to the subject of the development of relations between the Community and the People's Republic of China. A joint debate was also held on budgetary guidelines for 1980 and on the interpretation of Article 203 of the EEC Treaty concerning the budgetary procedure, and Parliament adopted its opinion on the amendment of the Financial Regulation.

Finally, two reports of immediate interest to Parliament were adopted: one adapting Parliament's rules of procedure to the provisions of the Act of 20 September 1976 on the election of Parliament by direct universal suffrage, and the other concerning the draft first supplementary estimates of revenue and expenditure of the European Parliament for the 1979 financial year. This last measure was designed to budget for the increase in the number of members from 198 to 410 after the June elections.

Common agricultural policy

Agricultural prices (14 and 15 March)

2.3.6. As in previous years, Parliament held a full-scale debate on the Commission's farm price proposals.² On the eve of the European elections, the mood of the House was one of concern and uncertainty as to the future of the common agricultural policy.

Presenting his report, Mr Liogier (*EDPF*) deplored the fact that the three basic principles of the common agricultural policy were being flouted: uniform prices were a sham, financial solidarity between Member States had been replaced by a financial burden imposed on producers, and preference for Community products was giving way to a growing dependence on non-member countries. The report was based on four fundamental considerations:

- (i) Community action on agricultural prices and markets must respect the aims of Article 39 of the EEC Treaty;
- (ii) the gap between agricultural and non-agricultural incomes is widening;
- (iii) the absence of monetary stability is threatening the agricultural policy with disintegration;
- (iv) solutions must be found to the problem of dairy surpluses.

Numerous amendments were proposed to the resolution passed at the end of the debate, with dissenting votes from the Socialist, Communist and Conservative Groups. Parliament rejected amendments which broadly

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.7.

² Bull. EC 1-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6.

supported the Commission's proposals and adopted others which conflicted with them.

In detail, the resolution reached the following conclusions:

(i) *The price freeze proposed by the Commission:* Parliament considered that this was unjustified in view of the level of agricultural incomes. It might aggravate unemployment and prevented the dismantling of positive monetary compensatory amounts in strong-currency countries. Consequently, there should be an average increase in guaranteed prices of at least 3%.

(ii) *European Monetary System and monetary compensatory amounts:* the introduction of the EMS would make possible the dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) and restore each region fully to its natural farming role. The resolution considers four years to be a reasonable period for dismantling the existing MCAs and states that new ones should be created solely by a decision of the Council, which should at the same time fix a time limit for their removal (not exceeding twelve months). However, the removal of new or existing MCAs should not have a negative effect on the incomes of the farmers concerned.

(iii) *Dairy surpluses:* the resolution approves the principle of the co-responsibility levy, provided that it is a temporary measure, is linked to the annual price review, is applied at the same rate throughout the Community but selectively, so as to penalize major producers importing substitute products and at the same time to protect the incomes of small producers and the Community's mountain areas and less-favoured regions. The resolution further recommends the introduction of a premium for farmers voluntarily limiting production and a compensatory levy on substitute products. Finally it advocates aid from

the EAGGF to transfer surpluses from intervention agencies in areas of surplus to those in areas of shortage.

(iv) *Structures:* the resolution regrets the lack of an overall Community structural policy and invites the Commission and the national Governments to draw up a land policy so that structural reforms can be implemented. It also asks the Commission to undertake a Community land-use survey and study the possibility of introducing a Rural Fund to promote the coordinated development of farming and non-agricultural activities in rural areas.

(v) *Future of the common agricultural policy:* the resolution invites the Commission 'to state its medium and long-term aims for the future development of the common agricultural policy, so that public opinion may know whether the Community is geared towards an agriculture producing its own agricultural raw materials and processing them itself, or whether it is moving towards a processing agriculture based on imports—for the time being at low prices—of agricultural raw materials from non-member countries'.

Mr Gundelach vigorously defended the Commission's proposals, stressing the need to take account not only of the interests of farmers but also of those of consumers and taxpayers. Taking the various markets one by one, Mr Gundelach detailed the imbalances prevailing on them and the vast sums being spent by the Community on intervention buying and export refunds (3 400 million EUA on supporting the milk market!).

With consumption remaining at the same level and production constantly increasing, the Vice-President maintained that it was vital to restore credibility to the common agricultural policy. When seen in this light, a 3% rise in farm prices would 'fly in the face

of reason'. As for farm incomes, they had risen on average by 3.3% since 1968, outstripping incomes of other workers. In 1978 incomes in agriculture had increased by 4%, as against 2.6% in the rest of the economy. Summing up, Mr Gundelach emphasized that the Commission was not trying to dismantle the common agricultural policy, but simply to readjust it to produce not for intervention storage but for the market.

Mr Scott-Hopkins (UK), the spokesman for the Conservative Group, and Mr Hughes (UK), speaking on behalf of the Socialist Group, broadly supported the Commission's price proposals. This view was not shared by Mr Früh (D) who, speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrats, agreed with the tenor of Mr Liogier's report, taking the view that the proposals would unjustly penalize Member States which has striven to maintain a degree of monetary stability. Mr Nielsen (DK) for his part, speaking on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group, was against any change in the basic outlines of the common agricultural policy, and in particular the introduction of a Community land policy.

For the Communists and Allies Group, Mr Vitale (I) considered that even those measures advocated by the Commission which were justified would be acceptable only if they formed part of a long-term programme leading to a thorough-going revision of the mechanisms and aims of the common agricultural policy, which was not the case in this instance.

Entering the discussion on prices, Mr Méhaignerie, the President of the Council, expressed his support for a prudent prices policy which would prevent any widening of the gap between world prices and Community prices. However, with the single exception of the United Kingdom, the Member States

favoured a more flexible solution than a price freeze for products in surplus. One advantage of this course would be to pave the way for dismantling positive MCAs, a move which, by discouraging production, would tend to counteract the effects of an increase in prices.

Turning to the agreement on monetary compensatory amounts, the Council President welcomed the decision that new MCAs would henceforth be regarded as an exception, already under sentence of death when introduced. He stressed that the reservation which the United Kingdom had maintained in this matter did not concern the agri-monetary measures as such, but was prompted by its disagreement the other delegations on the question of future prices policy.

Mr Méhaignerie further indicated that a compromise solution was likely to be found on the co-responsibility levy. Finally, he requested the Commission to supply more detailed information on such matters as income differentials and production policies.

Control of production costs in agriculture (14 March)

2.3.7. On behalf of the Communists and Allies Group, Mr Soury (F) and Mr Vitale (I) tabled an oral question to the Commission asking whether it thought that controls should be introduced at national and Community level over the formation of prices of industrial products manufactured for use in agriculture by the big multinational companies, and over the operation of marketing networks and the activities of the large food-processing industries.

In his reply, Vice-President Gundelach pointed out that the Commission had no

authority under the Treaty for such a price control function. However, what the Commission could do was to see that firms did not practise unfair prices or abuse a dominant market position. In addition, the Commission was undertaking studies on the development of prices for agricultural products between leaving the primary producer and reaching the consumer. This was a significant factor since roughly 70% of the price to the final consumer was accounted for by marketing and distribution costs. It should not be forgotten when discussing consumer prices for agricultural products that the producer's share was only about 30%.

European Council (15 March)

2.3.8. The President of the Council, Mr François-Poncet, made a statement on the outcome of the European Council held in Paris on 12 and 13 March¹, and moved on to give a general outline of the situation in the Community.

Debate

Mr Pisani (F), for the Socialist Group, spoke at length on each of the points raised in the President's statement. He accepted that the European Council fulfilled a useful function, provided that its role was clearly complementary to the Council, which for its part must strive to regain the capacity for taking decisions which it had demonstrated fifteen years earlier.

Taking the European Monetary System first, Mr Pisani was concerned that the way should be left open for the United Kingdom to join,

since it would find a readier solution to its problems by participating fully rather than by picking and choosing what it felt suited it best. In contrast to Mr François-Poncet, who saw monetary union as an indispensable stage on the road towards the ultimate goal of unity, convergence of the economies was, in his view, the prime objective. It implied Community solidarity towards countries which were unable to respect the necessary discipline.

As to the relationship between growth and employment, the speaker felt that employment had become a limited resource; growth alone was not the answer. For this reason it was necessary to evolve a European development model, with employment the chief priority (gradual introduction of a 35-hour week throughout the Community).

The Socialist Group viewed the birth of a European energy policy as a promising development, since it was vital to a Europe whose very survival was threatened. We must abandon the wasteful society. But nuclear energy was indispensable, it should be limited to what was strictly necessary.

As far as the agricultural policy was concerned, based as it was on product subsidies and biased towards the major producers of storable products (in the north of the Community), it had not enabled essential restructuring operations to be carried out and had gradually moved further and further away from its basic principles. It was high time to make a determined effort on structural measures.

In future, continued Mr Pisani, a distinction must be drawn between different types of

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11.

products: for basic commodities, which could be used to feed the starving nations of the world, our aim must be to produce as much as possible as cheaply as possible, and there can be no question of imposing limits. For other products such as butter, wine and fruit, on the other hand, our policy should be to adapt production to what the market can take. Lastly, processed products should be made subject to a progressive tax which would safeguard the interests of producers and consumers at one and the same time.

Finally, the Socialist Group tabled a resolution inviting the Council and the Commission to hold a 'new Stresa Conference' to produce a common agricultural policy which would respect more faithfully the fundamental principles of the original policy.

Speaking for the Christian Democrats, Mr Bertrand (B) expressed his opposition not to the institution of the European Council but to its operation: contrary to its founding principle in 1974, it was excessively preoccupied with topical matters and was manipulated by the governments for national political ends. He stressed the need to develop an employment policy based on voluntary action and advocated, in addition to the general introduction of a thirty-five-hour working week, the introduction at Community level of joint committee of workers and employers in each sector of industry. He criticized the Community for not approaching the employment problem in a coherent manner. Proposals lacked coordination and mounted up without concrete results being achieved.

For Mr Pintat (F), speaking on behalf of the Liberal Group, the recent European Council had been a success, and the creation of the EMS represented tangible progress on the part of eight Member States towards economic and monetary union. Like the pre-

vious speakers, he was in favour of the common energy policy and pointed out the vital role which could be played by the Euratom Treaty, if it were not applied restrictively to the 'control' and 'safeguard' fields, but was used to promote a European nuclear industry. He ended by expressing Liberal support for a thirty-five-hour week, provided that this was introduced throughout Europe.

For the Conservatives, Mr Fletcher-Cooke (UK) wished to stress that the UK had accepted all aspects of the EMS except for immediate participation which might very well be to the advantage of the other Member States. While the Conservatives regretted a lack of detailed proposals for improving the operation of the common agricultural policy, the Group reaffirmed its commitment to the policy's fundamental principles.

By contrast however, the speaker came out strongly against the idea of the common industrial policy which, if it were modelled on the CAP, would no doubt be interventionist and dirigist and produce the same problems of surpluses.

Speaking for the Communists and Allies Group, Mr Sandri (I) welcomed the introduction of the European Monetary System and looked forward to the UK becoming a member, but at the same time expressed misgivings as to the practical value of declarations of principle in favour of economic convergence. It could not be over-emphasized that unemployment represented a threat to the democratic foundations of our society. As to the energy problem, the speaker felt that it should be seen not in terms of independence but of interdependence with the third world.

Speaking for the European Progressive Democrats, Mr Brugha (IRL) joined in the general acclaim of the new advance in the monetary field and welcomed the European

Council's restatement of its commitment to the guiding principles of the common agricultural policy. In a world which was starving, he added, it seemed rather curious to dramatize the problem of surpluses. Finally, he sided with the other speakers in calling for a European energy policy.

Political cooperation

(15 March)

2.3.9. In a series of oral questions to the Commission and to the Foreign Ministers, Mr Granelli (*C-D/I*) and others, considering that international summits involving Heads of some Community States, but not all, tended to weaken the Community's political cohesion and dilute the effect of its initiatives taken in the context of political cooperation, inquired as to what consultation procedures could be introduced.

Replying in his capacity as President of the Foreign Ministers, Mr Bernard-Reymond confined himself to reminding the House that in addition to the consultations which took place between the Nine within the Community institutions and in the context of political cooperation, the Community maintained a comprehensive dialogue, both bilaterally and multilaterally, with non-member countries on all matters within its competence and on which it feels called upon to express its view.

Answering for the Commission, Mr Ortoli pointed out that where discussions at the western economic summits related to topics of concern to the Community, the latter's interests were fully represented by the participation of the President of the European Council and the President of the Commission.

Budgetary matters

Budgetary guidelines for 1980

(16 March)

2.3.10. With an eye to preparations for the 1980 Budget, a report on Parliament's guidelines on budgetary policy had been drawn up by Mr Bangemann (*L/D*). The Committee on Budgets, while maintaining Parliament's critical attitude in respect of budgetary policy, called for the creation of new own resources to strengthen the Community's financial independence.

Under the heading of sectoral guidelines, the report highlighted action in the social field (readaptation of workers in crisis industries) and the regional field (improved coordination of Community instruments), together with the industrial and energy sectors (aid for restructuring and support for high-technology industry) and a need to achieve a better balance between agricultural expenditure and other areas of the budget.

Dealing with institutional questions, the report focused on one fundamental problem: the implementation of the budget and the utilization of appropriations. It suggested that the institutions should look closely at the blockages (particularly noticeable in the case of the Social Fund and the Guidance Section of the EAGGF) which occur at Community level as well as at the level of national administrations and beneficiaries.

In view of the present situation in which three quarters of the budget was spent on agriculture, Lord Bruce (*S/UK*) opposed the desire for new own resources, considering that the structure of the budget must first be changed before any new expenditure was contemplated.

Mr Spinelli (*COM/I*), referring to the size of the budget, expressed the view that the rate of increase should not be laid down in advance but must logically be the subject of a joint decision by both arms of the Budgetary Authority at the end of the procedure.

Mr Ripamonti (*C-D/I*) observed that the next budget should reflect the political determination to carry out structural reform and combat unemployment.

In his reply, Mr Brunner indicated the Commission's agreement with the points made in the report. The Commission was in favour of including lending and borrowing operations and the European Development Fund in the budget. As to the question of the utilization of appropriations, the Commission could not but approve Parliament's stand on such an important matter, although it reminded Members that this problem was experienced largely at the level of national administrations.

Mr Brunner acknowledged that the budget at present was unbalanced. But the way to achieve a better balance was not by putting ceilings on agricultural expenditure but by launching new policies. Finally, he urged the House to continue its campaign to reform the unsatisfactory structure of the ECSC budget, based as it was in part on contributions from the Member States.

Parliament adopted the resolution contained in Mr Bangemann's report, after making certain amendments with the agreement of the rapporteur. The resolution emphasized that the expansion of the Community budget must take place in a way which responds to the real priorities of the current economic situation (combating unemployment and regional imbalances) and considered unacceptable the present situation whereby nearly

three quarters of the budget is spent on the common agricultural policy.

Application of the budgetary procedure
(16 March)

2.3.11. The circumstances of Parliament's adoption of the 1979 Budget were the subject of a difference of opinion between the Council and Parliament on the interpretation of Article 203 of the EEC Treaty, which sets out the budgetary procedure. Eight Member States have agreed on a code of conduct for the procedure.¹ Mr Lange (*S/D*) presented a motion for a resolution, tabled by the Committee on Budgets, which was adopted by Parliament.

In this resolution, Parliament stated that it 'had no objections to internal rules for one part of the Budgetary Authority on the applications of Article 203 of the EEC Treaty [but] cannot, however, agree to any unilateral fixing of procedures under Article 203 of the EEC Treaty which, through its external repercussions, undermines the powers of the other part of the budgetary authority as laid down by the Treaty and other relevant legal acts [and] by the conciliation agreement of 4 March 1975'.²

Amendment of the Financial Regulation
(13 and 14 March)

2.3.12. In June 1978 the Commission presented a draft Regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977;³

¹ Point 2.3.2.

² OJ C 89 of 22.4.1975.

³ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.99.

the Financial Regulation is provided for by Article 209 of the EEC Treaty and is particularly important in that it details the rules for drawing up and implementing the Community budget.

Parliament adopted the report and Resolution moved by Mr Shaw (C/UK) on behalf of the Committee on Budgets. Subject to certain reservations he supported the common policy adopted by the Council,¹ particularly as Parliament now has the last word on compulsory transfers and need no longer fear that its wishes will be overlooked and large volumes of appropriations carried over without its approval. Parliament nevertheless asked that the treatment of borrowing and lending operations be reviewed in the course of the procedure for adoption of the 1980 Budget.

Food aid (16 March)

2.3.13. Although they appear to be but a technical matter the Commission's proposals for the management of food aid and for amendment of the regulations on Community financing of food aid have considerable budgetary and political importance. As the Council has decided that food aid expenditure is compulsory expenditure Parliament no longer has the last word and it takes serious objection to this.

The Commission had already put proposals in June 1978² which, although they transferred to it certain administrative powers exercised by the Council, raise no problems as to the substance of food aid policy.

When adopting an earlier report Parliament had expressed the view that it was the responsibility of the budgetary authority, and not only of the Council, to decide on the

financial contribution to be made by the Community and hence on the volume of Community aid. Parliament received a new report from Mr Lezzi (S/I) confirming this view.

On certain major points the Commission's new proposals reflect³ the wishes expressed by the House: now that management is to be the Commission's responsibility the various procedures can be speeded up. Moreover the grant of food aid is now subject to the implementation of multiannual development projects. The rapporteur invited the Commission to consider orienting food aid more towards countries whose development plans provide for the improvement of agricultural structure.

One of the bases of the Commission's proposal was Article 235 of the EEC Treaty (measures to achieve Community objectives not provided for in the Treaty). This highlighted the fact that food aid policy was a new, independent policy and gave Parliament additional grounds for demanding that food aid expenditure be classified as non-compulsory. The Commission had also proposed grouping together all food aid appropriations under the same budget head (rather than having part under the EAGGF Guarantee Section title), which further indicated that food aid was to be regarded as a distinct type of expenditure for budgetary purposes.

The rapporteur thus endorsed virtually all aspects of the Commission's proposal, but he regretted that in the event of disagreement between the Commission and the Food Aid Committee to be set up according to the proposal, responsibility for a decision would automatically revert to the Council and this

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.3.77.

² Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.99.

³ OJ C 26 of 30.1.1979; Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.31.

would recreate the disadvantages which the Commission was seeking to remove. He felt that if the Council could not accept the opinion given by Parliament the conciliation procedure with the Council and the Commission would have to be initiated. Parliament approved the report and the motion for a resolution.

Energy

Thermonuclear fusion

(16 March)

2.3.14. The 1979-83 research and training programme in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion¹ was the subject of a report by Mr Noè (C-D/I) which Parliament approved.

The resolution contained in the report welcomes the high degree of Community integration achieved in this field by the Commission and the agreement on the siting and construction of JET. It also notes with satisfaction that the general programme proposed by the Commission is being coordinated with the JET project, to which very high priority is being given.

The resolution particularly approves the intensification of research into the Tokamak line (magnetic confinement fusion process), and welcomes the fact that studies are being continued in another promising field of research-hybrid fusion-fission reactors. But it notes that so far the Commission has been unable to undertake action in the field of inertial confinement whereas significant technical progress is being made which may lead to a scientific breakthrough, but outside the Community, and hopes that the Commission's efforts to set up a substantial programme in this field will meet with success.

Energy consumption

(16 March)

2.3.15. Parliament approved the report by Mr Lamberts (S/NL) and the resolution embodying the opinion on the proposals from the Commission to the Council for a Directive on the indication by labelling of the energy consumption of domestic appliances and a Directive applying it to electric ovens.² The Resolution recognizes the need for better consumer information and the contribution that these proposals can make to providing an incentive for the use of more economical appliances. It nevertheless calls on the Commission to consider some other, ampler and clearer form of consumer information for future implementing Directives concerning other domestic appliances and urges that surveys be carried out to determine the effectiveness of the form of labelling proposed here and the comprehensibility to the ordinary consumer of the information shown. Parliament also invites the Commission to specify that Member States must introduce the Directives' standards and methods within two years.

