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BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

European Coal and Steel Community

European Economic Community

European Atomic Energy Community

Commission of the European Communities

Secretariat-General

Brussels

**No 10
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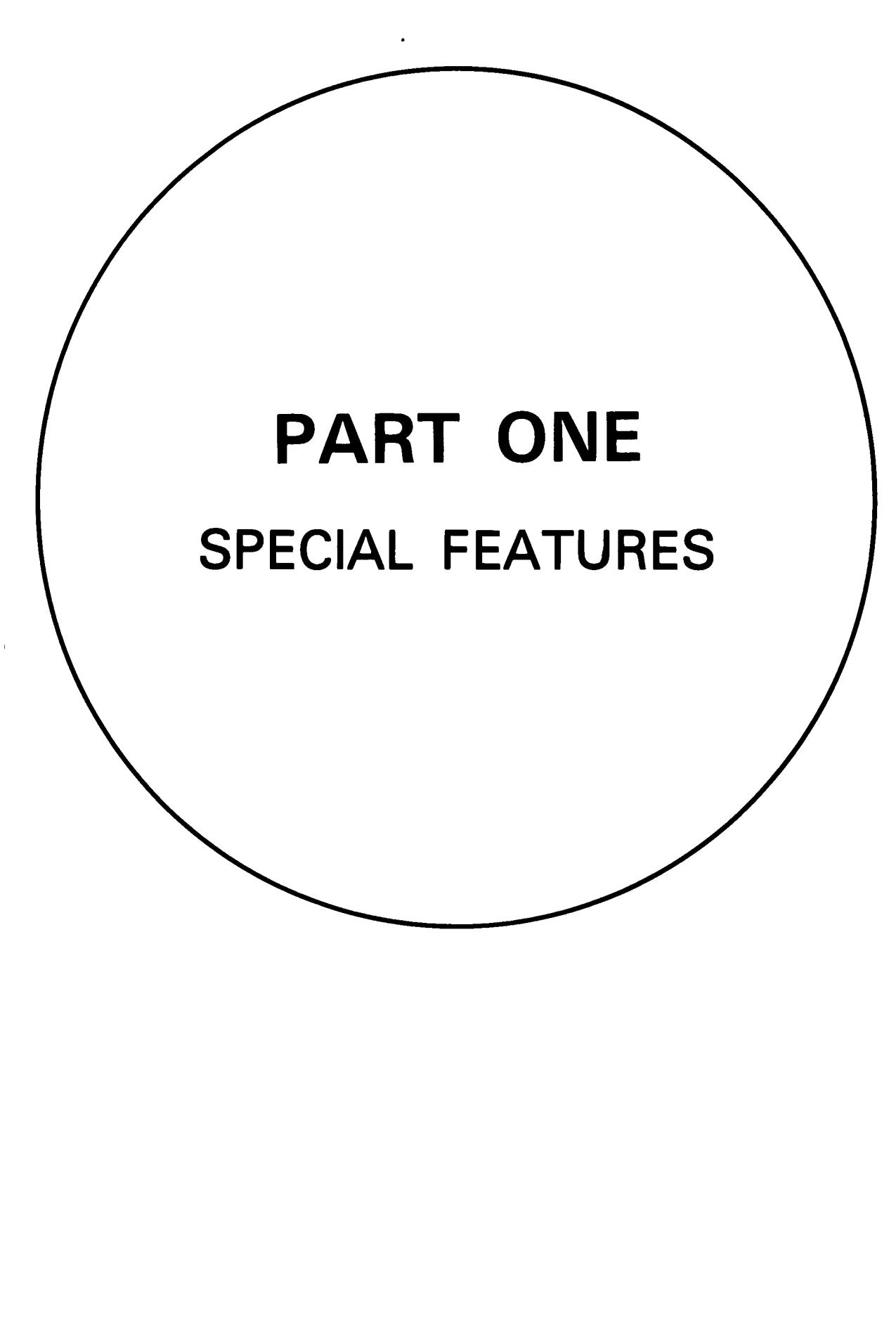
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PART ONE

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Europe's present challenge and future opportunity

Speech by Mr Jenkins

Speech on monetary union made by Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, in Florence on 27 October

1.1.1. 'I would like to devote this first Jean Monnet Lecture, in this twentieth anniversary year of the Community, to a single major issue, but one which in its ramifications touches every aspect of European life. The hard, central core of the argument I shall develop turns around the case for monetary union. This, of course, is a familiar, rather than a novel concept. Despite its familiarity, it is neither popular nor well understood. But even for those for whom it is part of the normal landscape of economic theory and policy, what is very different compared to the last time the Community discussed the subject in any basis way is the state of the European and world economy, and the state of international monetary affairs. We need also to take a fresh view as to how monetary union should be allied with associated Community policies, and, more broadly, with the fundamental question as to how such an idea as monetary union fits with our view of the future division of functions between the Community and Member States.

This choice of subject does not imply a narrow economic view of the Community's function. It derives from the obvious fact that the most important weakness of the Community today is its central economic mechanism. Of course the Community has other primary functions. On the one hand it stands for a certain type of democratic and political society within Europe; on the other hand it stands as a viable political entity for dealing with a wide range of external relations.

On these two fronts, much remains to be done. But despite the shocks and difficulties of the recent past, the outlook is one of activity and promise. We are engaged in underpinning our democratic political values, not only in preparing the first direct elections to a new European Parliament, but at the same time confronting sympathetically but realistically the potential adhesion

of three new Member States—three States which have recently made the historic shift from military dictatorship to parliamentary democracy. We have in the last fortnight seen a great European nation combat with resilience and skill a major terrorist threat to individual freedom and the rule of law—those fundamental values for the strengthening of which the applicants have turned to Europe for sustenance.

In the world beyond, the Community has a solid record: the Lomé Convention, the Mediterranean agreements, and our response to the North-South dialogue. During the past six months, the Community has continued to move forward at the centre of major world negotiations. Indeed, such has been the advance that we face the somewhat paradoxical spectacle of Europe being taken more seriously from outside than from within. It is a paradox which, in my view, we cannot indefinitely sustain. Our size as a trading bloc conceals, rather than heals, our divisions and inequalities in the realm of economic performance. This cannot persist. The central economic weaknesses of Europe, if they continue, will not allow our external cohesion to grow, or even perhaps be maintained. Moreover, the prospect of enlargement will face us with the clear choice either of a strengthening of the sinews of the Community or of tacit acceptance of a loose customs union, far removed from the hopes of its founders, and without much hope of recovering momentum.

Some commentators believe the time in unpropitious for adventurous ideas. I do not agree. The concept and indeed the politics of monetary union stand immobilized in scepticism, following the demise of the Werner Plan, whose initial exchange rate mechanism was shattered by the turbulent monetary events of the past few years.

The consequence has been an understandable shift of emphasis. The concept of gradualism, which has been more imperceptible than inevitable, has come to supplant more ambitious schemes. Some people seem to believe that we can back our way into monetary union; others

that better coordination is all that is required. I am afraid neither view is right. The last few years have seen a retreat rather than an advance. In any event, the idea of an antithesis between gradual evolution and dramatic advance is misconceived. Evolution is a process which once begun goes both gradually and in jumps. There is room for *tomorrow's* act of better coordination and for *today's* discussion of a more ambitious plan for the day after tomorrow. The process has to be seen as one. Examples are the Community's role in helping to restructure basic industries that are at present in deep economic difficulty, and measures to abolish the remaining effective frontiers to the free movement of goods and services.

Seven arguments for a new approach towards monetary union

1.1.2. We must now look afresh at the case for monetary union because there are new arguments, new needs, and new approaches to be assessed, which go to the heart of our present apparently intractable problems of unemployment, inflation and international financing. There are no less than seven arguments that I would like to put forward for your consideration. The first and the seventh are classical, but none the less valid for that. The remaining five, however, are all practical points that need to be formulated differently from the way in which they were presented in the early 1970s.

Basic to the case is the ineluctable internationalization of western economic life. This has been a long and gradual process, but one which has been unmatched by a comparable evolution in the economic institutions of the Community. The past four years have shown the limitations in Europe even of good national economic policies. This has been superimposed on the revolutionary effect of the oil crisis—that sharp confirmation of the end of the old international monetary order which added the hazard of a massive overhang of maldistributed and largely uncon-

trolled international liquidity to an already vulnerable European economy.

No proposition as radical as monetary union in Europe can be achieved at a stroke. My belief is that we should use the period immediately prior to the first direct elections of the European Parliament to relaunch a major public debate on what monetary union has to offer. In doing so, we have to reckon with the problems of how to get from where we are to where we want to go and what must necessarily accompany monetary union if it is to appeal equally to strong and weak economies, to the richer and poorer parts of the Community.

I wish today to outline the major criteria by which the case has to be judged. I expect no easy consensus on the problems it raises, several of which are either at the heart of what is most controversial in modern economic theory, or the most debatable—in the best sense—in political terms. The debate must now be reopened and subsequently sustained. It will not be quickly foreclosed.

Rationalization of industry and commerce

1.1.3. The first argument is that monetary union favours a more efficient and developed rationalization of industry and commerce than is possible under a customs union alone. This argument is as valid now as it has always been, and is reflected in the repeated attempts in European history to form monetary unions—for example the Austro-German monetary union of 1857, the Latin monetary union led by France in 1865, and the Scandinavian union of 1873. Somewhat later sterling operated a different kind of imperial monetary union over large and disparate parts of the globe. But that is history, although relatively recent history. To return to the present day, discussion with businessmen across Europe produces a clear and consistent complaint that it is difficult, almost impossible, to plan a rational European dimension to their enterprises with the

present exchange rate risks and inflation uncertainties as between Member States. The same complaint is often heard from those outside who wish to increase their investment in and trade with Europe. This means that the potential benefits of the Community as a common market are far from fully achieved.

International monetary reform

1.1.4. The second argument is based on the advantages of creating a major new international currency backed by the economic spread and strength of the Community, which would be comparable to that of the United States, were it not for our monetary divisions and differences. The benefits of a European currency, as a joint and alternative pillar of the world monetary system, would be great, and made still more necessary by the current problems of the dollar, with its possible destabilizing effects. By such a development the Community would be relieved of many short-run balance of payments preoccupations. It could live through patches of unfavourable trading results with a few points' drop in the exchange rate and in relative equanimity. International capital would be more stable because there were fewer exchange risks to play on, and Europe would stand to gain through being the issuer of a world currency. National balance of payments problems, in the sense that these are experienced today by the Community's Member States, would be largely removed as an immediate constraint on economic management. There would still be major financial questions to be resolved, between regions, and between Member States, and to these I will return in a moment; but the essential point is that economic welfare in Europe would be improved substantially if macroeconomic policy was not subject to present exchange rate and external financial risks. They hang as a sword of Damocles over the heads of many of our countries in Europe today.

It will rightly be argued at this point that sound financial policies are in any case necessary for all

countries and that we cannot escape from the need for certain universal disciplines by relocating the level of certain economic policy powers. I myself advocate prudent financial policies, and indeed was accused in the past as a British Chancellor of the Exchequer of that most terrible of sins—excessive prudence. But this is not an argument counter to my main thesis. The relevant question is what degree of reward will the public receive as a result of wise and even courageous policies on the part of its governments; or, put another way, what will be the penalties inflicted on our people by a largely anonymous international monetary system which amplifies beyond all proportion any ill fortune of a political or economic nature.

My argument is that it is within our power to change, profoundly and to our advantage, the scale of rewards and retributions administered by the world monetary disorder. We should take it upon ourselves to redesign and restore a large part of that system. In the Community we have the political framework within which a workable alternative could be achieved if we so wish, and if we have the will. The Community is the right size of unit for monetary policy in the particular setting of our highly interdependent, closely packed, advanced industrialized societies. At the world level or intercontinental level there is probably no real alternative to floating exchange rates; nor indeed is this system such a bad one in that very different context where the units of economic management are widely separated by distance, or society, or political system, or living standards, or several of these factors together.

Inflation

1.1.5. My third argument concerns inflation. It is fairly certain that monetary union would radically change the present landscape by leading to a common rate of price movement. But I would also like to argue, although I accept this to be more controversial, that monetary union could help establish a new era of price stability in Eu-

rope and achieve a decisive break with the present chronic inflationary disorder. Of course the sources of contemporary inflation are diverse, and prominent among these are what may seem to be essentially domestic and highly political struggles over income distribution. But let us suppose at some stage a currency reform: the issue of a new single currency by a European monetary authority; and adoption by this authority of a determined and relatively independent policy of controlling note issue and bank money creation. The authority would start by adopting target rates of growth of monetary expansion consistent with a new European standard of monetary stability, following the best traditions of our least inflationary Member States. This would of course mean that national governments lost some considerable control over some aspects of macroeconomic policy. But governments which do not discipline themselves already find themselves accepting very sharp surveillance from the International Monetary Fund, a body far further away from them and less susceptible to their individual views than is the Community. Furthermore, I must make it clear that my arguments are not addressed to those who would prefer to fail alone rather than succeed together. Attitudes such as theirs inevitably cause deaf ears. I am concerned with those who want to see a successful and strengthened Community, but also expect to be convinced of the practical benefits of any move forward.

We have to remember what is new about the problem of inflation compared with that to which we were accustomed in the 1950s and 1960s. Floating exchange rates transmit violent and sudden inflationary impulses, which may strike a country at any moment, perhaps just at the time when employers, trade unions and government may be endeavouring to put or hold together a courageous and delicate stabilization programme.

Each new impulse ratchets up the inflationary process. The price rise effect on the devaluing country is much more than the price reduction effect on the revaluing currency because wages,

and therefore a large part of costs, cannot be reduced in nominal terms.

Exchange rates may rise and fall, but the price level in all recent experience only goes up. The exchange rate problem feeds in turn the psychology of inflation—the high level of inflationary expectations now endemic in many of our own countries, leading to the danger, only recently averted in some Member States, of hyperinflation—that condition in which, almost in the time it takes to walk from bank to shop, the product you planned to buy has become too expensive. Of course, there are conventional responses for trying to contain and reduce the pressures of inflation. But monetary union and reform stands available as the radical treatment for this disease. I do not pretend that the cure would be complete. For example, we would still have to reckon with the inflationary effects of reconciling competing claims on limited resources. The disciplines of monetary union will be more, not less demanding. The change in inflationary behaviour would not have to be greater than that observed in some recent stabilization policies, but it would have to be permanent. The legitimate needs of the weaker regions would have to be met far more powerfully than is at present the case. I will return to this point in a moment. But the counterpart must be that wages across countries would remain in some kind of reasonable relationship to productivity: here the legitimate concern of the stronger regions and less inflationary States would also have to be met.

Employment

1.1.6. The fourth argument concerns employment: no medium-term recipe for reducing inflation which does not have a beneficial effect upon employment is now acceptable. Present levels of unemployment are the most damaging and dangerous social ill that confront us. At best they produce a self-defeating nationalistic caution and immobilism. At worst they threaten the stability of

our social and political systems. We now have six million unemployed in the Community. Many have been surprised at the apparent tolerance of our populations to this level. Typically in our larger Member States the level of one million unemployed long figures as some kind of post-war political barrier. The unthinkable has been surpassed without catastrophe—as yet. But no one should be so complacent as to suppose that this state of affairs can long persist without doing irreparable damage: to the well-being of the millions of families directly affected by unemployment, to the morale and motivation of a whole generation of young people, to stability and consensus in our societies.

In economic terms, I believe that our unemployment problem is essentially one of demand deficiency stemming from the constraints on our ability to cause a smooth, powerful, sustained ground-swell of demand. I do not accept that Europe's capacity for creating new wealth, providing new employment and stimulating growth in the right direction is at an end. Environmental factors and the energy crisis mean that we have to look at the nature of our growth. In any event we need increased output to pay for the present price of oil and for the replacement or adaptation of industrial processes that were designed for lower energy prices and lower environmental standards.

These structural and monetary problems combine to make present levels of unemployment highly intractable. But they should not be seen as justifying defeatist and misconceived policies which would permanently reduce the economic potential of the European economy: for example excessive reduction in working hours or compulsory retirement at fifty-five.

We also need to view the present economic recession in a longer-term perspective. The extent and persistence of unemployment can no longer be seen as an exceptionally low and long bottom to the business cycle. To restore full employment requires a new impulse on a historic scale. We

require a new driving force comparable with the major rejuvenations of the past two hundred years; the industrial revolution itself, the onset of the railway age, the impact of Keynes, the need for post-war reconstruction, the spread of what were previously regarded as middle-class standards to the mass of the population in the industrial countries. I believe that the needs of the Third World have a major part to play here. Two sources of new growth have in the past sometimes come together, the one worldwide, and the other regional.

Can we contemplate the prospect of European monetary union in this context? I believe that we can and should.

There is already broad agreement on what we need for a fundamental turn in the tide of Europe's employment prospects:

- (i) there has to be confidence in steady and more uniform economic policies favouring investment and expansion;
- (ii) there has to be a strengthening of demand with a wide geographical base;
- (iii) if inflation is to continue, it must be at a lower and more even rate than Europe has known in recent years;
- (iv) we have to ensure that spasmodic, local economic difficulties will not be magnified by exchange rates and capital movements into general crises of confidence.

These four requirements may seem obvious enough. The challenge is how to change radically and for the better the institutional weaknesses that have been hindering our ability to restore high employment in conditions of price stability and a sound external payments position. I believe that monetary union can open perspectives of this kind.

My argument is not that the Community ought to make some new choice on the combination of these three objectives, still less that we should seek to impose a caricature of some country's traditional preference on the rest of the Commu-

nity. Economists have now spent years tracking the deteriorating inflation-employment relationship and the deteriorating effectiveness of exchange rate changes in the balance-of-payments adjustment process. The decisions now required are political rather than simply economic; and I hope that these would in years ahead come to be recognized by economists as a break-out from their accepted systems and current models. In this process, we need also to discard political argument based on obsolete, inadequate, or irrelevant economic theory: that the objections to European integration are the differing preferences on inflation and unemployment as between Member States, and that floating exchange rates within Europe allow each country to achieve on its own a happily optimal outcome of its own preference. This is not how the world really is, and we all know it.

Regional distribution of employment and economic welfare

1.1.7. The fifth argument to which I now turn concerns the regional distribution of employment and economic welfare in Europe. Monetary union will not of itself act as some invisible hand to ensure a smooth regional distribution of the gains from increased economic integration and union. Those who have criticized a purely liberal model of the Community economy, one that aims to establish perfect competition and do no more, have strong arguments on their side.

But the Community of today bears no relation to the *laissez-faire* caricature of some of its critics. Nor does it correspond to the model I suggest we should now contemplate for a monetary union. All our Member States find themselves obliged to redistribute large sums of public money and to use less strong but more overt regional policy measures to secure a reasonable distribution of national wealth and employment.

In the Community of today, we have a battery of financial instruments, but all of them rather

small guns: the Regional and Social Funds, the Coal and Steel Community's financial powers, the European Investment Bank and the Guidance Section of the Agricultural Fund. The Commission has recently made a number of decisions and proposals for the coordination and expansion of these operations. These are worthwhile developments in themselves, and they go in the right direction. But their scale is small in relation both to current needs and to the financial underpinning that would be required to support a full monetary union. This is an example of how short-term practical needs and the demands of a longer-term perspective march alongside each other. There is no contradiction in modern integrated economies.

The flow of public finance between regions performs several essential functions:

- (i) first it improves the infrastructure and promotes industrial investment in the poorer areas;
- (ii) second, it evens out cyclical swings in the performance of individual regions;
- (iii) third, it assures minimum standards in basic services;
- (iv) fourth, it sustains a pattern of regional balance of payments surpluses and deficits which are of a different and larger order of magnitude than those which would cause crises if they existed between countries.

This represents the principal offsetting factor compensating the region or State for its inability to conduct a distinct exchange rate or monetary policy.

Europe must think in terms of the same economic logic. If the Community is to take seriously its declared aim of monetary union—and there are great dangers in having declared aims which are not taken seriously—it is indispensable that an associated system of public finance should also be envisaged. The weak regions of the Community must have a convincing insurance against the fear that monetary union would aggravate their economic difficulties. The strong re-

gions must for their part have a counterpart in terms of more stable, secure and prosperous markets. Their interest in the underpinning of the unity of the market is overwhelming. In the context of the enlarged Community, it should also be made clear that we are here talking of the means whereby we can avoid or reduce excessive movement of people from poorer to richer areas. This could all too easily lead to the further impoverishment of one and the intolerable congestion of the other.

The Community must also take a realistic view of the degree of convergence in economic performance which should be expected before and after the creation of a monetary union. On price performance, monetary union has uncompromising effects. Interregional differences in living standards cannot be dealt with so drastically. But we should not be too discouraged. The United States of fifty years ago had a greater degree of regional inequality than the Community has today. A hundred years ago it was almost certainly greater still. This analogy should not be pushed too far, but it is none the less of considerable interest.

Monetary union in a decentralized Community

1.1.8. The sixth argument concerns institutional questions, the level at which decisions have to be made, or the degree of decentralization that we should seek to maintain in the Community. Monetary union would imply a major new authority to manage the exchange rate, external reserves and the main lines of internal monetary policy.

The public finance underpinning of monetary union which I have just described would involve a substantial increase in the transfer of resources through the Community institutions. The question then is: can monetary union be reconciled with the profound pressures that are manifest in almost all our Member States in favour of more, rather than less, decentralized government? I believe the answer can and should be yes. But this

requires us to envisage a very special and original model for the future division of functions between levels of government. This is not a subject that has been considered at all systematically in the Community in the two decades which have passed since the Treaties of Paris and Rome laid down certain sectors of Community competence. Monetary policy can only be decentralized to a very limited degree. But for most policies requiring public expenditure, the reverse is the case. The vast growth of public expenditure in the post-war period, now approaching half of GNP, has emphasized the need for multi-tiered government with various levels according to country: local, regional, State, national, etc. This is a natural and healthy development. It avoids a monolithic concentration of political and economic power and allows for more efficient specialization by level of government. It also associates people more closely with the decision-making process.

The federal model is clearly only one in a number of possibilities for multitiered government. Some support the federal model; others would prefer something confederal; others like neither. I for my part believe that the Community must devise its own arrangements and that these are unlikely to correspond to any existing prototype. We must build Europe upon the basis of our late twentieth-century nation States. We must only give to the Community functions which will, beyond reasonable doubt, deliver significantly better results because they are performed at a Community level. We must fashion a Community which gives to each Member State the benefits of results which they cannot achieve alone. We must equally leave to them functions which they can do equally well or better on their own.

I would like to give an example of why Europe should not think in terms of copying existing models. The US Federal Government grew enormously in importance when it pushed the development of the social security system, because the States would not move forward quickly enough, and because some States were notable laggards. By contrast, our national social and welfare ser-

vices, while neither perfect nor identical, are highly developed and not dissimilar. In most Member States social and welfare expenditure amounts to around 25% of GNP. This is a massive example of how the European model of government has no need to contemplate developing Community expenditure of a traditional federal scale.

I believe that we can identify those functions which make sense for Europe: those aspects of external relations where intercontinental bargaining power is called for; certain research and development functions which offer economies of scale at the level of 250 million people; policies relating to industrial sectors which have a natural European dimension either because they involve high-level economies of scale as in the case of aerospace or electronics; or because they are closely linked with trade policy, as is the case with industries in trouble with excess capacity like steel, textiles and shipbuilding; or because the areas involve strategic interests which are indivisible between Member States, as in the case of energy policy. Last we need financial policies that would help support the integration of the European economy, the maintenance of regional balance, and thus the viability of monetary union.

The overall magnitude of budgetary spending at the European level for this type of Community has recently been estimated by a group of independent economists under the chairmanship of Sir Donald McDougall. As against present Community expenditure of the order of 1% of GNP, they estimated that very substantial progress on economic integration could be achieved with the aid of expenditure of 2 to 2½% of GNP; they believed that a definitive monetary union might be viable with expenditure of the order of 5 to 7% of GNP. These are of course very large sums of money, which would have to be built up gradually by a transfer of some expenditure from national budgets and not by a superimposition, but they are quite small by the standards of the clas-

sic federations where the top tier of government takes 20 to 25% of GNP.

There is therefore for the Community a new and realistic model for a highly decentralized type of monetary union in which the public procurement of goods and services is primarily in national, regional or other hands. The public finance function of such a Community would be stripped down to a few high-powered types of financial transfer, fulfilling specific tasks in sectors of particular Community concern, and assuring the flow of resources necessary to sustain monetary union. These characteristics also make for a quite small central bureaucracy, which I think we would all consider an advantage.

But the political implications would also be great. We must be frank about this. The relocation of monetary policy to the European level would be as big a political step for the present generation of European leaders as for the last generation in setting up the present Community. But we must face the fundamental question. Do we intend to create a European union or do we not? Do we, confronted with the inevitable and indeed desirable prospect of enlargement, intend to strengthen and deepen the Community, or do we not? There would be little point in asking the peoples and governments of Europe to contemplate union, were it not for the fact that real and efficient sovereignty over monetary issues already eludes them to a high and increasing degree. The prospect of monetary union should be seen as part of the process of recovering the substance of sovereign power. At present we tend to cling to its shadow. These arguments do not run against international cooperation, as for example in the OECD and the IMF. On the contrary, we need to improve the functioning of the international economy by a better shaping of its constituent parts. Monetary disunity in Europe is one of the major flaws in the international system as well as in the functioning of our small to medium-sized States.

Monetary union and political integration

1.1.9. On the seventh and final argument, I can be quite short since, like the first, it is a traditional one. It is the straight political argument that monetary union stands on offer as a vehicle for European political integration. Jacques Kueff said in 1949 'L'Europe se fera par la monnaie ou ne se fera pas'. I would not necessarily be quite so categorical. It should, however, be clear that the successful creation of a European monetary union would take Europe over a political threshold. It seems equally clear that Europe today is not prepared to pursue the objective of monetary union uniquely for ideological reasons. To move in this direction Europe also needs materially convincing arguments. I have tried to set out some of the economic arguments.

I summarize as follows. We must change the way we have been looking at monetary union. A few years ago we were looking at a mountain top through powerful binoculars. The summit seemed quite close, and a relatively accessible, smooth gradual and short approach was marked out. But then an avalanche occurred and swept away this route. The shock was such that more recently it has even seemed as if we have been looking at the summit with the binoculars both the wrong way round and out of focus.

I believe that a new, more compelling and rewarding but still arduous approach is necessary. We must also change the metaphor. Let us think of a long-jumper. He starts with a rapid succession of steps, lengthens his stride, increases his momentum, and then makes his leap.