Structural reform of inshore fishing

(14 and 15 March)

2.3.16. On 25 July 1978 the Council adopted a limited proposal for a common interim measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry designed to develop inshore fishing and fish farming in peripheral regions

¹ OJ C 299 of 13.12.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.114.

² OJ C 212 of 6.9.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.114.

such as Ireland, Scotland and the Mezzogiorno which are lagging behind in agricultural development.¹

The Commission has proposed extending this measure for a further year and increasing the appropriations from 5 to 15 million EUA. It has also proposed extending the favourable financing terms (50% instead of 25%) already enjoyed by Greenland, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno to the French Overseas Departments.

Parliament adopted the report and motion for a resolution from Mr Corrie (C/UK) tabled on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture. The resolution approves the Commission's proposal but condemns the Council's failure to adopt an effective structural policy. The resolution urges that measures be adopted to restructure the fishing fleets of those regions most severely affected by the readjustment to new limits on fishing.

Formation and protection of savings (12 March)

2.3.17. Following the Commission's report to Parliament on the protection of savings in times of inflation and the question of indexation, Mr Damseaux (L/B) presented a report to Parliament for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs. Parliament passed the resolution contained in the report following a debate during which many speakers stressed the economic and social damage done by inflation to the formation of savings.

The Resolution agrees with the Commission's view that the key to protecting savers lies in a ceaseless fight against inflation which is the only general way of reducing, if not removing, the social injustice that results from depreciation of money. It stresses that the general indexation of savings does not offer a

solution, both because of its cost and because of the risk it involves of relaunching inflation.

Parliament accordingly requests the Commission to consider, jointly with the authorities of the Member States, arrangements other than indexation for protecting returns on savings. It also calls on the Commission to try to establish at Community level better protection of the small saver, particularly by adjusting and harmonizing regulations on the provision of information to savers.

Speaking for the Commission Mr Tugendhat agreed with the general line of the Damseaux report and stated that the Commission was currently considering alternative solutions to indexation. He also stressed the difficulty of establishing a line of demarcation between Community powers and powers enjoyed by the Member States themselves, notably as regards taxation matters, which were of such great importance here.

Lastly, on the question of improving the information available to savers, Mr Tugendhat reminded the House of the interest which the Commission attached to measures to protect very small savers.

Application of VAT to works of art (12 March)

2.3.18. The Commission has made a proposal for a seventh Directive on the common system of value added tax to be applied to works of art, collectors' items, antiques and used goods.² The aim is to withdraw these items from the general VAT scheme. More

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.103; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.73.

² OJ C 212 of 6.9.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.114.

particularly as regards works of art, the basis of assessment for sales by a taxable person is to be 30% of the selling price and, where the goods are imported, 70% of the VAT is to be deductible.

In his report for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs Mr Notenboom (*C-D/NL*), while approving these arrangements, wished imports of works of art by their author or by a dealer who is a taxable person to be exempt from tax and the standard rate of 30% of the selling price to be replaced by a more flexible arrangement as regards the basis of assessment. Recalling that such proposals could form part of a Community policy on the cultural sector the Rapporteur emphasized that a rigid system would encourage the dispersion of works of art and would lead small family businesses to be driven off the market by competitors with less respect for tax legislation.

In the course of the debate preceding adoption of the resolution contained in the report, certain members—Mr Dalyell and Lord Ardwick (*S/UK*) and Mr Spicer (*C/UK*)—expressed doubt as to the very principle of Commission action in fields such as this where it was quite unnecessary.

Mr Tugendhat replied that the harmonization proposal had been made at Parliament's own request. Moreover Article 32 of the sixth Council Directive explicitly provided for it, and the trade was favourably disposed towards it. In general terms he stressed that taxation differences were very often used as a means of preserving barriers to trade.

Accession of Greece (13 and 14 March)

2.3.19. Parliament adopted an own-initiative report drafted by Mr Amadei (*S/I*)

on Greece's application for accession to the Community. It 'welcomes the fact that there is now a real prospect of Greece becoming the tenth full member of the Community by 1 January 1981 at the latest' but considers it necessary 'to provide for a transitional period of at least five years to allow the Greek economy to be integrated into the Community economy', agreeing that the transitional period could be longer for certain sensitive sectors or products, though it should not exceed a maximum of seven years.

The report stresses the need for profound structural reforms in the Greek economy, particularly in agriculture, and hopes that for this purpose immediate aid will be granted and that there will be new Community financial instruments to raise the allocations made to existing Funds.

In further calls for measures to assist the Mediterranean regions of the present Community so that farmers do not suffer as a result of enlargement, and for a detailed programme of aid and financial compensation for the other Mediterranean countries which are linked to the Community by various agreements. The report stresses that the fundamental principle of the free movement of labour should be applied progressively to Greek workers, the possibility of a safeguard clause not being ruled out. After an amendment had been agreed the reference to the safeguard clause was deleted. Lastly, the resolution calls for economic and monetary measures to enable Greece to join in the EMS.

In the course of the lengthy debate on the report the vast majority of the speakers (but not Mr Eberhard (*COM/F*) or Mr Dalyell (*S/UK*)) approved the principle of accession and emphasized the importance of enlargement. But many speakers, among them Mr Berkhouwer (*L/NL*), drew attention to the

need to consolidate Community decision-making procedures. Others, such as Mr Bertrand (C-D/B), urged that Greek membership should not be allowed to constitute a barrier to Turkey's ultimate Community membership.

Mr Natali, Vice-President of the Commission, who also spoke in the debate, pointed out that the accession of Greece would improve the geographical balance of the Community, though he stressed that individual applications for accession would be considered on their own merits; Mr Natali hoped that Greece really would become a member by 1 January 1981.

Relations between the EEC and Turkey (13 and 14 March)

2.3.20. Mr Van Aerssen (C-D/D) presented to the House the report of the Community on External Economic Relations on the recommendation made by the EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee on 27 October 1978.¹

The resolution in this reports, which Parliament adopted, welcomes the resumption of the activities of the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee following an interruption of nearly two years. It calls on the Community institutions to take 'generous account' of Turkish wishes and appeals to the political will of the Member States of the Community. It is concerned about the effects of the Community's restrictions on Turkish textile products and 'strongly opposes' the attitude of the Community institutions which failed to take appropriate action without delay, 'in the spirit of the Association Agreement', to help Turkey solve its problems. The resolution supports the call by the Joint Parliamentary Committee to the Community's institutions and Member States for an

emergency aid programme to help solve Turkey's foreign payments problems.

In the course of a lively debate members of the House expressed concern at the economic and political situation of Turkey and invited the Community to be generous in the treatment of this associated State. It was stressed by several speakers, among them Mr Hansen (S/L), Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, that it could be very dangerous if Turkey were allowed to drift away from the Community. Mr Spicer proposed implementing a new kind of Marshall Plan for the benefit of the whole of southern Europe.

Replying to these speakers Mr Haferkamp explained that the Community as such did not have the technical, legal, financial or monetary resources to help Turkey deal with its balance of payments problems. He gave a detailed account of the Commission's recent proposals to the Council² for reactivating the association.

Relations with China (14 and 15 March)

2.3.21. Answering an oral question by Lord Kennet and other members Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, reported to Parliament on his recent official visit to the People's Republic of China.³

Mr Jenkins expressed satisfaction at China's intention to develop trade with the Community at a volume at least equal to its trade with its other partners, notably Japan. Chinese imports could reach USD 25 to 30 000 mil-

¹ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.2.46.

² Bull. EC 2-1979, points 1.3.1 tot 1.3.5.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

lion by 1985. The Joint Committee provided for in the cooperation agreement is to meet for the first time in Peking on 3 May.

A trade centre to receive European, Japanese and American businessmen was to be set up in Peking, and a Chinese trade week was to be held in Brussels this year. The Community was expecting to extend its generalized scheme of preferences to China in 1980, subject to exclusion for certain sensitive products such as textiles.

At the end of the debate Parliament passed a resolution moved by Mr Martinelli (*C-D/I*), Lord Bessborough (*C/UK*) and Mr Berkhouwer (*L/NL*), proposing the establishment of a standing Conference of representatives of the People's Republic of China and of the European Community and the setting up of a joint committee of experts to tackle economic problems. Community industries were called on to seek opportunities for the development of projects in China and the Commission was requested to appoint a Community delegation to the People's Republic of China responsible for the diplomatic representation of the Community there.

Human rights in Iran

(16 March)

2.3.22. On behalf of the Liberal, Christian-Democratic and Conservative Groups Mr Berkhouwer, Mr Klepsch and Mr Rippon moved a resolution on human rights in Iran, which Parliament passed.

The resolution expresses 'grave concern about the summary trials and executions which are taking place in Iran' and calls on the foreign ministers meeting in political cooperation 'to make clear to the Iranian

authorities the grave harm to the international standing of the new Iranian Government if these excesses continue, bearing in mind that the Iranian revolution was in theory directed against the violation of human rights practised by the previous regime'.

Hijacking

(16 March)

2.3.23. Mr Fletcher-Cooke (*C/UK*) for the Political Affairs Committee moved an own-initiative report on hijacking.

The resolution adopted by Parliament once again calls on the Governments and Parliaments of the Member States to ratify without delay the European Convention on the suppression of terrorism drawn up by the Council of Europe and believes that, in order to combat hijacking more effectively, immediate provision should be made, when concluding Community association, cooperation and trade agreements and renegotiating the Lomé Convention, for the extradition or punishment of those responsible for such acts.

Council

2.3.24. The European Council held its first meeting of the year in Paris in March.¹ The Council held two meetings on agriculture and one each on foreign affairs, economic and financial affairs, the budget and energy.

European Council

(Paris, 12 and 13 March)

2.3.25. *President:* Mr Giscard d'Estaing, President of France

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12.

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Ortoli, Vice-President

The main items discussed by the Heads of State or Government, as recorded in the 'Conclusions of the Presidency', were:

Economic and social situation¹

Employment and social policy²

Energy³

Convergence of economic policies⁴

Common agricultural policy.⁵

567th and 572nd meetings — Agriculture

(Brussels, 5 and 6, 26 and 27 and 29 and 30 March)

2.3.26. *President:* Mr Mehaignerie, French Minister of Agriculture

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President

European Bureau of Consumers' Unions: Before commencing the discussions on the agricultural prices for the coming year, the President of the Council met a delegation of representatives from the European Bureau of Consumers' Unions.

EAGGF Guidance Section: The Council discussed the proposal for a Regulation raising the ceiling for the expenditure of the EAGGF Guidance Section for the period from 1980 to 1984.

Maize seed: The Council noted that the Commission would be carrying out a detailed study of the problems connected with maize-seed imports and might make proposals in the near future.

1979/80 agricultural prices and agri-monetary measures: At the 6 March meeting

the Council reached a broad consensus on many features of a series of agri-monetary measures, concerning firstly the approach to be adopted with regard to the dismantling of the existing monetary compensatory amounts. During the talks on farm prices it came out in favour of the principle of the milk co-responsibility levy. Continuing its talks at the 30 March meeting, the Council agreed on various temporary measures in order to allow itself more time for consideration. It also adopted the Regulation introducing the ECU in the common agricultural policy⁶ and the Regulations devaluing the green rates of the French franc, sterling, the lira and the Irish pound.⁷

Water content of chickens, hens and cocks: The Council deferred until 1 January 1980 the full entry into force of the Regulation of 23 November 1976⁸ laying down common standards for the water content of frozen and deep-frozen chickens, hens and cocks.⁹

Marketing of feedingstuffs: The Council agreed in principle to the Directive on the marketing of feedingstuffs (section on compound feedingstuffs).⁸

New potatoes: The Council did not complete its examination of the proposal on the common organization of the market in potatoes.

¹ Point 1.1.4.

² Point 1.1.5.

³ Point 1.1.6.

⁴ Point 1.1.7.

⁵ Point 1.1.8.

⁶ Point 2.1.73.

⁷ Point 2.1.74.

⁸ OJ L 339 of 8.12.1976.

⁹ Point 2.1.85.

EEC-Greece Association: The Council agreed on behalf of the Community to the extension until the end of 1979 of Protocol No 10 annexed to the Athens Agreement.

International agreement on rubber: The Council agreed to the supplementary negotiating directives for the Commission within the context of the preparations for the resumption of the United Nations Conference for the negotiation of an international agreement on rubber.¹

568th meeting — Foreign Affairs
(Brussels, 5 and 6 March)

2.3.27. President: Mr François-Poncet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Ortoli, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents; Mr Cheysson, Mr Brunner, Mr Vouel, Mr Davignon and Mr Tugendhat, Members

GATT multilateral trade negotiations: The Council considered a Commission report on the final stage of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations. Finding that it was still unable to decide what position to take, it agreed to do so at its April meeting.²

Preparations for UNCTAD V: The Council reached agreement on a number of general principles to guide the Community in the various negotiations which will taking place as part of the North-South Dialogue before the Manila conference and in preparation for UNCTAD V.

Common Fund: The Council approved the general guidelines drawn up to assist the Community negotiators in consultations within industrial nations group and in the UNCTAD Negotiating Conference for the

resumption of negotiations on the Common Fund under the integrated programme for commodities.³

Rumania: The Council heard a report by the Commission on the outcome of the first stage of negotiations with Rumania on 27 February and 2 March.⁴

Euratom-Australia negotiations: The Council held a short discussion of the problems connected with the Commission's negotiating brief for a Euratom-Australia Agreement.

ACP-EEC negotiations: In preparation for the Ministerial Conference in Freeport in the Bahamas from 22 to 24 March⁵ to draw up the new ACP-EEC Convention, the Council discussed in depth all the matters under negotiation.

Accession of St Lucia to the Lomé Convention: The Council agreed in principle on behalf of the Community to a draft Decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers approving the accession of St Lucia, a former United Kingdom territory which became independent on 22 February 1979, to the ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé.⁶

Negotiations with Greece: The Council examined a number of questions which remain unresolved in the accession negotiations with Greece, in preparation for the forthcoming meeting of the Conference at ministerial level between the European Communities and Greece.⁷

Turkey: The Council held an initial exchange of views on the recent Commission communi-

¹ Point 2.2.24.

² Point 2.2.7.

³ Point 2.2.21.

⁴ Point 2.2.71.

⁵ Point 2.2.59.

⁶ Point 2.2.61.

⁷ Point 2.2.2.

cation concerning the development of the EEC-Turkey Association.¹

Steel industry aids: The Council continued its discussions on the assent requested by the Commission to its draft Decision establishing Community rules for specific aids to the steel industry. It failed to come to a conclusion.

569th meeting — Economic and Financial Affairs
(Brussels, 19 March)

2.3.28. *President:* Mr Monory, French Minister of Economic Affairs

Commission: Mr Ortoli, Vice-President

Follow-up to the European Council meeting on 12 and 13 March: The Council made a number of arrangements to follow up the European Council's discussions on the economic and social situation.²

Economic situation in the Community: The Council made its first quarterly examination of the economic situation in the Community.³

Interest rebates: Pending receipt of Parliament's opinion, which is expected at the April part-session, the Council held a brief preliminary exchange of views on the proposal for a Regulation concerning interest rebates on certain loans granted in connection with the European Monetary System.⁴

Loans to promote investment in the Community: Commission Vice-President, Mr Ortoli, outlined the proposal which the Commission has just sent to the Council⁵ for a Decision authorizing a first tranche of borrowings under the new facility to promote investment within the Community.

570th meeting — Budget
(Brussels, 22 March)

2.3.29. *President:* Mr Papon, French Minister for the Budget

Commission: Mr Tugendhat, Member

Budgetary matters: Following the meeting between the Council and a delegation from Parliament under the budgetary procedure, the Council took a number of decisions on the basis of the draft first supplementary and amending budget for 1979 presented by the Commission.⁶ The Council also discussed in detail the procedure it will adopt for applying Article 203 of the EEC Treaty concerning the budgetary procedure.⁷

573rd meeting — Energy
(Brussels, 27 March)

2.3.30. *President:* Mr Giraud, French Minister for Industry

Commission: Mr Brunner, Member

Situation on the oil and energy market: The Council agreed a number of guidelines for acting on the conclusions of the European Council on 12 and 13 March⁸ on the basis of the Commission's paper of 20 March analys-

¹ Point 2.2.53.

² Point 2.1.2.

³ Point 2.1.4.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.3.

⁵ Point 2.1.6.

⁶ Point 2.3.84.

⁷ Point 2.3.2.

⁸ Point 2.1.108.

ing the world and Community energy situation.¹

Demonstration projects for energy saving and alternative energy sources: The Council agreed to adopt at a forthcoming meeting five regulations concerning geothermal energy, solar energy and the gasification and liquefaction of solid fuels and also projects concerned with energy saving and alternative energy sources. It further approved Commission decisions granting financial support to 53 demonstration projects for energy saving and over 30 such projects for alternative energy sources.²

Coal policy: The Council drew up a programme of work for the further study of the Commission's proposals on the use and supply of coal in the Community.³

Community support for hydrocarbon exploration projects: The Council examined the problems arising in connection with the framework Regulation on support for joint hydrocarbon exploration projects. It noted that the fact that several Member States had upheld general reservations did not enable it at this juncture to reach a positive conclusion either on this framework Regulations or on any specific projects.

Nuclear matters: At the Commission's suggestion, the Council agreed to resume examination, at its meeting on energy scheduled for June, of the questions still outstanding in connection with radioactive waste, reprocessing of irradiated fuels and the fast breeder option.

Labelling of domestic appliances to indicate energy consumption: The Council agreed in principle to adopt two Directives, one on the indication by labelling of the energy consumption of domestic appliances and the other on the application of the first Directive to electric ovens.⁴

Commission

Activities

2.3.31. The Commission held four meetings in March. It devoted a good deal of time to preparing for the numerous ministerial meetings which took place. After the European Council in Paris⁵ of 12 and 13 March, there were several rounds of negotiations which required careful preparation: ACP-EEC Ministerial Conference on the negotiations for renewal of the Lomé Convention; final stages of the negotiations with Greece and the multilateral trade negotiations with GATT; the common agricultural price negotiations. In the budgetary context the Commission helped to resolve the dispute between the Council and Parliament regarding the implementation of the budget procedure.⁶ It also carried out an overall examination of relations with Japan, in the light notably of Mr Haferkamp's visit to Tokyo from 26 to 29 March.⁷ In addition the Commission adopted communications dealing principally with budgetary problems, structural problems and investments, steel, air transport, migration policy, cooperation with the developing countries on mining and energy, and food aid. The Commission also held general discussions on Community action on behalf of consumers and on the question of tax-free shops.

Budgetary problems: The Commission approved a communication to the Council containing a comprehensive review of the budgetary problems of the Community.⁸

¹ Points 2.1.109 and 2.1.110.

² Points 2.1.112 and 2.1.122.

³ Points 2.1.120.

⁴ Points 2.1.113.

⁵ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12.

⁶ Point 2.3.2.

⁷ Point 2.2.47.

⁸ Points 2.3.3 and 2.3.4.

Structural and sectoral problems: The Commission adopted a set of proposals relating to agricultural structures.¹ It also adopted a number of guidelines to promote integrated regional development operations through utilization of the Community's various financial instruments.²

Milk products: The Commission approved the principle of a communication to the Council concerning aids for investment in relation to the marketing and processing of milk products.

New Community borrowing facility: The Commission approved a proposal for a Council Decision authorizing the first tranche of loans under the new Community borrowing facility.³

Steel: The Commission adopted the forward programme for the second quarter of 1975.⁴ It also decided to introduce a system of exemption with regard to the application of minimum prices for hot-rolled wide strip.

Air transport: The Commission discussed at length what action it and the Community should take in the field of air transport; it agreed to prepare a Green Paper with a view to opening general discussion on the subject.

Migration policy: The Commission adopted a communication on concertation of migration policies in respect of non-member countries.⁵

Cooperation with developing countries: The Commission adopted two communications relating to the instruments of mining and energy cooperation with ACP countries⁶ and to a programme of cooperation in the field of energy with certain developing countries.⁷

Food aid: The Commission adopted its proposals to the Council on the food aid programme for 1979.³

Workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.32. In March experts from the European Trade Union Confederation, discussed several topics at preliminary consultation meetings: relations between the Community and EFTA and ways of improving collaboration between the two organizations; the Commission paper on guidelines for the operation of the European Social Fund during the period 1980-82; the instruments for preventive measures within an environmental protection policy; the right of participation for workers in the public services. Representatives of the arts and entertainment trade union committee considered a number of matters relating to the cultural sector, notably Community action and the harmonization of social security schemes. Trade union experts were informed at information meetings of developments concerning the Community's short and medium-term economic policy and the European Monetary System. In addition, Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission, reported to trade union representatives on the current situation in the negotiations for renewal of the Lomé Convention and the short-term prospects.