The creation of a monetary union would be a leap of this kind. Measures to improve the customs union and the free circulation of goods, services and persons are important steps. We look for bigger strides in working out external policies, establishing more democratic and thus accountable institutions, elaborating more coherent industrial and regional policies, and giving our financial instruments the means to keep the whole

movement on a balanced course. We have to look before we leap, and know when we are to land. But leap we eventually must.

We must not only do what is best in the circumstances. We must give our people an aim beyond the immediately possible. Politics is not only the art of the possible, but as Jean Monnet said, it is also the art of making possible tomorrow what may seem impossible today.'

2. The prospect of economic and monetary union

Economic and monetary union

Commission Communication to the European Council

1.2.1. On 16 November the Commission adopted a Communication on the prospect of economic and monetary union for the European Council on 5 and 6 December. The full text is reproduced below:

'I — Need for and relevance of economic and monetary union

Economic and monetary union, which was first proposed at the Hague Summit (1969), is an integral part of the process leading to European Union. Its fulfilment affects directly every citizen in our countries owing to its impact on the growth, employment and stability of the European economy.

(a) *Since 1972, this great endeavour has been stagnating.* The intermediate objectives originally set have not been achieved and the transition to a second stage on the way to economic and monetary union has not taken place. The system introduced in the monetary field now covers only a few of the Member States.

At the same time, the economic and financial crisis which followed in the wake of the rise in oil prices has accentuated differences and disequilibria within a Community which was in the process of enlargement. The divergences between the economies of the Member States, divergences which include differences in competitiveness and differences of effectiveness in holding down inflation and responding rapidly and effectively to changes in domestic and external demand, have been exacerbated. These divergences have resulted in a growing gap between the performances of the nine Member States; over four years, from 1974 to 1977, inflation has ranged from 25% to more than 100% and growth from less than 1% to more than 10% while differences in the trend

of exchange rates have made any form of monetary cohesion impossible. At the same time, after a long period of full employment, unemployment has been mounting steadily in all the countries and now stands at 6 million.

European integration has suffered the consequences of these events. The division of the Community into ill-coordinated monetary zones has been perpetuated; divergences in the value of currencies have jeopardized the unity of agricultural prices and freedom of movement for agricultural products. The customs union itself, though preserved intact in its essentials, continues to be threatened by the temptation of a return towards national markets.

(b) *There are many causes behind the stagnation of the economic and monetary union project.* The monetary crisis, prolonged by the oil crisis, has played a key role. However, external events do not provide the whole explanation. The crisis has shown that cooperation cannot be improvised and that machinery and structures for cooperation have to be set up before difficulties arise. To deal with the new situation facing them, the Member States have pursued their own independent policies, underestimating both the extent of their interdependence and the possible scope of joint action.

(c) *These facts must not lead us to inaction and passivity:* the crisis does not invalidate moves towards economic and monetary union. On the contrary, there are additional reasons for achieving progress in this enterprise.

The interpenetration of Member States' economies is a reality; more than half of each member country's exports goes to its partners in the Community. No Member State can get away from these facts, or hope that markets in third countries can provide a substitute for the integrated economic area provided by the Community. The threats to all that has so far been achieved in the Community and the dangers of protectionism, twin dangers which we could see fulfilled if we

fail to act, are therefore a major reason for pursuing economic and monetary union.

Restoring stable growth and a high level of employment involves important structural problems, especially in the energy field and in a number of major industrial sectors where present-day structures are not suited to new demand conditions or the effects of a new international division of labour. These problems call for policies to be drawn up on a Community scale, since they affect the very future of all the Member States.

The possible enlargement of the Community to include Greece, Portugal and Spain could weaken and dilute the Community unless decisive progress is made before then in achieving economic and monetary union. The fact of this risk, which neither the nine Member States nor the applicant countries wish to run, is a major reason for progressing without delay towards economic and monetary union.

More generally, economic and monetary union and the process leading to it will in the immediate future and in the medium term be an essential factor in restoring the general economic situation: employment, prices, external payments. Basic economic equilibria are at present in jeopardy. This is a challenge which the Community can help to meet:

— While it will not absolve economic agents from the discipline and efforts which are necessary, economic and monetary union and the developments leading to it will, by increasing the effectiveness of demand management policies, contribute to greater price stability in the Community.

— By giving full effect to the process of completing a large single market, economic and monetary union will make it easier to re-establish lasting growth and a satisfactory level of employment.

— In the long term, the monetary union of Europe, which is the world's second-ranking economic power and first-ranking trading power,

would enable the Community to play a major role, and perhaps a decisive role, in re-establishing order in the international monetary system.

Thus, in its development and through its attainment, the historic act of economic and monetary union could make a decisive contribution towards achieving the common goal of stability and growth.

II — Thoughts on the method to be followed

(a) The crisis does not of itself explain the setbacks suffered in efforts to move towards economic and monetary union. On the contrary, it strengthens arguments in favour of it. We must therefore look to see whether the manner of approaching the problem is at fault. In the past, two approaches have been envisaged:

— Persevering with the gradual method and intensifying it. This means improving the coordination of Member States' economic policies, pursuing the integration of the market and applying common policies and instruments designed to remedy structural and regional disequilibria.

— Deciding to speed up the integration process and looking at ways of transferring significant economic and monetary powers to the Community.

These two approaches are complementary. The first is meaningful only if it is set within a framework which clearly establishes its goals. At the same time, the second approach, though necessary in the longer term, cannot be carried out in the immediate future.

The Commission therefore proposes that the two approaches should be combined and a series of measures put in hand to prepare the ground for the decisive progress which will make union possible.

(b) From this flows the course to be followed:

- the objective must be reaffirmed, thus clearing the way ahead for joint action;
- the Member States must give practical proof of their determination by undertaking to prepare the ground over the coming period for the qualitative changes which will subsequently set the seal on union;
- we must learn the lesson of the past and forestall the dangers of dispersal, delay and demobilization inherent in any policy based more on perseverance and continuity than on spectacular decisions. These are dangers which Europe experiences every day.

(c) Consequently, the Commission proposes to the European Council a five-year action programme, the details of which would be specified annually.

At the end of each year, the European Council, after examining and assessing the results obtained and the progress made in achieving the overall objectives, would approve the action plan for the following year.

Apart from the advantage of flexibility (annual establishment of action plans within the framework of a general five-year programme), this approach would have the merit of ensuring continuous top-level monitoring and political impetus, without which no programme can succeed.

The Commission envisages moreover to continue its thinking on the various aspects (monetary, fiscal and financial) of the qualitative advances necessary in future for the achievement of economic and monetary union.

III — Action programme

A. Convergence

The prime objective to be pursued over the five-year period is the establishment of lasting convergence between the economies of the Member

States: this would be based on greater success in countering inflation, greater equilibrium in balance of payments situations, stabilization in exchange rate relationships, and a return to sustained growth so as to ensure an improvement in the employment situation.

This is an ambitious objective. However, it must be pursued, since consistency of policies is a basic precondition for preserving all that the Community has so far achieved and a necessary element in a bold move towards economic and monetary union.

This objective does not necessarily imply that policies must be identical nor that performances must be equal. It does, however, presuppose that the Member States should have a common view of relative priorities in economic policy objectives and that they should in particular give first priority to countering inflation, mainly for reasons of social justice, competitiveness and supporting employment.

(a) *Increased coordination of short-term economic policies* is a first step towards ensuring fuller control of the trend of demand, based on better use of economic policy instruments.

This endeavour must be based first and foremost on extending the field of application of present machinery for ensuring coordination in the budgetary, monetary and exchange rate areas, with the setting of objectives which each Member State would observe in these various areas.

The Commission has also proposed that these improvements should be accompanied by stricter monitoring of what is achieved each year, on the basis of a more methodical and more regular review of the implementation of intermediate objectives jointly set and an examination of differences recorded and possible economic policy corrections.

Only the continuous generation of political impetus can ensure the effectiveness, credibility and finally the success of these coordination procedures. The Commission requests that the Euro-

pean Council, by approving these general guidelines, give clear expression to its desire for consistency and compatibility of national policies, both in their conception and implementation, within a Community framework. As its final meeting each year, the European Council would examine the conditions governing the implementation of these guidelines and the results achieved.

(b) *In the move to achieve greater convergence, a second line of action would be to ensure a return to greater cohesion between European currencies.*

There is no question of impairing the Community exchange rate system. The snake continues to be an essential factor making for stability within a large European exchange rate area. It also continues to be an instrument of economic rigour for those Member States which can accept its constraints, and a structure which remains ready to receive those currencies which have had to leave it.

Initially the objective must be to integrate all the currencies within a single Community mechanism ensuring discipline and solidarity and adapted to the capacities of each economy. The system would comprise three main aspects: rules of conduct, increased solidarity and the imposing of effective conditions.

— The rules of conduct should allow the monetary authorities in the countries remaining outside the snake to conduct their exchange rate policies compatibly and in compliance with the other economic policy objectives jointly established.

— The acceptance and development of a European system of reciprocal rights and obligations would be pointless unless it is backed up by greater solidarity, with support for the countries with the greatest difficulties and dissuasion from recourse to unilateral measures. This assertion bears out the value of existing mechanisms, such as Community loans to assist countries with balance-of-payments difficulties, and suggests that some of them should be gradually strengthened,

as proposed by the Belgian Presidency in the case of short-term support and medium-term assistance.

— The imposing of conditions when granting financial assistance should be envisaged, not only as the natural quid pro quo of support and a political guarantee for those providing it, but also as an instrument making for a return to convergence. For this purpose, supervision of the observance of economic policy conditions should be considerably strengthened, particularly through more frequent joint examinations during the period.

The Commission also proposes to study the advantages of a parallel currency. It could, for example, be useful, under arrangements to be decided on, to extend the use of the European unit of account to areas other than Community finance, particularly to international capital markets and some long-term international contracts.

Finally during the period under consideration, and certainly by the end of it, the responsibilities and resources of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund should be increased so as to allow it to ensure the consistency of domestic monetary policies and contribute to the management of exchange markets.

(c) In order to facilitate convergence and lay the foundations for integration, the coming five-year period should see an *increase in the financial resources available to the Community* in those areas where it can obtain better results than each of the Member States taken individually and contribute, via the redistributive effect of the Community budget, to the reduction of internal imbalances. Initially, this will apply mainly to:

— Regional policy. It is important here that a positive decision be taken on the Commission's proposals concerning the Regional Fund.

- Social policy.
- Industrial policy.
- Energy policy.

In some of these areas, which involve continuous and ongoing action, the budget, backed up by Commission proposals for joint action, provides a natural framework for the annual programme.

The Community also has at its disposal borrowing and lending instruments which would enable it to finance these priority investments. An additional Community contribution is also justified, in order to be in a position to carry out the new tasks outlined above and to provide certain projects with the extra financing which would make their completion possible. Thus, the Commission proposed at the last European Council that a new financial instrument for structural purposes be set up; it would be based on borrowing and intended to finance investment programmes in the common interest. The Commission is awaiting a positive decision by the Council.

The requirements of the Community as described here will remain well below those of a federal State. It must, however, be acknowledged that no progress towards the integration of markets and economic and monetary union can be made without transferring a larger level of resources than is the case today, though this should not result in an increase in the share of total public expenditure in GDP.

B. The single market

The Commission proposes that, over a five-year period, such progress be achieved in establishing a single market as is necessary for putting economic and monetary union into effect.

The achievement of this progress does not mean that the common market would be wholly comparable to the national markets of each of the Member States. Very important differences would continue to exist in commercial, social and tax legislation. However, the unity of the market would prevail in all cases where national legislation and practices, by virtue of their disparity, represent an obstacle to freedom of movement for goods or services, or entail extra costs for firms.

(a) A particular effort will have to be made in the *tax* area. There will be need for significant progress, especially though not exclusively with respect to indirect taxes. The recent completion of work on the harmonization of the basis of assessment for VAT makes further progress possible.

Firstly, examination of tax harmonization proposals already presented by the Commission should be speeded up so that they can be approved as far as possible during 1978. These proposals include the harmonization of excise duties, which are a source of numerous distortions of competition.

In addition, the Commission will examine the other measures necessary for the achievement of a single market. In relation to VAT, the Commission will examine the conditions necessary for gradual harmonization of the number of rates applied in the various Member States, and of the goods and services subject to each rate. The Commission will also examine the possibility of establishing zones towards which the rates of indirect taxes should converge.

In the light of progress made, the Community should decide, by the end of the five-year period, on the measures to be taken to achieve the abolition of fiscal frontiers.

(b) With respect to *freedom of movement* for goods and services, the Commission proposes to the Council that:

- in 1978, the programme which the Commission will put forward for simplifying customs regulations and harmonizing customs legislation and practices be approved;

- the application of the programme for abolishing technical barriers to trade should be pursued with vigour and the necessary priorities established;

- tenders by government bodies should be genuinely opened up, and the creation of a favourable environment (company law and commercial

law) for the activities European firms should be pursued;

— a common market for services in the financial field (particularly insurance and banking) should be established.

In addition, the Commission intends to pursue energetic action against any new national measures which would have a restrictive effect on intra-Community trade.

(c) The achievement of complete *freedom for internal capital movements*, together with a common regime with respect to non-Community countries, is one of the basic elements of economic and monetary union. The Commission will make proposals designed to promote freedom of capital movements, in parallel to measures taken to achieve economic convergence.

(d) Alongside current developments on the agricultural policy front, the Commission has proposed the gradual elimination of *monetary compensatory amounts*, whose continued existence radically distorts the conditions under which agricultural markets operate. The progress which it is hoped to achieve in the convergence of monetary situations will be an essential factor in the success of this enterprise, which represents one of the major objectives of the period.

(e) Full exercise of the *right of establishment* remains as important as ever, both for economic reasons and as proof of the reality of belonging to Europe. Efforts should therefore be made over the next five years to remove the last barriers remaining in this area.

C. Structural and social changes

The new changes which will have to be made to maintain competitiveness will have to fit into a background which is less favourable to the pursuit of growth and into an extremely difficult employment situation. All the Member States share the same specific objectives which have gradually become necessary: enlargement and

modification of the capital stock, independence in the energy field, and competitiveness within the framework of a new international organization of labour.

Community intervention is therefore necessary, not only because the problems are common to all, but also because the Community can and must help its Member States to perceive and solve them, within the framework of its own responsibilities (maintaining a large market, management of commercial policy, responsibilities with regard to aid). On the external front, the Community must seek to ensure that the European economy is integrated favourably into the new structure of international trade.

More generally, it can contribute to the working out of an overall strategy of sectoral change, on the basis of a common analysis of the current situation of industries and their foreseeable future development. This involves in particular:

- ensuring better reciprocal information between Member States;
- checking that developments are in line with the macro-economic objectives set;
- forestalling the difficulties which changes in demand could give rise to in a given sector.

The Commission thus intends, with the help of national authorities and professional organizations, to develop rapidly a 'sectoral instrument panel' so as to improve our as yet very imperfect knowledge of the structures of the European market.

(a) One of the Commission's duties is to prevent haphazard or purely defensive reactions in the Member States in dealing with the *industries worst hit by the crisis* (proliferation of aids which are incompatible with the Treaties, open or disguised protectionism, etc.) and to exercise a positive influence by all the means at its disposal. The action undertaken by the Commission in the iron and steel sector within the Community and in trade relations with non-Community countries is a good example. Two other sectors (shipbuilding

and textiles) call for immediate Community intervention; the Commission has already specified or will specify the various aspects of this before the Council.

(b) However preoccupying the immediate outlook may be, there are, in both the industrial and services sectors, certain '*growth industries*' whose expansion will in the medium term support growth and employment (energy, telecommunications, data-processing, electronics, aircraft etc.).

The Community must equip itself with the means of assuming its role as an economic power in the area of advanced technology industries, which can only attain their full potential with the backing of the resources and market of a continent. Discussion of this question, which is complicated by problems of competition and the market and by an exaggerated concern for a 'fair return', has never really got under way. The Commission will submit a report before July 1978 outlining the facts of the problem.

(c) It is essential to map out an *energy policy* for Europe. It must be designed to reduce Europe's dependence in this area, to ensure the considerable investment called for in this sector, while at the same time stimulating its growth, and to reduce inequalities between Member States with respect to oil imports. It must therefore pursue:

- the laying down of common guidelines and measures with regard to energy saving;
- the development of a nuclear policy in real conditions of independence, together with alternative sources of energy;
- the establishment of a true common market for energy, in which cost formation conditions and cost transparency would meet Community rules;
- a contribution to financing the considerable investment which will be necessary;
- Community participation in the dialogue which has begun at world level.

(d) In the field of public *investment*, the establishment and subsequently the implementation of a pattern of infrastructure projects of European interest would serve the completion of the common market and would provide a reserve of projects available for cyclical measures.

National arrangements for stimulating private investment must also be made subject to precise Community rules, so as to ensure consistency and avoid distortion of competition.

(e) The programme set out above will help to improve the unemployment situation, since it will speed up the return to growth and will facilitate structural adaptation. It must be backed up by a *social policy*, providing support for Member States' efforts to create employment in industries with future potential, adapt existing employment structures to the new economic situation and remedy the problems of certain groups, particularly young people and women.

These objectives will be pursued within the framework of a social action programme and in compliance with general economic policy objectives.

The Community must in particular develop a joint strategy for improving wage and salary ratios. The Commission will propose that a minimum threshold level of social protection be defined at Community level. It will also propose certain joint outline provisions on workers' rights, security of employment and improvements in working conditions, which could be included in collective agreements.

Progress will also have to be made simultaneously in the work being carried out on worker participation in decisions by firms.

The task of putting these various objectives into effect falls largely to the two sides of industry. It can, however, be facilitated by action at Community level. The Tripartite Conference represents a first step in this direction. More generally, adequate impetus should be given to other forms of Community consultation and cooperation.

3. The Court of Auditors: the birth of a new institution

Conclusion

The pursuit of economic and monetary union would make a decisive contribution towards achieving the common goal of stability and growth. It would strengthen Community cohesion at a time when the prospects of a new enlargement are beginning to open up. Achieving it would be a key factor in re-establishing order in the international monetary system.

The programme proposed with this end in view is technical in its details. In its principles, it is eminently political and must be transformed into acts: efforts over the next five years will have to relate to the convergence of economies, the achievement of a single market and the development of policies to meet the structural and social problems of the Community.

By committing itself to this programme and monitoring its implementation each year, the European Council will be demonstrating the importance it attaches to achieving economic and monetary union, basing its efforts on a policy which, while being very specific in its day-to-day substance, will be decisive in its goals and ambitions for the future of Europe.'

1.3.1. A new Community Institution is born: the Court of Auditors of the European Communities held its inaugural meeting in Luxembourg on 25 October after its members, appointed by the Council with Parliament's approval,¹ had taken the oath before the Court of Justice.

Background

1.3.2. The Treaty amending certain financial provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Communities and of the Treaty establishing a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities (the second Budget Treaty) signed on 22 July 1975² came into force on 1 June 1977. One of the provisions of the Treaty is the establishment of a Court of Auditors.³ The Court of Auditors replaces the Audit Board and the ECSC Auditor, becoming the body responsible for the external audit of the Community Budget and the ECSC operational Budget; the internal audit remains the task of the Financial Controller of each Institution.

1.3.3. Although the revision of the Financial Regulation in 1973 had brought about fundamental changes in the provisions governing the Audit Board, including enlarged powers, particularly by conferring upon it, the Commission shortly thereafter proposed the establishment of a Court of Auditors. The main reason for this was undoubtedly a political commitment entered into when the First Budget Treaty⁴ was adopted. As well as creating the Community's own resources by Decision of 21 April 1970,⁵ the first Budget Treaty increased Parliament's budgetary powers. However, in order to mollify Parliament because it did not consider that this went far enough, the Com-

¹ Point 2.3.1

² Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2506.

³ Article 7 (amending Article 78e of the ECSC Treaty), Article 15 (amending Article 206 of the EEC Treaty) and Article 23 (amending Article 180 of the Euratom Treaty).

⁴ OJ L 2 of 2.1.1971.

⁵ OJ L 94 of 28.4.1970.

mission agreed to make proposals for a further increase in Parliament's budgetary powers. The second Budget Treaty was the outcome. It not only established the Court of Auditors but also invested the Parliament with the sole right to give discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the budget.¹

Status of the Court and its members

1.3.4. The Court of Auditors is not given the full status of a Community institution. The Treaty of 22 July 1975 does, however, provide that the articles of the Treaties listing the Community Institutions² shall be supplemented by the following paragraph 'The audit shall be carried out by a Court of Auditors acting within the limits of the powers conferred upon it by this Treaty'. Legislation is being prepared to put the Court on the same footing as an institution as regards the application of the Financial Regulation and the Staff Regulations. The Court will thus be responsible for managing its staff and its administrative budget.

1.3.5. Generally speaking, the provisions concerning the members of the Court of Auditors are similar to those covering the Judges of the Court of Justice. In particular the members are to be chosen 'from among persons who belong or have belonged in their respective countries to external audit bodies or who are especially qualified for this office': they are to be appointed by the Council acting unanimously after consulting Parliament. This procedure differs in two respects from the manner of appointing members of the Court of Justice (and of the Commission); the latter are appointed by the Governments of the Member States by mutual agreement; no consultation of Parliament is provided for. However, like the Judges, the members of the Court of Auditors are appointed for six years: the provisions concerning official duties, resignation, dismissal, remuneration, and privileges and immu-

nities are also the same as those applying to the Judges of the Court of Justice.

1.3.6. Taking the provisions concerning the status of the Court of Auditors and of its members as a whole, there are three basic differences between the Court and the old Audit Board. First, the status of the Court is very much closer to that of an institution than was the Audit Board; secondly the status of the members is modelled on that of the Court of Justice. Consequently the independence and rank of the members of the Court of Auditors are guaranteed by primary and not secondary legislation as was the case for the former audit bodies. Thirdly, the members will operate on a full-time basis, and, like the Members of the Commission and of the Court of Justice, may not exercise any other professional activity.

Powers of the Court of Auditors

1.3.7. The powers of the Court of Auditors are laid down in the Treaty, which provides that the Court will 'examine the accounts of all revenue and expenditure of the Community' and of any body created by the Community, e.g. the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training³ and the European Foundation for the improvement of living and working conditions.⁴ An annex to the Treaty states that the Court is also to have jurisdiction to audit the operations of the European Development Fund.

1.3.8. As to the criteria of the audit, the Court is to examine not only whether all revenue has been received and all expenditure incurred in a lawful and regular manner but also whether the financial management has been sound. With re-

¹ Article 78g of the ECSC Treaty, Article 206b of the EEC Treaty and Article 180b of the Euratom Treaty.

² Article 7 of the ECSC Treaty, Article 4 of the EEC Treaty and Article 3 of the Euratom Treaty.

³ OJ L 39 of 13.2.1975.

⁴ OJ L 139 of 30.5.1975.

gard to revenue, a further statement attached to the second Budgetary Treaty restricts the powers of the Court regarding own resources established by the Member States. Although it does not reduce the role of the Court to that of a mere bookkeeper in the inspection of own resources, it does exclude the audit of substantive transactions shown in the supporting documents which relate to entitlements established by the Member States. Consequently while, for instance, the Court of Auditors may not examine whether a particular import has been effected, it may examine whether an article has been classified under the correct tariff heading and the appropriate tariff applied.

1.3.9. The second Budget Treaty has put an end to the past difficulties regarding the time for the audit. It provides for the audit of revenue to be 'carried out on the basis both of the amount established as due and the amount actually paid to the Community' and for the audit of expenditure to be 'carried out on the basis both of commitments undertaken and payments made'. The Treaty goes on to specify that the audits 'may be carried out before the closure of accounts for the financial year in question'. Consequently the audit can begin immediately following establishment or commitment without the need for a payment to have been made beforehand.

1.3.10. As regards the means used to carry out the audit, the objective was to apply a number of principles the application of which had been completely or partially denied the Audit Board. The reason was the fact that the vast proportion of Community revenue is collected and made in the Member States themselves. To avoid creating hundreds of inspectors for the Community Court of Auditors, close and trusting cooperation with the national audit bodies which normally keep an eye on the national authorities responsible for enforcing Community law will therefore need to be built up.

The Treaty of 22 July 1975 lays down the principle that 'the audit shall be based on records and,

if necessary, performed on the spot in the Institutions of the Community and in the Member States'. It also lays down the principle that the audit in the Member States is to be carried out 'in liaison with the national audit bodies or, if these do not have the necessary powers, with the competent national departments'. The 'national audit bodies', i.e. the external audit bodies in the Member States, are therefore the privileged interlocutors of the Community Court of Auditors. Only if these bodies do not have the requisite powers is the Court to contact the 'competent national departments' i.e. the internal audit authorities. To make it easier to apply this provision a third statement attached to the Treaty provides that 'Member States shall notify the Court of Auditors of the institutions and departments concerned and of their respective powers'.

The requirement for the audit to be carried out 'in liaison with' these bodies means that the Court of Auditors must notify the relevant national audit body (or the competent institution) of its intention to perform an audit on the spot. As a corollary the national audit bodies also have the right to take part in the audit, but are not required to do so; they merely have to inform the Court 'whether they intend to take part in the audit'. However this absence of a requirement to attend must be read in the light of the provisions of the Treaty which state that 'the Institutions of the Community and the national audit bodies or, if these do not have the necessary powers, the competent national departments, shall forward to the Court of Auditors, at its request, any document or information necessary to carry out its task'. Although the requirement addressed to the Institutions is not new, that to the national audit bodies is; there was no parallel in the former provisions of the Treaties or of the Financial Regulation.

1.3.11. The auditing work of the Court of Auditors is, as for the Audit Board, recorded in its reports. The second Budget Treaty alters the previous arrangement only in so far as it could not

4. Dealing with youth unemployment

Court of Auditors

be reconciled with the independence of the Court and he desire for the utmost objectivity. Thus, in the first place, the annual Report is now to be presented to the Institutions (rather than sent by the Commission to the Council and Parliament) and published together with the replies of the Institutions in the Official Journal. Secondly, the Court has the right to submit observations on specific questions on its own initiative. In the third place, it has the power to deliver opinions at the request of one of the Institutions of the Community.

Decision-making and internal organization

1.3.12. The second Budget Treaty lays down the principle of collegiate action providing that the Court 'shall adopt its annual reports or opinions by a majority of its members'.

As to internal organization, although nothing is expressly laid down the Court no doubt has the power to establish rules of procedure which conform to the Treaty and the Financial Regulation.

1.4.1. In view of the increase in unemployment amongst young people (about two million in the Community in 1977 or 37.4% of the total number of unemployed), the Community institutions have decided to step up their activities to boost the measures taken in the individual Member States.

In October, for instance, the Commission summed up the situation in a memorandum to the Council and recommended that new Community measures be adopted to halt the rise in unemployment amongst young people. The Council, which met on 28 October, considered the joint actions to be undertaken and asked the Commission to make new, detailed proposals as quickly as possible. *Parliament* had dealt with this situation the previous month.¹

The facts

1.4.2. Since 1969 every year but one has seen an increase in the number of young persons unemployed in the Community and the proportion of young persons in the total number of unemployed. The number of unemployed young persons has more than quadrupled, rising from 400 000 to 2 000 000; the proportion of young

Table 1 — *Unemployment amongst young persons in the Community*

Year	Total number of unemployed young persons aged under 25 (in thousands)	Percentage of the total number of unemployed accounted for by young persons
1969-1973 (average)	561	26.5%
1974	824	30.7%
1975	1 512	35.3%
1976	1 778	37.0%
1977	1 996	37.4%

¹ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.6.

persons in the total number of unemployed has increased by more than half, from 24% to 37%; one of the major effects of the economic recession has been a sharp rise in unemployment amongst young people since 1975 (Table 1).

Even if there is an improvement in the economic situation it is to be feared that unemployment amongst young persons will remain at abnormally high levels for the next few years. The reason for this is mainly that it is more than likely that underemployment will persist, while population trends in almost all the Member States are such that large numbers of younger people are arriving on the labour market and the number of girls working is tending to increase. Furthermore, demographic statistics show that, in the Community as a whole (subject to circumstances peculiar to each country), the number of young persons reaching the age of 16 will increase regularly until 1980 and will not begin to fall off again until 1983.

Apart from these factors legislation geared towards the protection of existing jobs, the reluctance of employers to recruit new staff and the qualifications of young workers cast a shadow on the job prospects of young persons entering the labour market each year. In addition, there is a qualitative aspect of the problem which cannot be ignored; it has become increasingly difficult to match young job seekers to the openings available to them. In the last 15 or 20 years, although people have not always been aware of it, there has been a widening gap between developments in educational systems and the growth in levels of education on the one hand and the relative stagnation in working conditions and the amount of responsibility offered to young persons on the other.

This serious problem is not, of course, confined to the Community and, to quote just one example, the Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which groups 24 countries, has decided to convene a 'high level intergovernmental conference on un-

employment amongst young persons' in December 1977.

Measures advocated by the Commission

1.4.3. In its memorandum on youth employment, submitted to the Council on 14 October, the Commission takes stock of the situation, offers its interpretation of it, reviews the measures being taken in the member States and suggests possible Community responses.

There are two main considerations behind the Commission's working paper: the first, on which great emphasis was laid at the Tripartite Conference in Luxembourg last June,¹ stresses the complex nature of the economic and social factors which have given rise to the present employment crisis, of which the problems of young persons is one of the most serious examples; the second involves the nature and scope of possible Community measures.

On the basis of an assessment of the measures adopted in the Member States to increase employment and promote the training of young people (these measures are described in detail in an annotated report accompanying the memorandum) and existing Community measures such as the Social Fund and the recommendation on the vocational preparation of young people² the Commission suggests to the Council that two types of Community action might be considered—the extension of financial aid to young job seekers and more general measures to encourage the promotion of youth employment in the Member States with help from the Community.

Extension of Community financial support

1.4.4. The Commission considers that the scale of needs in the Member States is such that extra

¹ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.1.2 to 1.1.7.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2208 and 7/8-1977, point 2.1.40.

assistance for vocational training should be given by the Social Fund and that the Fund should give special priority to the link between theoretical and practical training and employment.

The Commission also feels that there is a need to look for new types of aid to young job seekers. As shown in the accompanying report, measures of this type exist in all the Member States, but a financial contribution to these measures from the Community would seem desirable for several reasons:

- (i) firstly, to give a Community context to aid measures which, although originally regarded as temporary anti-crisis measures, now look as though they will inevitably last longer than that;
- (ii) secondly, although all the Member States are confronted with the same problem, they do not all have the same means to solve it. The burden should, therefore, be distributed more fairly, subject to a degree of Community control; the Community would thus stimulate action;
- (iii) thirdly, the statement on youth employment made at the European Council on 29 and 30 June 1977¹ involves, in addition to the existing aid measures from the Social Fund, a change in the quality of Community aid measures and the creation of a new dimension for aid to vocational training.

Lastly, Community aid measures for youth employment would constitute a reply to public opinion, which is particularly sensitive to the effects of constraints imposed on the Member States or felt by them as a result of the growing integration of their economies and the entry into operation of the customs union and common commercial policy.

As regards the types of aid the following two spheres should receive particular attention:

Community premium for creating jobs in undertakings: Aid measures of this type might be envisaged for certain Community policies (particularly industrial policy) or for areas of employment where there are serious sectorial problems or

where unemployment rates amongst young people are still at a high level.

Community participation in job creation programmes in sectors of public interest: There are considerable opportunities for action here. Community resources could be earmarked for national job creation programmes for young persons. It should be pointed out that the public sectors with the most pressing needs are health, education, rural and urban reform and aid to elderly persons.

Actions of a more general nature

1.4.5. The specific Community measures referred to above are mainly micro-economic measures whose influence on the general youth employment situation would probably be somewhat limited. The Commission considers that their scope could be increased if they were part of other actions; the Community could provide technical support for the reforms being carried out in certain Member States with regard to vocational training and recruitment schemes. Practical cooperation between the authorities responsible for managing the labour market could be encouraged, thus enabling them to increase their activities and thereby contribute to implementing a forward-looking employment policy.

The Council's attitude

1.4.6. At its social affairs meeting of 28 October the Council, in response to the Commission's memorandum, studied the type of joint action that could be undertaken.

Council discussions

1.4.7. The press release put out after the meeting states: 'The initial suggestions made by the

¹ Bull. EC 6-1977, point I.I.11 and I.I.12.

Commission in its communication involved mainly:

- (i) new subsidies designed to assist the creation of jobs and the provision of work for young people in the form both of a Community subsidy for the creation of jobs by undertakings and of Community participation in job creation programmes in sectors of public interest;
- (ii) the strengthening of Community aid for post-school training for young people in the form of assistance for practical training and of projects of broader scope.

The various delegations made known their initial reactions during the discussion, and the Commission undertook to bear these reactions in mind when preparing the formal proposals to be submitted to the Council at a later stage.'

President's conclusions

1.4.8. At the end of the exchange of views the President drew the following conclusions:

'As instructed by the European Council at its meeting on 28 and 29 June 1977, the Council, in the light of its review of the measures taken by the Member States to promote employment and training for young people, held an initial examination of the joint action to be undertaken.

The Council accordingly invites the Commission to prepare detailed proposals for Community aid for programmes designed to encourage youth employment in the Member States. The Council considers that such proposals should be selective and should ensure that the aid is granted to areas of greatest need.

The Council invites the Commission to work out measures, within the framework of the European Social Fund, for strengthening the link between the post-school training and the employment of young people.

Finally, the Council encourages the Commission to secure an increase in assistance and coopera-

tion among the Member States in developing their institutions for achieving optimum balance between supply and demand on the labour market.'

Work schedule

1.4.9. Following the discussion, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine these proposals, and in particular their financial aspects, as soon as they had been forwarded by the Commission.

These questions will be discussed at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Employment on 24 November. The Commission has undertaken to forward to the Council for December an outline programme in advance of the practical proposals it intends to make in the first few months of next year.

Possible intervention by the Social Fund

1.4.10. In its review of the rules governing the tasks and operations of the European Social Fund,¹ the Council did not actually decide to introduce a new category of aid to deal with youth unemployment, but asked the Commission to submit new proposals for speedy implementation. This can be seen from the press release put out after the meeting of 28 October:

'With regard to the question of the creation of a new category of aid for the promotion of employment, the Council, in the light of its discussion on the Commission Communication on youth employment, adopted the following conclusions:

- (i) The Council finds that it is not in a position at present to take a decision which would make aid for the promotion of employment available immediately.
- (ii) The Council nevertheless considers that, within the framework of the resources available

¹ Point 2.1 131.

5. Energy problems under discussion

Youth unemployment

for the Fund's operations, a category of aid which would be likely to promote employment—centering on employment for young workers—and which would not fall within the current categories of aid for vocational training or occupational mobility, is appropriate in the present labour market situation.

(iii) The Council therefore asks the Commission to submit suitable proposals to it, in the light of the present discussions and of its communication on youth employment, so that the new category of aid can be introduced as soon as possible.'

1.5.1. The energy problems facing the Community, and the rest of the world, (even more acutely since the energy crisis of 1973) returned to topicality in October, either at global level in connection with various international meetings and conferences, or in a Community context.

The energy market in the Community and throughout the world is not under strain—with supply abundant and prices stable—but this does not cause the basic, long-term problems in this field to be overlooked. Although the general public is not always fully aware of these problems, a number of events in October showed that the authorities still give them priority and recognize that they demand a global effort.

Points of international concern

1.5.2. The technical and economic problems are serious: limited resources; the need to diversify the supply side into more sophisticated forms of energy; the inevitable rise in the cost of providing energy; the essential need for research to improve the use of conventional sources of energy and make greater use of non-conventional sources; and their gravity was emphasized by most of the experts attending the tenth World Energy Conference (a non-governmental organization) in Istanbul in September.¹

1.5.3. More specifically, the Governing Board of the OECD International Energy Agency (to which eight Member States belong) met at ministerial level in Paris on 5 and 6 October. It set as an overall objective for the Agency the limitation of oil imports; but it also adopted twelve guiding principles for energy policies. Speaking in the debate, Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, stated that the Commission unreservedly welcomed the fact that the principal energy-consuming countries have decided to proceed in this

¹ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.67.

direction, which the Commission has always proposed for the Community's energy policy. He also stressed how much was staked—economically and socially—on the attainment of energy policy objectives.

At the meeting, Mr Brunner signed on behalf of the Community agreements on three major international research programmes. Two of the agreements relate to research and development in the field of thermonuclear fusion, the third to research and development on the production of hydrogen from water.¹

1.5.4. The same problems formed the subject of discussion between the Commission and a representative of the Government of the United States which, in view of its large total consumption and the danger to world supplies from its increasing imports of oil from OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) countries, has a special part to play in the joint effort by consuming countries. When America's Energy Secretary, Mr James Schlesinger, visited the Commission on 8 October, it informed him of the importance attached by it to the success of the energy-policy proposals which President Carter sent to Congress in April. Mr Schlesinger confirmed that the US Government fully intended to reduce its country's dependence on oil imports and that it intended to pursue vigorously its efforts to provide itself with the necessary instruments for the purpose, despite the difficulties with Congress.

During the talks the Commission reminded Mr Schlesinger that, since it was relatively ill-provided with energy resources, the Community could not dispense with nuclear energy. The Commission shared US concern about environmental protection and the dangers of nuclear proliferation. Nevertheless the Commission considered that, whilst taking all the appropriate steps in these fields, the Community should keep open its options for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy—fuel reprocessing, and the development of fast breeder reactors.²

1.5.5. The Commission was also represented at the first meeting, in Washington on 19 and 21 October, for the purpose of setting up an international nuclear fuel cycle evaluation programme.³

1.5.6. As cooperation on energy concerns not only the industrialized countries but the whole world, the European Community had sought since the close of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) to reopen the dialogue on energy problems on terms satisfactory to both partners.⁴ And its representatives spoke to this effect at the 31st session of the UN General Assembly.⁵ The Council, too, examined the suggestion made by certain countries in the context of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) that energy questions of interest to all participants in the Conference should be studied in greater depth.

Energy problems and the Community

1.5.7. The work done in the Community on energy policy was no less substantial than the international discussions touched on above.

1.5.8. In this connection, on 25 October, the Council followed up the meeting on the JET project⁶ with a session on energy. It adopted the second section of the arrangements for the sharing of oil in the event of supply difficulties, dealing with the harmonized reduction of energy consumption.

The first section, relating to trade in crude oil and petroleum products between Member States,

¹ Point 2.2.50.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

³ Point 2.1.86.

⁴ Point 2.2.9.

⁵ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 1.3.4.

⁶ Points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

was adopted in February 1977.¹ The Community is therefore now provided with the legal instruments which were so sadly lacking during the 1973 crisis and will now be able to bring solidarity between Member States fully into play should a similar supply crisis occur again.

The Council also set up a surveillance system for coal imports which will provide prompt information on growth in imports, which has been sharp during the last two years.

Finally, the Council granted financial support totalling 53 million u.a. to 40 technological projects of common concern in hydrocarbons production, transport and storage. The Community's aim in this is to contribute towards the development of new resources and the diversification of oil and natural gas supplies.

On the other hand, the Council did not reach agreement on the Commission's proposals concerning oil refining, either on the matching of facilities to the new demand structure, or the gradual absorption of surplus distillation capacity, or measures to be taken on imports of refined products from outside the Community. In the face of this failure to agree, Mr Brunner stated that the Commission would not shirk its responsibilities but would make full use of the scope available to it under existing provisions to monitor refining in the Community and would report to the Council.

There were two further points on which the Council did not reach a positive conclusion, namely on promoting the building of new coal-fired power stations² and on aid for buffer stocks of coal.³ The Commission hoped that, in the light of a debate on the achievements of the 1985 energy policy objectives to be held by the Council at its next session, the Council would be able to re-examine the measures intended to enable coal to play the role assigned to it as regards supplies to power stations under the Council Resolutions of December 1974⁴ and February 1975⁵ on energy policy objectives.

1.5.9. In October the Commission sent to the Council a Communication on the energy situation in the Community and the world, a working paper on energy prices in the Community (summarizing current surveys on this subject and setting out guidelines for future work), and a report on the energy supply situation of the Community. The first two documents were drafted and presented for the Council meeting on energy problems on 25 October, but it was decided to defer consideration of them until the meeting scheduled for December.

1.5.10. The energy problem is, of course, worldwide. But it will never be solved unless everyone makes the maximum effort his situation requires of, or permits, him in his sphere of action.

The Community has committed itself firmly to this course. Even if progress on the Community's energy policy sometimes appears to be modest and slow, recent events have shown that it is real; thus the adoption of the decision concerning measures in the event of difficulties with oil supplies is an example of an important step towards greater solidarity between Member States. The Commission will make every effort to ensure that recent successes are followed up.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.1.33 and OJ L 61 of 5.3.1977.

² Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2283.

³ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.104.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1202.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1975, point 1402.

⁶ Points 2.1.77 to 2.1.79.

6. Community fisheries policy

Fisheries

New Commission proposals

1.6.1. Some important proposals concerned with implementing, from 1 January 1978, the Community system for the conservation and management of resources in the 200-mile zone were sent by the Commission to the Council for the meeting on fisheries on 24 and 25 October.

These proposals relate to the fixing of maximum authorized catches in 1978 for the various species of fish and the allocation of these catches by Member States, the determination of technical measures to ensure stock conservation, provisions for the monitoring of catches and for the inspection of fishing activities and several schemes to be implemented immediately, for adapting and reorganizing the structure of the fishing industry. The Commission also proposed forms of financial compensation for fishermen affected by the ban on herring fishing in the North Sea and the Irish Sea.

The Commission based itself on the principles developed in its September 1976 proposals,¹ which it still regards as the basis of the definitive Community fisheries system. These proposals take account of the need to protect stocks from over-fishing and, thereby, to protect the present and future interests of Community fishermen and consumers, of the special requirements of fishermen in regions whose economy is basically dependent on fishing and of the need to rationalize the fishing industry so as to adapt its capacity to the resources available.

Fixing of maximum authorized catches and their allocation among Member States

1.6.2. In fixing the maximum catches of the various species of fish which it will be possible to authorize in 1978 in Community waters, the Commission based itself on existing scientific data relating to the situation and development of stocks and, in particular, the data gathered by

the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).

Total catches authorized for 1978 are in certain cases distinctly less than the quantities authorized of fished in 1976. However, it is difficult to make comparisons between these two years because of the profound changes brought about by the general extension of fishing zones to 200 miles.² But in any case, the Commission considers that the limiting of catches is justified by the need to conserve and build up stocks in the interests both of fishermen and consumers.

Authorized catches were allocated among Member States on the basis of a model which is simply a first draft, subject to adjustment and correction in the light of the Council's discussions. The criteria used are those applied within the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC). The Commission also took into account the Resolution adopted by the Council on 3 November 1976 allowing Ireland to increase its 1975 catches by two-thirds and making special arrangements to meet the urgent needs of the fishermen in the North of the United Kingdom.

As soon as possible the Commission will be presenting further proposals relating to the waters of Greenland, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, and the waters of French Guiana.

Technical measures for the conservation of resources

1.6.3. The Commission considers that the allocation by the Community of catch quotas must be backed up by technical conservation measures, also determined at Community level, deriving from the provisions applied by Member States on the basis of the recommendations of the Atlantic fisheries commissions (NEFAC and ICNAF).

¹ OJ C 255 of 28.10.1976 and Bull. EC 9-1976, points 1201 to 1210.

² Bull. EC 10-1976, points 1501 to 1505

To this end, the Commission has proposed¹ measures involving, for each threatened species, the creation of zones where fishing is forbidden or restricted to certain periods, certain types of boat or certain fishing gear, the fixing of standards for the mesh size of nets and the setting of minimum sizes or weights for fish.

The proposals are only the first step towards consolidating the many provisions existing in this area; the Commission has therefore proposed that Member States should be authorized to retain certain national measures, provided that they are not discriminatory and incompatible with the aims pursued by the Community system.

Measures for monitoring fishing activity

1.6.4. If the common policy on the conservation and management of resources is to be effective, arrangements to monitor fishing activity are essential to ensure that Community rules are complied with. This monitoring will be carried out by Member States in a non-discriminatory manner; they will provide information regularly to the Commission and the Commission will ensure that the Community provisions are applied.

The measures proposed¹ involve mainly the inspection of fishing activities and of boats as well as the monitoring of catches. Other proposals are that a list of authorized landing points be drawn up and that logs be kept on board boats of catches, fishing grounds visited and gear used.

Community action to reorganize the fishing industry

1.6.5. In order to facilitate the adjustment of the fishing industry's production and processing capacity to the new situation created by the extension of fishing zones to 200 miles and by the stock conservation plans, the Commission has proposed several structural and social measures. They follow on from the proposals made to the

Council in November 1973² and November 1975³ (terms for granting national aid and reorganization of the non-industrial inshore fishing industry) and will work jointly with operations under the Regional Fund (improvement of infrastructures), the Social Fund (job training and retraining) and the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (improvement of processing and marketing structures for agricultural products).

The Commission has proposed¹ four types of measure, which will be eligible for Community financing at up to 50%:

(i) action to redirect fishing activity towards currently underfished species and towards the prospection of new fishing zones. Premiums will be available, calculated on the basis of the additional costs or the loss of income caused by this redirection of activities. Where fishing activity declines temporarily or ceases altogether, in order to absorb surplus capacity, premiums are proposed for laying up boats, for scrapping them, for converting them for purposes other than fishing or for selling them to non-member countries. These premiums vary from 50 to 300 u.a. per gross registered tonne according to the solution chosen for the boats;

(ii) measures to adjust the capacity for processing fishery products for purposes other than human consumption to the new catch quotas. The Commission has proposed a premium for abandoning surplus processing capacity and a premium for converting to the processing of fishery products for human consumption;

(iii) action to promote consumption: in order to help ensure the success of the reorientation towards the fishing of often little-known, underfished species, consumer information campaigns are proposed to develop markets and shape demand;

¹ OJ C 278 of 18.11.1977.

² OJ C 110 of 13.12.1973.

³ OJ C 6 of 10.1.1976.

7. Decision on JET

Fisheries

(iv) back-up social measures to offset the consequences for sea-going fishermen of the permanent or temporary laying-up of part of the fishing fleet. In particular, the Community will contribute towards schemes set up by Member States to encourage sea-going fishermen aged between 50 and 65 to retire.

1.7.1. At its meeting on 25 October, the Council finally chose the Culham laboratory in the United Kingdom as the site for JET, a major experimental project on controlled thermonuclear fusion. Accordingly, it is now possible to carry out a decision adopted by the Council on 17 and 18 October on the implementing procedures for the project which provides for the establishment of a Joint Undertaking within the meaning of Articles 45-51 of the Euratom Treaty.

During the first four years from 1 January 1977, the Joint Undertaking which will have to be set up will undertake the construction of JET, at an estimated cost of 137 million u.a. at January 1977 prices. According to present plans, at the end of 1980 it will have a maximum staff of 320, of which 150 will be temporary staff employed under Euratom staff regulations. The Community will provide 80% of the financing for the Joint Undertaking, a further 10% being provided by the partners associated with the Community fusion programme and 10% by the host country. The latter will, in addition, make available free of charge the land, electricity lines, ancillary buildings and water-cooling system for the plant and will ensure that the project has access to essential services e.g. computer centre and site security.

1.7.2. An interim JET Council is to be set up immediately, and will be based on the model for the future JET Council. It will comprise representatives from the participating States and from the Commission. The 37 votes will be distributed as follows: France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Commission—five votes each; Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden¹—two votes; Ireland and Luxembourg—one vote; two votes are reserved for Switzerland² which does not yet participate in the project.

The interim JET Council, the first meeting of which has been fixed for 23 November 1977, will prepare the draft statute for the JET joint under-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2273.

² Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2274.

taking within the next four months; the Commission will then present the draft to the Council for its approval. The Council will at the same time adopt the financial (109.5 million u.a.) and staffing (150 temporary staff) arrangements under the Community budget up to the end of 1980.

Before these decisions are taken, preparatory work on the project will continue using the balance of the appropriations granted by the Council to JET in October 1976.¹ The Commission will provide the necessary management in cooperation with the interim JET Council. The JET project team, situated at Culham since 1975, will be kept on by extension of the current contracts.

1.7.3. When the Commission presented its proposal for a multiannual (1976-80) programme on controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics in July 1975,² it distinguished two separate parts, one concerned with construction of the JET, the plans for which had been prepared by the Community team at Culham, and the other with the implementation of various research projects through the associations linking the Commission with the specialist bodies in this field in the Member States.

The second part of that programme, adopted by the Council in February 1976³ with a budgetary allocation of 124 million u.a., achieved results which confirmed the Community's leading position in the world as regards thermonuclear fusion.

The experiments carried out in JET are aimed at producing and continuing a plasma with the requisite characteristics for fusion reactors of the future. The experiments will take five to seven years, following the four to five years of construction and start-up trials, and will make it possible to assess the physical feasibility of the fusion process using magnetic confinement.

The major installations which will follow on from JET should result in the construction of the first demonstration fusion reactor towards the year 2000.

1.7.4. The choice of the JET site which has now been taken is the result of many meetings⁴ held over the past two years, during which time the Council has constantly postponed its decision in spite of the efforts made by the Commission to reach a satisfactory conclusion and in spite of repeated calls from Parliament for a decision.

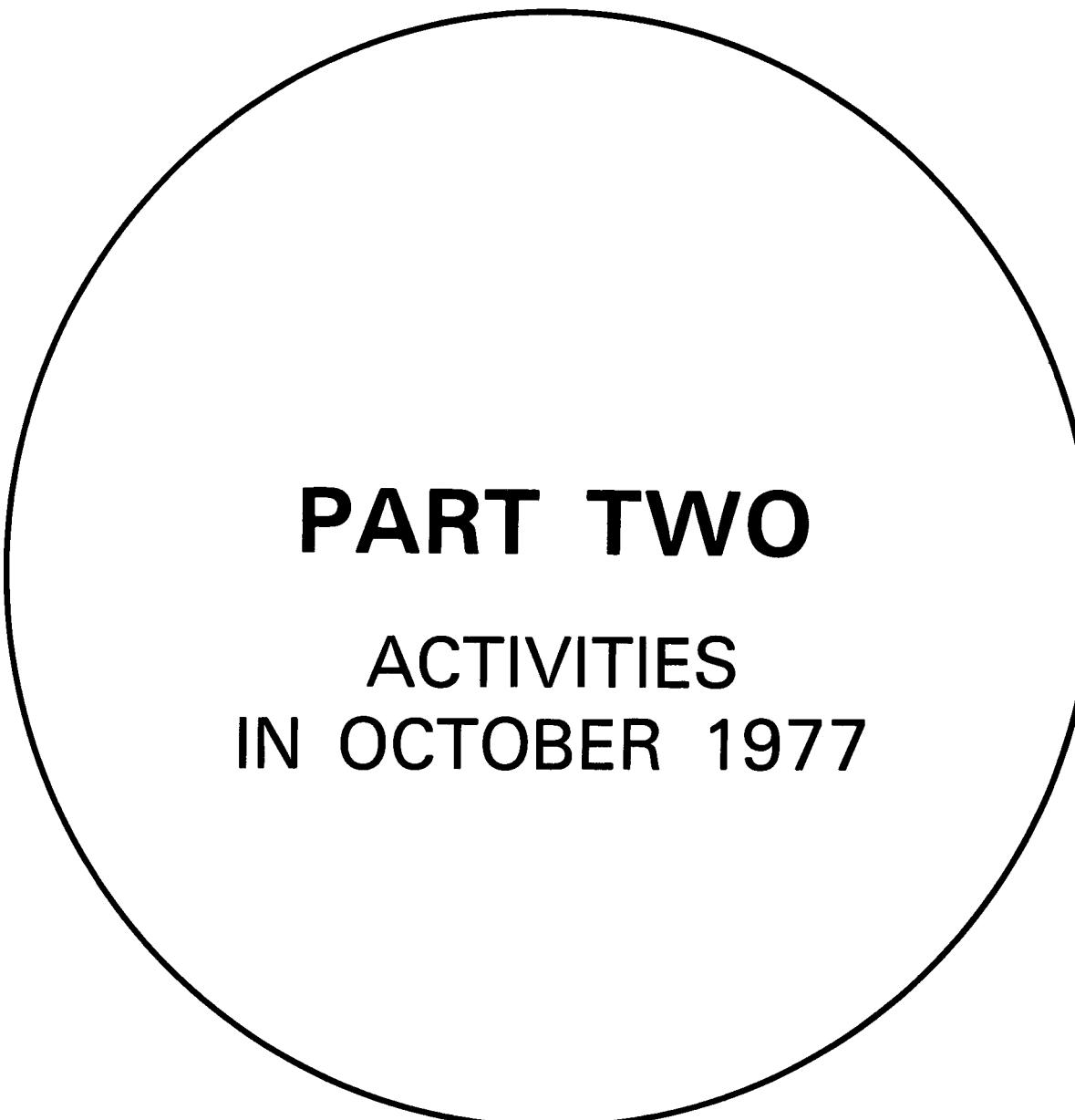
Although these tergiversations have caused a delay of approximately two years in the Community's fusion development programme, the JET design presented at the beginning in July 1975 has remained the same and this plant is still justifiable in comparison with similar types being built in the United States and in Japan and proposed plants in the Soviet Union.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2253.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 1502.