¹ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15.

² Point 2.1.57.

³ Point 2.1.6.

⁴ Point 2.1.14.

⁵ Point 2.1.43.

⁶ Point 2.2.64.

⁷ Point 2.1.114.

⁸ Point 2.2.30.

Court of Justice¹**New cases**

Case 34/79 — Regina v (1) M.D. Henn, (2) J.F.E. Darby

2.3.33. The House of Lords asked the Court of Justice on 1 March a number of preliminary questions on whether the prohibition against importing pornographic films and publications into a Member State constitutes a measure having equivalent effect to a quantitative restriction and, if that is the case, whether such prohibition is compatible with Article 36 of the EEC Treaty. Another question concerns the compatibility of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Obscene Publications and of the Universal Postal Union with Article 234 of the EEC treaty.²

Case 35/79 — S.p.A. Grosoli, Cadonegno, *et al* v Ministry for Foreign Trade *et al*

2.3.34. In connection with a dispute concerning the apportionment of a Community tariff quota, opened for 1978 within the framework of GATT, for frozen beef and veal imported from third countries on favourable terms, the Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale (Regional Administrative Court), Lazio, asked the Court of Justice on 1 March for a ruling on the interpretation of Regulation (EEC) No 2862/77³ in order to determine which categories of traders may have access to this quota, whether a Member State may establish in advance the portion of the national share of the Community quota to assign to the different approved categories of traders and finally whether one of those portions can be reserved in advance for an individual trader.²

Case 36/79 — Denkavit Futtermittel GmbH, Warendorf v Finanzamt Warendorf

2.3.35. The Finanzgericht Münster (Münster Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 2 March for a preliminary ruling on whether the exclusion, in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, of industrial calf fatteners from the agricultural aids granted under Regulation (EEC) No 2464/69,⁴ following the revaluation of the Deutschmark, was compatible with Community law in view of the fact that agricultural as well as industrial fatteners used the same industrially produced feedingstuffs.²

Case 37/79 — Anne Marty, SA Paris v Estée Lauder, SA, Paris

2.3.36. In connection with a dispute between a perfume manufacturer and a perfumery concerning a refusal to sell products on the basis of the exclusive distribution system operated by the former, the Tribunal de commerce, (Commercial Court), Paris, asked the Court of Justice on 2 March for a ruling on whether the Commission's reply to the notification by the defendant of its standard contract as approved distributor constituted a 'negative clearance' which can be invoked against third parties, and if not, whether the procedure provided for in Article 9(3) of Regulation 17⁵ has been initiated and which

¹ For further details see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

² OJ C 87 of 3.4.1979.

³ OJ L 330 of 23.12.1977.

⁴ OJ L 312 of 12.12.1969.

⁵ OJ 13 of 21.2.1962.

authorities are competent to apply Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty.¹

Case 38/79 — Butter- und Eier-Zentrale Nordmark e.G., Hamburg v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

2.3.37. The Finanzgericht Hamburg (Hamburg Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 8 March for a preliminary ruling on whether, in a case of exports of agricultural products in respect of which monetary compensatory amounts are paid by the exporting Member State instead of the importing Member State, an exporter whose goods have perished as a result of *force majeure* (shipwreck) is entitled to payment by the exporting country of these compensatory amounts at the rate to which the exporter would be entitled if the goods had reached their destination and customs import formalities had been completed.²

Case 39/79 — Officine Laminatoi Sebino (OLS), S.a.r.l., Pisogne v Commission

2.3.38. By decision of 10 January 1979,³ the Commission imposed a fine on the abovementioned company for infringing Decision No 77/962/ECSC⁴ fixing minimum prices for the sale of concrete reinforcement bars, adopted pursuant to Article 61 of the ECSC Treaty. This firm brought an action before the Court of Justice on 9 March to annul this decision.²

Case 40/79 — H. Paschek v Commission

2.3.39. A Commission official divorced from a former official of the same institution who is now deceased, brought an action before the Court of Justice to obtain the award of a survivor's pension.²

Case 41/79 — V. Testa, Salerno v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Nuremberg

2.3.40. The Bayerisches Landessozialgericht (Bavarian State Social Court) asked the Court of Justice on 12 March for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the second half of the first sentence of Article 69(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on social security,⁵ particularly on whether an unemployed person is precluded from entitlement to unemployment benefit where he stays away from the relevant country for more than three months although he would be entitled to such benefits under the national law of that country.²

Case 42/79 — Milch-, Fett- und Eier-Kontor GmbH, Hamburg v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung, Frankfurt/Main

2.3.41. The Verwaltungsgericht Frankfurt (Frankfurt Administrative Court) asked the Court of Justice on 12 March for a preliminary ruling on whether the concept of 'cases of force majeure', referred to in Article 4(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1308/68⁶ on the sale of butter from public stocks for export, on which reimbursement of the security depends, also covers cases where an agent of the exporting firm prevents exports through criminal offences to the disadvantage of that firm. In the event of an answer in the affir-

¹ OJ C 87 of 3.4.1979.

² OJ C 107 of 28.4.1979.

³ OJ C 24 of 27.1.1979.

⁴ OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977.

⁵ OJ L 149 of 5.5.1971.

⁶ OJ L 214 of 29.8.1968.

mative, the Verwaltungsgericht asks an additional question on the extent of a firm's duty of care with regard to the integrity of the persons managing or directing it. Another question raised by the Verwaltungsgericht was whether one of the principles laid down in the judgment of the Court of Justice in Cases 99 and 110/76,¹ namely the first buyer's liability for the failure of subsequent buyers to fulfil their obligations, also applies to the abovementioned regulation.²

Case 43/79 — T. Mencarelli v Commission

2.3.42. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 15 March to annul the decision of the Commission refusing to grant him the doubled maximum education allowance.²

Case 44/79 — L. Hauer, Bad Dürkheim v Land Rheinland-Pfalz

2.3.43. The Verwaltungsgericht (administrative Court) Neustadt an der Weinstrasse asked the Court of Justice on 20 March for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 2(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1162/76¹ on measures designed to adjust wine-growing potential to market requirements (as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2776/78),⁴ which prohibits new vine plantations, also applies to requests for authorization to plant vines submitted before its entry into force and, if so, whether such prohibition operates without taking account of the criterion of the suitability of the soil, provided for in German wine legislation.²

Case 45/79 — Maiseries Alsaciennes SA, Colmar v Council

Court of Justice

2.3.44. A company producing maize meal used in breweries brought a claim before the

Court of Justice on 20 March for damages in respect of the loss it claimed it had suffered as a result of the fact that following the judgment of the Court of Justice in Joined Cases 124/76 and 20/77,⁵ the Council reintroduced the production refund for maize meal only from 19 October 1977, the date on which the said judgment was delivered, and not from the date on which the refund had been abolished.²

Case 46/79 — Criminal proceedings against G. Brunetti

2.3.45. The Procuratore della Repubblica di Salerno again asked the Court of Justice on 23 March—after having withdrawn his first reference (Case 96/78)⁶—for a preliminary ruling on the compatibility with Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and with Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68⁷ on the free movement of workers, of the practice followed by Italian sport federations whereby only Italian citizens are entitled to take part as professionals or semi-professionals in football matches, having regard to the fact that those clubs carry on a financially viable activity although they are non-profit making.²

¹ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.3.63.

² OJ C107 of 28.4.1979.

³ OJ L 135 of 24.5.1976.

⁴ OJ L 333 of 30.11.1978.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.2.60.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.75.

⁷ OJ L 257 of 19.10.1968.

Case 47/79 — Städtereinigung K. Nehlsen KG, Bremen v Freie Hansestadt Bremen

2.3.46. The Oberverwaltungsgericht Bremen (Higher Administrative Court, Bremen) asked the Court of Justice on 26 March for a preliminary ruling on whether vehicles which are the property of a private undertaking but are made available to local authorities for refuse collection come within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 543/69¹ on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2827/77² taking account of the fact that these vehicles could be regarded as in competition with professional road hauliers in so far as the local authorities could terminate the agreement concluded with the owner of the vehicle if another undertaking offers more favourable terms.

Cases 48/79 and 48/79 — M. Ooms et al v Commission

2.3.47. A number of Commission officials employed in Ispra and Geel brought an action before the Court of Justice on 27 March to annul Regulation (EEC) Nos 3085 and 3086/78³ amending the provisions of the Staff Regulations concerning the monetary parities to be used in implementing the Staff Regulations and adjusting the weightings applicable to remuneration and pensions of officials and other servants.

This action was accompanied by an application to the Court to suspend the application of the contested regulations, pending its decision on the substance of the case.

Case 49/79 — R. Pool v Council

2.3.48. A livestock breeder brought an action for damages before the Court of Jus-

stice on 28 March in respect of the loss which he claims to have suffered as a result of the Council's failure to fix for the 1977/78 marketing year a common guide price for beef and veal, as provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 805/68,⁴ the Council having fixed, instead, national prices varying from country to country by as much as 30% and more particularly by a difference of 21% between the Irish pound and the pound sterling.

Judgments

*Cases 113 & 118 to 121/77 — NTN Toyo Bearing CO Ltd., Osaka, et al v Council*⁵

2.3.49. The Commission imposed as part of its protective measures against dumping a provisional duty on ball-bearings and tapered roller bearings originating in Japan. The Council confirmed this measure by adopting Regulation (EEC) No 1778/77⁶ introducing a definitive duty of 15% on these products.⁷

A number of Japanese firms and their European subsidiaries brought actions before the Court of Justice to annul this regulation.⁸ The action in Case 119/77 involved claims for damages in respect of the losses alleged to have been suffered.

¹ OJ L 77 of 29.3.1969.

² OJ L 334 of 24.12.1977.

³ OJ L 369 of 29.12.1978.

⁴ OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.

⁵ In Cases 119 and 120/77, the Commission is also a defendant.

⁶ OJ L 196 of 3.8.1977.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.36 and 10-1977, point 2.3.38.

⁸ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.36 and Bull. EC 10-1977, points 2.3.38 and 2.3.39.

In its judgments of 29 March, the Court annulled the said Regulation but dismissed the claim for damages in Case 119/77.

Case 153/77 — Koninklijke Scholten-Honig NV, Amsterdam v (1) Council and (2) Commission

2.3.50. Following a series of references to the Court (Case 101/76¹ and Joined Cases 103, 125 and 143/77²) a producer of isoglucose brought an action against the Council and the Commission on 19 December 1977 for damages in respect of the loss he claimed to have suffered as a result of the application of Regulations (EEC) Nos 1862/76³ and 2158/76⁴ providing for the recovery by the national authorities of production refunds for starch intended for the production of isoglucose.⁵

By order of 7 March the Court of Justice ordered this case to be removed from the register.⁶

Case 86/78 — Grandes Distilleries Peureux SA, Fougerolles v Directeur des services fiscaux de la Haute-Saône et du territoire de Belfort, Vesoul

2.3.51. The tribunal de grande instance (superior court), Lure, asked the Court of Justice on 28 March 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether the existence of a monopoly for the benefit of the French State in the manufacture of certain potable spirits (Poire Williams), entailing the collection by the State of a surcharge where the sale of these potable spirits is left to the producers, is compatible with Article 37 of the EEC Treaty.⁷

In its judgment of 13 March, the Court of Justice held that neither Article 37 nor Article 95 of the EEC Treaty prohibit a Member

State from imposing on a domestic product internal taxation in excess of that imposed on similar products imported from other Member States.⁸

Case 90/78 — Granaria BV, Rotterdam v (1) Council, (2) Commission of the European Economic Community

2.3.52. In its judgment in Joined Cases 117/76 and 16/77,⁹ the Court ruled that the grant of a production refund for 'Quellstärke' and not for 'Quellmehl' was discriminatory and that the institutions responsible for the common agricultural policy should take the necessary measures to remedy this situation. Following this judgment, a Quellmehl producer asked the Council and the Commission to take the necessary measures to guarantee it such refund with retroactive effect. Since the Council and/or the Commission had not replied within a period of two months following this request, the producer brought an action for failure to act before the Court of Justice on 3 April. This action was accompanied by a claim for damages.¹⁰

On 28 March the Court dismissed this action.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.3.64.

² Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.55.

³ OJ L 206 of 31.7.1976.

⁴ OJ L 241 of 2.9.1976.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.3.46.

⁶ OJ C 98 of 19.4.1979.

⁷ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.37.

⁸ OJ C 98 of 19.4.1979.

⁹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.58.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.3.32.

Case 91/78 — Firma Hansen GmbH & Co, Flensburg v Hauptzollamt Flensburg

2.3.53. A German producer of potable spirits brought an action before the Finanzgericht Hamburg (Hamburg Finance Court) against the German customs authorities concerning the increase in the tax on alcohol, which is applied without distinction to national and imported products. The revenue therefrom is intended, however, to compensate for the deficit of the national alcohol monopoly arising from the fact the latter has maintained its purchase prices for home-produced alcohol, whereas it has reduced its selling prices by half, thus indirectly favouring national producers. In hearing this case, the Finanzgericht Hamburg asked the Court of Justice on 12 April for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 37 of the EEC Treaty constituted a *lex specialis* in relation to Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty. If so, it wished to know whether the circumstances described above are compatible with Article 37, whether that article is directly applicable and whether its scope extends to imports of products from non-member countries. In the event of a negative ruling on the last question, the Finanzgericht wished to know whether rights arose directly from Article 2(1) of Council Decision 70/549/EEC.¹

In its judgment of 13 March, the Court held that Article 37 constituted a specific provision (*lex specialis*) in relation to Articles 92 and 93; that any practice by a national monopoly which consisted in marketing a product such as spirits with the aid of public funds at an abnormally low resale price compared to the price, without tax, of spirits of comparable quality imported from another Member State is incompatible with Article 37(1); that Article 37 is directly applicable but that its scope does not extend to measures which affect the importation of goods

from non-member countries; and that the abovementioned Council decision—subject to the reservation that its applicability to the facts of the case is verified by the national court—is intended to place the goods concerned on an equal footing with Community products.²

Case 92/78 — SpA Simmenthal, Aprilia v Commission

2.3.54. An Italian undertaking specializing in the manufacture of meat preserves brought an action before the Court of Justice on 13 April 1978 to annul Decision 78/258/EEC of 15 February 1978 fixing the minimum selling prices for frozen beef held by the intervention agencies and put up for sale by way of tender, and specifying the quantities of frozen beef for processing which may be imported under special terms from third countries in the first quarter of 1978,³ and a number of other Community provisions forming the legal basis for this decision or connected with it.⁴

On 6 March the Court of Justice annulled the said decision in so far as it concerns the applicant.⁵

Case 94/78 — G. Martella, Roselies, v Fonds National de Retraite des Ouvriers Mineurs (FNROM), Brussels

2.3.55. In hearing a case concerning the rate of exchange applied to an Italian invalidity pension granted to a worker residing in

¹ OJ L 282 of 28.12.1970; Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.3.33.

² OJ C 98 of 19.4.1979.

³ OJ L 69 of 11.3.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.3.34.

⁵ OJ C 87 of 3.4.1979.

Belgium, the Tribunal du Travail (Labour Court), Charleroi, asked the Court of Justice on 19 April 1978 for a ruling on whether the conversion rate to be applied to the calculation of social benefits means not only that fixing the rights of the beneficiary, but also that determining the exchange value of the amount to be recovered on the arrears owed by the foreign institution.¹

By Order of 28 March the Court ordered this case to be removed from the register.

Case 100/78 — C. Rossi, Bologna v Caisse de compensation pour allocations familiales des régions de Charleroi et Namur, ASBL, Charleroi

2.3.56. The Tribunal du Travail (Labour Court), Charleroi, asked the Court of Justice two preliminary questions on the suspension of the grant of family allowances, provided for in Article 79(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71,² where entitlement to such allowances has been acquired in another Member State as a result of the exercise of an occupation.³

In its judgment of 6 March, the Court held that the suspension of the right to family allowances in respect of children dependent on the father is inapplicable where the mother has not effectively acquired the right to the same benefits under the legislation of another Member State either because she is exercising an occupation or because only the father is recognized as possessing the status of head of household or because the conditions which must be satisfied before the right to receive those benefits is conferred on the mother have not been fulfilled.

On the assumption that this suspension would operate as a result of the mother's occupational activity, it would be applicable,

in the opinion of the Court, only up to the amount actually received under that heading. The father should, consequently, receive the difference between the amount to which he is normally entitled and the amount received by the mother.⁴

Case 118/78 — C Meijer BV v Department of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Commissioners of Customs and Excise

2.3.57. In hearing a case concerning the United Kingdom authorities' requirement of import licences for potatoes imported from another Member State, the High Court, Queen's Bench Division, Commercial Court, in London asked the Court of Justice on 19 May for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 60(2) of the Act of Accession must be interpreted as meaning that the United Kingdom is authorized to maintain after 31 December 1977 quantitative restrictions in respect of products which were not on the date of accession, and are still not, covered by a common organization of the market, to the extent necessary to ensure the maintenance of the national organization until the common organization is implemented.⁵

In its judgment of 29 March, the Court held that the said article could not be regarded as a special provision within the meaning of the reservation set out in Article 9(2) of the Act of Accession.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.3.36.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.3.41.

⁴ OJ C 87 of 3.4.1979.

⁵ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.51.

Case 119/78 — Distilleries Peureux SA, Fougerolles, v Directeur des Services fiscaux de la Haute-Saône et du Territoire de Belfort, Vesoul

2.3.58. In hearing an action concerning the distillation of oranges preserved in alcohol imported from Italy, the tribunal de grande instance (superior court), Lure, asked the Court of Justice on 19 May for a preliminary ruling on whether the prohibition in France of the distillation of all imported raw materials, with the exception of fresh fruit other than apples, pears and grapes, is compatible with Article 37 or any other provision of the EEC Treaty.¹

In its judgment of 13 March, the Court held that a prohibition of this kind which does not apply to identical raw materials produced on national territory but solely to distillation with a view to manufacturing products which are subject to a State monopoly, constitutes a measure having equivalent effect to a quantitative restriction as laid down in Article 30 of the EEC Treaty and discrimination in the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed as referred to in Article 37 of the EEC Treaty.²

Case 129/78 — Bestuur van de Sociale Verzekeringsbank, Amsterdam v A.E. Lohmann, Retie

2.3.59. In a dispute on the grant to a former Dutch civil servant in receipt of an invalidity pension, and residing in Belgium, of family allowances for a child residing in the Netherlands, the Centrale Raad van Beroep (Dutch court of last instance on social security matters) asked the Court of Justice on 9 June 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 1(j) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on social security.³ It

asked whether the fact that Article 1(j) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 referred only to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 4 signified that the limitation contained in paragraph 4 of that article did not apply to the term 'legislation' where the term was used elsewhere in the regulation. Secondly, it asked whether the terms 'pension under the legislation of one Member State only' in Article 77(2)(a) also included pensions payable under a special scheme for civil servants and persons treated as such.⁴

In its judgment of 8 March, the Court held that the fact that the article in question referred only to paragraphs 1 and 2 did not deprive of effect the limitation contained in paragraph 4. The Court answered the second question in the negative.⁵

Case 130/78 — Salumificio di Cornuda SpA, Cornuda v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato

2.3.60. In a dispute concerning the collection by the Italian authorities of a supplement to the levies on beef and veal imports in 1966, the Italian Corte Suprema di Cassazione (Supreme Court of Cassation), confronted with two Community instruments of the same date, namely Council Decision 66/455/EEC⁵ authorizing the Italian Republic to increase in the beef and veal sector levies of certain imports from third countries and Commission Decision 66/474/EEC⁶ requiring

¹ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.52.

² OJ C 98 of 19.4.1979.

³ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.36.

⁵ OJ 144 of 5.8.1966.

⁶ OJ 153 of 23.8.1966.

the Italian Republic to abolish safeguards in respect of full-grown cattle and calves (in this case a supplement to the levy), had asked the Court of Justice on 9 June 1978 for a preliminary ruling on which of these two instruments took precedence. In the event of the Commission decision taking precedence, the Corte Suprema de Cassazione asked whether it was directly applicable, when it entered into force and whether the effect of that decision was to annul the relevant national instrument *ex tunc* or merely to repeal it *ex nunc*.¹

In its judgment of 8 March, the Court held that the Commission decision took effect independently of the Council decision and that, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 191 of the EEC Treaty, it took effect at the time of its notification to the Italian Republic. The Italian Republic was not therefore entitled to invoke protective measures against an economic operator even if such measures were abolished internally only at a later date.²

Joined Cases 131 and 150/78 — Firma K.A. Becher, Bremen v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung, Frankfurt/Main

2.3.61. The Hessisches Finanzgericht (Finance Court, Hesse) asked the Court of Justice for two preliminary rulings, one on whether Regulation (EEC) No 1173/75 fixing the threshold prices for cereals for the 1975/76 marketing year³ was valid in so far as it related to common wheat and the other, on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 1427/74 fixing the threshold prices for cereals for the 1974/75 marketing year⁴ in so far as it related to sorghum on the ground that it was contrary to the first paragraph of Article 5 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC⁵ as

most recently amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1125/74.⁶

On 29 March, the Court ruled that both regulations were valid.

Case 134/78 — Firma E. Danhuber, Munich v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung, Frankfurt/Main

2.3.62. A dispute was brought before the Hessisches Finanzgericht (Finance Court, Hesse) concerning the payment of import levies on beef and veal for which import licences had been issued under Regulation (EEC) No 1090/75 relating to the EXIM system⁷ but in respect of which transitional measures, laid down in Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 76/76⁸ setting up a system linking imports of beef and veal products effected by way of protective measures with the sale of beef held by intervention agencies, had been applied. This was because the trader had been unable to prove in good time that he had exported products without refunds, as a result, according to him, of delays occasioned by the German authorities. The German court asked the Court of Justice on 12 June to give a preliminary ruling on whether the latter provision was valid.⁹

¹ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.37.

² OJ C 98 of 19.4.1979.

³ OJ L 117 of 7.5.1975.

⁴ OJ L 151 of 8.6.1974.

⁵ OJ 117 of 19.6.1967.

⁶ OJ L 128 of 10.5.1974; Bull. EC 6-1978, points 2.3.38 and 2.3.57.

⁷ OJ L 108 of 26.4.1975.

⁸ OJ L 10 of 17.1.1976.

⁹ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.41.

On 22 March the Court ruled that Article 11 of the said regulation was valid.¹

Case 139/78 — G. Coccioli, Göttingen v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Nuremberg

2.3.63. In a dispute on whether a worker travelling to another Member State for the purpose of seeking employment there was still entitled to receive unemployment benefit the Sozialgericht Hildesheim (Social Court, Hildesheim) had asked the Court of Justice on 14 June for a number of preliminary rulings on whether Article 69(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71² on social security made provision for extending the period within which a worker could return to the State concerned without losing his rights there, where an application for an extension was submitted after the original period had expired, a sudden illness having prevented the return of the worker concerned before such expiry.³

In its judgment of 20 March, the Court held that the period may be extended even where the application is submitted after the period has expired but that this provision does not curtail the right of the competent authorities to take into consideration, with a view to granting an extension where appropriate, all those factors which they regard as relevant.⁴

Case 143/78 — J. de Cavel, Frankfurt/Main v L. de Cavel, Frankfurt/Main

2.3.64. The plaintiff in divorce proceedings before a French court applied to a German court for an order enforcing the judgment of the French court placing under seal and ordering the seizure of matrimonial property situated in Germany. Since this application was rejected by the lower courts, the Bundesgerichtshof (Federal Court of Justice) had asked the Court of Justice on 19 June to rule

on the inapplicability of the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters' to the judgment of the French court in so far as it constitutes a procedure parallel to a legal procedure relating to the status of natural persons and property rights between husband and wife.⁶

In its judgment of 27 March, the Court confirmed that such a judgment does not come within the scope of the said Convention since it concerns questions relating to the status of persons involved in divorce proceedings or legal relations between husband and wife based directly on the conjugal relationship or its dissolution.

Case 145/78 — A.P. Augustijn, Moerstraten v Staatssecretaris van Verkeer en Waterstaat

2.3.65. A member of a firm of carriers, which is to be dissolved and whose business will be taken over by two one-man companies, one of them being run by the member in question, who fails to satisfy the condition as to professional competence laid down in Article 3(1)(c) of Directive 74/561/EEC on admission to the occupation of road haulage operator in national and international transport operations,⁷ applied for exemption from the requirement laid down in Article 4(2), which was refused by the national authorities. The matter was brought before the Raad van State in The Hague, which had

¹ OJ C 98 of 19.4.1979.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.46.

⁴ OJ C 98 of 19.4.1979.

⁵ OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.50.

⁷ OJ L 308 of 19.11.1974.

asked the Court of Justice on 19 June for a ruling on whether the exemption referred to above could be granted only where the business was carried on in its entirety, retaining the same legal structure, or whether it was sufficient, in order to claim the exemption, for some of the activities of the original company to be carried on.¹

In its judgment of 22 March, the Court held that Article 4(2) must not be understood to mean that it does not allow the competent authorities to take the view that a definitive exemption may be granted in the case of two partners who, having both acquired at least three years experience in the day-to-day management of the same undertaking, decide to carry on the same business in the form of two new undertakings.²

Case 146/78 — A.J. Wattenberg, Nijmegen v Staatssecretaris van Verkeer en Waterstaat

2.3.66. The management of a family transport undertaking had been taken over by the owner's son, who failed to satisfy the condition as to professional competence laid down in Article 3(1) of Directive 74/561/EEC on admission to the occupation of road haulage operator.³ Following the rejection of his application for definitive exemption from this condition, the person concerned brought an action before the Raad van State in The Hague which had asked the Court of Justice for a number of preliminary rulings on the interpretation of Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the said directive.⁴

In its judgment of 22 March, the Court held that Article 3(4) allows Member States to establish professional competence on the basis of a diploma, appropriate practical experience to be determined by the Member States or by a combination of both. Article

5(2) cannot be relied upon against persons entitled to definitive exemption under Article 4(2) but the latter provision applies only in the cases referred to in Article 4(1) and 'physical incapacity' cannot be taken to mean the attainment of an age at which a person is deemed no longer to be capable of working.²

Case 158/78 — Handelsagentur P. Biegi GmbH, Frankfurt Main v Hauptzollamt Bochum

2.3.67. In hearing an action on the payment of levies and monetary compensatory amounts on imports of pieces of turkey meat, the Finanzgericht Münster (Finance Court, Münster) had asked the Court of Justice⁵ for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 1669/77 on the classification of goods under Common Customs Tariff⁶ subheading 02.02 B I; if valid, it asked whether this regulation has retroactive effect; if invalid, according to which criteria must this meat be classified for the purposes of imposing levies and applying monetary compensatory amounts.

In its judgment of 28 March, the Court ruled that the said regulation was valid and that it did not have retroactive effect. The Court also held that the goods in question came under subheading 02.02 B I of the Common Customs Tariff and that the criteria were those that derive from the rules governing interpretation of the tariff and its nomenclature.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.52.

² OJ C 98 of 19.4.1979.

³ OJ L 308 of 19.11.1974.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.53.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.41.

⁶ OJ L 186 of 26.7.1977.

Case 175/78 — Regina v V.A. Saunders

2.3.68. The Crown Court in Bristol asked the Court of Justice on 16 August for a preliminary ruling on whether an order made in criminal proceedings prohibiting the convicted person, who is a United Kingdom national, from residing in England and Wales for a period of three years is compatible with Article 48 of the EEC Treaty.¹

In its judgment of 28 March, the Court held that a penal measure provided for by national law by reason of acts committed within the territory of the Member State in question, which concerns the freedom of movement of a national of that State within national territory does not come within the scope of the rules of the EEC Treaty on freedom of movement of workers.

Case 179/78 — Procureur de la République, Montpellier v (1) M. Rivoira, Verzuolo; (2) G.P. Rivoira, Verzuolo; (3) G.A. Rivoira, Verzuolo; (4) Snc G. Rivoira & Figli, Verzuolo

2.3.69. In hearing a criminal case concerning imports into France of Spanish grapes put into free circulation in Italy, while there was a quota for Spanish grapes imported directly into France, the tribunal de grande instance de Montpellier had asked the Court of Justice² for a ruling on whether France could prohibit imports via Italy without having requested and obtained prior authorization from the Commission under Article 115 of the EEC Treaty and whether the fact that the grapes had been declared to be Italian constituted an infringement of French customs law. The same facts had already given rise to reference for a preliminary ruling in Case 52/77 (*Cayrol v Rivoira*) in which the Court gave judgment on 30 November 1977.³

In its judgment of 28 March, the Court answered the first question in the negative but held that if the false declaration in question could attract criminal sanctions, it would be disproportionate to apply them, without distinction, to declarations made to effect prohibited imports.

Case 222/78 — Ditta ICAP v W. Beneventi

2.3.70. The Pretura di Reggio Emilia asked the Court of Justice on 2 October for a preliminary ruling on whether a pecuniary charge, imposed by the Italian Government on sugar produced in the Community held in stock in its territory at the changeover from one marketing year to the next, is compatible with Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 on the common organization of the market in sugar,⁴ and with Articles 40 and 12 of the EEC Treaty.⁵

In its judgment of 28 March, the Court, quoting the operative parts of the judgments in Cases 77/76 and 105/76,⁶ held that a tax constituting part of the general system of internal taxes and levied on both national and imported products according to the same criteria constituted a tax having an effect equivalent to customs duties on imports only if it was used exclusively to finance activities specifically benefiting the taxed national product, if the product taxed and the national product benefiting from the tax were identical, and if the amounts levied on the national product were completely compensated for.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.57.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.61.

³ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.45.

⁴ OJ L 359 of 19.12.1974.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.40.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.3.61.

On the question of the power to adopt specific measures affecting the mechanism determining the level of prices, the Court held that, except in the case of derogations, only the Community had that power.

Case 224/78 — SA Packard Instrument Benelux, Brussels, v Commission

2.3.71. By decision of 16 June 1978,¹ the Commission excluded the Packard Tri-Carb Liquid Scintillation System, model 2650, from the exemption from Common Customs Tariff duties on the grounds that equivalent equipment is manufactured within the Community.

The Belgian branch of the firm manufacturing the equipment brought an action before the Court of Justice on 6 October to annul this decision.²

This case was removed from the register of the Court by order of 21 March.

Case 231/78 — Commission v United Kingdom

2.3.72. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 19 October to establish that the United Kingdom, by prohibiting imports of potatoes from the other Member States from 1 January 1978, has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.³

In its judgment of 29 March, the Court held that this action was well-founded.

Case 259/78 — Wünsche Handelsgesellschaft, Hamburg, v Hauptzollamt Bremen-Freihafen

2.3.73. The Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 29 November 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 2(2) of the Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Uganda and the Republic of Kenya⁴ in order to ascertain the system of rules to be applied to the importation of preserved pineapples.⁵

By order of 21 March, the Court ordered this case to be removed from the register.

Court of Auditors

2.3.74. On 8 March the Court of Auditors delivered its opinion under Articles 206a and 209 of the EEC Treaty, as amended by the Treaty of 22 July 1975,⁶ on the amended proposals⁷ for Council Regulations on the management of food aid and amending the Council Regulations of 17 October 1969, 2 August 1972 and 21 October 1974⁸ on Community financing of expenditures incurred in respect of the supply of agricultural products as food aid and repealing the Council Decision of 3 August 1974.⁹

¹ OJ L 195 of 20.7.1978.

² Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.42.

³ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.47.

⁴ OJ L 282 of 28.12.1970.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.3.45.

⁶ OJ L 359 of 31.12.1977.

⁷ OJ C 168 of 13.7.1978.

⁸ OJ L 180 of 8.8.1972; OJ L 288 of 25.10.1974.

⁹ OJ L 227 of 5.10.1972; OJ C 26 of 30.1.1979.

ECSC Consultative Committee

198th meeting

2.3.75. The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 198th meeting in Luxembourg on 9 March, with Sir Derek Ezra in the chair. Mr Vredeling, Vice-President, and Mr Brunner and Mr Davignon, Members of the Commission, also attended. The Committee devoted considerable time to a review of the final report on the social aspects of steel policy and discussed at length the situation of the Community coal market in 1978 and the prospects for 1979.

Social aspects of steel policy

2.3.76. The Committee proceeded to review the draft resolution established by its Subcommittee for Labour Problems which had been instructed to study and clarify all the aspects of measures to be taken in implementing the social programme for the steel industry. Salient features of this programme are:

- (i) conditions for early retirement;
- (ii) improvements in shift working;
- (iii) shorter working hours;
- (iv) restrictions on overtime.

In his address Mr Vredeling emphasized that social measures were complementary to restructuring and urged the Committee to endorse the draft resolution.

The draft, amended at the request of the steel producers after a lengthy debate, was adopted with only three votes against. One point of the resolution was to the effect that the solutions proposed under the social aspects of steel policy offered a range of pos-

sibilities presented together from which each country could pick out those which would enable it to overcome the social problems arising in its steel industry, with the due regard for overall consistency throughout the Community.

The resolution also stated that redundancies should be avoided as far as possible and that if restructuring made them inevitable, their effects should be mitigated in a way that was socially acceptable and by deploying a dynamic policy to create other employment.

Forward steel programme for the second quarter of 1979

2.3.77. The Committee considered the forward steel programme for the second quarter of 1979¹ and endorsed it.

Coal policy

2.3.78. Mr Brunner analysed the energy situation in the Community and, in particular, the position on the coal market. In the wake of the crises in Iran, the world deficit in oil now stood at 6 million barrels a day. Over the last four weeks European reserves had fallen to 100 days and prices had reached 25 dollars a barrel on the Rotterdam free market. Mr Brunner reiterated that Europe must make greater use of its own resources and first and foremost coal. The higher cost of oil should make coal more competitive; the Commission had therefore proposed measures to promote the building of coal-fired power stations and implement coal liquefaction and gasification projects which it was asking the Committee to support.

¹ Point 2.1.14; OJ C 82 of 29.3.1979.

Before taking a final position on these questions at its next meeting, the Committee came out in favour of stabilizing annual coal production at 250 million tonnes of oil equivalent, or even 300 million. An increase in production capacity should be wedded to a commensurate increase in consumption capacity and timely provision for the necessary investments.

Research programmes

2.3.79. The Committee approved the proposals relating to financial aid for two programmes, one concerning steel research and the other the technical control of pollution in steelworks and in their vicinity.¹

European Investment Bank

Loans raised

2.3.80. The European Investment Bank has signed a contract in Turin for a USD 80 million two-tranche bond issue on the international market. The issue was underwritten by a banking syndicate headed by Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.

The first tranche is for USD 50 million. The bonds carry a coupon of 9.5%, payable annually, and have a maximum life of seven years; they are offered at an issue price of 99.625%, the yield, calculated on the total lifetime, coming to 9.57%.

The second tranche is for USD 30 million. The bonds carry a coupon of 9.75%, payable annually, and have a maximum life of twelve years; they are offered at an issue price of 99.75%, the yield, calculated on the total lifetime, coming to 9.79%.

The issue is redeemable at par at term. However, the contract includes a 'purchase fund' clause enabling bonds to be bought back at prices not exceeding par at any time during the life of the issue. In addition, from 1982 onwards for the 7-year tranche and 1986 onwards for the 12-year tranche, the EIB has the option of redeeming in advance, at a declining premium, all or part of the bonds in circulation. Application has been made to list the issue on the Luxembourg stock exchange. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the European Investment Bank to help to finance its ordinary lending operations.

Loans granted

United Kingdom

2.3.81. A loan equivalent to UKL 7.7 million (11.4 million EUA) has been granted by the European Investment Bank to help finance development of the Yorkshire Water Grid, a major water supply scheme to serve the industrial regions of south and west Yorkshire.

The funds have been made available to the National Water Council for ten years at 10.2% and will be passed on to the Yorkshire Water Authority, which is carrying out the works.

The Grid aims at transferring available water supplies from rural areas in the north to the principal population and work centres where existing resources have been developed to their limits.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.17.

Total cost is budgeted at around UKL 75 million; the EIB is meeting half of this, having already provided UKL 30 million in two loans in April and November last year.

Including this latest loan, the EIB has lent UKL 282.7 million in the last four years for water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal schemes in assisted areas of the United Kingdom, mainly to support industrial and agricultural development.

Wales

2.3.82. The European Investment Bank has granted three loans totalling the equivalent of UKL 5.75 million (8.5 million EUA) for industrial projects in Wales, as follows:

(i) UKL 2.6 million for seven years to Tetra Pak Rausing & Co. Ltd, for construction of a factory at Wrexham which will process carton paper for drink and liquid food packs; the factory (total cost put at UKL 6.5 million, capacity equivalent to 1 000 million packs per year) should come on stream towards the end of this year, providing initially about fifty jobs with a further sixty foreseen.

(ii) UKL 2.5 million for ten years to Rockwool Ltd, for construction of a mineral wool factory—estimated cost UKL 13 million—near Bridgend; two production lines are planned, each at 18 000 tonnes-per-year capacity, due to come on stream one this year, the other in 1981, creating some 200 jobs.

(iii) UKL 650 000 for seven years to Blaenau Plastics Ltd, for a new factory at Blaenau Ffestiniog which will produce plastics compounds and components for the car, furniture and electrical goods industries; the factory (total cost estimated at UKL 2.1 million) should be fully on stream by 1981 and about 110 jobs are foreseen.

These new loans raise to UKL 1 354 million the amount provided by the European Investment Bank for industrial and infrastructure development in the UK, primarily to support regional development, since the country's accession to the Community in 1973; over UKL 230 million has gone to Wales.

Jordan

2.3.83. Two loans worth together 6.3 million EUA (about 2 583 million Jordanian dinars) have been provided in Jordan by the European Investment Bank to help small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures and also the development of handicrafts.

These loans—both to the Industrial Development Bank of Jordan (IDB)—are the first to be made under the terms of the Financial Protocol annexed to the Cooperation Agreement between the Community and Jordan. The Protocol came into force in 1978 and runs to October 1981; it provides for loans totalling up to 18 million EUA from the EIB's own resources (each with a 2% interest subsidy, paid from the Community budget) and for 22 million EUA in grants and loans on special conditions, both drawn from budgetary resources, the EIB managing part of the special loans on the Community's behalf. The two loans are as follows:

(i) 6 million EUA from the EIB's own resources, granted for twelve years at an interest rate of 6.95%, after deduction of the 2% subsidy; the funds will be on-lent by the IDB to assist small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures in the private sector.

(ii) 300 000 EUA in a loan on special conditions (term forty years, interest 1%) to support the IDB's financial and technical assist-

ance programme for entrepreneurs of very small-scale industrial and handicraft concerns.

Financing Community activities

Budget

General Budget

Preliminary draft First Supplementary and Amending Budget for 1979

2.3.84. On 22 March the Council examined the preliminary draft First Supplementary and Amending Budget for 1979, which the Commission had sent on 21 February.¹ The Council then took the following decisions:

(i) to create the budgetary structure needed for the measures to reduce economic disparities within the Community under the European Monetary System (interest relief grants: 200 million EUA; financial compensation payments: 45.4 million EUA);

(ii) to set the allocation of the Regional Fund at 945 million EUA in appropriations for commitment and 499 million EUA in appropriations for payment.

The Council did not accept the other Commission proposals.

After taking these decisions, the Council endorsed a decision on the new maximum rate applicable to non-compulsory expenditure: a proposal would be put to Parliament that the rate of increase be fixed at 27.27% as regards appropriations for commitment.

The Council also continued its discussion on the internal procedures which should henceforth be followed when Parliament's amendments to the Draft Budget are considered. Eight delegations together adopted the provisions which they undertook to apply under the budgetary procedure.² The Council stressed that these provisions would in no way affect either the fundamental or the procedural provisions of the Treaties or the rights and obligations of the budgetary authority.