³ Bull. EC 2-1976, point 1401; OJ L 90 of 3.8.1976.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2253; 11-1976, point 2253; 3-1977, point 2.1.109; 7/8-1977, point 2.1.114.



PART TWO

ACTIVITIES

IN OCTOBER 1977

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary union

2.1.1. On 16 November the Commission adopted a Communication to the European Council—which is to meet on 5 and 6 December—on the prospect of economic and monetary union.¹ On 27 October Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, gave a speech in Florence on economic and monetary union entitled ‘Europe’s present challenge and future opportunity’.²

Annual Report on the economic situation in the Community

2.1.2. In October, the Commission approved the draft sixth Annual Report on the economic situation in the Community. This report was drawn up pursuant to Article 4 of the Council Decision of 18 February 1974³ on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States of the European Economic Community. After its adoption by the Council, the Governments will bring the report to the attention of their national parliaments so that it can be referred to in budget debates

In the Report, the Commission states that, in terms of the objectives fixed, developments so far in 1977 have been both positive and negative. Whilst growth has been slack and conditions on the labour market have deteriorated, significant progress has been made with regard to the balances of payments and also on the prices front. The rate of unemployment has continued to increase in most Member States. In 1977, gross domestic product in the Community as a whole will probably increase in real terms by only 2½%, as compared with 4.7% in 1976.

This disappointing performance is largely a result of the need to combat inflation and restore external payments situations, which has led the deficit

states to maintain restrictive monetary and budgetary policies. At the same time, the overall effect of policies to restore their economies to a sound footing conducted by the deficit countries has not been offset by more expansionary policies in the ‘strong currency’ countries.

Given the foreseeable international environment and the measures announced or already taken, and providing that autonomous demand forces now emerging in the Community undergo no radical change, the spontaneous economic trends in 1978 should be as follows:

- (i) the rate of growth of *gross domestic product in real terms* of the Community could well reach 3.5%. This rate will not be sufficient to reduce unemployment, which is now affecting 5.6% of the working population;
- (ii) the *inflation rate* at consumer level may be put at about 8 to 8.5% (Community average). Declining raw material prices, generally adequate harvests, and the slowdown in the upward movement of wholesale prices and industrial prices which got under way in the second half of 1977, are all factors favouring what may well be a more substantial improvement, but this can be secured only if further progress is made in curbing the upward movement of wage costs;
- (iii) the *Community’s balance of payments on current account* will probably show a surplus, partly because of the moderate trend in domestic demand in the deficit countries and partly because of the growing contribution of North Sea oil. Given a moderate expansion of production, there is little reason to expect any substantial change in the overall situation of the surplus countries’ total balance of payments as compared with 1977.

The real GDP growth in 1978 now foreseeable, assuming that the Member States’ economic policies are not changed, would not be enough to bring many firms back to capacity working. In

¹ Point 1.2.1.

² Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.9.

³ OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974.

these circumstances, conditions on the labour market would continue to deteriorate. In most of the Member States no stabilization, much less an improvement, in the underlying employment situation can be expected unless a moderate cost trend and GDP growth in terms of volume of 4- $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ are achieved, and full employment cannot be restored without a much higher medium-term growth rate.

The Commission believes that action is needed to ensure a better performance and, to this end, proposes a series of realistic, mutually compatible macroeconomic objectives. Only by attaining these objectives will it be possible to achieve balanced and lasting growth and an improvement in the employment situation, as provided for in the fourth medium-term economic policy programme.

The objectives to be pursued in 1978 should be the following:

- (i) a real GDP growth rate for the Community taken as a whole of 4- $4\frac{1}{2}\%$;
- (ii) a halt to the spread of unemployment and an improvement in the situation on the labour market;
- (iii) narrower disparities between the payments balance positions of the various Member States, and an overall Community payments position either in balance or even in deficit;
- (iv) a rate of inflation down to 7 to 8% for the Community average (compared with about 9 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ in 1977) and a narrower spread between the extremes, down to a range of from rather less than 4% to not more than 10% (4-18% in 1977).

The Commission feels that these objectives can be achieved in 1978 if all the Member States pool their efforts. At the present time, demand is slack throughout the world and no country, however important its contribution to world trade, can hope to revive economic activity by itself. On the other hand, if the Member States coordinate among themselves and work together with the other industrialized countries, they can mutually

strengthen the multiplier effects of the measures they take, instil new confidence in managements and consumers on a lasting basis and thus achieve the growth objectives set without jeopardizing fundamental equilibria.

The general guidelines of the report cover budgetary policy, monetary policy, active cooperation with the social partners whose support is vital for achieving the objectives set, and the implementation of a specific employment policy.

The Commission also believes that structural measures are needed to make supply more flexible and to facilitate structural change. These should include:

- (i) the implementation, through well-defined programmes, of an investment policy based on the Community financing instrument for improving structures, proposed by the Commission;
- (ii) a more vigorous drive to achieve energy saving and to develop replacement forms of energy;
- (iii) encouraging research into and the application of new technologies;
- (iv) elimination of the large number of administrative obstacles which hamper investment by complicating licensing procedures;
- (v) elimination of discrimination on the financial markets, measures in favour of small and medium-sized firms, and measures to encourage the establishment of new firms.

The general guidelines for the Community are followed by specific recommendations for each Member State.

2.1.3. At its plenary session on 26 and 27 October, the Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion¹ on the Annual Report on the economic situation.

¹ Point 2.3.70.

Overall strategy for dealing with the present situation

2.1.4. At its meeting on 17 October, the Council discussed in detail the various aspects of an overall strategy for dealing with the present economic situation. This discussion had been prepared by the coordination group on short-term economic and financial policies, using Commission staff papers.

The following statement was released at the end of the meeting:

1. The Council examined the measures to be taken to deal with the present economic situation.

2. It agreed with the overall strategy proposed by the Commission for the Community.

This strategy entails a purposeful policy in the Community so as to obtain:

a minimum growth rate of 4 to 4½% in the Community's GDP in real terms resulting from 1% additional growth in internal demand without increasing production costs;

an improvement in the situation on the labour market by implementing a more dynamic policy in the area of employment and vocational training and the development of labour mobility;

a reduction in the inflation rate in the Community to 8%, with a reduction in the spread of rates to a range of 4 to 10%.

3. These objectives are achievable provided that efforts are pursued in a coordinated and purposeful manner by all the member countries and in collaboration with the other industrialized countries. It is recognized that the responsibility for maintaining internal demand at an adequate level lies firstly with the relatively strong countries, but that other countries too can make their contribution to strengthening the economy.

4. The Council has decided to examine at each of its meetings the implementation of this general strategy by the member countries. On 21 No-

vember 1977, it will establish the economic policy guidelines appropriate for each Member State.

5. (a) The Council considers that the implementation of this general economic strategy must be accompanied by an adaptation of credit mechanisms, together with a strengthening of procedures aimed at ensuring by effective means that the economic policy conditions linked to these mechanisms are properly fulfilled.

(b) The Council took note of the interim reports of the Monetary Committee, the Committee of the Governors of the Central Banks and the Economic Policy Committee concerning:

— the suggestions made by the Belgian Delegation concerning the adaptation of credit mechanisms;

— the communication from the Commission concerning investment and borrowing in the Community.

The Council invited these Committees to submit their final reports in time to enable it to take a decision on these matters at its meeting on 21 November.

Strengthening coordination of economic policies

2.1.5. In a Communication transmitted to the Council on 11 October, the Commission put forward proposals for improving the coordination system laid down by the Council Decision of 18 February 1974.¹ The stricter implementation of overall regulatory mechanisms, designed to re-establish on a lasting basis the key macro-economic equilibria in satisfactory conditions of growth and monetary stability, presupposes improved coordination between the governments of member countries.

¹ Council Decision of 18 February 1974 on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States of the European Economic Community (OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974).

The Commission's proposals cover:

(a) in the budgetary policy field:

- (i) the use of quantitative guidelines for the budget surplus or deficit;
- (ii) the application of the budget guidelines to the whole of the public sector;
- (iii) monitoring the implementation of the guidelines;

(b) in the monetary field:

— the fixing of quantitative guidelines for the monetary aggregates deemed significant in each Member State (money supply, domestic credit expansion, etc.);

(c) in the foreign exchange field:

— the strengthening of consultations at ministerial level.

None of these adjustments requires a change in the legal framework, nor even in the general structure, of the present coordination system.

The main aim is to apply more systematically and, above all, more sincerely the existing machinery and procedures. In the Communication, the Commission expressed the wish that the governments, aware of the importance of their common interests, should demonstrate clearly their determination to fit their national economic policies—both with regard to conception and execution—into the Community framework.

Monetary Committee

2.1.6. The Monetary Committee held its 234th meeting in Brussels on 12 October, Mr Andersen, Vice-Chairman, presiding. Acting under a mandate from the Council, the Committee adopted two preliminary reports to the Council and the Commission, one concerning the Belgian proposal for improving existing credit machinery within the Community, the other concerning the Commission communication proposing the set-

ting up of a new Community borrowing instrument.

The Working Party on the Harmonization of Monetary Policy Instruments met in Basle on 27 October, with Mr Bastiaanse in the chair, to continue its work on the draft of the second interim report.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.7. The Economic Policy Committee held its 53rd meeting in Brussels on 10 October, with Mr Cortesse in the chair. The meeting was devoted entirely to the examination of the draft annual report on the economic situation in the Community in anticipation of the Council's forthcoming third review of the situation.

The Working Party on Public Finance met in Brussels on 20 October; it continued its work on the structural budget benchmarks and began a study of the financing of budgetary deficits.

Group of Experts on Economic Budgets

2.1.8. The Group of Experts on Economic Budgets met on 18 and 19 October to examine the revised preliminary economic budgets for 1978. While endorsing the substance of the analysis made by the Commission's staff, the members of the Group were slightly more optimistic as regards general economic development: the national experts felt that in 1978 the spontaneous growth of GDP in volume terms for the Community as a whole might well be nearer 4% than the Commission's estimate of 3.5%. It was agreed that a marked improvement was possible as regards internal and external equilibrium and that the divergences between national trends could well continue to narrow.

At its next meeting, to be held early in 1978, the Group will re-examine the forecasts for 1978 with the help of a document showing the full economic budgets for 1978.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Measuring instruments

2.1.9. On 24 October¹ the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to hot-water meters. This proposal has been made in accordance with the Council Directive of 26 July 1971 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to common provisions for both measuring instruments and methods of metrological control.²

It also falls within the context of the general policy for the rational use of energy, under which the Member States have taken steps to improve checks on the amount of hot water used by requiring a meter to be installed on the premises of each consumer.

The Commission's proposal therefore includes a full technical description of the meters and of the tests which they must satisfy if they are to be put into general use within the Community.

Structural problems in industry

Steel industry

Forward steel programme

2.1.10. On 11 October,³ the Commission finally approved the forward programme for steel for the fourth quarter of 1977, the first reading of which it had approved on 28 September.⁴

On 7 October⁵ the ECSC Consultative Committee endorsed the draft.

Shipbuilding

2.1.11. On 26 October the Commission laid down guidelines for a general strategy for shipbuilding. These are based on the shared objectives of national and Community policies, the latter including support measures and new initiatives.

On the basis of these guidelines the Commission will shortly place specific proposals before the Council, on which it hopes swift decisions will be taken. In preparing and implementing these decisions the Commission recognizes the need for further consultations with all the parties concerned in order to reach a consensus—the only means of ensuring the effectiveness of the Community strategy. Contacts have already been made with labour and management, and they will continue.⁶ The Commission will take the necessary steps to increase contact with those responsible for the industry in national government departments.

The Commission hopes that this strategy will enable the Community shipbuilding industry effectively to face rival industries in non-member countries from a sound and competitive position.

Commercial and economic law

Patents

2.1.12. The European Patent Convention, signed in Munich by sixteen countries, entered into force on 7 October, when seven countries had deposited their instruments of ratification—Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Italy and

¹ OJ C 283 of 24.11.1977.

² OJ L 202 of 6.9.1971.

³ OJ C 252 of 21.10.1977.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.12.

⁵ Point 2.3.85.

⁶ Point 2.1.36.

Sweden are expected to ratify the convention in the first half of 1978.

This new organization will take on an important role in the business world both in the Community and in non-member countries. The European Patent Office, which came into being on 1 November, will accept European patent applications from 1 June 1978. From that date, any person inside or outside the Community will be able to file an application for a European patent, which will be effective in all the States party to the Munich Convention.

It is currently anticipated that the Luxembourg Convention on the Community Patent signed on 15 December 1975¹ by the Member States, will enter into force in 1980, which is when the first European patent will be granted. To date no Member State has deposited its instruments of ratification, but the parliaments of Belgium,

France and the United Kingdom have already voted in favour.

Customs union

Tariff measures

Tariff quotas

2.1.13. On 24 October² the Council adopted a Regulation on the opening, allocation and administration of an autonomous Community tariff quota for ferro-chromium containing not less than 4% by weight of carbon falling within sub-heading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs

¹ Bull. EC 12-1975, points 1301 to 1303.

² OJ L 275 of 27.10.1977.

Table 2 — *Tarif quotas (1978)*

(tonnes)¹

Description of goods	Size of quota	Tariff duties (%)	Preliminary allocation	Reserve
<i>Contractual</i>				
Ferro-silicon ²	20 000	0	19 850	150
Ferro-silico-manganese ²	50 000	0	48 000	2 000
Ferro-chromium containing not more than 0.10% by weight of carbon and more than 30% but not exceeding 90% inclusive by weight of chromium (superrefined ferro-chromium)	3 000	0	2 900	100
Certain plywoods of coniferous species ²	700 000 m ³	0	670 000 m ³	30 000 m ³
<i>Autonomous</i>				
Rosin, including 'brais résineux' ²	21 013	0	21 013	—
Dried grapes in immediate containers of a net capacity of 15 kg or less ⁴	8 373	1.2	8 373	—

¹ Unless otherwise stated.

² OJ L 269 of 21.10.1977.

³ Including an autonomous quota of 300 000 m³.

⁴ OJ L 275 of 27.10.1977.

Tariff and extending the benefit of this quota to certain imports of ferro-chromium containing a quantity of between 3 and 4% by weight of carbon.

The quota is 44 400 tonnes with duty at 3%; 41 760 tonnes has been allocated among the Member States and the remaining 2 540 tonnes will be held in reserve, to cover future needs. This quota is valid until 31 December.

2.1.14. On 18 and 24 October, the Council adopted a number of Regulations on the opening, allocation and administration of contractual or autonomous Community tariff quotas for 1978 for the products listed in Table 2.

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2.1.15. On 14 October, Parliament¹ delivered its Opinion on a proposal transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 30 September on the suspension of autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on dessert apples.²

Competition

State aids

General schemes

United Kingdom

2.1.16. The Commission decided not to object to the extension of certain measures of assistance introduced by the United Kingdom towards the end of 1975 under the Employment and Training Act 1973 with the aim of improving the employment situation. They mainly include subsidies designed to encourage employers to recruit young workers experiencing difficulty in finding jobs. The Commission raised no objection to these measures when first introduced.³

The scheme was to expire on 31 August, and the British Government has decided to extend it until 31 March 1978. The subsidy is paid at the rate of £ 10 per week for twenty-six weeks and covers all young unemployed people under 20. Extending the scheme will require £ 4.5 million additional funds and will affect 20 000 young people.

The Commission's decision is in line with the fourth medium-term Economic Policy Programme⁴ which advocated the granting of allowances for on-the-job training or measures to help unskilled young people.

Ireland

2.1.17. The Commission raised no objection to extension of an aid scheme introduced by the Irish Government in June 1975 to improve the employment situation; the Commission had initially raised no objection to the scheme.⁵

In June the Irish Government informed the Commission that it had decided to extend the scheme from 28 February 1977 to 24 February 1978 and slightly amend its terms. Under the new terms employers increasing their staff over a reference period will receive for each person out of work recruited, a premium of £ 10 per week for a young person of 20 or over out of work for over four weeks and having received unemployment benefit. The premium will be paid for twenty-four weeks for each worker. £ 4 100 000 will be set aside for the scheme which will affect 10 000 to 15 000 workers.

¹ OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977.

² Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.18 and OJ C 243 of 11.10.1977.

³ Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2132 and Fifth Report on Competition Policy, point 145.

⁴ OJ L 101 of 25.4.1977.

⁵ Fifth Report on Competition Policy, point 147.

Regional aid

United Kingdom

2.1.18. On 3 October the Commission stated its views on the amendments to the main regional aid scheme in Northern Ireland introduced under the Industrial Investment (General Assistance) Acts (Northern Ireland) 1966-1971 which had been notified by the British Government in August as required by Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty. The amendments concern a number of grants provided for by the scheme—mainly an increase in the capital grants awarded for investment and raising the ceiling of grants awarded for job creation.

Since the Commission has not yet taken a decision on this aid scheme's compatibility with the common market, it could not state its views on the compatibility of the amendments to the scheme. However, pending the necessary examination pursuant to Article 93(1), it has decided to raise no objection to their introduction. In other words, it has authorized exemption from the regional aid ceiling established for Northern Ireland under the 1975 principles of coordination for regional aid schemes. These lay down the maximum intensity ceilings for measurable aids at 1 January 1975 for Northern Ireland, Ireland, the Mezzogiorno and West Berlin.¹

The Commission felt that an increase in measurable aid was warranted at the present time on account of the relative deterioration of the employment situation in Northern Ireland and the low rate of its per capita gross domestic product. Moreover, with respect to previously non-measurable aids, following the technical work pursued under the principles of coordination with a view to making all types of regional aids in the Community measurable and comparable, it appears that common ceilings covering all types of aid will be established for the above regions. The ceiling now envisaged for Northern Ireland is higher than the total amount of assistance prov-

ided by the scheme, even including the amendments.

Industry schemes

Shipbuilding

2.1.19. On 26 October the Commission adopted a proposal for a Fourth Directive on aid to shipbuilding; Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee will deliver their opinions and the Council should take a decision by the end of the year. The Third Directive now in force expires on 31 December and the new Directive, which takes account of the particularly difficult circumstances now affecting the industry, should ensure uninterrupted coordination of national aids and avoid unacceptable distortions of competition.

The various measures therefore—sales and investment aid and measures to meet the crisis directly—not only respect certain limits of intensity but also have definite objectives; they aim to make Community shipbuilding competitive in the long term and capable of operating without assistance.

In addition to the more usual types of measures for the industry, the draft Directive also includes anti-crisis measures, generally in the form of production aids, designed to enable European yards to procure the new orders essential for maintaining employment at an industrially and socially acceptable level. These aids are to be gradually reduced and restricted to the amounts required to enable European shipyards to align their prices with those of competitors from non-member countries, without, however, causing any transfer of orders between different Community shipyards. A special monitoring procedure has been provided for this purpose. Once the Directive has been adopted by the Council it will remain in force until 1980, when these arrangements will

¹ Bull. EC 2-1975, point 2108.

probably be altered in the light of the situation on the world market at the time.

Energy

Germany

2.1.20. On 20 October the Commission decided not to object to the German Government's proposed extension and amendment of the 'Drittes Verstromungsgesetz' to promote the '*use of Community coal in power stations*'; it had already taken favourable decisions on the Law in 1974¹ and 1976.² The following amendments are proposed by the German Government:

- (i) extension until 31 December 1987 of the equalizing system compensating electricity producers for the cost difference between coal-fired power stations and those using other sources of energy;
- (ii) a ten-year subsidy guarantee for new coal-fired power stations coming into operation between 18 December 1974 and 31 December 1985;
- (iii) cover of up to one third of the cost difference between Community coal and other sources of energy; an additional subsidy is to be granted if anthracite is used;
- (iv) extension up to 31 December 1981 of the period during which the subsidy of DM 150 (raised to DM 180) per KW installed capacity can be granted to assist the building of new coal-fired power stations.

2.1.21. The Commission also took decisions on a number of proposed schemes of assistance for energy-saving investments; it decided not to object to these measures since they fell within the guidelines laid down in its Communication to the Council entitled 'Towards a new energy policy strategy for the European Community'³ and in the 'Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy'.⁴

Denmark

2.1.22. A new bill concerning energy saving in working processes replaces a previous bill which was notified to and approved by the Commission⁵ but then lapsed on account of the intervening elections. It comprises the main provisions of the previous bill, but also the following changes: the scheme of assistance is no longer to terminate on 31 March 1978, and the funds originally set aside have been brought up to DKr 80 million (approximately 12.2 million EUA) with a maximum per individual case of DKr 800 000 (approximately 120 000 EUA).

The recipients will be industrial and craft firms using working processes introduced before 1 January 1975 and using large energy inputs.

2.1.23. Another bill concerns assistance for property investments designed to save energy and amends the scheme of assistance introduced by the Law of 25 August 1976 and amended by the Law of 30 March 1977; the Commission did not object to these measures when they were first introduced.⁶

These amendments mainly involve an increase of DKr 850 million (127.5 million EUA) in total funds, of which DKr 425 million (62.7 million EUA) is to be earmarked for energy-saving investments in industrial, commercial and farm buildings, and utilization of the funds is to be extended for a further two years (1979 and 1980). The assistance will be used for investments in buildings coming into operation before 1974 (previously before 1965). They may not exceed 30% of the cost of investments (previously 40%) and the maximum amount in any individual case remains unchanged (DKr 100 000, 15 000 EUA).

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2131.

² Bull. EC 3-1976, point 2113.

³ Supplement 4/74 — Bull. EC.

⁴ OJ C 153 of 9.7.1975, Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2268 and 12-1974, point 1203.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2131

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2122.

Netherlands

2.1.24. The Dutch Government also notified the Commission of a similar bill providing for assistance totalling Fl 20 million (7.2 million EUA) for 1977.

The assistance is to be granted in the form of premiums at the rate of 25% of the cost of investments and a maximum amount in any individual case of Fl 1 million. Firms' investment schemes saving considerable quantities of energy (plant for the rational use of residual heat, thermo-electrical plant, plant exploiting solar energy and wind power and any other systems reducing energy consumption or required to distribute it) qualify for assistance. Applications for the premium must be made by 15 December 1977 and the plant must come into operation in the year following the decision to grant it.

The Commission felt that this case, like the two previous ones, qualified for derogation under Article 92(3)(b) of the EEC Treaty as 'aid to promote the execution of an important project of common European interest', particularly since they are temporary measures and limited funds are involved.

Italy

2.1.25. As required by Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Italian Government informed the Commission of a bill concerning the Region of Sicily designed to promote the utilization of solar energy. Certain grants are to be awarded to encourage the production and utilization of plant enabling solar energy to be used in Sicily and to promote research and development activities with a view to increasing utilization. The total funds set aside for the grants amount to Lit 3 700 million for the period from 1978 to 1982, distributed as follows:

(i) research and development activities in Sicilian universities and public research centres (Lit 700 million);

(ii) creation of a Lit 900 million fund under the auspices of the IRFIS (Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia) for small and medium-sized businesses to encourage them to manufacture equipment using solar energy. The grants will be awarded for a fifteen-year period at a rate of 7% and may cover 60% of expenditure;

(iii) grants at the rate of 30% for the incorporation of plant using solar energy in public organizations, farming and small and medium-sized industrial firms (Lit 1 500 million);

(iv) a grant at the rate of 50% for the study and construction of experimental installations (Lit 450 million).

After examining the proposed legislation the Commission decided not to object to its implementation, since it complies with the Community guidelines on the development of new sources of energy.

*Clothing industry**Netherlands*

2.1.26. On 26 October¹ the Commission decided to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of a new scheme of assistance for the clothing industry recently notified by the Dutch Government. This is the third measure since 1975 to restructure the industry and maintain employment.

Like the previous aids, the new scheme provides for introducing and implementing measures of reform; however, no clear information has been provided by the Dutch authorities. There has been considerable delay in preparing detailed plans in the Netherlands and without these the Commission cannot be sure that the assistance would not affect competition between Member States to an extent contrary to the common in-

¹ OJ C 273 of 12.11.1977.

terest. Under the procedure it has accordingly requested the Dutch authorities to comment on the proposed restructuring assistance.

Employment and social policy

Social affairs before the Council

2.1.27. The Council meeting in Luxembourg on 28 October dealt with a number of questions concerning social policy, at least two of them being particularly important.

It reached general agreement on the common guidelines relating to several texts concerning the review of the rules governing the tasks and operations of the European Social Fund with a view to improving them and increasing the effectiveness of the Fund's assistance.¹ It also discussed measures to deal with youth unemployment.²

The Council also decided to amend its Decision of 22 July 1975³ concerning the programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty so that projects already undertaken could be extended and new projects could be introduced. It approved the amendment of the rules governing social security schemes for migrant workers.⁴

Lastly, the Council took note of three reports from the Commission—the fifth report on the activities of the European Social Fund,⁵ the report on the European programme of pilot schemes to combat poverty⁶ and the first report of the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.⁷

Employment

2.1.28. In October the problem of employment was again one of the Commission's main problems, with the accent on two main points—youth

unemployment and the review of the rules governing the tasks and operation of the European Social Fund to make it more effective at a time of considerable employment difficulties.

The Commission forwarded to the Council an important basic paper on youth unemployment,⁸ describing the situation in the Member States, taking stock of national and Community measures and making suggestions for a greater degree of Community involvement. At its meeting on 28 October the Council studied the forms of joint action to be undertaken and asked the Commission for new, detailed proposals based on its suggestions.

Vocational training

2.1.29. The Commission attended the inauguration in Venice of the European Centre for training craftsmen in the conservation of the architectural heritage. It was set up at the initiative of the Pro Venetia Viva Foundation in collaboration with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. The Commission is contributing to the activities of this Centre by granting scholarships to nationals of the Community Member States. At the end of the courses trainees will receive a 'conservation craftsman' certificate which will enable them to work on the preservation of monuments when they return to their home country.

2.1.30. A training programme for pilot schemes of exchanges of young fisheries workers was finalized at the end of October. This programme,

¹ Point 2.1.27.

² Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.10.

³ OJ L 199 of 30.7.1975; Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2231 and 6-1977, point 2.1.58

⁴ Point 2.1.33.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.41.

⁶ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.1.38.

⁷ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.51.

⁸ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.10

which consists mainly of language courses and a period at sea, will start at the beginning of 1978. These pilot schemes are being carried out with a view to drawing up a second Community programme of exchanges of young workers.

European Social Fund

Social Fund

Revision of the rules governing the tasks and operations of the Fund

2.1.31. The Council, which on 28 June¹ approved the broad lines of the Commission's proposals for revision of the rules governing the operation of the Fund² (although a few points remained outstanding), took an important step on 28 October by approving all the planned new measures.

The Commission memorandum to the Council of last March dealt with the review of the rules governing the tasks and operations of the Fund in order to improve its ability to deal with difficult employment situations, and the drafting of provisions to attain more rational management of the Fund so as to make it more effective. The Economic and Social Committee delivered its Opinion on this proposal on 25 April, and Parliament followed on 12 May.

On 28 October the Council thus confirmed that it agreed to the principle of granting aid from the Fund for women under Article 4 of the basic decision and of granting a higher rate of assistance for operations in certain regions with a particularly serious and prolonged imbalance in employment.

Formal decisions will be taken later specifying the regions which qualify for the higher rate of assistance and allowing the extension of assistance from the Fund to women (the Commission

put proposals on these two points to the Council on 27 September³) so that the new rules governing the operation of the European Social Fund may enter into force at the beginning of 1978.

2.1.32. Opinions on the Commission's September proposals to the Council concerning the Social Fund (assistance for women, higher rate of assistance for certain operations) were delivered by Parliament on 11 October⁴ and by the Economic and Social Committee⁵ at its meeting on 26 and 27 October.

Freedom of movement and social security for migrant workers

Social security schemes for migrant workers

2.1.33. On 28 October the Council approved the two Commission proposals on social security schemes for migrant workers forwarded to the Council in June.⁶ These involve amendments to the basic decisions of 1971 and 1972 to reflect developments in social security legislation in Member States and agreements between governments and social security organizations entered into under Community regulations. They will also enable a small-scale redistribution of the financial responsibilities of social security institutions. The new provisions will make certain improvements to the social security rights of migrant workers.

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2.1.34. On 14 October Parliament⁷ expressed its Opinion on the Commission's proposals for amendments to the social security schemes for

¹ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.1.9.

² Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.6.

³ Bull. EC 9-1977, points 2.1.27 to 2.1.29.

⁴ Points 2.3.10.

⁵ Points 2.3.77 and 2.3.78.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.52.

⁷ OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977.

migrants workers; the Economic and Social Committee delivered its Opinion at its meeting of 26 and 27 October.

Living and working conditions

Housing

2.1.35. The Commission approved the following projects as part of the 6th, 7th and 8th schemes of financial aid to low-cost housing for workers in industries covered by the ECSC Treaty:

Belgium — coal-mining industry: 22 dwellings (FB 6 050 000); iron and steel: 32 dwellings (FB 8 800 000).

Netherlands — iron and steel industry: 23 dwellings (Fl 115 000).

Ireland — coal-mining industry: 2 dwellings (£2 500); iron and steel: 10 dwellings (£11 790).

Industrial relations

2.1.36. The employment situation and the outlook for restructuring the shipbuilding industry were discussed at an informal meeting between representatives of the Commission, the Shipbuilders Liaison Committee and the European Metalworkers¹ Federation. Trade unions and employers organizations decided to work in smaller group. They also asked to be informed about the proposals concerning shipbuilding which the Commission is preparing for transmission to the Council in the near future.

Social protection

Fight against poverty

2.1.37. On 28 October¹ the Council decided to amend its Decision of 22 July 1975 concerning

the implementation of a programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty. The aim of this programme was to test the development of new methods of helping the poor or persons threatened with poverty. The objective of the new Decision is to extend this programme for three years.

Health and safety

2.1.38. The third information and training seminar on protection against radiation organized by the Commission for representatives of the trade unions in the Member States took place in Luxembourg from 10 to 12 October. It dealt with the following subjects:

- (i) development of scientific knowledge concerning radiobiology and its influence on radiation protection;
- (ii) autonomy of the specialized radiation protection units within the meaning of Article 35(3) of the Council Directive of 1 June 1976² laying down revised basic standards;
- (iii) radiation protection of workers exposed occasionally;
- (iv) development of training and information for radiation protection officers and workers in the nuclear industry.

2.1.39. The Mines Safety and Health Commission, which met in plenary session in Luxembourg on 27 October, examined its fourteenth annual report (for 1976) and two reports on progress in work on oil, gas and other mineral substances extracted by means of borehole and on electricity. Furthermore, it examined details collected concerning the dust explosion in the Lisenthal mine on 21 July 1976.

¹ Point 2.1.27.

² OJ L 187 of 12.7.1976 and Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2222.

2.1.40. The Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work held its fifth meeting in Luxembourg from 25 to 27 October. It examined a draft Council Resolution on the guidelines for an action programme to reduce health and pollution risks from asbestos; it was also informed of progress in the study of Commission proposals concerning vinyl chloride monomer and the amendment to the Directive on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.

Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.41. The Administrative Board of the Paul Finet Foundation met in Brussels on 28 October; the meeting was attended by Mr Vouel, Member of the Commission. The same day the Executive Committee met and examined 216 applications and awarded financial aid totalling FB 1 860 000 to young persons whose fathers were employed in ECSC industries and who lost their lives as a result of an industrial accident or occupational disease.

Since the Paul Finet Foundation was set up in June 1965 it has granted aid totalling almost FB 56 million.

Regional policy

2.1.42. In October, Community regional policy was considered by the Council, in Parliament and in discussions between Mr Giolitti, Member of the Commission, and both sides of industry and organizations representing local and regional authorities.

The following statement was issued after the Council's meeting on 17 and 18 October:

'The Council took note of a statement by the Italian Delegation concerning the regional policy

in which it expressed its concern at the manner in which this policy was developing, particularly with regard to the financing of the Regional Fund.'

The Irish and United Kingdom Delegations supported the statement made by the Italian Delegation and expressed similar concern.'

On 13 October,¹ Parliament gave its Opinion on the Commission Communication to the Council concerning Guidelines for Community regional policy;² the Economic and Social Committee had already adopted its Opinion³ on this subject at its plenary session on 28 and 29 September.

On 17 October, Mr Giolitti met representatives of European employers' and trade union organizations to discuss the Commission's guidelines for Community regional policy. A similar meeting was held on 21 October with representatives of local and regional authority organizations.

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.43. The Regional Policy Committee held its eleventh meeting in Brussels on 25 and 26 October. The meeting was devoted mainly to an examination of the regional development programmes—concerning the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark (Greenland), France and the United Kingdom—already submitted to the Commission under the Council Regulation of 18 March 1975 setting up the ERDF.⁴

¹ Point 2.3.8 and OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977.

² Supplement 2/77 — Bull. EC.

³ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.44.

⁴ OJ L 73 of 21.3.1975.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Protection of the Mediterranean

2.1.44. The Commission attended a consultative intergovernmental meeting held in Venice from 17 to 21 October to discuss a draft Protocol on the protection of the Mediterranean against pollution from land-based sources with a view to signature by the Community.

The Community has already signed the 1976 Barcelona convention¹ and the Protocol on dumping.

Waste Management Committee

2.1.45. The Waste Management Committee adopted two action programmes on packaging and waste paper at its second meeting held on 4 October.

Consumer protection

Consumers Consultative Committee

2.1.46. The meeting of the Consumers Consultative Committee held in Brussels on 7 October was largely devoted to the common agricultural policy.

At the meeting Mr Gundelach, Vice-President of the Commission, emphasized the need for the Community to safeguard the common agricultural policy and to improve its operation, in particular its price mechanisms.

The Committee adopted a draft opinion on the harmful effects on smoking, and comments on

the proposal for a Directive on insurance contracts. A resolution on information about prices and the price surveys carried out by the Statistical Office was also passed.

The Committee considered two memorandums, on Community energy policy, and on the organization of nuclear hearings by the Commission.²

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2.1.47. At its meeting on 26 and 27 October the Economic and Social Committee³ delivered its Opinion on a draft Directive on consumer protection in the marking and display of the prices of foodstuffs.⁴

Agriculture and fisheries

Changes in the system of monetary compensatory amounts

2.1.48. On 26 October the Commission decided to amend its proposed Regulation relating to the fixing of representative conversion rates in agriculture, which it transmitted to the Council on 5 November 1976.⁵

The Council had failed to reach agreement on the first proposal, which was for the constant adjustment of representative rates accompanied by the dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts. The Commission had announced that it would be making a new proposal in a statement made at the Council meeting on 11 May.⁶ This new proposal differs from the first one in two respects. Firstly, the dismantling arrangements would differ according to whether the

¹ OJ L 240 of 19.9.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2229.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.128.

³ Point 2.3.72.

⁴ OJ C 167 of 14.7.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.45.

⁵ OJ C 274 of 19.11.1976; Bull. EC 10-1976, points 1101 to 1108 and 11-1976, point 2239.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.50.

compensatory amounts exist when the proposal is adopted or whether they are introduced after this date to offset currency movements. Secondly it does not include provisions for introducing a maximum level for monetary compensatory amounts above which the representative rate of the currency concerned would be automatically adjusted.

Existing amounts would be dismantled over seven years. In view of the size of existing differences, this appears to be the optimal period in order to avoid unduly heavy pressure on production or consumption.

The existing monetary compensatory amount would therefore be divided by seven and would have to be reduced by one seventh each year. The reduction would be made by devaluing or re-valuing the green currency concerned. The reduction would take effect on the same date as the prices for the new marketing year.

The Commission feels that in this way a single market in agricultural products could eventually be restored in the Community, assuming the progress was made at the same time towards economic and monetary union. The proposed method would not have too great an impact on production or consumption of agricultural products, nor on the economy in general.

Changes to the common organization of the market in beef and veal

2.1.49. On 5 October the Commission sent a Communication to the Council on the common organization of the markets in beef and veal, to which was annexed a report on the respective merits of the systems of premiums and intervention measures in the beef and veal sector. In its conclusions the Communication suggested a number of changes with the aim of introducing a set of measures to deal with all market situations ranging from shortages to surpluses. A combination of the traditional intervention sys-

tem and variable production premiums should provide a balanced management of markets to the benefit of producers and consumers. The proposals would continue to guarantee producers a stable income and also encourage the consumption of beef and veal. The Commission considered that consumer prices for beef and veal are not competitive enough compared with those of other types of meat and that a cautious pricing policy is needed in future.

The appreciable improvement in the beef and veal market over the last two years is reflected in particular in expenditure by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund on this sector, which has dropped from some 1 300 million u.a. in 1975 to a forecast 520 million u.a. in 1977. Community production is becoming more balanced: from 6.6 million tonnes in 1975 it has fallen to a forecast 6.15 million tonnes in 1977. The Commission's proposals will support this return towards equilibrium and help maintain it by reducing cyclical variations in production.

In the event of surpluses the suggested changes should prevent excessive intervention stocks from being amassed while offering consumers lower market prices and thereby stimulating consumption. To stabilize producers' incomes in such a case by the gradual application increased import levies would be gradually applied, private storage aid granted, variable premiums paid directly to producers and intervention buying-in introduced (the present intervention price is 90% of the guide price).

In the event of shortages a gradual reduction in import levies and customs duties together with the granting of premiums to encourage slaughtering would help to increase supply and bring market prices down for consumers.

These measures, which would be implemented as the market price moved above or below certain levels in relation to the guide price (at present 122.9 u.a. per 100 kg live weight), are given in Table 3.

Table 3 — *Market stabilization measures*

Measures	Level of market price (as % of guide price)
(a) <i>Market price low</i>	
Increased levy	below 98
Private storage ¹	below 93
Variable premium ¹	below 90
Public buying-in	percentage to be fixed below 90, in the light of the decision on the level of the guide price.
(b) <i>Market price high</i>	
Whole levy	98-100
Slaughter premium ¹	above 100
Reduced levy	100-106
Zero levy	
Reduced CCT ¹	above 106

¹ Non-automatic measure

The Commission is considering whether to introduce supplementary measures to encourage greater specialization in beef and veal production. It considers that for effective management of the market through the proposed measures it is essential to have short-, medium- and long-term forecasts and that an improvement in the system of recording market prices would give greater market transparency. The Commission also considers it necessary to examine measures to improve the marketing system (slaughterhouses and producer groups).

At its meeting on 11 October the Council took note of the introductory statement by the Commission on this subject.

Measures connected with the monetary situation

2.1.50. On 26 October¹ the Commission decided to amend the proposal for a Regulation re-

lating to the fixing of representative conversion rates in agriculture which it had sent to the Council on 5 November 1976.

2.1.51. On 26 October the Commission also approved a report on the use of the European unit of account in the common agricultural policy.

The unit of account at present used in agriculture was designed at a time of stable exchange rate relationships between all Member States. Its value is now linked to the Snake currencies and, as these currencies have steadily appreciated against the Community average, the orientation level for agricultural production and consumption given by common prices in units of account has risen. The EUA, being designed on the basis of fluctuating exchange rate relationships, would reflect accurately the average economic and monetary reality in the Community.

But the use of the EUA in the common agricultural policy would not be itself result in any fundamental change in the impact of monetary instability on the common agricultural policy. It could not remove the existing 40% gap between national price levels and it would not eliminate the need for monetary compensatory amounts, but future amounts would be distributed in a different fashion. In view of the advantages it would bring, the Commission supports the principle of introducing the EUA to the common agricultural policy.

However, it considers that, in the present circumstances, the introduction of the EUA would raise fundamental questions concerning the common agricultural policy. Its implications require further examination, and the Commission is not making a proposal at this stage. It intends to continue its examination of the question, in liaison with the Member States, and may present a proposal to the Council at a later stage.

¹ Point 2.1.48.

2.1.52. In accordance with the decisions taken by the Council last spring the new basic price¹ and a new representative rate for Germany² are applicable in the pigmeat sector from 1 November. The Commission also fixed new monetary compensatory amounts for this sector with effect from the same date.³

Application of the common agricultural policy in the enlarged Community

2.1.53. On 6 October⁴ the Commission adopted a Regulation making special provision for the application of accession compensatory amounts on certain milk products in trade with the United Kingdom. This Regulation is a preventative measure, since the final alignment of prices on 1 January 1978, in accordance with the Act of Accession, will mark the end of accession compensatory amounts. Because of the relatively high level of compensatory amounts currently applicable to certain milk products in trade between the United Kingdom and the other Member States there is a risk of deflection of trade as a result of speculative transactions.

Common organizations of markets

2.1.54. A number of measures were taken in October⁵ concerning olive oil for the 1977/78 marketing year. The Council set the threshold price, maintained in force the principles for granting aid and the arrangements for fixing import levies by tendering procedure and fixed the standard amount for imports from Greece. It also extended the Regulations concerning imports of oil originating in Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Turkey. Measures taken by the Commission included the introduction of an export tendering procedure as an additional arrangement for selling oil held by intervention agencies.

On 28 October⁶ the Council amended the special measures for soya beans: for three years the subsidy will be fixed on the basis of a minimum yield

(2 000 kg/ha) ensuring a fair return to producers who take up this new crop.

2.1.55. In the *wine* sector, on 6 October⁷ the Council adopted a Regulation on the granting of aid to certain producers of wine grapes intended for the production of table wines in certain wine-growing regions affected by natural disasters, the purpose being to encourage the use of concentrated grape musts in order to improve the quality of wine. The aid is granted to producers in certain regions of the Community who could suffer considerable losses because of the severe frosts in March and April and because of exceptional rainfall during the summer.

On 5 October the Commission decided:⁸

- (i) to allow preventive distillation since there were more than 7 million hectolitres of table wine under storage contracts; the purchase price of the wine sent for distillation was fixed at 1.24 u.a. per degree per hectolitre;
- (ii) to amend the Regulation of 13 August 1976 on storage contracts, following the latest amendments to the basic Regulation. In order to improve the quality of tables wines the characteristics of the products which may be covered by the storage contracts have been altered;
- (iii) to allow the conclusion of short-term private storage contracts for grape musts, whether concentrated or not.

2.1.56. On 11 October⁹ the Council adopted two Regulations concerning hops. The first prohibits any extension of the areas planted with hops registered on 30 June 1977 for each individ-

¹ OJ L 129 of 25.7.1977.

² OJ L 106 of 29.4.1977.

³ OJ L 277 of 29.10.1977.

⁴ OJ L 256 of 7.10.1977.

⁵ OJ L 277 of 29.10.1977.

⁶ OJ L 277 of 29.10.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point

2.1.70.

⁷ OJ L 256 of 7.10.1977.

⁸ OJ L 255 of 6.10.1977.

⁹ OJ L 261 of 14.10.1977.

ual producer, while still allowing crops to be replaced, and also provides for aid for conversion to other varieties and for restructuring (calculated on the basis of actual costs but not exceeding 1 800 u.a. per hectare); this aid will be paid only to recognized producer groups and only if areas planted are reduced by at least 40%. Where areas are grubbed up, the full premium will be paid in compensation for past investments.

The second Regulation amends the rules governing the granting and reimbursement of aid accorded by the Member States to recognized groups of hop producers—including those which were already recognized on the basis of the old Regulation of 26 March 1973¹—where they incurred expenditure in adapting to the requirements laid down.

In adopting these regulations, the Commission said that it would report on developments in this sector before the end of the next year of application of these measures. In addition, because of difficulties on the market, the Commission will bring forward the data for the presentation of its report on aid and will propose before 31 January 1978 aid to producers in respect of the 1977 crop.

2.1.57. In the milk and milk products sector, the Council approved on 18 October² the granting of aid to promote butter consumption in Italy. The application in Italy of the scheme for selling butter at reduced prices for Christmas poses special problems. In that country there are no public stocks of butter nor stocks held under private storage contracts and sales of domestically produced butter would be jeopardized by the admission, under the above scheme, of large additional quantities. In order not to discriminate against Italian consumers, this Regulation will allow a corresponding quantity of Italian butter to be subsidized on the same terms as in the scheme adopted by the Commission on 28 October.³ In accordance with the agreement reached in the Council when prices were fixed for the 1977/78 milk year additional measures to increase butter

consumption had to be adopted. For Christmas it is planned to sell to Community consumers 72 000 tonnes of butter at a price reduced by 70 u.a./100 kg.

It was further decided on 28 October³ to resume the sale of butter at reduced prices to the ice-cream industry; this practice was stopped on 5 April 1976.⁴ Given the present market situation, however, the ice-cream industry could take larger quantities of intervention butter.

Finally, by a Decision dated 6 October,⁵ the quantity of butter to be made available for sale in Germany at reduced prices in the form of concentrated butter was raised to 20 000 tonnes, an increase of 1 000 tonnes on the figure decided on last August.

Fisheries

Internal aspects

2.1.58. In October, the Commission sent to the Council a number of proposals relating to the Community system for the management and conservation of fishing stocks to apply from 1 January 1978.⁶

The Council meeting to discuss fisheries on 24 and 25 October discussed all these proposals in detail.

2.1.59. In addition, the Council adopted on 25 October,³ a Regulation extending to 31 December 1977 the ban on the direct fishing of herring in the North Sea.⁷

¹ OJ L 86 of 31.3.1973.

² OJ L 268 of 20.10.1977.

³ OJ L 277 of 29.10.1977.

⁴ OJ L 91 of 6.4.1976.

⁵ OJ L 260 of 13.10.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.73

⁶ Points 1.6.1 to 1.6.5.

⁷ OJ L 186 of 26.7.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.75.

External aspects

2.1.60. A diplomatic conference was held at Ottawa from 10 to 21 October with a view to adopting a new convention on North-West Atlantic fisheries.¹

Conditions of competition

2.1.61. Under Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has decided not to raise any objection to the following aid projects:

- (i) aid planned by Baden-Württemberg for the preparation of periodic medium-term plans for forestry;
- (ii) extension of four planned Dutch aid measures concerned with combating cattle diseases, advertising to promote the marketing of milk products, compiling data on milk production and research promotion;
- (iii) three planned Danish aid measures, two of which form part of a Government plan: one is to encourage production, employment and environmental protection in the forestry sector and the second—to protect jobs—is for the installation of three pumping stations to drain 5 500 ha; the last measure concerns the granting of Government loans to young farmers who meet certain training requirements in order to enable them to acquire farms;
- (iv) three Italian draft outline laws concerned with coordinating at national and regional level aid in animal husbandry, horticultural production, flower production and fruit production, afforestation and irrigation; the purchase of installations for the treatment, processing and marketing of agricultural products; the establishment of producer groups with a view to encouraging the concentration of supply of agricultural products and the regulation of prices.

The Commission has nevertheless requested that it be notified, in accordance with Article 93(3) of

the EEC Treaty, of any planned applications of these outline laws;

(v) extension for 1977 of an existing measure, in Abruzzi, for the granting of management loans at concessionary rates to assist isolated or associated farmers and cooperatives;

(vi) two draft Campania laws, the first on the granting of management loans at concessionary rates to assist isolated or associated farmers, cooperatives and groups of cooperatives, and the second according interest rebates on loans contracted by wine cooperatives in order to pay advances on the grapes supplied by their members;

(vii) draft Sicilian law on the anti-parasite campaign against scale of citrus fruits.

2.1.62. On 13 October the Commission sent the United Kingdom Government a negative recommendation under Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty on an Isle of Man Government aid project in the pigmeat sector.

Harmonization of laws

2.1.63. In the seeds and seedlings sector, the Commission published on 24 October² a first supplement to the third complete edition of the common catalogue of the varieties of vegetable species. The seeds of the varieties included in this supplement will be in free circulation throughout the Community two months after the publications of the supplement provided that they satisfy the Community quality requirements.

Since the Council was unable at this stage to adopt the Commission proposal of 24 March 1977 concerning the equivalence of seed potatoes pro-

¹ Point 2.2.47.

² OJ C 255 of 24.10.1977.

duced in Canada, it adopted on 11 October¹ a Directive extending the validity of national equivalences, so that trade between Italy and Canada in seed potatoes, will not be disrupted.

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2.1.64. At their October sittings Parliament² and the Economic and Social Committee³ gave their Opinions on the Commission proposal to the Council on the special measures for castor oil seeds.² On 12 October Parliament⁴ also gave its Opinion on the Commission proposal to the Council extending special measures for soya beans.

Transport policy

Transport problems before the Council

2.1.65. The Council meeting on transport at Luxembourg on 27 October, under the presidency of Mr Jos Chabert, the Belgian Minister of Transport, adopted a number of measures. The council came to positive conclusions on all outstanding matters which required a decision by it.

Harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport and related provisions—An overall compromise put forward by the presidency was accepted and unanimous agreement was reached on the safeguard clause. The discussion on social legislation comprised three main points: the amendment of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969⁵ on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport, tachographs and the ratification of the AETR (European Agreement on Road Transport). This decision confirms the consensus reached at the Council meeting on transport of 28 and 29 June 1977.⁶ The inclusion in the social Regulation of a safeguard clause—as part of this overall compromise—will enable Member States who are in a difficult position to ask the Commission to

grant them additional derogations for national transport operations over a period of three years from 1 January 1978.

Road transport — The Council agreed to a new system of charges for the international carriage of goods by road based on reference tariffs or compulsory tariffs.

Mutual recognition of carrier's diplomas — The Council also signified its agreement to the Directive aiming at the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications for road passenger transport and goods haulage operators.

Regular services by coach and bus — The Council amended the Regulation on the introduction of common rules for regular and special regular services by coach and bus between Member States; this will enable the Member States concerned to agree jointly to simplify administrative formalities affecting regular services by coach and bus linking port zones served by regular sailings.

Other problems discussed — There was an exchange of views on the first biennal report on the economic and financial situation of the railways. With the same object in mind, the Council approved the Regulation on the measures necessary to achieve comparability between the railways' accounting systems and annual accounts.

The Council took note of the progress made in the introduction of the Community arrangements for summer time (due to become operative on 1 April 1979).

The Council discussed for the first time a working document from the Commission concerning state-trading countries' shipping and the Com-

¹ OJ L 261 of 14.10.1977.

² OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977.

³ Point 2.3.75.

⁴ OJ C 192 of 11.8.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.70.

⁵ OJ L 277 of 29.3.1969.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.111.

munity and will resume discussion of the subject at its next meeting on 20 and 21 December.

After hearing a report from the President, the Council stressed the need for a Community approach to civil aviation problems. It attached priority to cooperation with international air transport organizations such as the European Civil Aviation Conference and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The Ministers of Transport meeting within the Council also adopted a resolution categorically condemning all forms of air piracy and terrorism.

Organization of the markets

2.1.66. On 24 October the Commission sent the Council a Communication concerning the negotiation of an Agreement between the European Economic Community and third countries on the rules applicable to the international carriage of passengers by coach and bus. Annexed to the Communication is a proposal for a Decision specifying and supplementing the features of this Agreement which the Commission was authorized to negotiate by the Council Decision of 15 October 1975.¹

The last session took place in Paris on 5 and 6 July 1977² of the negotiations with the countries concerned (Austria, Finland, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia) and they revealed a number of problems, mainly connected with the scope and administration of the agreement, which require that the Council should widen the directives of 1975. The adoption of the proposal for a decision would allow the Commission to continue the negotiations in progress and, in that context, secure the adoption of appropriate solutions for the smooth operation of the arrangements provided for in the proposed agreement.

2.1.67. The Transport Committees established under the ECSC-Austria and ECSC-Switzerland

Agreements concerning through international rail tariffs for the carriage of coal and steel in transit through Austria and Switzerland held ordinary meetings in Lugano, Switzerland, on 26 and 27 October. They noted that there were at present no problems in the application of the two agreements. The development of rail traffic was observed to have been relatively favourable, but at the same time road traffic had increased distinctly. The Committees agreed that for next year's meetings they would investigate what factors made for this development in the competitive positions of the two modes of transport.

Harmonization of structures

2.1.68. On 21 October the Commission delivered a favourable Opinion on the implementation in Northern Ireland of the Council Regulations of 26 June 1969³ in public service obligations and the normalization of the accounts of railway undertakings. The measures taken by the United Kingdom Government to specify the responsible authorities, lay down the procedure for the transport undertakings to express their views on the authorities' decisions and regulate the publication of these decisions.

2.1.69. On 21 October⁴ the Commission decided to address an Opinion to the Danish Government requesting it to amend several parts of an Order by the Ministry of Transport—issued pursuant to the Council Regulation of 25 May 1969 on the harmonization of social legislation in road transport—in order to make it comply with the Community provisions.

2.1.70. A meeting with the government experts from the Member States took place in Brussels

¹ Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2268.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.94.

³ OJ L 156 of 28.6.1969.

⁴ OJ L 276 of 28.10.1977.

on 24 October to discuss cooperation between railway undertakings. It was convened to obtain the Governments' views on the working programme drawn up by the UIC's Group of Nine Railways with a view to the drafting by the Commission of a report on the progress of the cooperation programme.

2.1.71. As part of the work connected with the examination of the Commission's proposal for a Directive on the Community driving licence¹ currently being conducted by the Council, the Commission, together with the Government experts, examined on 7 October the possibilities and methods of equivalence between licence categories provided for in the Commission proposal and categories of national licences.