Own resources

2.3.85. On 19 March the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Regulation on the measures to be taken in the event of irregularities³ affecting the own resources referred to in the Decision of 21 April 1970⁴ and the organization of an information system for the Commission in this field.

The aim of this Regulation is to provide the Commission automatically with information on irregularities concerning own resources, by the submission of detailed reports. It will enable the Commission to exercise fully its rights to information, to ascertain the financial implications of the irregularities and to safeguard the Communities' rights with a view to proper application of the own resources system by means of additional inspections, if need be. This Regulation thus meets the wishes expressed by Parliament.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.3.81.

² Point 2.3.2.

³ OJ C 88 of 4.4.1979.

⁴ OJ L 94 of 28.4.1970.

ECU / EUA

2.3.86. With the entry into force of the European Monetary System on 13 March, the ECU / EUA¹ will now also be used for operations of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF) and the common agricultural policy.²

Comprehensive review of the Community's budgetary problems

2.3.87. On 12 March the Commission sent to the Council and to Parliament a communication giving a comprehensive review of the Community's budgetary problems.³ Without seeking to anticipate the budgetary procedure, this document sets out to prompt reflection and discussion on Community financing in the longer term, and in particular the volume, priority areas and role of the General Budget in the process of integration. In a break with tradition, the qualitative examination has this time been supplemented by a statistical summary of the main heads of expenditure and revenue in the period 1979 to 1982.

In accordance with the principles laid down in its previous communication and taking account of the progress achieved in the monetary sector, the Commission believes that priority should be given to structural policies to promote convergence of the economies: regional policy, additional measures under the European Monetary System, social and employment policy and the improvement of agricultural structures. A specific analysis was made of the redistributive function of the Budget, this being an important matter of immediate concern.

Even on the assumption that expenditure on the common agricultural market organiza-

tions will be brought under control the likely trend in expenditure and in particular the increased requirements for structural policies, development cooperation (the inclusion of the European Development Fund in the Budget will remove this burden from national budgets) and on enlargement will mean that, by 1981 or 1982, the Community will reach the limit of its present own resources—a prospect already foreshadowed in the triennial estimates for 1979, 1980 and 1981.⁴ Consequently, the 'comprehensive review' must be considered in conjunction with the Communication entitled 'Financing the Community Budget—The Way Ahead',⁵ which calls for urgent consideration of the tapping of new budgetary resources.

Approved by the Commission on 8 November last,⁶ this paper shows the need to find a new source of Community revenue in the early 1980, through the making over of new own resources; however, these resources should not aggravate the economic disparities between member countries and might even help to reduce them. A number of options have been canvassed. The Commission thinks that a decision on new own resources might be taken this year.

At the joint meeting in Luxembourg of Foreign and Finance Ministers on 2 April, the Council examined the Commission's comprehensive review of budgetary problems; Parliament will discuss it at a later date.

¹ When the European Monetary System was established, the ECU (European Currency Unit), which is defined in the same way as the EUA, was also introduced.

² Points 3.1.1 to 3.1.8.

³ Points 2.3.3 and 2.3.4.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.96 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.98.

⁵ Supplement 8/78 — Bull. EC.

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.88. The Commission raised the following loans in March:

- (i) a FF 325 million bond issue underwritten by a syndicate of French banks. The bonds carry a coupon of 9.70%, payable annually and run for fifteen years. The bonds were offered to the public at par. Application has been made for the bonds to be quoted on the Paris stock exchange;
- (ii) private placings in Swiss francs and German marks totalling 35.40 million EUA and running from two to seven years.

Loans granted

Loans paid

2.3.89. In March, under the first paragraph of Article 54 and Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission paid out loans to the following undertakings:

Industrial loans

Steel industry

Rationalization of section production

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd, Warley (Cardiff works).

Conversion

United Kingdom—various regions

Finance for Industry, London (for small businesses)

The total amount of these loans is 18.3 million EUA.

Subsidized housing

Loans for the construction or improvement of subsidized housing amounted to 2 million EUA.

Loan decision

2.3.90. The Commission also obtained the Council's assent for the grant of three loans under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty. These loans total 4.8 million EUA and have been granted to the following undertakings:

Conversion

France—Lorraine

Forges et Boulonneries d'Ars-sur-Moselle, Ars-sur-Moselle, Moselle

Luxembourg

Villeroy & Boch Sarl, Luxembourg

United Kingdom—Dyfed (Wales) and West Yorkshire

Thyssen Great Britain Ltd, Llanelli and South Kirby works)

Euratom

Loans raised

2.3.91. The Commission raised the following loans:

Financing Community activities



(i) a LFR 500 million bond issue underwritten by a syndicate of Luxembourg banks. The bonds carry a coupon of 8%, payable annually and run for eight years. The bonds have been offered to the public at par. Application has been made for the bonds to be quoted on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

(ii) private placings in French francs and Swiss francs totalling 10.21 million EUA and running from six to ten years.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. Units of account

European unit of account

ECU and European unit of account

3.1.1. Two areas of Community activity have so far remained outside the scope of application of the EUA: the operations of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund, which were expressed in EMUA, a unit of account based on the central rates of the snake currencies, and the common agricultural policy, which used 'representative rates' whose equivalents in national currencies were fixed by decision of the Council.

The establishment of the European Monetary System on 1 January 1979 made it possible to introduce the ECU — a monetary unit having the same definition as the EUA — for the operations of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF) on 13 March and for the common agricultural policy on 9 April.

The ECU/EUA is now used in all areas of Community activity without exceptions; the Community has thus returned to using a single unit of account after a period of several years during which units of account of very different natures had existed side by side.

Gradual introduction of the EUA

3.1.2. Since it was devised in 1975, the EUA has been phased into use in the various areas of Community activity:

- 1975 ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);¹ balance sheet of the European Investment Bank (Decisions of the Board of Governors dated 18 March 1975 and 10 November 1977);
- 1976 ECSC operational budget (Commission Decision of 18 December 1975);²
- 1978 General Budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977);³
- 1979 1 January — establishment of the EMS (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978) (ECU);⁴ customs matters (Council Regulation of 23 November 1978);⁵ European Monetary Cooperation Fund (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978);⁶ 9 April — provisional introduction, for three months, into the common agricultural policy (ECU) (Council Regulation of 29 March 1979).⁶

The EUA may also be used in the fields of banking and commerce, and various banks offer arrangements for deposits denominated in EUA. By way of example, Table 1 shows the rates obtaining in Brussels last month for large deposits.

¹ OJ L 104 of 24.4.1975.
² OJ L 327 of 19.12.1975.
³ OJ L 356 of 31.12.1977.
⁴ OJ L 379 of 30.12.1978.
⁵ OJ L 333 of 30.11.1978.
⁶ OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979.

Table 1 — Annual interest rates on bank deposits denominated in EUA

	2 March	15 March	30 March
1 month	6.90	6.89	7.20
3 months	7.12	7.15	7.33
6 months	7.56	7.50	7.59
12 months	7.89	7.82	7.87

Definition

3.1.3. The ECU is identical with the EUA, though, unlike the EUA, it provides for a revision clause enabling changes to be made to its composition. It is a 'basket' unit made up of specific amounts of Member States' currencies, determined mainly by reference to the size of each Member State's economy.

The ECU, like the EUA, is made up of the following amounts: BFR 3.66, LFR 0.14, HFL 0.286, DKR 0.217, DM 0.828, LIT 109, FF 1.15, UKL 0.0885, IRL 0.00759.

Calculation and publication

3.1.4. The equivalent of the ECU/EUA in any currency is equal to the sum of the equivalents of the amounts making up the unit.

It is calculated each day¹ on the basis of representative rates for each Community currency against the dollar, which is used simply as a common reference for expressing exchange rates. The exchange rates are established on each exchange market at 2.30 p.m. by the relevant central bank; on the basis of these rates, the Commission establishes an ECU/EUA equivalent in the Community currencies and in the other major currencies.

These equivalents are published each day in the Official Journal of the European Communities ('C' edition) and may also be obtained from the Commission by telex (automatic answering service); they are also reported by the main European press agencies and are published in many newspapers (Table 2).

¹ See notice on the calculation of the equivalents of the ECU/EUA published by the Commission; OJ C 69 of 13.3.1979.

Table 2 — Values in national currencies of one European unit of account

National currency	2 March ¹	15 March ²	30 March ³
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	39.7184	39.8007	39.9434
German mark	2.51012	2.51417	2.52529
Dutch guilder	2.71144	2.71405	2.72291
Pound sterling	0.668511	0.664296	0.653132
Danish krone	7.01676	7.00334	7.01814
French franc	5.79393	5.79281	5.80903
Italian lira	1 137.37	1 139.48	1 135.45
Irish pound	0.668511	0.664361	0.656495
United States dollar	1.35120	1.35330	1.35172
Swiss franc	2.26528	2.26996	2.28820
Spanish peseta	93.3946	93.5471	92.3835
Swedish krona	5.89999	5.89797	5.90662
Norwegian krone	6.87421	6.88764	6.90325
Canadian dollar	1.59914	1.58986	1.56773
Portuguese escudo	64.3845	64.7826	65.2476
Austrian schilling	18.3763	18.4320	18.5118
Finnish mark	5.37033	5.37194	5.37783
Japanese yen	277.495	280.066	283.456

¹ OJ C 58 of 3.3.1979.

² OJ C 72 of 16.3.1979.

³ OJ C 84 of 31.3.1979.

Each month, the Commission also calculates, for its own purposes, the equivalent of the EUA in about 100 currencies.

ECU-related central rates

3.1.5. Table 3 shows the ECU-related central rates which have been in force since 13 March; the percentages are based on these central rates.

These central rates are applied within the EMS. The rates were used, firstly, to establish fluctuation limits (of plus or minus 2.25%) for each participating currency, with intervention being compulsory when these limits have been reached. The central rates are also used to calculate the divergence indicator, whose role is to show the movement of the exchange rate of an EMS currency in relation to the average of the other currencies, represented by the ECU.

Table 3 — *Central rates and corresponding weight of the currencies in the ECU*

National currency	ECU-related central rates	Weight of the currencies in the ECU (as %)
Belgium franc and Luxembourg franc	39.4582	9.63
Dutch guilder	2.72077	10.51
Danish krone	7.08592	3.06
German mark	2.51064	32.98
Italian lira	1 148.15	9.50
French franc	5.79831	19.83
Pound sterling ¹	(0.663247)	13.34
Irish pound	0.662638	1.15

¹ The rate given for the pound sterling is not a central rate, but a rate established purely as a guide on 12 March.

Use of ECU/EUA rates

3.1.6. The ECU-related central rates are not at present used for any purpose other than their reference role in determining the divergence indicator within the EMS and in calculating the monetary compensatory amounts under the common agricultural policy.

In contrast to earlier units of account, which were linked to parities or central rates, the ECU/EUA is established on the basis of daily exchange rates, and it is on the basis of these daily equivalents that all the transactions of the sectors using this unit of

account are carried out, including settlements between central banks within the EMCF. Common agricultural policy activities, however, are based on the central rates, and the activities of some sectors, which apply the EUA simply as a point of reference for administrative purposes, use a rate which is generally valid for one year.

'Green' rates

3.1.7. Agricultural prices will in future be fixed in ECU if the provisional decision to use this unit of account is made definitive; however, the ECU

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

Units of account

equivalent in national currencies ('green rates') will, like the earlier representative rates, continue to be fixed by the Council (Table 4).

Table 4 — *Conversion rates into national currencies for the unit of account used in connection with the common agricultural policy*

National currency	March
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	49.3486
Danish krone	8.56656
German mark	3.40238
French franc	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 6.45761^1 \\ 6.22514^2 \end{array} \right\}$
Irish pound	0.786912
Italian lira	1 154.00
Dutch guilder	3.40270
Pound sterling	0.634204

¹ For pigmeat.

² For other products.

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

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

Bull. EC 6-1978

Item 2.1.63

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive concerning the ratification of conventions on safety in shipping.

OJ C 283 of 27.11.1978.

Item 2.3.78

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the present economic situation in the Community.

OJ C 283 of 27.11.1978

Item 2.9.1979

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the development of the social situation in 1977.

OJ C 283 of 27.11.1978

Item 2.3.80

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the Community approach to the present international monetary disorder.

OJ C 283 of 27.11.1978

Item 2.3.81

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the creation of a new European Social Fund aid in favour of young people.

OJ C 283 of 27.11.1978

Item 2.3.82

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the draft Council resolution on a Community action programme on safety and health at work.

OJ C 283 of 27.11.1978

Item 2.3.84

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the draft Council recommendation of 8 December 1977 to the Member States regarding methods of evaluating the cost of pollution control to industry.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/799/EEC concerning mutual assistance by the competent authorities of the Member States in the field of direct taxation.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the customs procedure applicable to the stores of vessels, aircraft and international trains.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the limitation of the noise emitted by compressors.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 75/106/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids.

Opinion on the proposal for:

(i) a Council Regulation establishing a European joint-trade table wine organization;

(ii) a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine.

OJ C 283 of 27.11.1978

Bull. EC 12-1978

Item 2.2.39

Council Decision of 21 December 1978 amending the unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries.

OJ L 60 of 12.3.1979

Bull. EC 1-1979

Item 2.1.32

Commission Decision of 17 January 1979 relating to proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/28.796—Beecham/Parke, Davis).

OJ L 70 of 21.3.1979

Items 2.3.36 to 2.3.43

Case 7/79: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Conseil d'Etat, Section du Contentieux, by a decision of that court of 22 December 1978 in the case of Mr Gallet v Minister for Agriculture.

Case 8/79: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Office of the National Insurance Commissioners, London, dated 10 January 1979 in the case of Stephen Filby against the Department of Health & Social Security.

Case 9/79: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Raad van Beroep te Zwolle by order of that court of 11 September 1978 in the case of Marianne Koschniske, the wife of Mr Wörsdörfer v the Raad van Arbeid te Hengelo, Overijssel.

Case 10/79: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale for the region of Veneto by order of that court of 28 November 1978 in the case of Gaetano Toffoli and Others v the Regione Veneto.

Case 11/79: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Tariefcommissie, First Chamber, by judgment of that court of 12 December 1978 in the case of J. Cleton en Co. B.V., Rotterdam, v Inspecteur der invoerrechten en accijnzen, Rotterdam.

Case 12/79: Action brought on 24 January 1979 by the Kommanditgesellschaft in Firma Hans-Otto Wagner GmbH, Agrarhandel, against the Commission of the European Communities.

Case 13/79: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Bundesfinanzhof by order of that court of 6 December 1978 in the case of Gervais-Danone AG v Hauptzollamt München-Mitte.

Case 14/79: Action brought on 25 January 1979 by Ralph Loebisch against the Council of the European Communities.
OJ C 55 of 1.3.1979

Item 2.3.45

Judgment of the Court of 31 January 1979 in Case 34/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven, The Hague): Yoshida Nederland BV, Sneek, v Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Friesland, Leeuwarden.
OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979

Item 2.3.46

Judgment of the Court of 25 January 1979 in Case 98/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Bundesfinanzhof): Firma A. Racke, Bingen am Rhein v Hauptzollamt Mainz.

Judgment of the Court of 25 January 1979 in Case 99/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Bundesfinanzhof): Weingut Gustav Decker, Landau/Pfalz v Hauptzollamt Landau.
OJ C 55 of 1.9.1979

Item 2.3.47

Judgment of the Court of 18 January 1979 in Joined Cases 103 to 109/78: Société des Usines de Beauport, Bordeaux, Société Sucrière de la Grande Terre, Gardel au Moule, Guadeloupe, Société Industrielle de Sucrierie, Paris, Compagnie Sucrière et Rhumière de la Martinique, Trinité, Martinique, Société des Planteurs de Cannes Associés, Lamentin, Guadeloupe, Société d'Exploitation de Marie-Galante, Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Distillerie Sucrierie Grosse-Montagne, Lamentin, Guadeloupe, with Syndicat Général des Producteurs de Sucre et de Rhum des Antilles Françaises intervening v Council of the European Communities.
OJ C 52 of 7.3.1979

Item 2.3.48

Judgment of the Court of 18 January in Joined Cases 110 and 111/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunal de Première Instance de Tournai): Ministère Public and Others v (1) Willy Van Wesemael, Brussels, (2) Jean Poupaert, Lille, (3) Romano Follachio, Peruwelz, (4) Robert Leduc, Valenciennes.
OJ C 55 of 1.3.1979

Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 1 February 1979 in Case 17/78: Mrs Fausta Deshormes, née La Valle, v Commission of the European Communities.
OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979

Item 2.3.49

Judgment of the Court of 31 January 1979 in Case 114/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Verwaltungsgericht, Kassel): Yoshida GmbH, Mainhausen, v Industrie- und Handelskammer, Kassel.
OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979.

Item 2.3.50

Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 31 January 1979 in Case 127/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Hessisches Finanzgericht): Firma Hans Spitta & Co., Frankfurt am Main, v Hauptzollamt Frankfurt am Main.
OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979

Item 2.3.54

Judgment of the Court of 1 February 1979 in Case 121/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Pretura di Cecina): Giuseppe Bardi v Azienda Agricola Paradiso.
OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979

Item 2.3.56

Judgment of the Court of 7 February 1979 in Case 128/78: Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979

Bull. EC 2-1979

Item 2.1.11

Proposal for a new Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement and repealing Council Directive of 18 October 1971 (71/354/EEC) as modified since then.
OJ C 81 of 28.3.1979

Item 2.1.51

Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning consumer credit.
OJ C 80 of 27.3.1979

Item 2.1.93

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a programme on radioactive waste management and storage (1980 to 1984).
OJ C 80 of 27.3.1979

Items 2.3.37 to 2.3.40

Case 24/79: Action brought on 9 February 1979 by Miss Dominique Noëlle Oberthür against the Commission of the European Communities.

Case 25/79: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Cour de Cassation, Paris, by judgment of that court of 10 January 1979 in the case of Société Sanicentral GmbH v René Collin.

Case 26/79: Action brought on 15 February 1979 by the limited company Forges de Thy-Marcinelle et Monceau against the Commission of the European Communities.

Case 27/79: Action brought on 19 February 1979 by Costimex SA against the Council of the European Communities.

Case 28/79: Action brought on 19 February 1979 by the Providence Agricole de la Champagne against the Council of the European Communities.
OJ C 70 of 14.3.1979

3. Infringement procedures

Reasoned opinions

3.3.1. During March the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Failure to comply with various clauses of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71¹ in imposing conditions of residence and nationality in connection with the payment of certain social security benefits thereby discriminating between nationals of the Community (Belgium).

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty in the requirement that certain imported articles be labelled as having been manufactured abroad (Ireland).

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty by Italian law setting the prices of proprietary pharmaceutical products. This follows on a previous infringement procedure involving earlier legislation in the same field (Italy).

Proceedings before the Court of Justice

3.3.2. A judgment in favour of the Commission was delivered in Case 231/78 (United Kingdom).²

4. Euro-Arab Dialogue: Migrant workers

3.4.1. Following the meeting of the Euro-Arab Dialogue's General Committee, held in Damascus¹ from 9 to 11 December 1978, the two parties involved have decided to publish the joint declaration on the living and working conditions of migrant workers, which was adopted by the General Committee at that meeting.

It is because of the importance which this declaration has for 'migrants' and their families in the two regions that the parties concerned have agreed to publicize it in an appropriate manner in all the countries which are party to the Euro-Arab Dialogue. For the European side—in addition to similar publishing exercises which will take place in the Member States of the Community—the Commission is publishing the full text of the declaration below:

Joint declaration on the principles governing the living and working conditions of migrant workers in the two regions

'The Arab and European Delegations of the Euro-Arab Dialogue,

Conscious of the magnitude of the problems facing foreign workers and their families who are nationals of the States participating in the Dialogue and are resident in the territories of these States,

Hereby adopt this declaration,

With a view to reaffirming the principles by which their policies in this field are guided:

A migrant worker and the members of his family shall, in the country where they legally reside and work, enjoy equality of treatment as to living and working conditions, wages, economic rights, rights of association and the exercise of the basic public freedoms.

This equality of treatment shall operate within the limitations imposed by considerations of public policy, public security and public health and according to the provisions in force in the States participating in the Dialogue. Subject to these con-

¹ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

² Point 2.3.72.