2.1.72. On 21 October² the Commission decided to address to the Netherlands Government an Opinion on a draft amendment to the Regulation on road traffic 'Wegenverkeersreglement' (maximum axle weight for two axles fixed in line). In its Opinion the Commission draws the harmonizing the weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles is still under discussion in the Council and that this amendment must be without prejudice to any subsequent agreement at Community level.

Infrastructures

2.1.73. The study on the forecasts of the goods transport sector for 1985 to 2000³ in the Community (and Spain) entered its third phase when reports on the collection of data and development of models were presented to the Committee of experts from the Member States. This stage of the study requires the development of econometric models by analysing their results applied to certain 'economic scenarios' and 'transport strategies'. In this case the models will be to quantify infrastructure requirements for planning purposes.

Sea and air transport — Ports

2.1.74. On 13 October the Ports Working Party met in Brussels to start work under the terms of reference laid down for it at the plenary meeting of the major Community sea ports on 9 and 10 June,⁴ i.e. to study a number of questions, including measures to be taken in the port sector at Community level.

2.1.75. On 11 October⁵ Parliament gave its Opinion on the Commission's proposal to the Council on the establishment of uniform costing principles for railway undertakings. The Economic and Social Committee⁶ delivered an Opinion on the same proposal at its plenary meeting of 26 and 27 October.

Energy policy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Energy problems before the Council

2.1.76. At a meeting to discuss energy on 25 October with Mr Willy Claes, Belgian Minister for Economic Affairs, presiding, the Council took decisions on three matters, one of them extremely important. It put off its work on the other items until a later date for it had been unable to reach agreement, although progress had been made on certain points.

Reduction of energy consumption in the event of supply difficulties — The Council agreed on the substance of Community arrangements for reducing energy consumption in the event of difficulties in

¹ OJ C 8 of 13.1.1976

² OJ L 276 of 28.10.1977

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.99.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.117.

⁵ Point 2.3.19 and OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977

⁶ Point 2.3.76.

the supply of crude oil or petroleum products which guarantee that all Community energy consumers bear their fair share of the difficulties arising from a crisis.

Surveillance of coal imports — The representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the ECSC, meeting within the Council, also agreed in principle to a Decision concerning Community surveillance of imports of coal originating in non-Community countries.

Rational use of energy — As part of the second set of rotational use of energy measures proposed by the Commission the Council formally adopted three Recommendations¹ on:

- (a) space heating regulation, the production of domestic hot water and heat metering in new buildings;
- (b) the rational use of energy in industry;
- (c) the creation of national advisory bodies to promote combined heat and power production in the industrial sector and for district heating.

Support for Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector — Under a Decision adopted by the Council, subsidies (repayable in the event of commercial exploitation) totalling 53.4 million u.a. will be granted for the period 1977-79 for forty projects in the following sectors: prospecting, drilling, production and processing systems, secondary recovery, transport and storage facilities and the testing of materials.

Energy conservation — The Council drew up guidelines in anticipation of its discussion, in December, of the Commission proposal on the granting of financial aid for demonstration projects in energy saving; these are to be used to determine the scope and cost of any Community programme in this field.

Matters on which agreement was not reached — These concerned the definition of a Community approach to problems with refining in the Community and the Commission's proposals on the granting of aid to encourage the use of coal in

power stations and for cyclical coal stocks. The Council asked the Commission to continue examining these two proposals in the light of the views expressed at the meeting.

The energy situation in the Community and in the world

2.1.77. In a Communication presented to the Council on 7 October prior to its meeting on 25 October, the Commission outlined the probable pattern of developments for the whole of this year on the basis of trends in the first six months.

(i) Coal consumption is expected to be slightly lower than the originally forecast 268 million tonnes of coal equivalent (tce). It should be emphasized, however, that it has been increasingly difficult to market coal produced in the Community. Production dropped by nearly 5% compared with the first six months of 1976 while stocks (coal and coke) increased from 46.5 to 53.1 million tonnes. In the same period imports from non-member countries increased by 17%.

(ii) With satisfactory precipitation, increased nuclear power production and stable consumption of natural gas and solid fuels for the production of electricity, fuel-oil consumption in power stations will fall slightly.

(iii) Rapidly increasing production of North Sea oil (from 3.7 million tonnes in the first half of 1976 to 16.9 million tonnes in the first half of 1977), coupled with low demand, will ensure that imports of crude oil from non-member countries continue to fall.

(iv) Varying trends in consumption of the main categories of petroleum products (up for light products, stable for medium products and down for heavy products), although allowing a short-term improvement in firms' revenue, emphasize the need for structural adjustment by the industry in the medium term.

¹ OJ L 295 of 18.11.1977.

(v) As a result of the OPEC price rises in January and July the average cost of imported crude is likely to increase by 9% compared with 1976. The increase in the Community's oil bill will, however, be mitigated somewhat by greater use of North Sea production but should still be in the region of \$2 500 million over the whole year.

Energy prices in the Community

2.1.78. On 6 October the Commission sent to the Council a staff working paper on energy prices in the Community. The aim of the document is to define the issue, the status of work in progress, and possible guidelines for future work.

The price of energy is one of the main elements of a policy designed to reduce the Community's dependence on imported energy, whether the aim is to develop or protect Community energy production or to encourage energy conservation and a better use of available resources.

On the *supply* side, the development of Community energy resources requires large investments and raises the problem of financing them. This is closely linked with a pricing system which permits the necessary amortization and can attract capital through normal prospects of return on it.

On the *demand* side, two questions arise:

- (i) Are energy prices likely to curb the growth of energy consumption, taking into account the constraints of international competitiveness and economic and social policy objectives?
- (ii) Will the relativities of prices of energy products lead to better distribution of demand between them?

Bearing these two questions in mind, we must therefore ask whether the energy consumer pays a realistic price for the service he receives and whether the prices paid will guarantee him future supplies. Since 1973 there has not been a real increase in the prices of many energy products because this has been below, or simply kept pace

with, the general rise in prices (inflation). There have been no significant changes in the price spread for a particular product from one country to another.

An analysis of pricing policies should be pursued at Community level and begin by looking at the following problems:

- (i) Do prices in certain sectors, e.g. electricity, allow adequate self-financing and a sufficient return to attract the capital required to finance investments?
- (ii) Do not certain charges, notably for electricity and gas, run counter to the objectives of energy saving and reducing the rise in total energy consumption?
- (iii) Do the relative prices of competitive fuels promote the best use of available resources?

The state of the Community's supplies

2.1.79. On 10 October the Commission transmitted to the Council a report on the state of the Community's energy supplies summarizing the information sent by the Member States under the Council Regulation of 21 June 1976.¹ It contains figures for the whole of 1976 and projected trends for the first half of this year. The Commission pointed out in the report that the requisite machinery had been set up in the national administrations and that the information received was completely reliable.

The most important conclusion drawn from a comparison of the figures for the first half of this year with those for the first half of 1976 is that the relationship between energy growth and demand and GDP growth is worsening. According to the information received, the Community's net energy imports in the first half of the year will probably not exceed their level in the first half of 1976 owing to the substantial increase in Community oil production.

¹ OJ L 198 of 23.7.1976.

Energy Committee

2.1.80. The Energy Committee met in Brussels on 3 October. It reviewed recent changes in national energy programmes, went into the possibility of Community financing for coal gasification projects, examined oil price trends and discussed scenarios, prepared by the Commission, which attempt to depict what might be the Community's energy situation in 1990 on the basis of various combinations of hypotheses for consumption and supplies. The Committee suggested that Commission staff should develop the preliminary study submitted and extend it to the end of the century on the basis of criteria to be defined with the assistance of the governments' experts.

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2.1.81. On 14 October¹ Parliament gave its Opinion on the proposals for Directives presented by the Commission to the Council on the performance, regulation and inspection of heating equipment, the insulation of heat distribution systems in new buildings and energy conservation through the modernization of old buildings.

Sectoral problems

Hydrocarbons

Joint exploration projects

2.1.82. On 21 October the Commission decided to amend its proposal for a Regulation on support for joint hydrocarbon exploration projects which it had sent to the Council on 29 November 1974² (where it is still under discussion) and a proposal for implementing the amended text.

The Council discussed the Commission's original proposal at its meeting on 26 June 1975³ and laid down guidelines for a staggered trial programme relating to specific activities. The 1974 proposal has been amended in the light of the Council's

discussions and the investigations of a panel of geologists into which new areas are most promising for Community-aided oil and gas exploration projects.

The three projects selected by the Commission have been included in the implementing proposal. They are in the following zones:

- (a) the western Mediterranean sedimentary basin;
- (b) the continental shelf south-east of Greenland;
- (c) ultra-deep zones in France, Italy and the Netherlands.

The total cost of these exploration projects would be 48.7 million u.a., with the Commission putting up 24 835 000 u.a. under the terms of its proposal.

Coal

Coking coal and coke for the iron and steel industry

2.1.83. A Decision was adopted by the Commission on 5 October⁴ on arrangements for coking coal and coke for the iron and steel industry, the third since the beginning of the year. The first two Decisions⁵ extended the aid system and abolished the reducing scale of rates. The aim of this latest Decision is to relax the conditions for fixed-tonnage coking coal and coke contracts during this year.

The Decision takes account of the measures taken by the Commission to establish a better balance between supply and demand for iron and steel products; it modifies the conditions under

¹ Point 2.3.20 and OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977.

² OJ C 18 of 25.1.1975 and Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2272.

³ Bull. EC 6-1975, point 2283.

⁴ OJ L 256 of 7.10.1977.

⁵ OJ L 91 of 13.4.1977 and Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.79; OJ L 180 of 20.7.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.107.

which alignment rebates and aids are granted to firms with fixed-tonnage contracts. These benefits can be maintained without affecting contractual flexibility margins where a contract is performed to satisfy the purchaser's needs as geared to the delivery objective for iron and steel products which he has undertaken to observe.

Nuclear energy

2.1.84. On 24 October the Commission signed the contract for the First Euratom Loan (for DM 200 million).¹ The Council empowered the Commission on 29 March² to contract such Loans, which will help to finance nuclear power stations.

Research and development, science and education

Decision on JET

2.1.85. On 25 October, the Council decided that the JET project will be sited at Culham in the United Kingdom.³

Science, research and development

International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation

2.1.86. Representatives of the Member States and of the Commission took part in the Organizing Conference for the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Programme (INFCE)⁴ held in Washington on 19 and 20 October. This conference was sponsored by the United States. It was attended by forty countries and three international organizations: the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the OECD Nuclear

Energy Agency (NEA) and International Energy Agency (IEA).

The aim of the INFCE programme is to devise a technique for analysing nuclear fuel cycles in order to minimize the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons without jeopardizing energy supplies or the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. These studies will make it possible to indentify the various choices available for nuclear fuel utilization; they will not interfere with existing programmes in the participating countries.

Specialist working parties have been set up on each of the following eight subjects: fuel and heavy-water availability; enrichment availability; assurances of long-term supply of fuel and technology; reprocessing, plutonium handling recycle; fast breeders; spent fuel management; waste management and disposal; advanced fuel cycle and reactor concepts.

The joint chairmanship of these working parties will be provided by two or three of the 22 countries concerned, according to requirements, and the representatives of those 22 countries will meet every six months, full sessions of the 40 countries in INFCE, the Commission and the three international organizations already mentioned being held once a year. The IAEA will provide active support to INFCE, by providing technical and secretariat assistance.

The studies should be completed after two years.

Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2.1.87. At its meeting on 6 and 7 October, CREST approved the Commission proposals to the Council for a Community research pro-

¹ Point 2.3.99.

² Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.101.

³ Points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.132.

gramme on the development of large urban concentrations.¹

The Committee also undertook an initial exchange of views on the following proposals which were recently sent by the Commission to the Council: a concerted action project on primary raw materials,² plan of action on aeronautical research,³ a research programme on paper and paperboard recycling⁴ and a concerted action project on research into the physical properties of foodstuffs.⁵

In addition, the Committee continued its examination of the Commission proposal for the implementation of a second plan of action on scientific and technical information and documentation⁶ and on the Commission draft plan of action aimed at improving the transfer of information between European languages.⁷

Finally, CREST began preparation of the opinion which it has to give on the Commission's Communication concerning a common policy on science and technology.⁸

European Research and Development Committee

2.1.88. The meeting held by CERD on 3 October was in the main devoted to a debate on the Community's scientific and technical policy and to studying the problems inherent in the relationship between science and society. In this context, they also debated the matter of a 'Science Court' on the basis of working documents prepared by Sir Samuel Edwards, Chairman of the Science Research Council in the United Kingdom and by Professor Dierkes, Director of the Internationales Institut für Umwelt und Gesellschaft in Germany. As a conclusion to the debate, CERD advised the Commission to pay special attention to the problem of the acceptable risk level in scientific and technical matters and to undertake a more detailed feasibility study on a Science Court.

In addition, the Committee was informed of the conclusions of two major studies, one carried out under Mr Danzin, Chairman of CERD and Director of the Institut Français de Recherche sur l'Informatique et l'Automatique (IRIA), on Science and the Renaissance of Europe and the other, carried out as a questionnaire, on Science and European public opinion.⁹

Participation by the Community in a COST project

2.1.89. At its meeting on 25 October, the Council decided that the Community would participate in COST Project 30 on electronic traffic aids on major roads.¹⁰ The Community will thus be able to accede to the joint declaration of intent on the implementation of this project, which has already been signed by seven Member States, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland.

Multiannual programmes

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.90. Four of the five ACPMs engaged on energy research programmes met in October: those on systems analysis and energy savings (indirect-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.118.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.3.5.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.117.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.119.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.82.

⁸ Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4 and Supplement 3/77

⁹ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.74.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.14.

action programmes), and those on solar energy and hydrogen (programmes of both direct and indirect action).

With regard to the indirect-action programmes in these four sectors, the ACPMs have advised the Commission on the initial selection of research proposals received from the various specialist organizations in the Member States for the second stage (mid-1977 to mid-1979) of the programmes; they also started preliminary discussions regarding the preparation of new Community programmes, which will follow on from the present series in July 1979.

With regard to the direct-action programme on solar energy, the ACPM reviewed the work that has been under way at Ispra since the beginning of 1977 and devoted special attention to the Helioclimatron studies which are to be carried out on a large-scale experimental plant to be built as part of the programme.

Finally, the hydrogen ACPM, which also reviewed the direct-action programme for this sector, held a detailed discussion on the methods of carrying out as accurate an economic assessment as possible of the various cycles involved in the thermochemical dissociation of water which are applicable to hydrogen production.

2.1.91. The ACPM responsible for programmes on the management and storage of radioactive waste met on 24 and 25 October. On being informed of the state of progress in the indirect-action programmes, under which forty-two contracts have been concluded on cost-sharing basis, the ACPM approved eight new contracts for studies on the disposal of waste into geological formations, bringing the total amount of Community commitments to approximately 16.2 million u.a. In addition, having noted that Eurochemic was unable to obtain from its participating countries the funds which would have allowed it to sign a cost-sharing contract with the Commission, the ACPM has given its opinion that the sum of

1.6 million u.a. earmarked for this purpose in the Commission budget should be released and allotted to new studies.

2.1.92. The ACPM on the programme of indirect action on plutonium recycling in light-water reactors, which met on 28 October, was informed of the state of progress of the work being carried out under the thirty-eight cost-sharing contracts to which the Community has contributed 3.7 million u.a. The Committee also started preliminary discussions on the research topics which should be included in the Commission proposal to be submitted to the Council in 1978 for the second multiannual (1980-84) programme on plutonium recycling.

Environmental impact of plutonium recycling

2.1.93. On 27 October the Commission held a meeting of some fifty experts from firms and organizations with which it is involved in research contracts on the specific topic of the environmental impact of plutonium handling. These contracts have been concluded as part of the programme on plutonium recycling in light-water reactors. Several members of the relevant ACPM took part in the meeting which was useful in settling the final technical details for the implementation of the contracts. The Commission will publish a comprehensive report in early 1979 on the environmental impact of plutonium handling up to the year 2000.

*

2.1.94. The Economic and Social Committee met in plenary session on 26 and 27 October and gave its Opinion on the proposal for a multiannual research and development programme on primary raw materials (indirect action 1978-81).

2. External relations

Education

Training of administrators in higher education

2.1.95. In cooperation with the Universities of Florence, Siena and Pisa, the Commission held a seminar in Florence from 19 to 20 October on the training of administrators in higher education within the European Community, as part of the Community programme of action¹ aimed at improving cooperation between higher-education establishments.

On the basis of the information collected, the Commission intends to take action in this field after obtaining the opinion of the Education Committee.

Exchange of pupils between Community countries

2.1.96. The Commission also organized, in cooperation with the Italian Ministry of Education, a conference in Venice from 24 to 28 October for local and regional education administrators; the conference dealt with the exchange of pupils between Community countries. This is one of the priority areas listed in the programme of action on education which the Council and Ministers of Education adopted on 9 February 1976.¹

Enlargement

Statement by the President of the Commission

2.2.1. Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, made the following statement on the enlargement of the Community at the Council meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers of 18 October:

'Members of the Council will have seen the letter sent to you by Vice-President Haferkamp on 14 October on behalf of the Commission about the two sets of Mediterranean problems with which the Community is confronted. You will also have seen the annexed working paper setting out the general guidelines of our approach within the agricultural sector.¹

I am well aware that these papers may not give you all you want. You will recall that in my statement of 21 June² I drew attention to the magnitude of the problems before us, the need for care in dealing with matters which touched vitally on the future of the Community, and the danger of adopting too rapid or easy decisions which could make things worse for us in the years to come. For this reason I was particularly cautious in my promises about the timetable of the Commission's work. As you know we do not expect to have our Opinion on Portugal ready before the end of next February; and our Opinion on Spain from the date of commencement of the study will take as long if not longer.

But you will recall that the Commission had a preliminary look at Mediterranean problems with particular reference to enlargement at its weekend meeting at La Roche last month,³ and afterwards, in response to the interest then shown and the urgency of some of the issues, I promised to let you have an interim document to set out our general analysis of the problem and indicate the lines of our approach. This Vice-President Haferkamp's letter with its annex attempts to do. What I now have to say is a pointing up and elaboration of it.

One of the particular difficulties we face in approaching the central problem is that it constitutes two if not three related problems. We have the applications for membership of the Community from three southern European countries which

¹ Point 2.2.2.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.50.

³ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 1.1.1 to 1.1.3.

¹ OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976.

have just emerged from dictatorship; we have the growing economic difficulties of the Mediterranean regions of the existing Community; and we have a third problem, which I do not intend to go into today, which is the effect of any arrangements we make for the candidate countries and the Mediterranean regions of the existing Community on countries outside the Community with which we are associated. This problem should never be far from our minds.

I speak first of our attitudes towards enlargement. We have already discussed the matter between us. As you know the Commission believes that any reply which we might give to the candidate countries which rejected their applications, even implicitly or indirectly, would not be acceptable. A straight refusal would be a severe blow to the fragile democratic regimes which have emerged with the open encouragement of the Community and which are already to some extent dependent on us. Moreover any reply which, while pretending to be positive, tied the opening of negotiations to complete solutions to problems which have long perplexed the Community would constitute a tacit refusal and would be so interpreted by the applicant countries.

On the other hand any approach which skated over the very serious economic and institutional problems involved would only pile up our difficulties for the future. A solution which involved the dilution of the Community into some form of customs union or free trade area would represent the abandonment of the essential objectives of the Treaty. It would of course be unacceptable to the existing Community; it would also defeat the purposes which have caused the candidate countries to apply for membership.

We therefore believe it right to welcome the applications while stressing that the Council must neither ignore the problems they create nor expect painless solutions to them. That approach was clearly indicated in the letter which the Commission sent to the Council last week.

The primary problem is how to reduce the difference in economic performance between the candidate countries and the Community, and between certain parts of the existing Community. In terms of gross national product per head, the level of Greece and Spain is only about half of the present Community average, and only about a third of that of the richest members of the existing Community. Portugal's level is substantially lower still. These comparisons show that the problem of the economic gap, which has long been a weakening factor in the process of integration, is exacerbated by and central to the question of enlargement.

We must, I am afraid, admit that the policies which the present Community has pursued—or in some cases the lack of

them—have led if anything to a widening rather than a narrowing in the gap between its poorer and richer regions. Indeed the rate of development of our own poorer regions has recently been lower than that of the applicant countries. Thus we must conclude that if we pursue only our present policies they will not produce the results we want either for the Mediterranean regions of the existing Community or still less for the wider differences between the Community and the candidate countries.

I think it follows that enlargement of the kind which now confronts us is qualitatively different from the enlargement which was negotiated between 1970 and 1972. The Three acceding countries had economies broadly similar to those of the original Six, and could therefore be more easily integrated. It was a question of the negotiation of mutual adjustments and accommodations and not of a major underpinning operation. We now have to approach a new problem in a new way. Put in the bluntest terms we need not only policies but also funds. Enlargement—and its implications—will cost us all a lot of money, and it is well that we should recognize it from the outset. Is the Council ready to accept this? If, as I hope and believe, the answer is Yes, then the Commission will work out proposals and attempt to cost the operation, including of course what is required for our existing Mediterranean regions.

I touch first on the agricultural aspects. You will have seen in the annex to the Commission's letter of last week a number of practical suggestions for action in this field. In drawing up this document we took account of the memoranda submitted by the French and Italian Delegations. We shall give further precision to our ideas in the paper which we have promised before the end of the year. This will be consistent with our aims for the common agricultural policy as a whole: in short it will not be in contradiction either with our commitment to reduce structural surpluses or with our engagements to third countries. As you know the Commission firmly believes that a large scale increase in protection and prices of Mediterranean products would not be in the interests of the Community as a whole. We cannot and must not pile up new surpluses absorbing still more crushing open-ended commitments. We want an efficient and defensible agricultural system in which Mediterranean and northern agriculture play complementary parts.

Next I turn to industry. Agriculture cannot in itself constitute the driving force in the development of the candidate countries and the Mediterranean regions. But it would be facile to think that industrialization can provide a complete answer either. The areas in question are subject to severe limitations of resources and geography; and they lack many of the facil-

ties, including transport, which make industry profitable. Moreover we shall have to fit their industrial development into the existing industrial framework of the Community to achieve the same measure of complementarity which we are looking for in the field of agriculture. None of this will be easy. In working out an integrated industrial plan for the development of the candidate countries and the Mediterranean regions of the Community we shall have to learn to look further ahead than has hitherto been the case and to define our objectives and priorities with greater precision.

The development, both agricultural and industrial, of the candidate countries will undoubtedly place a heavy burden on their public finances, which are already affected by high rates of inflation, large government deficits and deteriorating balance of payments. I now give an example. Let us suppose that the resources available to the governments of the applicant countries were to be raised to 60% on a per capita basis of the average available to the governments of the enlarged Community as a whole. This would bring the level about halfway between Ireland and Italy at the moment. This relatively modest target would require us to raise sums which would double the present national fiscal resources of Portugal and cover more than twice its extremely large balance of payments deficit. The requirements of Greece and Spain would also be substantial, but relatively much less: relatively in fact about one quarter as great. I think this well illustrates the qualitative differences in economic strength between the present Community and the candidate countries, especially Portugal. But for the success of the future Community we clearly have no option but to set reasonable standards of wealth and diminish disparities in standards of living.

In short the candidate countries will need a great deal of help. The Commission believes that it will be necessary to support any stabilization policies which these countries are pursuing or plan to pursue with considerable external assistance, mainly of Community origin. In addition we believe that an *ad hoc* financial instrument should be created to ensure the substantial transfer of resources necessary to promote the economic development both of the candidate countries and of the Mediterranean regions of the Community. We have still to refine and define our ideas in this respect. Such a financial instrument could take the form of a specific fund, or it could comprise specially coordinated action by existing Community instruments, but manifestly they will need to be equipped with much greater resources. We believe that the candidate countries should be associated with the operations of such an instrument or instruments, not only because this would make practical sense but also because it would help bring out the measure of our political endorsement of their applications for membership. In our judgment it might well be necessary for

work to begin and money to flow before accession of the candidate countries actually took place. Otherwise we should be faced with an impossibly long transitional period.

Ten days ago we considered at Villers-le-Temple¹ some of the institutional implications of enlargement. I will not attempt to repeat those discussions. But I would like to underline their importance in relation to what I have said. Obviously we should not give the candidate countries *all* the advantages of membership before they have assumed *all* the obligations. I do not, for example, think that they could easily join in the process of political cooperation, nor in the central processes of the Community itself until the act or acts of accession have been signed. But as I have indicated, the Commission believes that we should be ready to embark upon a programme of *common action*, to be put into effect through use of the financial instrument I have described, before accession takes place. This is necessary if we are to translate our good intentions into political and economic reality.

Enlargement will only be successful if the Community is consolidated and enriched in the process. This means that we must look to the implications for our institutions, our traditions, our habits and working methods, and the objectives we have set ourselves. As you know I have particularly in mind the need for progress towards economic and monetary union, and hope to say something about it at the European Council.

Let me end with what I believe is a simple statement of fact. Enlargement means that if the Community does not go forwards, it will go backwards; and if it cannot cope with enlargement, it will stultify its ability to cope with much else. Enlargement is a gathering in of European civilization. It will give the Community its proper European dimension.

You will require more from the Commission. But we require from you some sharper indication of your political attitude to the problems I have outlined than we have yet received. I hope they will be forthcoming today.'

Enlargement and Mediterranean agriculture

2.2.2. On 14 October, the Commission sent the Council a working paper on the immediate problems of Mediterranean agriculture. These problems, which have always been of concern to the Community, now take on a more urgent and pressing dimension as a result of the new re-

¹ Point 2.2.5.

quests for accession. Before the end of the year the Commission will be sending the Council a whole range of concrete proposals dealing with the production, marketing and processing of agricultural products.

The working paper specifies that these measures 'should not be in contradiction with the aim to reduce structural surpluses in the Community now or after enlargement' and that they should 'not be in contradiction with aims and commitments in relation to third countries—not least developing countries. A large-scale increase in protection and prices for Mediterranean products is not the road to take'.

Accession negotiations: Greece

2.2.3. The fourth round of Ministerial negotiations for the accession of Greece to the Communities took place in Luxembourg on 17 October. Participants discussed progress made in work already in hand and the preparation of future work. The two delegations concentrated on defining the topics whose examination could be speeded up. These are questions touching on industrial products (in connection with the customs union and external relations), accession to the Treaty of Paris and capital movements.

2.2.4. On 12 October the European Parliament¹ adopted a resolution on negotiations regarding the enlargement of the Community.

Political cooperation

Conference on security and cooperation in Europe

2.2.5. On 4 October the meeting provided for in the Final Act of the CSCE, signed in Helsinki on

1 August 1975, began in Belgrade, where proceedings will last several months.

The tasks of this meeting, as set out in the Final Act, are to review the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act itself and to consider new proposals in that context, with a view to deepening the mutual relations between the thirty-five signatory countries.

The agenda of the meeting and the organization of its proceedings, which involve plenary sessions and subsidiary working groups, were established by a preparatory meeting held in Belgrade from 15 June to 5 August.²

The Community is taking part in the Belgrade meeting in accordance with its internal procedures, as stated by Mr Aldo Moro, then President of the Council of the European Communities when he signed the Final Act of the Conference.³ Commission officials, who are accredited as members of the delegation of the country chairing the Council, will take an active part in the meeting and will address both plenary sessions and subsidiary working groups to set out the Community's views.

Multilateral approaches

International economic cooperation

Follow-up to the CIEC

2.2.6. The continuation and development of the North-South dialogue was cited as a matter of fundamental concern by representatives of the Community, industrialized countries in general and developing countries at various meetings in October.

¹ Point 2.3.4 and OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.4.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 1202.

2.2.7. Addressing the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly Mr Claude Cheysson referred to the Lomé policy, reminding the meeting of the Community's role during the CIEC, and urged that more progress should be made in the same direction.

He also observed that the Community, speaking on behalf of the Nine, had made an important contribution to the CIEC, which would prove to have been a success for a number of reasons, not least because it enabled participants jointly to conduct a detailed and comprehensive examination of the constraints, requirements and stakes involved in establishing a new international economic order.

Mr Cheysson went on to stress how essential, indeed how urgent, it was to go further and faster. In doing so, he suggested, our primary objective will be to achieve a greater level of stability in relations and trade between the peoples and the economies of the North and South. This, he said, was the road towards the new international economic order in which third world countries would be active, responsible partners working shoulder-to-shoulder with the industrialized countries.

2.2.8. At the special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development¹ on 4 October the OECD member countries clearly expressed their desire to see the North-South Dialogue remain as a permanent fixture in international economic relations. Other OECD Committees also raised the question of relations between developing and industrialized countries.

2.2.9. At the same time the Community institutions have been working on ways of following up the CIEC, on the question of energy for instance—which originally prompted the convening of the Conference, but on which no agreement was in fact reached—and on the implementation of a special programme of action agreed at the CIEC. North-South relations were also considered by the Commission-ASEAN joint study group.

Implementation of the UNCTAD IV Programme

2.2.10. In October a number of discussions and meetings were held and positions adopted prior to the resumption in Geneva on 7 November of the negotiating conference for a Common Fund for Commodities under the UNCTAD integrated programme.

Common Fund

2.2.11. At its meeting on 17 and 18 October the Council, which had received a communication from the Commission on the subject in September,² agreed on the broad outlines of the common position that the Community and Member States will adopt when discussions and negotiations on the Common Fund are re-opened by UNCTAD and the group of industrialized countries; the Council decided to come back to this question in November.

2.2.12. The prospects for the second stage of the negotiating conference on the Common Fund to be held in Geneva from 7 November to 2 December were discussed when Mr Gamani Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD,³ met Mr Cheysson and Mr Davignon from the Commission on 26 October. The same subject was raised at a number of meetings held under the auspices of the OECD.

Preparatory meetings on commodities

2.2.13. Three preparatory meetings were held in October under the UNCTAD integrated programme for commodities.

¹ Point 2.2.48.

² Bull. EC 9-1977, points 1.3.8 and 2.2.5.

³ Point 2.2.43.

Hard fibres

2.2.14. A preparatory meeting on hard fibres was held under the auspices of UNCTAD in Geneva from 3 to 7 October, the second¹ to be held on these particular commodities as part of the integrated programme. The government experts participating discussed the trade prospects for the principal hard fibre products, i.e. sisal, Mexican sisal, coir and Manila hemp.

The meeting concentrated primarily on the problems involved in stabilizing the market in these products, improving their competitive position in relation to synthetic substitutes and stepping up research and development and sales promotion. Recommendations were drawn up for another preparatory meeting to discuss a number of topics, including measures based on guide price and export quota arrangements which could help to stabilize prices (of sisal and Manila hemp in particular); this would be achieved by strengthening or extending the term of validity of the FAO's unofficial arrangements. Another meeting on hard fibres is scheduled for January 1978.

Tropical wood

2.2.15. A second preparatory meeting (at expert level) on tropical wood was held in Geneva from 24 to 28 October. Discussions centred on the contents of the work programme to be submitted at the next meeting. Following this exchange of views between producers and consumers the meeting approved a recommendation for an examination of the basic problems—such as the instability and the enlargement of the market—and of measures and techniques that could be applied to solve these problems when the time comes. The Community made proposals or stated its position on all of the items discussed.

Iron ore

2.2.16. The third of the preparatory meetings under the UNCTAD integrated programme for

commodities was held in Geneva from 24 to 28 October and dealt with iron ore. It was established that, primarily because of the serious world economic recession, there was at present oversupply on the iron ore market, and iron ore industries in some countries were in difficulties. The experts noted that some ore-producing developing countries found their trade and export earnings were particularly affected. They also commented on the inadequacy of the statistics and other data available on iron ore.

Although producer and consumer countries differed widely in their basic views on prices and production costs, those present at the preparatory meeting agreed that the problems facing iron mines had to be studied in detail so that arrangements and technical solutions for solving some of the industry's difficulties might be identified. They therefore decided that an intergovernmental group of experts should be set up to study these questions and report back to a future preparatory meeting as soon as possible.

Rubber

2.2.17. Geneva was also the venue for the first meeting, from 10 to 20 October, of an intergovernmental team responsible for preparing recommendations to be presented in February 1978 to the third preparatory meeting to discuss the possibility of convening a negotiating conference on natural rubber under the auspices of UNCTAD. Discussions, which took proposals from producing countries as their starting point, dealt mainly with the ways in which an international buffer stock for rubber, with or without measures for rationalizing supply, might work if it were set up. Several important issues still have to be studied and will be the subject of negotiations if the conference is convened. They concern stabilizing instruments, the buffer stock and connected measures, the size of the stock, the price range and related problems, and the rights, obligations and

¹ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2329.

advantages that would be involved in an international agreement on natural rubber. The Community and the Member States were represented at the meeting, and a common viewpoint was adopted on each of the questions raised.

Multilateral trade negotiations

2.2.18. At its meeting on 17 and 18 October the Council heard a detailed report from the Commission concerning the progress made in preparing all the matters to be dealt with in the final round of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations; the report made particular reference to the recent talks with the US authorities on the subject.¹ A discussion followed, in the course of which the delegations were given the opportunity of stating their positions. The Council agreed to take stock of the situation once again at its meeting on 21 November.

Trade Negotiations Committee

Agriculture

2.2.19. The Dairy Products Subgroup of the Agriculture Group met in Geneva from 11 to 14 October to discuss two proposals, one put forward by the Community and the other by New Zealand, as possible frameworks for an international agreement on milk products. During the discussion several delegations raised specific points, dealing in particular with the structure of the agreement, health and veterinary arrangements, safeguards and maximum and minimum prices. To facilitate future discussions the GATT Secretariat will, on its own responsibility, combine the contents of the New Zealand proposal and the Community proposal in a single document, along with comments and opinions put forward during the discussions.

2.2.20. The Meat Subgroup met in Geneva from 17 to 19 October, the main item on the ag-

enda being the appraisal of two proposals put forward by Australia and the Community. It asked the GATT Secretariat to draw up on its own responsibility, a paper combining the essentials of the two proposals in preparation for more detailed discussion at the late November/early December meeting.

Development

Development cooperation policy

Mr Cheysson's speech at the United Nations

2.2.21. On 14 October Mr Claude Cheysson, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for development, addressed the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) of the United Nations General Assembly² on the main points of the Community's development cooperation policy.

Development Assistance Committee

2.2.22. The OECD Development Assistance Committee held its annual ministerial meeting³ in Paris on 26 and 27 September.

Relations with non-government organizations

2.2.23. Between 1 January and 31 October the Commission committed appropriations totalling 2 265 592 u.a. to 66 projects presented by 28 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) specializing in development aid. To date, 59 other projects under the joint cofinancing programme were being examined, involving a total of 2 199 672 u.a.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.2.6.

² Point 2.2.42.

³ Point 2.2.52.

Generalized preferences

2.2.24. The European Community's 1978 generalized preferences scheme—presented in a communication from the Commission to the Council on 5 August¹—was the subject of Opinions delivered in October by Parliament² and the Economic and Social Committee.³

Food aid and emergency aid

Milk products: needs of the Third World

2.2.25. In a Communication to the Council on nutritional and development prospects for milk products in the Third World, the Commission stresses that the Third World's needs for milk products are considerable: in many countries the nutritional balance and health of the population depend on an increased and more stable flow of supplies. This explains the efforts being made to develop milk production and the milk industry. Food aid in the form of milk products is therefore essential not only to meet these vital needs but also to help launch production projects.

The Commission's analysis shows that the Community's policy in this field is still falling short of what is required: given the extent of the needs and the quantities of milk products available, an aid volume of 150 000 tonnes per year should be regarded as a minimum. Moreover, in order to ensure that the aid is fully effective and is integrated wherever possible in development projects, the Community's commitments should cover more than one year.

1978 cereals, skimmed-milk powder and butteroil programmes

2.2.26. On 26 October the Commission presented to the Council a Communication setting out its proposals for the 1978 cereals, skimmed-milk powder and butteroil food aid programmes. The

Commission stresses the need to increase the volume of aid in the form of cereals and to set the level for aid in the form of skimmed-milk powder at 150 000 tonnes.

The programmes proposed by the Commission involve the following quantities:

Cereals: 720 000 tonnes, which is the same amount as in 1977. The Commission insists on the need to increase the proportion of Community measures and is asking for the overall amount to be increased by a further 363 000 tonnes to help meet the 10 million tonnes target set by the World Food Conference in November 1974.

Skimmed-milk powder: 150 000 tonnes, as already proposed by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget for 1978.

Butteroil: 45 000 tonnes, same as in 1977.

Food aid and assistance for rural development in India

2.2.27. The Commission has decided to propose an important new scheme for India to the Council. The Communication adopted by the Commission lays stress on the importance and on the novel character of the scheme (Operation Flood, Phase II). For the first time the Community would be contributing through direct aid to the execution of a vast rural development project in, moreover, a non-ACP country. The project would also be the first of its kind to be jointly financed by the Community and the World Bank.

The execution of the project (which, from the standpoint of the Indian Government, is in its second phase) would be spread over a seven-year period (1978-1985) and would require for the first six years a contribution of 186 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 114 000 tonnes of

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.2.20.

² Point 2.3.11 and OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977.

³ Point 2.3.73.

butteroil (equivalent to an annual average of 31 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 19 000 tonnes of butteroil). The Commission proposes that in 1978 the Community should therefore undertake to deliver 31 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 12 700 tonnes of butteroil (in view of the Community's limited quantities available).

Emergency measures

2.2.28. On 13 October the Commission decided on behalf of the Community to supply emergency food aid to Ethiopia in the form of 5 000 tonnes of cereals to be delivered to the port of unloading. The operation would cost around 825 000 u.a. The aid is intended to help the people affected by the very severe drought in the centre and north-east of the country.

Commodities and world agreements

Sugar

2.2.29. The UNCTAD conference in Geneva for the negotiation of a new international sugar agreement, which should have ended on 30 September, finally saw the adoption of the text of a new agreement—as has already been reported¹—with economic provisions on 7 October.

Tea

2.2.30. An outline international programme for tea was discussed at the meeting of the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Tea which was held in Rome from 10 to 14 October. The Community attended the meeting alongside the Member States and its spokesman made a statement which was supported in its main points by the other consumer countries.

The Group unanimously concluded that intensive promotion campaigns should be launched under the auspices of the International Association for Tea Promotion, which is made up of exporting countries only, with financial help from trade interests in the importing countries concerned. The Group called for the abolition of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade, in particular those affecting imports of packaged tea from developing countries. Lastly, it was agreed that any international agreement on tea should look to the special needs of small growers.

The Group instructed the FAO and UNCTAD Secretariats to carry out rapidly a study on possible arrangements for storage measures in respect of tea. It also confirmed that it would help establish an international tea agreement to be negotiated as soon as possible in accordance with the resolution on the integrated programme for commodities adopted in Nairobi in 1976 by UNCTAD IV. The first UNCTAD preparatory meeting on tea will be held from 9 to 13 January 1978.

Cotton

2.2.31. The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) met in Seoul from 24 to 29 October. This meeting, at which the Community was represented, was of more interest than usual since it was the first meeting of the Committee since the preparatory meeting on cotton (one of the commodities included in the UNCTAD integrated programme), which was held in Geneva in June.²

The Committee, which collaborates closely with the UNCTAD Secretariat in the context of the integrated programme, discussed the trend of supply and demand in cotton and examined the market situation in the light of the supply and demand trend, the stock situation and the short-term prospects.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.2.10.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.8.

The problems caused by fluctuations in the price of cotton—difficulties affecting both producers and consumers (in particular producer developing countries whose economy is heavily dependent on cotton) and competition from synthetic fibres—were also extensively discussed. Lastly, the Committee discussed in detail work under way and to be undertaken in the context of the UNCTAD integrated programme for commodities and the establishment of an international research and promotion programme so as to integrate and extend the activity already undertaken in this area by the International Institute for Cotton. The Community's position was stated in respect of each of the main topics of discussion. The next meeting of the ICAC will be held in El Salvador in 1978.

Jute and hard fibres

2.2.32. The FAO Intergovernmental Group on jute, kenaf and allied fibres met in Rome from 19 to 21 October; the Community was represented at the meeting. The Group found that the deterioration of the world jute market was due mainly to the growing use of new packaging methods, competition from synthetic products and the widespread recession.

In a spirit of compromise it recommended the following guide prices: US\$ 335 per long ton for PWD quality jute fob Chittagong/Chalna (which gives a price band of US\$ 315 to US\$ 355) and US\$ 251 per tonne for kenaf A fob Bangkok (price band of US\$ 236 and US\$ 266).

Tin

2.2.33. The seventh session of the International Tin Council under the Fifth International Tin Agreement was held in Hamburg from 4 to 6 October with Mr P. S. Lai in the chair. Twenty-seven countries were represented, including the Member States and the Community as such.

Consequent upon the deposit of an instrument of ratification of the Fifth International Tin Agree-

ment by the Government of Italy, the Council revised the percentages and votes of the consumer countries with effect from 4 October. The Council noted, with appreciation, that the Japanese authorities intended in principle to make an additional contribution to the buffer stock in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 of the Agreement and have under examination the necessary measures for that purpose. The Council, which received a report from the buffer stock manager on the market situation, drew up a programme of future meetings of the Economic and Price Review Panel, which is to report to the Council at its next session in January.

All the members of the Council were invited by the Bolivian Government to attend a symposium on tin in La Paz from 14 to 21 November. The next session of the Council will be held in London from 17 to 20 January.

Commercial policy

Formulating and implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.34. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975 on unilateral import arrangements in respect of state-trading countries,¹ the Commission adopted the following measures to ease import restrictions:

Benelux-State-trading countries : opening of outward processing quotas for woven and knitted garments;²

¹ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

² OJ C 279 of 19.11.1977.

Benelux-Poland: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for nitrogenous chemical fertilizers;¹

Benelux-Poland: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for cycles (not motorized) and frames;²

France-German Democratic Republic: opening of an additional quota for electric motors.¹

Investigation, surveillance and safeguard measures

2.2.35. In October³ the Commission initiated an anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning housings for bearings of all kinds, whether or not incorporating bearings, originating in Japan.

*

2.2.36. On 10 October a number of Japanese firms brought an action before the Court of Justice⁴ against the Council Regulation of 26 July 1977⁵ imposing an anti-dumping duty of 15% on ball-bearings originating in Japan.

Trade agreements: tacit renewal or extension

2.2.37. On 18 October⁶ the Council authorized the tacit renewal or extension of a number of trade agreements between the Member States and non-member countries (fourth instalment for 1977). These are agreements with an expiry date or deadline for denunciation between 1 November 1977 and 31 January 1978.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Textiles

Bilateral agreements

2.2.38. On 18 October the Council adopted the group of directives for the negotiation of bilateral

agreements under the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles.

On 19 October the Commission accordingly began formal negotiations with over thirty countries exporting textiles products to the Community. The exploratory talks held with a number of supplier countries prior to the negotiations were devoted to the technical aspects of the agreements to be negotiated.

Intensive negotiations are continuing, and the significant progress already made in bringing the positions of the Community and certain supplier countries closer together augurs well for their outcome.

2.2.39. On 12 October⁷ the Commission adopted a Regulation on the administration of quantitative limits on imports of certain textile products originating in Thailand. The purpose of the Regulation is to allocate among the Member States the quantitative limits provided for under the import arrangements adopted by the Council on 18 July.⁸

Jute

2.2.40. On 31 October⁹ the Commission adopted a Regulation on the administration of the quantitative limits on imports of certain jute products originating in Bangladesh.

The purpose of the Regulation is to allocate among the Member States the quantitative limits provided for under the import arrangements adopted by the Council on 27 June.¹⁰

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¹ OJ C 264 of 5.11.1977.

² OJ C 258 of 27.10.1977.

³ OJ C 257 of 26.10.1977.

⁴ OJ C 263 of 4.11.1977, OJ C 275 of 16.11.1977 and point 2.3.38.

⁵ OJ L 196 of 3.8.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.2.29.

⁶ OJ L 270 of 22.10.1977.

⁷ OJ L 265 of 18.10.1977.

⁸ OJ L 183 of 22.7.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.2.41.

⁹ OJ L 279 of 1.11.1977.

¹⁰ OJ L 158 of 29.6.1977 and Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.38.

2.2.41. On 14 October *Parliament*¹ adopted a Resolution on the Multifibre Arrangement.

International organizations

United Nations

General Assembly

2.2.41. During the thirty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly—which opened on 20 September and was addressed by Mr Simonet, President of the Council, on behalf of the Community on 26 September²—Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission, addressed the General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) on the Community's policy towards the Third World, and in particular the Lomé policy.

This policy, which involves a network of freely negotiated agreements based on the principles of non-interference and ongoing dialogue, brings together, he stressed, the whole range of cooperation instruments: financial, technical and industrial cooperation and preferential access to the Community market. It gives priority to the poorest and encourages cooperation among developing countries. The pivot of this policy is the search for security in relations and trade between peoples and economies of the North and the South; the system for the stabilization of export earnings is a practical example of how it works.

Mr Cheysson added that the Community was aware of the urgent need to go even further and improve its cooperation policy. It was also resolved to play its proper role in the collective effort organized and stimulated by the United Nations.

While in New York Mr Cheysson had talks with Mr Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, and Mr Young, the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2.2.43. Mr Gamani Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, visited the Commission on 26 October for a preliminary exchange of views before the opening of the second phase of the Conference for the negotiation of a Common Fund (Geneva, 7 November to 2 December).

Mr Corea met Mr Cheysson and Mr Davignon, Members of the Commission, and talked with the Commission representatives most directly involved with the problem of the Common Fund. The visit provided an opportunity to discuss certain points of common interest and to highlight the aspects on which the Conference would need to concentrate.

2.2.44. There were several preparatory meeting in October pursuant to the resolution on the integrated programme for commodities adopted by UNCTAD's fourth session in Nairobi.³

Food and Agriculture Organization

Strengthening of working relations between the FAO and the Community

2.2.45. Following an exchange of letters between Mr Edouard Saouma, Director-General of the FAO, and Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, it was decided to strengthen existing relations. Mr Saouma, who had taken the initiative in this matter, appointed Mr André Régnier to take responsibility for liaison with the Commission and its departments. Mr Régnier began his new work by making contact with many leading representatives of the Commission and of

¹ Point 2.3.13 and OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977.

² Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.2.24 and Part Three (Documentation).

³ Points 2.2.13, 2.2.15, 2.2.16 and 2.2.17.

the Council's General Secretariat in Brussels between 10 and 21 October.

The establishment and definition of working relations between the EEC and the FAO date back to an exchange of letters of 25 October and 11 December 1962, when the two organizations agreed that there would be regular exchanges of information and documents and consultations on questions of common interest relating to food and agriculture. Mr Régnier's appointment to take charge of liaison with the Community is intended to develop and extend the collaboration which has been going on since 1962, for problems of common interest, particularly cooperation on agricultural development in the developing countries, have multiplied over the years.

Intergovernmental Groups on commodities

2.2.46. Two of the FAO's Intergovernmental Groups on commodities met in Rome in October —the Group on Tea and the Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres.¹

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

2.2.47. A Community delegation took part in the diplomatic conference convened in Ottawa by the Canadian Government from 10 to 21 October with a view to adopting a new convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

Although the Conference did not reach agreement on the text of a new convention to replace the existing International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, the representatives of the countries participating in the Conference did agree that the Community as such could be a party to it. A further conference is to be held in January.

Revision of the existing institutional framework was made necessary by the change in circum-

stances with the extensions in jurisdiction over fishing in this part of the Atlantic. The ICNAF itself had passed a resolution to this effect, and it was on that basis that Canada proposed that a new organization be set up.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Executive Committee

2.2.48. The OECD's Executive Committee held a special session in Paris on 4 October. The Commission was represented at this session, which was concerned mainly with relations between industrialized and developing countries. While the climate of these relations has not improved with the resumption of the 31st session of the United Nations General Assembly in September,² there is a widespread desire among OECD member countries to see the dialogue between North and South continue as a permanent feature of international economic relations. In this context the Committee considered the role that might be played by the United Nations organs (General Assembly and Economic and Social Council) or, for specific subjects, the Bretton Woods institutions. The Committee acknowledged that an increase in financial aid, trade, indebtedness and investment were matters of priority concern.

A special exchange of views was held on the question of the Common Fund for commodities. The need to abide by the political commitment entered into at the CIEC by the industrialized countries was confirmed, but the importance of parallel negotiations on commodity agreements was also stressed, for such agreements will provide the basis for the Fund.

¹ Points 2.2.30 and 2.2.32.

² Bull. EC 9-1977, point 1.3.4.

Trade Committee

2.2.49. The Commission took part in the session of the OECD's Trade Committee held in Paris on 19 and 20 October. There was a general debate on what to make of the Committee's study on the impact on international trade of current economic developments in the context of a still gloomy general environment.

The Committee also reviewed the activities of the various working parties concerned with East-West trade, trade relations with developing countries and changes in the member countries' trade policies and practices. On the subject of agriculture the Committee concentrated on the outcome of the work on market instability, and the report on the EEC import arrangements for beef and veal was defended by the Commission representative.

International Energy Agency

2.2.50. The *Governing Board* of the OECD's International Energy Agency (IEA), which met at ministerial level in Paris on 5 and 6 October, adopted a number of guiding principles to govern the energy policies of the members of the Agency (which include eight Member States of the Community). Mr Brunner outlined the Commission's views.¹

2.2.51. At the meeting Mr Brunner, on behalf of the Community, signed three *IEA research and development projects* in which the Community will participate under the outline cooperation agreement.

One of these projects concerns into the production of hydrogen from water and its use as an energy source. The Joint Research Centre (JRC), acting through its Ispra establishment, will be entrusted with organizing the study of the thermochemical processes involved.

The other two research projects come under the Community's fusion programme. One will con-

cern comparison of several large superconducting coils needed for the development of Tokamak fusion reactors in a facility for which the Community will provide one of the coils to be tested.

In the other project, a number of IEA member countries will provide specialists to work on the final design and construction of 'Textor', a Tokamak-type device for studying the plasma/wall interactions, which will be built in Germany under the Euratom/Kernforschungsanlage Jülich GmbH (KFA) association agreement.

In October the Community also joined an existing IEA solar heating and cooling research project. The Commission is now therefore taking part in six research and development projects with the Agency.²

Development Assistance Committee

2.2.52. The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) held its *annual high-level meeting* in Paris on 26 and 27 October with Mr Williams in the chair. The Commission is a member of DAC and took part in this meeting, at which 18 DAC members and observers of the World Bank and the IMF reviewed the main items of interest in development cooperation.

At the end of the meeting the DAC adopted a declaration on development cooperation based on economic growth and basic human needs. This new emphasis in cooperation policy will lay stress on the poorest countries and attempt to increase the opportunities for productive jobs, rural development, food production, health organizations, family planning and education and to promote the active involvement of women in the economic development process. In this speech the Commission representative concurred with the unanimous opinion, acknowledging that, while it was not without its dangers, the new approach was of great importance.

¹ Point 1.5.3.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2333.

Committee for Agriculture

2.2.53. The meeting of the OECD's Committee for Agriculture held in Paris from 24 to 26 October dealt mainly with the short-term prospects for the main agricultural products.

This special annual session, like its predecessors, gave an opportunity for detailed consideration of the current situation and the future outlook, particularly for cereals, animal feed, meat and milk products. In its analysis, the Committee devoted particular attention to the relationship between animal feed production and stock-breeding.

Lastly, for the first time it examined the general economic implications of the market outlook, particularly for the short-term development of producer prices, food prices and agricultural incomes.

European Patent Office

2.2.54. A new international organization, the European Patent Office, officially came into existence on 1 November with headquarters in Munich, the European Patent Convention—signed by 16 European States, including nine Member States of the Community—having entered into force on 7 October.¹

Council of Europe

Parliamentary Assembly

2.2.55. The second part of the 29th session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe was held in Strasbourg from 5 to 13 October; the Commission was represented.

The main event of this session was to debate on the situation in *Spain*, which took place in the presence of a fairly large delegation from the new Cortes led by Mr Alvarez de Miranda and representing most shades of Spanish political opinion.

At the end of this debate the Assembly unanimously adopted a recommendation on the situation in Spain, in which it requested that the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers invite Spain forthwith to join the Council of Europe.² In the report which had served as a basis for the discussion and which paints a full picture of the political situation in Spain, Mr Channon (Conservative, United Kingdom) had clearly alluded to the fragile nature of Spain's European commitment and the danger that Spain might once again turn its back on Europe if its advances were rejected. This gives the Council of Europe special responsibility, especially as negotiations with the Community will inevitably be slow.

A debate also took place on the Council of Europe's general policy on the basis of a report by Mr Aubert (Social Democrat, Switzerland), who reviewed the new challenges to democracy (such as Eurocommunism), the dangers of protectionism and nationalism and the possible consequences of enlargement of the Community. Attention was drawn to the need to avoid duplication of effort among European institutions and to increase political cooperation within the Council of Europe (particularly discernible here is the fear of countries that are not members of the Community and are not applying to join it of being left out of a grouping whose political weight they are afraid of). The Assembly confirmed these conclusions.