¹ EC Bull. 12-1978, points 1.4.1 and 1.4.2.

ditions, equality of treatment shall comprise the principles specified in the following paragraphs:

1. Equality of treatment as to working conditions, wages and economic rights shall imply the following principles in particular:

- as regards employment-related social security benefits, granting to migrant workers and members of their families living with them of treatment free from any discrimination based on nationality as compared with nationals of the States in which they are employed;
- the extension of these benefits to members of families who remain in the country of origin in so far as provided for in bilateral agreements;
- entitlement to the same employment-related social advantages as those enjoyed by a national worker;
- under the rules governing the labour market:
 - (i) assistance from employment exchanges in finding jobs,
 - (ii) access to vocational guidance;
 - (iii) access to apprenticeship schemes, to basic and advanced vocational training, to re-adaptation and to retraining and eligibility for redeployment measures,
 - (iv) access to activities organized for the unemployed.

Information on the various schemes open to the migrant worker shall be made available to him;

- freedom to choose a job in a given country following a period of paid employment laid down by the provisions in force in that country, which could be about five years;
- protection equal to that enjoyed by a national worker as regards industrial hygiene and safety.

2. Language courses and basic vocational training shall be organized in accordance with the possibilities so that a migrant worker taking a vocational training course can do so with the same chances of success as a national worker.

3. A migrant worker shall enjoy treatment no less favourable than a national worker as regards taxes and contributions relating to his occupation.

4. Equality of treatment in the exercise of rights of association shall imply:

- the freedom to join trade union organizations;
- the right to vote and the right to stand for and be appointed to office both in trade union organizations and in bodies governing industrial relations within an undertaking between workers and employers.

5. It must be possible for a migrant worker to be joined by his spouse and any dependent children who are minors.

6. A migrant worker may leave the territory of the country of employment without losing his rights, in particular as regards his residence permit, provided that his absence does not exceed his statutory or contractual annual holiday entitlement, plus necessary travelling time, which should not exceed one month.

The granting of special facilities to a migrant worker to enable him to take his annual holidays in his country of origin may be encouraged.

His family shall be allowed to enter and reside temporarily in the country of employment.

7. A migrant worker shall enjoy all the rights and benefits granted to a national worker as regards accommodation, including the right to home ownership.

8. Equality of treatment as regards living conditions shall in particular imply:

- for the children of a migrant worker
 - (i) access to general and vocational education;
 - (ii) promotion of a reception system, including intensive courses in the language or languages of the host country;
- access to welfare and medical services.

9. A migrant worker and the members of his family shall have the right to exercise the freedoms of speech, association and assembly.

A migrant worker and the members of his family shall have the same rights as nationals to assert their rights before the competent bodies, particularly by going to law.

10. A migrant worker and the members of his family shall enjoy the same legal protection of their person and possessions, as do nationals.

11. A migrant worker and the members of his family shall also be granted the same legal aid arrangements as nationals. They may be granted special facilities to enable them to assert their rights on an equal footing with nationals.

12. To help and encourage the efforts of migrant workers and members of their families to protect their national identity and their attachment to the cultural values of their country of origin:

- a migrant worker and the members of his family may receive regular information in their own language about both their country of origin and the host country;
- the children of migrant workers shall have access, as far as possible, to the teaching of their mother tongue and culture; the general conditions applicable to such teaching, including those relating to coordination with standard teaching, shall be laid down by the host country in cooperation with the country of origin.

13. The social integration of migrant workers and of the members of their families in a host country shall be facilitated by:

- making the general public in the host country more aware of the problems of migrant workers and members of their families;
- promoting cultural activities for migrant workers and nationals with a view to better mutual understanding.

14. The voluntary return of migrant workers and members of their families to their country of origin may be facilitated, in particular under cooperation agreements or programmes.

*

The Arab and European delegations of the Euro-Arab Dialogue, in adopting the present declaration on the principles governing the living and working conditions of migrant workers who are nationals of the States participating in the Dialogue,

- reaffirm the principle of the need for close cooperation between States of immigration and emigration concerned with the problems of migrant workers and recall the bilateral and multilateral agreements in which such cooperation is already being implemented,

- believe it is important to seek, within a bilateral and multilateral framework, appropriate solutions in the future to the problems which the States concerned consider still remain to be solved.'

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Enkeltudgivelser – Einzelveröffentlichungen Non-periodicals – Isolés – Non periodici – Eenmalig

1

EUROPA-PARLEMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLEMENT
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN
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AX-24-78-015-DA-C

Troegtyvende fællesmøde mellem medlemmerne af Europarådets Parlamentariske forsamling og medlemmerne af Europa-Parlamentet. Strasbourg, den 26. januar 1978. Fuldstændigt mødereferat. 1979. 100 p. Gratis

AX-24-78-015-DE-C

Dreiundzwanzigste Gemeinsame Tagung der Mitglieder der parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates und der Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlaments. Straßburg, 26. Januar 1978. Ausführlicher Sitzungsbericht. 1979. 108 p. Gratis

AX-24-78-015-EN-C

Twenty-third Joint Meeting of the Members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Members of the European Parliament. Strasbourg, 26 January 1978. Official Report of Debates. 1979. 95 p. Gratis

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Vingt-troisième Réunion jointe des membres de l'Assemblée parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe et des membres du Parlement européen. Strasbourg, le 26 janvier 1978. Compte rendu in extenso des débats. 1979. 88 p. Gratuit

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Ventitreesima seduta comune dell'Assemblea parlamentare del Consiglio d'Europa e dei membri del Parlamento europeo. Strasburgo, 26 gennaio 1978. Resoconto integrale delle discussioni. 1979. 102 p. Gratuito

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Drieëntwintigste gezamenlijke bijeenkomst van de leden van de parlementaire Vergadering van de Raad van Europa en van de leden van het Europese Parlement. Straatsburg, 26 januari 1978. Woordelijk verslag van de beraadslagingen. 1979. 105 p. (DA. DE. EN. FR. IT. NL) Gratis

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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CC-24-78-483-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0205-8
The European Community today and tomorrow.

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La Communauté européenne aujourd'hui et demain.

CC-24-78-483-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0208-2

De Europese Gemeenschap nu en straks. 1979. 64 p. (DA. DE. EN. FR. IT. NL)
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LIT 870 HFL 2,20 UKL 0.60

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EUROPA-PARLEMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLEMENT
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PE 54.676/ændr.

Love (resp. lovforslag) om direkte valg til Europa-Parlamentet. En sammenlignende oversigt. Situationen november 1978. 1979. 16 p. Gratis

PE 54.676/rev.

Die Gesetze (bzw. Gesetzentwürfe) zur Direktwahl des Europäischen Parlaments. Eine vergleichende Übersicht. Stand: November 1978. 1979. 19 p. Gratis

PE 54.676/rev.

Laws (or draft Legislation) for direct elections to the European Parliament. A comparative survey. Situation: November 1978. 1979. 17 p. Gratis

PE 54.676/rév.

Les lois (ou projet de lois) relatifs à l'élection directe du Parlement européen. Aperçu comparatif. État au mois de novembre 1978. 1979. 19 p. Gratuit

PE 54.676/riv.

Prospetto comparativo delle leggi (ovvero dei disegni di legge) per l'elezione a suffragio universale del Parlamento europeo. Situazione al novembre 1978. 1979. 19 p. Gratuito

PE 54.676/rev.

Wetgeving (resp. ontwerp-wetgeving) inzake de rechtstreekse verkiezing van het Europese Parlement. Een vergelijkend overzicht. Stand: november 1978. 1979. 18 p. (DA. DE. EN. FR. IT. NL) Gratis

3

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN
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Forretningsorden — Europa-Parlamentet.

November 1978.
1979. 54 p.

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* CB-AK-79-016-FR-C

ISSN 0378-4428

Bibliographie sur les questions économiques, monétaires et financières.

Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/16. Janvier 1979.

1979. 300 p. (FR)

BFR 45 DKR 7,90 DM 2,85 FF 6,50

LIT 1 200 HFL 3,10 UKL 0.75 USD 1.45

4

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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Bind Z: Lande - Vatrer

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Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès des Communautés européennes. Février 1979.

1979. 179 p. (FR)

BFR 260 DKR 46 DM 16 FF 38

LIT 7 400 HFL 18 UKL 4 USD 9

*) CC-NA-79-R15-DA-C

Det europæiske Fællesskab og EFTA-landene. Europa information: Forbindelser med tredjelande 15/79. Januar 1979.

Gratis

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De Europese Gemeenschap en de landen van de EVHA. Europa informatie: Buitenlandse betrekkingen 15/79. Januari 1979.

1979. 15 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

Gratis

EGKS - Außenhandel 1977.

Ausgabe Mikrofiche: - vollständiger Satz 17 Fiches.

ECSC - Foreign Trade 1977.

Edition microfiche: - complete set 17 microfiches.

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Finansieringsbidrag uden for Fællesskabet, Middelhavslandene. Oktober 1978.

Gratis

Finanzierungen außerhalb der Gemeinschaft: Mittelmeerraum. Oktober 1978.

Gratis

Financing outside the Community: Mediterranean countries.October 1978. Gratis**Financement hors Communauté: pays du bassin méditerranéen.**Octobre 1978. Gratuit**Finanziamenti fuori della Comunità: Paesi del Bacino Mediterraneo.**Ottobre 1978. Gratuito**Kredietverlening buiten de Gemeenschap: Middellandse-Zeegebied.**(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis**5**KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIECB-NU-78-003-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0317-8**Studio sull'evoluzione della concentrazione nei settori dell'edizione e della stampa in Italia 1968-1975.** Dei prof. A. Amaduzzi, dott. R. Camagni, dott. G. Martelli, Fiduciaria italo-svizzera Spa. Gennaio 1978. 1979. 350 p. (IT).BFR 330 DKR 58,20 DM 21,20 FF 48
LIT 8 900 HFL 22,70 UKL 5.50 USD 10.40CB-NU-78-020-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0694-0**Evolution of concentration in the United Kingdom cement industry: structure, conduct and performance.** By CH. K. Rowley, G.K. Yarrow and G. Bannock, Economists Advisory Group limited, London. Evolution of concentration and competition series no. 20, November 1978. 1979. 208 p. (EN).BFR 275 DKR 48 DM 17,50 FF 38,80
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Reihe Entwicklung von Konzentration und Wettbewerb Nr. A19. September 1978. 1979. 254 p. (DE).

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National accounts ESA 1960-1977. Aggregates. November 1978.**Comptes nationaux SEC 1960-1977.** Agrégats. Novembre 1978.**Nationale rekeningen ESER 1960-1977.** Totalen. November 1978.1979. 178 p. (DA/DE/IT) (EN/FR/NL)
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Finansberetning 1977. EKSF. Nr. 23.CB-24-78-774-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0765-3
Finanzbericht 1977. EGKS. Nr. 23.CB-24-78-774-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0766-1
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Relazione finanziaria 1977. CECA. n. 23.CB-24-78-774-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0769-6
Financieel Verslag 1977. EGKS. Nr. 23.1979. 46 p. (DA. DE. EN. FR. IT. NL)
BFR 220 DKR 39 DM 14 FF 32
LIT 6 200 HFL 15 UKL 4 USD 7*) CB-AK-79-016-FR-C ISBN 0378-4428**Bibliographie sur les questions économiques, monétaires et financières.** Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n°B/16. Janvier 1979.1979. 300 p. (FR)
BFR 45 DKR 7,90 DM 2,85 FF 6,50
LIT 1 200 HFL 3,10 UKL 0.75 USD 1.45**Finansieringen af investeringerne i industrierne inden for EKSF.** Gratis**Die Finanzierung industrieller Investitionen in der EGKS.** Gratis

Financing of investments in ECSC industries. Gratis

Le financement des investissements dans les industries de la CECA. Gratuit

Il finanziamento degli investimenti nelle industrie della CECA. Gratuito

De financiering van investeringen in de EGKS-industriën.

1979. 4 p.
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

DEN EUROPÆISKE INVESTERINGSBANK - EUROPÄISCHE INVESTITIONSBANK - EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK - BANQUE EUROPÉENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT - BANCA EUROPEA PER GLI INVESTIMENTI - EUROPESE INVESTERINGSBANK

Finansieringsbidrag uden for Fællesskabet, Middelhavslændene. Oktober 1978. Gratis

Finanzierungen außerhalb der Gemeinschaft: Mittelmeerraum. Oktober 1978. Gratis

Financing outside the Community: Mediterranean countries. October 1978. Gratis

Financement hors Communauté: pays du bassin méditerranéen. Octobre 1978. Gratuit

Finanziamenti fuori della Comunità: Paesi del Bacino Mediterraneo. Ottobre 1978. Gratuito

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7

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Enquête par sondage sur les forces de travail 1977.
Décembre 1978.

1979. 72 p. (EN/FR).
BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 12,70 FF 28,50
LIT 5 400 HFL 13,80 UKL 3.30 USD 6.50

CB-24-78-677-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0931-1
15^e Rapport de l'Organe permanent pour la sécurité et la salubrité dans les mines de houille pour l'année 1977. Juillet 1978.

1979. 210 p.
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
BFR 260 DKR 45,80 DM 16,50 FF 37,80
LIT 7 350 HFL 18 UKL 4.40 USD 9

CB-NW-78-007-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0790-4
Reports of the scientific committee for food. Seventh series. December 1978.

1979. 46 p.
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
BFR 55 DKR 9,60 DM 3,50 FF 7,80
LIT 1 470 HFL 3,80 UKL 0.90 USD 1.80

CD-NJ-78-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0706-8
Driver fatigue in road traffic accidents. Contributions to workshops on physiological, psychological and sociological aspects of the problem. The CREST and the Committee on Medical Research and Public Health. Medicine. 1978. EUR 6065.

1979. 197 p. (EN).
BFR 660 DKR 115,30 DM 41,80 FF 93
LIT 17 650 HFL 45,50 UKL 10.80 USD 21.30

CD-NP-78-005-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0806-4
Misure di radioattività ambientale. Ispra 1977. G. Dominici, CCR, Stabilimento di Ispra, Italia. Radioprotezione. 1978. EUR 6180.

1979. 50 p. (IT)
BFR 350 DKR 62 DM 22 FF 51
LIT 9 900 HFL 24 UKL 6 USD 12

CD-NQ-78-012-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0716-5
Sauerstoff. Übersättigung der Luft mit Sauerstoff. Allgemeiner Ausschuß für die Arbeitssicherheit und den Gesundheitsschutz in der Eisen- u. Stahlindustrie. Arbeits-hygiene und -sicherheit. 1978. EUR 6047.

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CD-NQ-78-012-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0717-3
Oxygen. Oxygen enriched atmospheres. Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission. Industrial health and safety. 1978. EUR 6047.

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CD-NQ-78-012-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0718-1
Oxygène. La suroxygénation des atmosphères. Commission générale de la sécurité et de la salubrité dans la sidérurgie. Hygiène et sécurité du travail. 1978. EUR 6047.

1979. 18 p.

CD-NQ-78-012-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0719-X
Ossigeno. Iperossigenazione dell'atmosfera. Commissione generale per la sicurezza e la salubrità nell'industria siderurgica. Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. 1978. EUR 6047.

1979. 18 p.

CD-NQ-78-012-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0720-3
Zuurstof. Te hoog zuurstofgehalte van de lucht. Algemene Commissie voor de veiligheid en de gezondheidsvoorwaarden in de ijzer- en staalindustrie. Arbeidsveiligheid en arbeidshygiëne. 1978. EUR 6047.

1979. 20 p.
(DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
BFR 120 DKR 21 DM 7,60 FF 17
LIT 3 200 HFL 8,30 UKL 2 USD 4

CD-NQ-78-013-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0624-X
Wartungs- und Reparaturarbeiten an Gasleitungen und Geräten. Wasserverschlüsse und Kondensstöpfe. Allgemeiner Ausschuß für die Arbeitssicherheit und den Gesundheitsschutz in der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie. Arbeitshygiene und -sicherheit. 1978. EUR 6048.

CD-NQ-78-013-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0625-8
Maintenance and repair work on gas lines and apparatus. Water seals and drain seal pots. Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission. Industrial health and safety. 1978. EUR 6048.

CD-NQ-78-013-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0626-6
Travaux d'entretien et de réparation sur les conduites et appareils à gaz. Valvols hydrauliques et pots de purge. Commission générale de la sécurité et de la salubrité dans la sidérurgie. Hygiène et sécurité du travail. 1978. EUR 6048.

CD-NQ-78-013-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0627-4
Lavori di manutenzione e di riparazione sulle condotte e apparecchi a gas. Valvole idrauliche e barilotti di scarichi. Commissione generale per la sicurezza e la salubrità nell'industria siderurgica. Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. 1978. EUR 6048.

CD-NQ-78-013-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0628-2
Onderhouds- en reparatiewerkzaamheden aan gasleidingen en gasapparatuur. Watersloten en syphons. Algemene Commissie voor de veiligheid en de gezondheidsvoorwaarden in de ijzer- en staalindustrie. Arbeidsveiligheid en arbeidshygiëne. 1978. EUR 6048. 1979. 22 p. (DE,EN,FR,IT,NL)

BFR 150 DKR 26,20 DM 9,50 FF 21
 LIT 4 000 HFL 10,40 UKL 2.50 USD 5

V/4604/78-EN
Discharge Data 1972-1976. Radiological Aspects. Radioactive effluents from nuclear power stations and nuclear fuel reprocessing plants in the European Community. By F. Luykx and G. Fraser. 1978. EUR 6088. Gratis

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Bilan des rejets 1972-1976. Aspects radiologiques. Effluents radioactifs des centrales nucléaires et des usines de retraitement de combustible irradié de la Communauté européenne. Par F. Luykx et G. Fraser. 1978. EUR 6088. 1979. 44 p. (EN, FR) Gratuit

Position as at 1 May 1977. May 1977. 1979. 142 p.

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 BFR 750 DKR 131 DM 47,60 FF 106
 LIT 20 000 HFL 51,70 UKL 12.30 USD 24

CD-NB-78-071-EN-C
Casting and solidification of steel. Part I. Summary research report. By Hatto Jacobi, Institut für Eisenforschung, Düsseldorf. Convention No 6210-50. Final Report. Steel research reports. 1978. EUR 5861. 1979. 242 p. (EN).
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 BFR 270 DKR 48 DM 17,40 FF 40,80
 LIT 7 500 HFL 18,60 UKL 4.50 USD 8.70

CD-NC-78-071-FR-C
Amélioration des propriétés de fatigue des joints soudés. Propriétés d'emploi. Par P. Simon, A. Bragard, C.R.M., Liège. Convention N° 6210-45/2/202. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 5974. 1979. 48 p. (FR).
 Seulement disponible en microfiche:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-072-FR-C
Emboutissabilité des tôles minces. Par A. Bragard, R. d'Haeyer, R. Franssen, J. Gouzou, J. Mignon. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Convention N° 6210-KC-2-201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 5990. 1979. 100 p. (FR).
 Seulement disponible en microfiche:
 BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-074-DE-C
Verbesserung von Anlagenelementen automatisierter Warmbandstraßen. Untersuchungen an Stoßöfen. Walzwerke. Von W. Baumann, D. Marchand, BFI Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-53/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 5713. 1979. 54 p. (DE).
 Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:
 BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-B75-DE-C
Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Vereinfachte Berechnung der Walzkräfte und Walzmomente auf der Grundlage der Theorie von Ford und Bland. Teil 2. Von P. Braun-Angott, B. Berger, BFI Düsseldorf. Vertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066. 1979. 45 p. (DE).
 Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

8

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CB-24-77-067-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0196-5
The ECSC price rules for iron and steel products.

CD-NC-78-E75-DE-C

Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Berechnung des Walzdruckes und der Walzkontur beim Kaltwalzen. Teil 5. Von B. Berger, P. Braun-Angott, BFI Düsseldorf. Vertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066.

1979. 41 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-F75-DE-C

Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Berechnung der Planheitsfehler von kaltgewalztem Band. Teil 6. Von B. Berger, P. Braun-Angott, BFI Düsseldorf. Vertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066.

1979. 18 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-G75-DE-C

Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Optimierung von Stichplänen für Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Teil 7. Von P. Braun-Angott, B. Berger, R. Stockmeyer, BFI Düsseldorf. Vertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066.

1979. 21 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-077-EN-C

Improved mathematical models and control strategies for computerized process control. By C.S.M. Rome. Contract No 6210-81/4/401. Final Report. Steel research reports. 1978. EUR 6022.

1979. 127 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-078-FR-C

Actions de recherches CECA pendant la période 1965 à 1977 sur la corrosion du fer et des aciers. Par M. Pourbaix, CEBELCOR, Bruxelles. Rapport de synthèse. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6077.

1979. 163 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 270	DKR 48	DM 17,40	FF 40,80
LIT 7 500	HFL 18,60	UKL 4.50	USD 8.70

CD-NC-78-079-IT-C

Applicabilità dei principi della meccanica della frattura agli acciai a medio limite di snervamento. V. Mandorini, Breda. Convenzione 6210-55/0/14. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6053.

1979. 128 p. (IT).

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BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

Finansieringen af investeringerne i industrierne inden for EKSF. Gratis

Die Finanzierung industrieller Investitionen in der EGKS. Gratis

Financing of investments in ECSC industries. Gratis

Le financement des investissements dans les industries de la CECA. Gratuit

Il finanziamento degli investimenti nelle industrie della CECA. Gratuito

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1979. 4 p.

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1979. 6 p. (EN/FR).

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CD-NB-78-012-3A-C ISBN 92-825-0538-3

Chemical and physical valorization of coal. Round table meeting, Brussels, 8 and 9 November 1977. Technical coal research. 1978. EUR 6075.

1979. 234 p. (Mult.)

BFR 530	DKR 91,40	DM 33,80	FF 74,50
LIT 13 900	HFL 36,25	UKL 8.80	USD 16.20

CD-NB-78-066-DE-C

Untersuchungen an Meßankern und anderen Meßelementen zur Messung des Gebirgsverhaltens. Von H. Mueller, Bergbau-Forschung GmbH. Vertragsnummer 6220-AD/1/105. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Kohle. 1978. EUR 6068.

1979. 34 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-067-FR-C

Creusement conventionnel de boueaux circulaires avec revêtement en béton. Par H. van Duyse, INIEX, Liège. Convention N° 6220-AB/2/201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches charbon. 1978. EUR 6069.

1979. 31 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CB-NB-78-068-EN-C

Improved industrial appliances for coal. By NCB London. Contract No 6220-EC/8/803. Final Report. Coal research reports. 1978. EUR 6074. 1979. 63 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche7

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-069-EN-C

Beneficiation of coal by conversion to hydrocarbons. By NCB London. Contract No 6220-EC/8/802. Final Report. Coal research reports. 1978. EUR 6073. 1979. 60 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-070-EN-C

Production, preparation and utilization of gas from coal. By NCB London. Contract No 6220-EC/8/801. Final Report. Coal research reports. 1978. EUR 6072. 1979. 80 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-071-FR-C

Enfournement des fours à coke par entraînement à la vapeur du charbon fortement préchauffé. Par CERCHAR, Paris. Convention N° 6220-72/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches charbon. 1978. EUR 6070.

1979. 50 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-072-DE-C

Erfassung und Bekämpfung betrieblicher Schwachstellen und Engpässe. Von der Bergbau-Forschung, Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-AF/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Kohle. 1978. EUR 6096.

1979. 48 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-074-FR-C

Pollution atmosphérique en cokeries. Par CERCHAR, Paris. Convention N° 6220-EB/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches charbon. 1978. EUR 6071. 1979. 114 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NB-78-075-FR-C

Valorisation des stériles. Par CERCHAR, Paris. Convention N° 6220-EC/3/303. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches charbon. 1978. EUR 6093. 1979. 20 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-076-FR-C

Adaptation du matériel hydraulique aux fluides difficilement inflammables. Par CERCHAR, Paris. Convention N° 6220-AE/3/302. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches charbon. 1978. EUR 6098.

1979. 49 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-073-EN-C

Measurement and control of air pollution at coking plants. By NCB London. Contract No 6220-EB/8/804. Final report. Coal research reports. 1978. EUR 6067. 1979. 52 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-074-DE-C

Verbesserung von Anlagenelementen automatisierter Warmbandstraßen. Untersuchungen an Stoßöfen. Walzwerke. Von W. Baumann, D. Marchand, BFI Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-53/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 5713.

1979. 54 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-ND-78-001-4A-C

ISBN 92-825-0516-2

Seminar on hydrogen as an energy vector: its production, use and transportation. Brussels, 3 and 4 October 1978. First results of projects funded by the EC. 1978. EUR 6085.

1979. 592 p. (Mult.)

BFR 1 250	DKR 220,50	DM 80	FF 176
LIT 32 800	HFL 86	UKL 21	USD 38.50

CD-ND-78-011-FR-C

ISBN 92-825-0674-6

La ventilation des bâtiments en relation avec la consommation d'énergie pour le chauffage. Rapport III. Par G. Carpentier et J. Uyttenbroeck. Énergie. 1978. EUR 6117.

1979. 68 p. (FR)

BFR 200	DKR 35	DM 12,80	FF 28
LIT 5 400	HFL 14	UKL 3.60	USD 6.80

CD-ND-78-012-EN-C

ISBN 92-825-0730-0

Study day on the development of heat pumps in the Community for heating and air-conditioning. Brussels, 8 December 1977. Energy. 1978. EUR 6161. 1979. 142 p.

CD-ND-78-012-FR-C

ISBN 92-825-0731-9

Journée d'étude sur le développement des pompes à chaleur pour le chauffage et la climatisation dans la Communauté. Bruxelles, 8 décembre 1977. Énergie. 1978. EUR 6161.

1979. 140 p. (EN.FR)

BFR 810	DKR 141,50	DM 51,40	FF 114,20
LIT 21 700	HFL 55,80	UKL 13.40	USD 26

EUR 6163

Erkundung des stark anomalen Temperaturfeldes bis in größere Tiefen im Bereich von Urach. (Für den Berichtszeitraum vom 1.1.1977 – 31.3.1978). Von J. Behrens, H. Villinger, Technische Universität Berlin, A. Berkold, K. Kemmerle und F. Dorner, Universität München, A. Hahn, Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Bodenforschung, Hannover, G. Schneider und H. Keppler, Universität Stuttgart, D. Emter und C. Prodehl, Universität Karlsruhe. Verlag Nr. 071-76 EG.D. Energie. 1978. EUR 6163.

1979. 120 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

EUR 6214

A desk calculator controlled measuring system for the determination of the differential capacitance of semiconductor-liquid junctions. By W. Gissler. JRC, Ispra Establishment, Italy. Energy. 1978. EUR 6214. 1979. 19 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

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Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

11

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-25-78-057-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0831-5
EG-Indizes der Einkaufspreise landwirtschaftlicher Betriebsmittel 1968-1977. Januar 1979.

EC-Indices of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production 1968-1977. January 1979.

Indices CE des prix d'achat des moyens de production agricole 1968-1977. Janvier 1979.

Indici CE dei prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione agricola 1968-1977. Gennaio 1979. 1979. 102 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT)

BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 12,65 FF 29
LIT 5 700 HFL 13,70 UKL 3.40 USD 6.70

CA-25-78-607-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0772-6
Fiskeri. Fangster efter områder 1968-1977. November 1978.

Fischerei. Fänge nach Gebieten 1968-1977. November 1978.

Fishery. Catches by region 1968-1977. November 1978.

Pêche. Captures par région 1968-1977. Novembre 1978.

Pesca. Catture per regione 1968-1977. Novembre 1978.

Visserij. Vangsten per gebied 1968-1977. November 1978.

1979. 215 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

BFR 600 DKR 105 DM 38,10 FF 85
LIT 16 000 HFL 41,50 UKL 9.90 USD 19.50

CA-NG-78-021-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0534-0

Agrarstatistische Studien – 21. 1978. Ergänzung: p. 27 (berichtigt), 27a, 27b, 27c, 48, 49, 50, 51.

1979. 8 p. (DE).

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*) CB-NA-77-038-EN-C

Determination of the proportion of lean meat on pig carcasses using the Danish KSA equipment. Information on agriculture No 38. May 1977.

1979. 27 p. (DE/EN)

BFR 60 DKR 9,85 DM 3,90 FF 8
LIT 1 450 HFL 4,10 UKL 1 USD 1.70

*) CB-NA-78-051-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0664-9

L'épandage des effluents d'élevage sur les sols agricoles dans la CE. III. Résumé et conclusions. Informations sur l'agriculture n° 51. Août 1978.

1979. 54 p.

*) CB-NA-78-051-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0665-7

De mest- en gierverspreiding op landbouwgrond in 'de EG. III. Samenvatting en conclusies. Informatie over landbouw Nr. 51. Augustus 1978.

1979. 54 p. (DE/EN/FR/NL).

BFR 60 DKR 10,50 DM 3,80 FF 8,50
LIT 1 600 HFL 4,20 UKL 1 USD 1.95

*) CB-NA-78-061-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0889-7

Microbiology and shelf-life of chilled poultry carcasses. Information on agriculture No 61. November 1978. 1979. 52 p. (EN).

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LIT 1 700 HFL 4,20 UKL 1 USD 2

CD-NK-78-004-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0631-2

Carbohydrate and protein synthesis. By B.J. Miflin and M. Zoschke, Seminar held in Giessen – Germany, September 7-9, 1977. Agriculture. 1978. EUR 6043. 1979. 318 p. (EN).

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LIT 13 400 HFL 34,50 UKL 8.20 USD 16

12

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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*) CB-NS-78-007-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0657-6

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*) CB-NS-78-007-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0659-2

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LIT 4 800 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

*) CB-NS-78-010-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0490-5
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*) CB-NS-78-010-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0491-3
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*) CB-NS-78-010-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0492-1
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 1979. 140 p. (DE.EN.FR).
 BFR 220 DKR 39 DM 14 FF 32
 LIT 6 200 HFL 15 UKL 3.60 USD 7

*) CB-NS-78-011-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0612-6
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*) CB-NS-78-011-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0613-4
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*) CB-NS-78-011-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0614-2
Programmes de développement régional Grand-duché de Luxembourg. Programmes: Série politique régional n° 11. Septembre 1978.
 1979. 78 P. (DE.EN.FR)
 BFR 80 DKR 14 DM 5,10 FF 11,30
 LIT 2 200 HFL 5,50 UKL 1.30 USD 2.60

13

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /
 No publications / Pas de parution /
 Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

14

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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CD-NA-78-011-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0808-0
Thermodynamic considerations in the study of the corrosion behaviour of heat-resisting alloys and super-alloys. By C. Bresseleers, R. Gevison, J. Harrison, G. Kemeny, J. Norton, H. Rother, M. van de Voorde, D. Whittle. JRC Petten Establishment. Netherlands. Physical sciences. 1978. EUR 6203.
 1979. 58 p. (EN)
 BFR 220 DKR 39 DM 14 FF 32
 LIT 6 200 HFL 15 UKL 4 USD 7

CD-NB-78-012-3A-C ISBN 92-825-0538-3
Chemical and physical valorization of coal. Round table meeting, Brussels, 8 and 9 November 1977. Technical coal research. 1978. EUR 6075.
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 BFR 530 DKR 91,40 DM 33,80 FF 74,50
 LIT 13 900 HFL 36,25 UKL 8,80 USD 16,20

CD-NB-78-066-DE-C
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 1979. 34 p. (DE).
 Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

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 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-071-EN-C
Casting and solidification of steel. Part I. Summary research report. By Hatto Jacobi, Institut für Eisenforschung, Düsseldorf. Convention No 6210-50. Final Report. Steel research reports. 1978. EUR 5861.
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 BFR 270 DKR 48 DM 17,40 FF 40,80
 LIT 7 500 HFL 18,60 UKL 4.50 USD 8.70

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LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

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LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NB-78-075-FR-C

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Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-78-076-FR-C

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Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-071-FR-C

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BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-073-EN-C

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Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-074-DE-C

Verbesserung von Anlagenelementen automatisierter Warmbandstraßen. Untersuchungen an Stoßöfen. Walzwerke. Von W. Baumann, D. Marchand, BFI Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-53/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 5713/l. 1979. 54 p. (DE).

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BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-B75-DE-C

Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Vereinfachte Berechnung der Walzkkräfte und Walzmomente auf der Grundlage der Theorie von Ford und Bland. Teil 2. Von P. Braun-Angott, B. Berger, BFI Düsseldorf. Vertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066. 1979. 45 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-E75-DE-C

Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Berechnung des Walzdruckes und der Walzkontur beim Kaltwalzen. Teil 5. Von B. Berger, P. Braun-Angott, BFI Düsseldorf. Vertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066. 1979. 41 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-F75-DE-C

Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Berechnung der Planheitsfehler von kaltgewalztem Band. Teil 6. von B. Berger, P. Braun-Angott, BFI Düsseldorf. Vertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066. 1979. 18 p. (DE).

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BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-077-EN-C

Improved mathematical models and control strategies for computerized process control. By CSM Rome. Contract No 6210-81/4/401. Final Report. Steel research reports. 1978. EUR 6022.
1979. 127 p. (EN)

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BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-078-FR-C

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1979. 163 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 270	DKR 48	DM 17,40	FF 40,80
LIT 7 500	HFL 18,60	UKL 4.50	USD 8.70

CD-NC-78-079-IT-C

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1979. 128 p. (IT).

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BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

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BFR 1 250	DKR 220,50	DM 80	FF 176
LIT 32 800	HFL 86	UKL 21	USD 38.50

CD-ND-78-011-FR-C

ISBN 92-825-0674-6

La ventilation des bâtiments en relation avec la consommation d'énergie pour le chauffage. Rapport III. Par G. Carpentier et J. Uyttenbroeck. Énergie. 1978. EUR 6117.

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BFR 200	DKR 35	DM 12,80	FF 28
LIT 5 400	HFL 14	UKL 3.60	USD 6.80

CD-ND-78-012-EN-C

ISBN 92-825-0730-0

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1979. 142 p.

CD-ND-78-012-FR-C

ISBN 92-825-0731-9

Journée d'étude sur le développement des pompes à chaleur pour le chauffage et la climatisation dans la Communauté. Bruxelles, 8 décembre 1977. Énergie. 1978. EUR 6161.

1979. 140 p. (EN. FR)

BFR 810	DKR 141,50	DM 51,40	FF 114,20
LIT 21 700	HFL 55,80	UKL 13.40	USD 26

CD-NE-78-011-FR-C

ISBN 92-825-0678-9

Analyse comparative d'un accident hypothétique de

perte de réfrigérant dans un LMFBR avec utilisation de différents modèles de calcul pour un problème de référence commun. Par P. Royl, KFK, Allemagne et ses collaborateurs. Code d'accident affectant la totalité du cœur. Groupe de travail sécurité. Comité de coordination réacteurs rapides. Sciences et techniques nucléaires. 1978. EUR 5946.

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BFR 620	DKR 108,30	DM 39,40	FF 87,50
LIT 16 600	HFL 42,80	UKL 10.20	USD 20

CD-NE-78-025-EN-C

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BFR 100	DKR 17,50	DM 6,40	FF 14
LIT 2 700	HFL 7	UKL 1.80	USD 3.40

CD-NE-78-028-DE-C

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1979. 172 p. (DE)

BFR 525	DKR 92	DM 33,40	FF 74
LIT 14 000	HFL 36,20	UKL 8.60	USD 17

CD-NE-78-088-EN-C

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BFR 400	DKR 70	DM 25	FF 58
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BFR 300	DKR 53	DM 19	FF 44
LIT 8 500	HFL 21	UKL 5	USD 10

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BFR 380	DKR 67	DM 24	FF 55
LIT 10 800	HFL 26	UKL 6	USD 13

CD-NE-78-091-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0849-8
Testing and evaluation of the properties of various potential materials for immobilizing high activity waste. First annual Report 1977. By G. Malow, V. Beran, W. Lutze (HMI), J.A.C. Marples, J.T. Dalton, A.R. Hall, A. Hough, K.A. Boulton (UKAEA). Commissariat à l'Énergie atomique, Marcoule. Hahn-Maitner-Institut, Berlin, Atomic Energy Authority, Harwell. Contract Nos 040-77-11 WASF, 029-77-1 WASD, 034-77-1 WASUK: Nuclear science and technology. 1978. EUR 6213.
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 BFR 180 DKR 31,70 DM 11,40 FF 26,20
 LIT 5 100 HFL 12,40 UKL 3.10 USD 6

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 BFR 660 DKR 115,30 DM 41,80 FF 93
 LIT 17 650 HFL 45,50 UKL 10,80 USD 21,30

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Carbohydrate and protein synthesis. By B.J. Mifflin and M. Zoschke, Seminar held in Giessen - Germany, 7-9 September 1977. Agriculture, 1978. EUR 6043.
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 BFR 500 DKR 87,40 DM 31,70 FF 70,50
 LIT 13 400 HFL 34,50 UKL 8,20 USD 16

CD-NO-78-017-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0681-9
Reliability conditions of Eh measurements in lake sediments. By G.B. Barbi, G. Premazzi. JRC Ispra Establishment, Italy. Environment and quality of life. 1978. EUR 6035.
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 BFR 180 DKR 31,50 DM 11,40 FF 25,40
 LIT 4 800 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 6

CD-NO-78-019-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0699-1
Control of nitrogen oxide emissions from European cars. By Ricardo, Consulting Engineers, Great Britain. Contract No 8/1976 SEPC. Environment and quality of life. 1978. EUR 6028.
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 BFR 660 DKR 115,30 DM 41,80 FF 93
 LIT 17 650 HFL 45,50 UKL 10,80 USD 21,30

CD-NO-78-020-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0770-X
Möglichkeiten zur Verringerung der Stickoxidemissionen von europäischen Personenkraftwagen. Von TÜV Rheinland e.V. Vertrag Nr. 13/1976. Umweltschutz und Lebensqualität. 1978. EUR 6030.
 1979. 194 p. (DE).
 BFR 900 DKR 157,30 DM 57 FF 127
 LIT 24 100 HFL 62 UKL 14,80 USD 29

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 BFR 350 DKR 62 DM 22 FF 51
 LIT 9 900 HFL 24 UKL 6 USD 12

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Sauerstoff. Übersättigung der Luft mit Sauerstoff. Allgemeiner Ausschuss für die Arbeitssicherheit und den Gesundheitsschutz in der Eisen- u. Stahlindustrie. Arbeits-hygiene und -sicherheit. 1978. EUR 6047.
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Oxygène. La suroxygénation des atmosphères. Commission générale de la sécurité et de la salubrité dans la sidérurgie. Hygiène et sécurité du travail. 1978. EUR 6047.
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 1979. 18 p.

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Zuurstof. Te hoog zuurstofgehalte van de lucht. Algemene Commissie voor de veiligheid en de gezondheidsvoorwaarden in de ijzer- en staalindustrie. Arbeidsveiligheid en arbeidshygiëne. 1978. EUR 6047.
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 (DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
 BFR 120 DKR 21 DM 7,60 FF 17
 LIT 3 200 HFL 8,30 UKL 2 USD 4

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Wartungs- und Reparaturarbeiten an Gasleitungen und Geräten. Wasserverschlüsse und Kondensstöpfe. Allgemeiner Ausschuss für die Arbeitssicherheit und den Gesundheitsschutz in der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie. Arbeits-hygiene und -sicherheit. 1978. EUR 6048.

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Maintenance and repair work on gas lines and apparatus. Water seals and drain seal pots. Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission. Industrial health and safety. 1978. EUR 6048.

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Travaux d'entretien et de réparation sur les conduites et appareils à gaz. Joints hydrauliques et pots de purge. Commission générale de la sécurité et de la salubrité dans la sidérurgie. Hygiène et sécurité du travail. 1978. EUR 6048.

CD-NQ-78-013-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0627-4
Lavori di manutenzione e di riparazione sulle condotte e apparecchi a gas. Valvole idrauliche e barilotti di scarichi. Commissione generale per la sicurezza e la salubrità nell'industria siderurgica. Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. 1978. EUR 6048.

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 1979. 22 p.
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 BFR 150 DKR 26,20 DM 9,50 FF 21
 LIT 4 000 HFL 10,40 UKL 2.50 USD 5

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Troisième rapport d'activité du Comité de l'information et de la documentation scientifiques et techniques des Communautés européennes (août 1975 - décembre 1977). Gestion de l'information. 1978. EUR 6158.

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 LIT 4 300 HFL 11 UKL 2.60 USD 5.20

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LIT 4 800 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 6

CD-NO-78-019-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0699-1
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LIT 17 650 HFL 45,50 UKL 10,80 USD 21,30

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LIT 24 100 HFL 62 UKL 14,80 USD 29

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BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1,50 USD 2,90

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*) CB-NQ-78-005-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0560-X
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LIT 9 600 HFL 25 UKL 6 USD 12

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CA-25-78-057-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0831-5
EG-Indizes der Einkaufspreise landwirtschaftlicher Betriebsmittel 1968-1977. Januar 1979.

EC-indices of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production 1968-1977. January 1979.

Indices CE des prix d'achat des moyens de production agricole 1968-1977. Janvier 1979.

Indici CE dei prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione agricola 1968-1977. Gennaio 1979.

1979. 102 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT).

BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 12,65 FF 29
LIT 5 700 HFL 13,70 UKL 3,40 USD 6,70

CA-25-78-130-3D-C ISBN 92-825-0661-4
Nationalregnskaber ENS 1960-1977. Totaler. November 1978.

Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen ESVG 1960-1977. Aggregate. November 1978.

Conti nazionali SEC 1960-1977. Aggregati. Novembre 1978.

1979. 178 p.

CA-25-78-130-3E-C ISBN 92-825-0660-6
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1979. 178 p.

(DA/DE/IT) (EN/FR/NL)

BFR 300 DKR 52,50 DM 19 FF 42,50
LIT 8 000 HFL 21,70 UKL 4,90 USD 9,70

CA-25-78-203-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0728-9
Labour force sample survey 1977. December 1978.

Enquête par sondage sur les forces de travail 1977.
 Décembre 1978.
 1979. 72 p. (EN/FR).
 BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 12,70 FF 28,50
 LIT 5 400 HFL 13,80 UKL 3.30 USD 6.50

CA-25-78-607-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0772-6
Fiskeri. Fangster efter områder 1968-1977. November 1978.

Fischerei. Fänge nach Gebieten 1968-1977. November 1978.

Fishery. Catches by region 1968-1977. November 1978.

Pêche. Captures par région 1968-1977. Novembre 1978.

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Visserij. Vangsten per gebied 1968-1977. November 1978.
 1979. 215 p.
 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)
 BFR 600 DKR 105 DM 38,10 FF 85
 LIT 16 000 HFL 41,50 UKL 9.90 USD 19.50

Analytiske tabeller vedrørende udenrigshandel.
Analytische Übersichten des Außenhandels.
Analytical tables of foreign trade.
Tableaux analytiques du commerce extérieur.
Tavole analitiche del commercio estero.
Analytische tabellen van de buitenlandse handel.
 NIMEXE 1977. 13 bind — Bände — volumes — volumes —
 volumi — delen.

CA-NC-78-001-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0732-7
 Bind A: Kapitel 1-24
 Levende dyr og varer af animalsk eller vegetabilsk oprindelse; fedtstoffer og olier; næringsmidler, drikkevarer og tobak

Band A: Kapitel 1-24
 Lebende Tiere und Waren tierischen und pflanzlichen Ursprungs; Fette und Öle; Lebensmittel, Getränke und Tabak

Volume A: Chapters 1-24
 Live animals and animals and vegetable products; fats and oils; foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco

Volume A: Chapitres 1-24
 Animaux vivants et produits des règnes animal ou végétal; graisses et huiles; aliments, boissons et tabacs

Volume A: Capitoli 1-24
 Animalii vivi e prodotti del regno animale o vegetale; grassi e oli; alimenti, bevande e tabacchi

Deel A: Levende dieren en produkten van het dieren- en plantenrijk; vetten en oliën; levensmiddelen, dranken en tabak
 1979. 598 p.
 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
 BFR 2 400 DKR 420 DM 152,50 FF 338,50
 LIT 64 200 HFL 165,50 UKL 39.25 USD 77.50

CA-NC-78-002-7A-C ISBN 92-825-C733-5
 Bind B: Kapitel 25-27
 Mineralske stoffer

Band B: Kapitel 25-27
 Mineralische Stoffe

Volume B: Chapters 25-27
 Mineral products

Volume B: Chapitres 25-27
 Produits minéraux

Volume B: Capitoli 25-27
 Prodotti minerali

Deel B: Hoofdstuk 25-27
 Minerale produkten
 1979. 162 p.
 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
 BFR 400 DKR 70 DM 25,50 FF 56,50
 LIT 10 700 HFL 27,50 UKL 6.60 USD 12.90

CA-NC-78-003-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0734-3
 Bind C: Kapitel 28-38
 Produkter fra den kemiske industri og hermed beslægtede industrier

Band C: Kapitel 28-38
 Erzeugnisse der chemischen Industrie und verwandter Industrien

Volume C: Chapters 28-38
 Products of the chemical and allied industries

Volume C: Chapitres 28-38
 Produits des industries chimiques et des industries connexes

Volume C: Capitoli 28-38
 Prodotti delle industrie chimiche e delle industrie connesse

Deel C: Hoofdstuk 28-38
 Produkten van de chemische en van de aanverwante industrieën
 1979. 610 p.
 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
 BFR 2 400 DKR 420 DM 152,50 FF 338,50
 LIT 64 200 HFL 165,50 UKL 39.25 USD 77.50

CA-NC-78-004-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0735-1
 Bind D: Kapitel 39-43
 Kunststoffer, gummi, huder, skind, læder, pelskind og varer fremstillet heraf; sadelmagerarbejder; rejseartikler

Band D: Kapitel 39-43

Kunststoffe, Kautschuk, Häute, Felle, Leder, Pelzfelle und Waren daraus; Sattler- und Täschnerwaren; Reiseartikel

Volume D: Chapters 39-43

Plastics, rubber, raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; morocco leather goods; travel goods

Volume D: Chapitres 39-43

Matières plastiques artificielles, caoutchouc, peaux, cuirs, pelleteries et ouvrages en ces matières; maroquinerie; articles de sellerie et de voyage

Volume D: Capitoli 39-43

Materie plastice artificiali, gomma, pelli, cuoio, pelli da pellicceria e lavori di tali materie; marocchineria, articoli da sellaio e da viaggiatore

Deel D: Hoofdstuk 39-43

Kunstmatige plastische stoffen, rubber, huiden, vellen, leder en peltterijen; lederwaren en bontwerk; fijne lederwaren, zadelsmakerswerk en reisartikelen
1979. 310 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.25

CA-NC-78-005-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0736-X**Bind E: Kapitel 44-49**

Træ, kork, papir, pap og varer fremstillet heraf; flette- og kurvemagerarbejder

Band E: Kapitel 44-49

Holz, Kork, Papier, Pappe und Waren daraus; Flecht- und Korbmacherwaren

Volume E: Chapters 44-49

Wood, cork, paper, paperboard and articles thereof; manufactures of plaiting materials and basketware

Volume E: Chapitres 44-49

Bois, liège, papier, cartons et ouvrages en ces matières; ouvrages de sparterie et de vannerie

Volume E: Capitoli 44-49

Legno, sughero, carta, cartoni e lavori in tali materie; lavori da intreccio, da panieraio e da stuoiaio

Deel E: Hoofdstuk 44-49

Hout, kurk, papier en karton; papier- en kartonwaren; vlechtwerk en mandenmakerswerk
1979. 250 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.25

CA-NC-78-006-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0737-8**Bind F: Kapitel 50-67**

Tekstiler og varer fremstillet heraf; sko; hovedbeklædning; paraplyer og parasoller;

Band F: Kapitel 50-67

Spinnstoffe und Waren daraus; Schuhe; Kopfbedeckungen; Regen- und Sonnenschirme;

Volume F: Chapters 50-67

Textiles and textile articles; shoes; headgear; umbrellas and sunshades;

Volume F: Chapitres 50-67

Matières textiles et ouvrages en ces matières; chaussures; coiffures; parapluies et parasols;

Volume F: Capitoli 50-67

Materie tessili e loro manufatti; calzature; cappelli, copricapi ed altre acconciature; ombrelli (da pioggia e da sole);

Deel F: Hoofdstuk 50-67

Textielstoffen en textielwaren; schoeisel; hoofddeksels; paraplu's en parasols;
1979. 674 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
BFR 2 800 DKR 489,50 DM 178 FF 395
LIT 74 900 HFL 193 UKL 45.80 USD 90.25

CA-NC-78-007-7A-C**ISBN 92-825-0738-6****Bind G: Kapitel 68-72**

Varer af sten, gips, cement; Keramik; glas og glasvarer; perler, ædelstene, smykker; mønter

Band G: Kapitel 68-72

Waren aus Steinen, Gips, Zement; Keramik; Glas und Glaswaren; Perlen, Edelsteine, Schmuck; Münzen

Volume G: Chapters 68-72

Articles of stone, of plaster, of cement; ceramics; glass and glassware; pearls, precious stones, jewelry; coins

Volume G: Chapitres 68-72

Ouvrages et pierres, plâtre, ciment; produits céramiques; verre et ouvrages en verre; perles fines et pierres gemmes; bijoux; monnaies

Volume G: Capitoli 68-72

Lavori di pietra, gesso, cemento, ...; prodotti della ceramica; vetro e suoi lavori; perle fini e pietre preziose (gemme); gioielli; monete

Deel G: Hoofdstuk 68-72

Werken van steen, van gips, van cement, ...; keramische produkten; glas en glaswerk; parels, edelstenen, bijouterieën; munten

1979. 246 p.
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.25

CA-NC-78-008-7A-C**ISBN 92-825-0739-4****Bind H: Kapitel 73**

Jern og stål

Band H: Kapitel 73

Eisen und Stahl

Volume H: Chapter 73

Iron and steel

Volume H: Chapitre 73

Fonte, fer et acier

Volume H: Capitolo 73
Ghisa, ferro e acciaio

Deel H: Hoofdstuk 73
Gietijzer, ijzer en staal
1979. 340 p.
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 1 400 DKR 244,75 DM 89 FF 197,50
LIT 37 500 HFL 96,50 UKL 22,90 USD 45,10

CA-NC-78-009-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0740-8
Bind I: Kapitel 74-83
Uædle metaller (økskl. jern og stål) og varer fremstillet heraf

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Unedle Metalle (ausg. Eisen und Stahl) und Waren daraus

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Base metals (except iron and steel) and articles thereof

Volume I: Chapitre 74-83
Métaux communs (sauf fonte, fer et acier) et ouvrages en ces matières

Volume I: Capitoli 74-83
Metalli comuni (esclusi la ghisa, il ferro e l'acciaio) e loro lavori

Deel I: Hoofdstuk 74-83
Onedele metalen (met uitzondering van gietijzer, ijzer en staal) en produkten daarvan
1979. 280 p.
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16,50 USD 32,25

CA-NC-78-010-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0741-6
Bind J: Kapitel 84, 85
Maskiner, apparater og mekaniske redskaber; elektrotekniske varer

Band J: Kapitel 84, 85
Maschinen, Apparate und mechanische Geräte; elektrotechnische Waren

Volume J: Chapters 84 and 85
Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrotechnical apparatus

Volume J: Chapitres 84, 85
Machines, appareils et engins mécaniques et électriques

Volume J: Capitoli 84, 85
Macchine, apparecchi e congegni meccanici ed elettrici

Deel J: Hoofdstuk 84, 85
Machines, toestellen en mechanische en elektrische werktuigen
1979. 1000 p.
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
BFR 4 000 DKR 699,50 DM 254 FF 564
LIT 107 000 HFL 276 UKL 65,50 USD 129

CA-NC-78-011-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0742-4
Bind K: Kapitel 86-89
Transportmidler

Volume K: Chapters 86-89
Means of transportation

Volume K: Chapitres 86-89
Matériel de transport

Volume K: Capitoli 86-89
Materiale da trasporto

Deel K: Hoofdstuk 86-89
Vervoermaterieel
1979. 218 p.
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
BFR 680 DKR 119 DM 43,20 FF 96
LIT 18 200 HFL 47 UKL 11,20 USD 22

CA-NC-78-012-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0743-2
Bind L: Kapitel 90-99
Optiske, fotografiske, kinematografiske og medicinske instrumenter, apparater og redskaber; finmekanik; ure; musikinstrumenter, båndoptagelses- og gengivelseapparater; våben og ammunition; diverse varer

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Optical, photographic, cinematographic and medical instruments, apparatus and appliances; precision instruments; clocks and watches; musical instruments; sound recorders and reproducers; arms and ammunitions; miscellaneous articles

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Instruments et appareils d'optique, de photographie, de cinématographie, de mesure, de vérification, de précision; instruments et appareils médico-chirurgicaux; horlogerie; instruments de musique; appareils d'enregistrement et de reproduction du son; armes et munitions; produits divers

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Strumenti e apparecchi d'ottica, per fotografia e per cinematografia, di misura, di verifica, di precisione; strumenti e apparecchi medico-chirurgici; orologeria; strumenti musicali; apparecchi di registrazione e di riproduzione del suono, armi e munizioni; prodotti vari

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1979. 408 p.
 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
 BFR 1800 DKR 315 DM 114,25 FF 254
 LIT 48200 HFL 124 UKL 29,50 USD 58

CA-NC-78-013-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0744-0

Bind Z: Lande – Varer

Band Z: Länder – Waren

Volume Z: Countries – Products

Volume Z: Pays – Produits

Volume Z: Paesi – Prodotti

Deel Z: Landen – Produkten

1979. 278 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 2400 DKR 420 DM 152,50 FF 338,50
 LIT 64200 HFL 165,50 UKL 39,25 USD 77,50
 Samlet specialserie – Gesamte Sonderreihe – Complete
 special series – Ensemble de la série spéciale – Insieme
 dei volumi – Gehele speciale serie
 BFR 12 000 DKR 2 098 DM 761,50 FF 1 693
 LIT 321 000 HFL 827 UKL 196,50 USD 387

CA-NG-78-021-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0534-0

Agrarstatistische Studien – 21. 1978. Ergänzung: p.
 27 (berichtigt), 27a, 27b, 27c, 48, 49, 50, 51.

1979. 8 p. (DE).

Gratis

EGKS – Außenhandel 1977. Ausgabe Mikrofiche: –
 Vollständiger Satz 17 Fiches.

ECSC – Foreign Trade 1977. Microfiche edition: –
 complete set 17 microfiches.

Commerce extérieur CECA 1977. Édition microfiches:
 – jeu complet 17 fiches.

Commercio estero CECA 1977. Edizione microschede: –
 collezione completa 17 microschede.

BFR 650 DKR 113,70 DM 41,30 FF 91,70
 LIT 17400 HFL 44,80 UKL 10,65

Pro Nummer – per number – par numéro – per numero
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BFR 150 DKR 26,30 DM 9,50 FF 21,20
 LIT 4000 HFL 10,40 UKL 2,45

1.1. – 1.6 : France, Belgique/België, Luxembourg, Neder-
 land, Deutschland, Italia, United Kingdom

BFR 100 DKR 17,50 DM 6,40 FF 14,10
 LIT 2700 HFL 6,90 UKL 1,65

1.7 – 1.8: Ireland, Danmark

BFR 50 DKR 8,80 DM 3,20 FF 7
 LIT 1350 HFL 3,50 UKL 0,85

**Supply of the Community countries with enriched
 uranium.** Year 1977. December 1978. Press notice –
 Nuclear industry. Annual. Gratis

**Approvisionnement des pays de la Communauté en
 uranium enrichi.** Année 1977. Décembre 1978. Note
 rapide – Industrie nucléaire. Annuel. Gratuit

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ALMENE INFORMATIONSPUBLIKATIONER
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Die Europäische Gemeinschaft. Ihre Zukunft. Gratis

CC-25-78-356-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0644-4
The European Community. Your Future. Gratis

CC-25-78-356-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0645-2
La Communauté européenne. Votre avenir. Gratuit

CC-25-78-356-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0646-0
Comunità europea. Il nostro avvenire. Gratuito

CC-25-78-356-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0647-9
De Europese Gemeenschap. Uw toekomst.
 1979. 13 p.
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

ISPRa – Courses – CCR, Ispra
 1979, dépliant (EN) Gratis

**Vragen en antwoorden over het Europese monetaire
 Stelsel (EMS).** Januari 1979. Den Haag.
 1979. 12 p. (NL) Gratis

Europa mini almanak 1979. Maart 1979. Den Haag.
 1979. 16 p. (NL) Gratis

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Purchase prices of the means of production
Prix d'achat des moyens de production
Prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione
Aankooprijzen van de produktiemiddelen

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Landbrugsmarkeder - Seriepriser: Animalske produkter
Agrarmärkte - Serie Preise: Tierische Produkte
Agricultural Markets - Series Prices: Livestock Products
Marchés agricoles - Série Prix: Produits animaux
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Marchés agricoles - Série Prix: Produits végétaux
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Kvartalsvis fiskeribulletin
Vierteljährliches Fischereibulletin
Quarterly bulletin of fisheries
Bulletin trimestriel de la pêche
Bollettino trimestrale della pesca
Driemaandelijks visserijbulletin

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EG-Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte
EC-index of producer prices of agricultural products
Indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles
Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli

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Newsletter on the common agricultural policy
Nouvelle de la politique agricole commune
Notizie sulla politica agricola comune
Landbouwbuletin

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Schnellbericht – Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Rapid information – Crop production
Note rapide – Production végétale
Nota rapida – Produzione vegetale
Spoedbericht – Plantaardige produktie

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Le Courrier - Communauté européenne - Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique

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Nota rapida – Istruzione e formazione
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ISSN 0379-1386

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ISSN 0379-1351

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**Vegetabilsk produktion
Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Crop production
Production végétale
Produzione vegetale
Plantaardige produktie**

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Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch
Monthly statistics of meat
Statistiques mensuelles de la viande
Statistiche mensili della carne
Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees**

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LIT 66 900 HFL 172,50 UKL 41 USD 80,50

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Statistiques mensuelles du lait
Statistiche mensili del latte
Maandelijkse statistieken van melk**

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**Månedlig statistik for æg
Monatliche Statistik von Eiern
Monthly statistics of eggs
Statistiques mensuelles des œufs
Statistiche mensili delle uova
Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren**

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**Salgspriser for animalske produkter
Verkaufspreise tierischer Produkte
Selling prices of animal products
Prix de vente de produits animaux
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali
Verkoopprijzen van dierlijke produkten**

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LIT 36 100 HFL 93 UKL 22.10 USD 43.50

Salgspriser for vegetabiliske produkter
Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte
Selling prices of vegetable products
Prix de vente de produits végétaux
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali
Verkoopprijzen van plantaardige produkten

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Indkøbspriser for driftsmidler
Einkaufspreise der Betriebsmittel
Purchase prices of the means of production
Prix d'achat des moyens de production
Prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione
Aankooprijzen van de produktiemiddelen

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Kvartalsvis fiskeribulletin
Vierteljährliches Fischereibulletin
Quarterly bulletin of fisheries
Bulletin trimestriel de la pêche
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Driemaandelijks visserijbulletin

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Monatsstatistik: Zucker
Monthly statistics: Sugar
Statistiques mensuelles: Sucre
Statistica mensile: Zucchero
Maandstatistiek: Suiker

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EG—Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte
EC—index of producer prices of agricultural products
Indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles
Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli

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Vierteljahresheft Eisen und Stahl
Quarterly iron and steel bulletin
Bulletin trimestriel sidérurgie
Bollettino trimestrale siderurgia

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Note rapide – Production végétale
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Schnellbericht – Agrarpreise
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Informations

Informazioni

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 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Europa Information

Europa Information

Europe Information

Europe Information

Europa Informazioni

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Pressebulletin

Euroforum. Europe day by day

Press Bulletin

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Bollettino di

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(ugentlig / wöchentlich / weekly / hebdomadaire / setti-

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		Dublin (monthly) (EN)	Gratis
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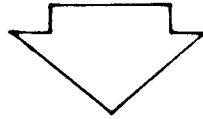
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**FEASIBILITY-STUDIE ÜBER DEN STAND UND DIE
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