Speaking in the general policy debate Mr Kahn-Ackermann, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, in particular developed an idea which has been gaining ground for some time in Strasbourg: that of protection of man's economic, social and cultural rights, which are given less protection by the European Social Charter than civil and political rights are given by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights. He also wished to see some kind of right of individual

¹ Point 2.1.12.

² Without further ado Spain has meanwhile submitted an application for accession to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

petition and a kind of European mechanism for taking decisions on individual cases.

The Assembly finally adopted two recommendations to the Committee of Ministers, one on the right of asylum, the other on introduction of the right to conscientious objection in the European Convention on Human Rights.

Mediterranean countries

Malta

2.2.56. The Additional Protocol to the 1970 Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and Malta was signed in Brussels on 27 October.

The Additional Protocol lays down the arrangements for a further extension, from 1 July 1977, until 31 December 1980, of the trade provisions of the first stage of the Association Agreement, which expired on 30 June 1977.

Yugoslavia

2.2.57. The Joint Committee set up under the 1973 trade agreement between Yugoslavia and the European Community met in Belgrade on 27 October. The Yugoslav Delegation was led by Mr Janko Smole, Member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, and the Community delegation by Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, with special responsibility for external relations.

The Joint Committee took note of statements made by the two parties concerning the development of relations between the Community and Yugoslavia since the last meeting of the Joint Committee on 29 March 1977.¹ The two parties stressed the importance they attached to the declaration signed in Belgrade on 2 December 1976²

and their desire to see principles put forward in the declaration implemented.

2.2.58. At its part-session from 10 to 14 October, Parliament³ delivered Opinions on the Commission Recommendation to the Council concerning the conclusion of a Financial Protocol between the Community and Turkey and on the draft Council Regulation concluding a cooperation agreement between the Community and Lebanon.

Euro-Arab Dialogue

Meeting of the General Committee

2.2.59. The General Committee of the Euro-Arab dialogue held its third meeting at Ambassador level from 26 to 28 October in Brussels. The European Delegation was led by Baron Paternotte de la Vaillée, Plenipotentiary Minister and Head of the Middle East, North Africa and Euro-Arab Dialogue Section of the Belgian Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Mr Klaus Meyer, Director-General for Development in the Commission. The Arab Delegation was led by Mr Taher Radwan, Ambassador of Saudi Arabia in Cairo, and Mr Mahmoud Riad, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States.

A Joint Communiqué was issued at the end of the meeting. The main points of note to emerge from the meeting are given below.

There were no really great political difficulties, while in the cooperation field a very important step was taken towards the first practical achievements of the Dialogue. Work on these activities can now begin.

On the political side, the Arab Delegation welcomed the position of the Nine as expressed in

¹ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.2.48.

² Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2340.

³ Points 2.3.15 and 2.3.16, and OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977.

the Declaration on the Middle East of 29 June¹ and in Mr Simonet's speech at the United Nations.² At the request of the Arab side, the text of the Declaration on the Middle East was included in the political part of the Final Communiqué.

In the cooperation field, there was substantial progress at this meeting with the decision on the financing of a series of seven studies and two symposia. Amounts for the Arab and European contributions towards these activities were specified (a formal decision on the appropriations for the European contribution still has to be adopted by the Council). The European contribution, totalling only US\$ 997 000, is covered by the general Council Decision of April 1977 to release US\$ 3.5 million as the European contribution to the Euro-Arab dialogue.³

The General Committee adopted the procedures for spending the money that is now available.

In other areas of cooperation, little was achieved beyond consolidation of the results obtained in Tunis.⁴ As regards the transfer of technology, for example, problems had arisen after the Tunis meeting concerning the establishment of a Euro-Arab Centre for the Transfer of Technology: the Arab side, insisting that the management of the Centre be solely an Arab affair, had questioned the reference to a 'Euro-Arab' Centre, but this has now been expressly confirmed by the General Committee. The preparatory work on the Centre can therefore continue. At the same time, the General Committee 'took note' of a joint declaration on the transfer of technology.

As regards the protection of investments, the Arabs restated their request for protection against currency risks to be concluded in the convention, while the European position remains that they should first concentrate on protection against other risks.

As regards trade, the two sides restated their positions, the Arabs calling for the conclusion of an overall preferential agreement between the two

regions, the Europeans offering to consider the possibilities for institutionalized but non-preferential links. As far as the Euro-Arab Trade Cooperation Centre is concerned, the European side urged the Arabs to state their views on how it should be financed.

Textiles were dealt with in the economic speeches made during the first day of the meeting. In the Final Communiqué, the Arab side stated its view that the Community's restrictive measures were contrary to the spirit of the dialogue and of the Cooperation Agreements between the Community and the Arab countries; it insisted that these measures be lifted in the interests of both sides. The European side put forward its viewpoint and referred to the textile negotiations that have recently begun with the Arab countries in question.

In the social field, the General Committee merely noted that work was continuing on the preparation of a joint declaration on the living and working conditions of Arab workers in the Community.

ACP States and the OCT

Lomé Convention

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.60. On 19 October the Commission approved, before transmission via the Council to the Member States, the draft reports on the utilization of funds transferred for 1975 from the export earnings stabilization system established by

¹ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.3.

² Bull. EC 9-1977, point 3.2.1 to 3.2.10.

³ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.60.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1977, points 2.2.40 and 2.2.41.

the Lomé Convention. These reports, which were provided by the ACP States, reveal that:

- (i) a little over 20% of the total amounts transferred was used for developing the products for which the transfers were made;
- (ii) around 20% was used as cash funds;
- (iii) the balance of the transfers was allocated to agriculture or infrastructure projects.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.61. Following the favourable opinion of the EDF Committee, the Commission took the following financing decisions under the fourth EDF in October.

Kenya — trade promotion project: 630 000 EUA

Uganda — five-year training programme: 2 500 000 EUA

Lesotho — industrial area, Maseru: 1 837 000 EUA

Zambia — construction of ten health centres: 1 345 000 EUA

Ethiopia — low-cost housing development: 822 000 EUA

OCAM — Inter-State School of Science and Veterinary Medicine, Dakar: 4 500 000 EUA

Ivory Coast — village water engineering (first instalment): 1 900 000 EUA

Senegal — fruit production: 4 563 000 EUA

Mali — development of lowland rice growing in the Sikasso region (extension of project): 1 186 000 EUA

Sudan — cash crop production in the Equatoria province: 8 350 000 EUA

Zambia — Kawamba tea scheme: 3 100 000 EUA

Members of the African Groundnut Council — regional research project on aflatoxin: 3 000 000 EUA

Gambia — artisanal fisheries development: 1 295 000 EUA

Sierra Leone — line of credit to the National Development Bank: 1 000 000 EUA

Mauritius — industrial promotion programme: 700 000 EUA

Botswana — assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises: 2 550 000 EUA

Other countries

Industrialized countries

United States

2.2.62. The US Secretary of Energy, Mr James Schlesinger, paid a visit to the Commission on 8 October. The principal items discussed were energy conservation and cooperation in research and development.¹

Japan

Official visit by the President of the Commission

2.2.63. Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Japan from 11 to 14 October.

Mr Jenkins was received by Emperor Hirohito and met Mr Fukuda, the Prime Minister, other members of the Government and representa-

¹ Point 1.4.4.

tives of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren). Multilateral issues and the bilateral relations between Japan and the Community were the subjects under discussion. It was acknowledged by both sides that solutions to trade problems should be found swiftly. Mr Jenkins and Mr Fukuda agreed to set up a joint monitoring group, which will carefully examine the development of the trade balance and the balance of payments between the Community and Japan. The group will meet twice a year—before the six-monthly high-level consultations.

The Prime Minister, Mr Fukuda, accepted the President's invitation to pay a visit to the Commission in the near future.

Administrative barriers to trade

2.2.64. Community and Japanese experts met in Tokyo from 26 to 28 October to discuss the removal of administrative barriers existing in Japanese legislation and hampering trade in chemicals, pharmaceuticals and diesel ship engines.

In future the Japanese Government will accept certain European tests on chemicals for biodegradability and accumulation in living organisms, providing they are carried out using Japanese standards.

Further measures are being studied which will make it easier for European chemical and pharmaceuticals to be tested and imported.

For diesel ship engines, the Japanese authorities will endeavour to make the necessary funds available for 1979 to send inspectors to Europe who will supervise the tests. Meanwhile, a study will be conducted to see whether it would be possible to use certificates issued by the Japanese classification society on the basis of tests carried out in Europe.

Australia

2.2.65. The regular high-level consultations between the Commission and Australia took place in Brussels on 27 and 28 October. The purpose was to review trade relations between the two parties, both in agriculture and in industry.

The discussions also covered energy matters, notably the possibility of Australian uranium supplies.

Mr John Howard, the Australian Minister for Special Trade Negotiations, who headed his country's delegation, was received by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for external relations, and Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for energy and research.

Before commencing a tour of the capitals of the Member States, Mr Howard had talks with President Jenkins.

Developing countries

Asia

Burma

2.2.66. A Burmese Delegation led by Mr U. Myo Mint, Deputy Minister for Finance and the National Plan, paid a visit to the Commission on 13 and 14 October. The immediate objective of this visit, which was a preliminary to the fact-finding mission which the Commission's departments will carry out in Burma before the end of the year, was to enable the Burmese authorities to learn about the structure of the institutions and the policies of the Community.

The exchange of visits, which was organized at Rangoon's request, demonstrates the desire of the Burmese authorities to pursue a more open foreign policy than in the past.

Singapore

2.2.67. The Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, was received by President Jenkins, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon in Brussels on 17 October. For the most part their talks covered problems relating to Community trade in industrial goods with the island republic and with other members of ASEAN.

The Prime Minister stressed in particular that his Government was aware of the need for industrial reorganization, both in the developing and in the industrial countries; he emphasized that the choices ahead were difficult for all countries, but particularly so for the developing ones.

The Members of the Commission acknowledged that a satisfactory solution to these problems would require more intensive cooperation between the countries concerned; such cooperation seemed particularly desirable between the Community and the countries of ASEAN.

Malaysia

2.2.68. Datuk Musa Hitam, Malaysian Minister for Primary Industries, was received by Mr Haferkamp on 28 September.

The Minister informed Mr Haferkamp of the decisions taken at the recent Kuala Lumpur Summit to progress towards veritable economic integration among the ASEAN countries, with the accent on pooling resources, dismantling tariff barriers and operating joint industrial projects. He added that ASEAN countries, aware of their importance as suppliers of various commodities, had decided to make a more active contribution to the establishment of international cooperation.

Mr Haferkamp, having noted that the Community and ASEAN were tending to move along similar lines, expressed the hope that there would be greater cooperation between the two entities as they worked for free trade, both in bilateral relations and in the multilateral trade negotiations.

He confirmed that the Community and Malaysia agreed on the measures to which priority must be given so as to promote the orderly development of international trade.

Association of South East Asian Nations

2.2.69. The ASEAN-Commission Joint Study Group held its third meeting on 24 and 25 October in Brussels.¹

Both parties declared their commitment to an open trade policy. The Commission emphasized that the orderly expansion of trade in textiles could be maintained only if all the partners were to work towards realistic objectives. In the discussion of generalized preferences the ASEAN countries argued that their prime objective was to secure reasonable access to the Community market.

The delegations then proceeded to discuss the United Nations Common Fund and the prospects for multilateral agreements on commodities (rubber, tin, copper, vegetable oils and wood) and for the stabilization of export earnings in the developing countries.

The Study Group took a favourable view of measures to encourage European investment in the ASEAN countries. The representatives of these countries declared that on this point they were ready to conclude agreements protecting investments with each of the Community States which did not already have such an agreement. Finally the group felt heartened by the results of the industrial conference, held in Brussels² in April, which was attended by both Asian and European commercial operators. Another such conference will be held in Djakarta in October 1978.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1975, point 2349 and 12-1976, point 2353.

² Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.80.

3. Institutional and political matters

Diplomatic relations

Diplomatic relations

2.2.70. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission received their Excellencies Mr Prasannbhai Karunashankar Dave (Republic Of India), Mr Ali Ahmed Sahlool (Democratic Republic of Sudan) and Sir James Plimsoll, CBE (Australia) who presented their letters of credence in their capacity as heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC) with effect from 24 October.¹

The new ambassadors replace Mr Krishen Behari Lall (India), Mr Mamoun Ibrahim Hassan (Sudan) and Mr James William Crawford Cumes (Australia) who have been appointed to other posts.

Institutional developments — European policy

Court of Auditors

2.3.1. The Court of Auditors of the European Communities was installed on 25 October.¹ The Court was established by the Treaty of 22 July 1975.²

After ratification by all the Member States, the Treaty came into force on 1 June 1977.

Parliament was consulted by the Council pursuant to the new Treaty and, at its sitting on 12 October,³ gave its Opinion on the persons nominated by the Member States.

At its meeting on 18 October, the Council appointed the following members of the Court:⁴

Mr Paul Gaudy (Belgian)

Mr Arne K. Johansen (Danish)

Mr Albert Leicht (German)

Mr Pierre Lelong (French)

Mr Michael N. Murphy (Irish)

Mr Aldo Angioi (Italian)

Mr Marcel Mart (Luxembourg)

Mr A. J. Middelhoek (Dutch)

Sir Norman C. Price (British)

The term of office for members of the Court is six years. But the Treaty stipulates that for the initial appointments, four members, drawn by lot, are to serve for only a four-year term. These members were designated by the President of the

¹ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.12.

² Treaty amending certain financial provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Communities and of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2506.

³ Point 2.3.6; OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977.

⁴ OJ C 255 of 27.10.1977.

¹ OJ C 264 of 5.11.1977.

Council on 25 October. They are: Mr Angioi, Mr Gaudy, Mr Johansen and Mr Murphy.¹

The members of the Court of Auditors took the oath before the Court of Justice on 25 October and later the same day held their constituent meeting in Luxembourg.

Informal meeting of Foreign Ministers

2.3.2. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine held an informal meeting on 8 and 9 October at Villers-le-Temple, Belgium; Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission was present. The discussions focused on the problems connected with a further enlargement of the Community, Community policy towards Africa and action to be taken on the Tindemans Report on European Union.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament

Part-session in Luxembourg from 10 to 14 October

2.3.3. The main topic of the October sittings was the problem of enlargement and the applications for Community membership from Greece, Portugal and Spain. Other prominent items on the agenda were assistance from the Social Fund for women seeking employment and the Commission's design for a new regional policy. A question concerning execution of the 1977 budget asked for clarification of outstanding legal points on the legislative and budgetary side. Other matters which came up for debate were Community fishing arrangements and how they affected non-member countries, the generalized preferences for

1978, the Cooperation Agreement with Lebanon and the Multifibre Arrangement.²

Parliament paid tribute to the memory of one of its former Presidents, Mr Jean Duvieusart, who died on 11 October at the age of 77. Mr Duvieusart was President of the European Parliament from 1964 to 1965.

Enlargement of the Community (12 October)

2.3.4. With the exception of the French Communists, Parliament unanimously agreed that the enlargement of the Community to include Greece, Portugal and Spain must be stifled by the problems involved. The Resolution, supported by all Groups, urged the Commission to report regularly on the state of the negotiations.

The problems of the accession of the three southern European countries and the proposals for solving them injected certain nuances into the debate, which lasted several hours and which all in all yielded a clear 'yes' to enlargement.

Mr Klepsch (C-D/D) said the Community's further expansion in the Mediterranean would help towards the economic and political stabilization of Greece, Portugal and Spain. It was at once a challenge and an opportunity for both them and the Nine to solve the existing economic and financial problems and establish and develop a comprehensive system based on freedom and

¹ OJ C 262 of 1.11.1977.

² This report was prepared from '*Die Woche im EP*' and '*Le point de la session*' published by Parliament's Secretariat. The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 266 of 7.11.1977 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 221. The political group and nationality of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: C-D = Christian Democrats, S = Socialists, L = Liberals and Democrats, C = European Conservatives, EPD = European Progressive Democrats, COM = Communists and Allies; B = Belgium, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

democracy. Mr Klepsch emphatically opposed any ideas which amounted to diluting the Community into a free trade area. The Christian Democrats held unwaveringly to the objectives of integration. Of course, more impetus must be given to the Community's internal development.

Mr Lezzi (*S/I*), who wholeheartedly supported enlargement on behalf of his Group, said that it must be seen as an opportunity for fundamental appraisal. He called for greater regional policy commitment in solving the Community's social problems, including more participation by local and regional authorities. Mr Lezzi highlighted the worldwide political implications of enlargement, referring to the demonstration effect which Spain's accession would have on the entire Spanish-speaking world and Portugal's membership on the southern half of Africa.

Mr Durieux (*L/F*) supported Mr Lezzi in insisting that the Community was in no circumstances to become a 'rich man's club'. From the institutional angle, he called for full application of the Treaty in terms of majority decisions in the Council. Enlargement must be regarded as an opportunity to overcome the inability to take decisions.

Though he did suggest that enlargement was not an obligation but rather an almost inevitable process, Mr Krieg (*EPD/F*) did not question the general consensus. Mr Amendola (*COM/I*) welcomed the applications for membership on behalf of the Italian Communists. His party colleague, Mr Lemoine (F), had some misgivings. He contended that there was no reason to believe that enlargement would tame inflation or reduce unemployment and in this context alluded to the consequences for French and Italian wine growers. Mr Rippon (*C/UK*) wanted to see a kind of European Marshall Plan for the applicant countries.

The President of the Council, Mr Simonet, reaffirmed the principle that the Community was open to any European countries which were constitutionally democratic. In institutional terms, a sharper definition was needed of the 'vital inter-

ests' invoked to justify departures from the majority rule. This was endorsed by Vice-President Natali of the Commission with an earnest plea not to dash the hopes of the applicant countries. For them, Europe was a byword for democracy. Moreover, the coming negotiations offered an opportunity to reaffirm once more the fundamental objectives in unifying Europe, namely economic and monetary union and political union.

Parliament's budgetary powers

(11 October)

2.3.5. What was happening to Parliament's budgetary rights in practice? This was the gist of a joint question from the Socialists, Christian Democrats, Liberals, Conservatives and European Progressive Democrats on how the 1977 budget had been implemented. Before the appropriations for 1978 were determined, the questioners wanted some facts and figures on whether the approved appropriations were being used.

At the core of a very lively debate, lay the question about the 'unclarified legal points' of Community legislation. As Mr Aigner (*C-D/D*) put it, two legal positions were now face to face: the general legislative powers of the Council and Parliament's right, in approving budget funds, to have the last word on the so-called 'non-compulsory expenditure'.

Mr Lange (*S/D*), Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, wanted a searching enquiry into how far the Council was using its legislative function to undermine Parliament's legal status. He pointed out that the Community budget, as finally established by Parliament and the Council together, was also a law. If the Council's legislative activity was not following on the lines of expenditure appropriations, it was pointless to enter large sums. Lord Bruce (*S/UK*) went so far as to say that Parliament had 'virtually no budgetary powers whatsoever'. Mr Bangemann (*L/D*) wondered what would happen if Parliament were to deny funds for Council Regulations whenever they in-

volved non-compulsory expenditure. He used this example to show that it was now high time to get a clear interpretation of the conditions of the Treaty.

For the Commission, Mr Tugendhat had to acknowledge that it was bound to implement the budget, but that this could only be done on the basis of Council decisions.

This prompted Mr Aigner, in conclusion, to chide the Commission for being fainthearted and urge it to wean itself from the Council.

Court of Auditors (12 October)

2.3.6. Parliament endorsed the Council's nominations for the members of the newly established Court of Auditors.¹

At the same time, the House expected the Court, immediately after its constitution, to discuss with Parliament the functional aspects of external audits in the Community with a view to achieving optimum cooperation between the various auditing bodies. As Mr Lange (S/D) emphasized on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, that the control functions of Parliament and the Court should be clearly distinguished. Mr Aigner (C-D/D) spoke of this red-letter day in Parliament's history, when for the first time the House had given an Opinion on the appointment of members of a Community organ, the Court of Auditors, established as a result of Parliament's tenacity.

Over to the system of own resources (14 October)

2.3.7. Parliament endorsed the objectives of the Commission's proposed Regulations to implement the Council Decision of 21 April 1970 concerning the replacement of Member States' financial contributions by Community own resources and to amend the Community Financial Regula-

tion of 25 April 1973.² But the House found that the mechanisms envisaged did not establish a direct link between the European taxpayer and the Community budget. The new implementing regulations must be approved as soon as possible so that the system of own resources could come into force on 1 January 1978 as scheduled. Parliament felt, however, that the proposals should be reviewed and amended and therefore asked the Commission for a report.

Regional policy

New guidelines (13 October)

2.3.8. The Community's regional policy activities must gradually be developed from simple management of the Fund (European Regional Development Fund) into a genuine Community regional policy. Parliament felt that the only way to achieve this was through a combination of analysis and design and assessment of Member States' regional policies, as proposed by the Commission to the Council in its guidelines for a common regional policy.³

The rapporteur, Mr Noè (C-D/I), referring to the direct elections, said that it was vitally important to get the people in the areas concerned by the regional development programme to participate through their local and regional representatives. In general, more publicity for the Fund's operations would be desirable.

Mr Fuchs (C-D/D) asserted that it was undoubtedly also in the interests of the economically stronger regions to have a well-balanced European regional policy. But progress so far had been very laborious. Mr Fuchs called for forceful measures in economic and monetary policy, otherwise the common regional policy would achieve

¹ Points 1.3.7 to 1.3.12 and 2.3.1.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 2.3.104 to 2.3.107.

³ Supplement 2/77 — Bull. EC.

no lasting success. Mr Evans (S/UK) warned against the political dangers of an increasing regional imbalance. Raising the standard of living in the hitherto neglected regions could be delayed no longer. Mr Herbert (EPD/IRL) stressed that the action of the Regional Fund must be trained exclusively on the structurally under-developed regions and not on the industrialized crisis areas since these already possess infrastructures. The member from the South Tirol, Mr Brugger (C-D/I), pointed to the special problems of border regions.

Mr Giolitti, Member of the Commission, wanted to see the various common policies evened out and, above all, the exaggerated list towards the agricultural policy corrected.

A fairer sectoral allocation of funds was the only possible way to eliminate the structural weaknesses in the Community's production apparatus. The narrow scope of regional action was also explained by the meagre resources which the Council had allowed for the Regional Fund. Last but not least, the prospective enlargement of the Community in the Mediterranean heightened the need for a comprehensive new approach.

Natural disasters

Emergency aid for north-west Italy

2.3.9. Parliament unanimously demonstrated its practical solidarity with the victims of natural disasters in a Resolution urging the Commission to initiate promptly the necessary procedures to provide initial emergency aid for the people of Piedmont, Liguria and Valle d'Aosta which had been hit by torrential rain and floods. The Commission was also asked to step up its efforts to reafforest mountain areas prone to landslides, as provided

for in the preliminary programme on the environment adopted by the Council.

Social policy

Community assistance for women seeking employment (10 October)

2.3.10. The European Social Fund should contribute towards retraining programmes for women and should have a higher rate of intervention in projects in those regions of the Community which were suffering from exceptionally heavy unemployment. Parliament endorsed both these Commission proposals but expressed some misgivings in the light of the slender resources provided. Mrs Dunwoody (S/UK), alluding to the enormous number of women out of work, spoke of a drop in the ocean.

Mr Adams (S/D), the rapporteur, felt it essential that additional funds be made available, if the deserving applications in 1978 overran the first tranche provided. He also wanted the Social Fund appropriations to be used to give special training to careers advisers and placement officers in labour exchanges so that they could give more effective help to women seeking employment.

Vice-President Vredeling of the Commission pointed out that over the last few years unemployment among women had increased at a considerably faster pace than among the population as a whole. The trend was continuing, so that the Community had to make this a priority target for attack. He explained that the age limit, above which the Fund could move into action, had not, as Mr Yeats (EPD/IRL) and Mrs Kellett-Borman (C/UK) claimed, been set arbitrarily low. Since the upper limit for measures against unemployment among young people was twenty-five, any gaps which might have arisen had had to be bridged.

Development policy

Generalized tariff preferences (11 October)

2.3.11. Parliament was unanimous in calling for a more selective development aid policy, thus supporting Miss Flesch (*L/L*), the rapporteur on the application of the Community's generalized preferences for 1978. She had described the Commission's offer as extremely modest and feared that it might not even suffice to offset the fall in the value of money caused by inflation. For 1978, the volume was to be increased by only 2.5%.

Miss Flesch therefore urged the Commission to reconsider its offer, bearing in mind that the predominantly tropical agricultural products would scarcely inconvenience the Community market and that their promotion would benefit, in particular, the poorest of the developing countries. She also asked for the list of eligible countries to be changed, as many of them had now become adequately competitive. Miss Flesch found the only substantial improvement for 1978 was that the duties would not be reimposed when the maximum values for semi-sensitive and non-sensitive products were exceeded by the poorest countries.

The plea for a revision of the list of recipients was echoed by Mr Broeksz (*S/NL*). He found it incomprehensible that OPEC countries and, for instance, the most needy countries of Central America and Southern Asia should get the same treatment. Despite its own problems, Europe could do more, even if perhaps not in the crisis sectors of textiles and steel.

Mr Bangemann (*L/D*) contended that the problems in the Community's crisis areas should be eliminated first. Any expansion of preferences for industrial products was impossible without a European structural policy. For agricultural products, however, the question of competition did not arise. Mr Bangemann strongly recommended that relations should be expanded with Romania, a

country which offered interesting possibilities for the Community.

Mr Martinelli (*C-D/D*) and Mr Cousté (*EPD/F*) highlighted the need to coordinate the many different agreements and protocols, which together went to make up the Community's policy of development aid. Mr Sandri (*COM/I*) qualified some of the criticism about the presence of OPEC countries in the list of recipients.

Vice-President Haferkamp of the Commission did not basically deny the need for more stringent selectivity. But he felt that it was not feasible to delete certain countries from the list in the short term. By its 1971 decision, the Community 'had given its word' that it would apply the generalized preferences without distinction.

These countries had then geared their investment decisions more and more closely to the scheme. And in this the Community itself had not fared badly either. Mr Haferkamp envisaged a revision of the list only in some years' time. He warned that the desire to streamline the whole preference and aid system could conflict with the call for selectivity. We must beware of smothering competition in red tape.

European Cooperation Agency for the developing countries (14 October)

2.3.12. Answering a question from Miss Flesch (*L/L*) on behalf of the Committee on Development and Cooperation, Vice-President Natali of the Commission said that the Commission would put new proposals to the Council for establishing a European Agency for Cooperation with the Developing Countries. Miss Flesch expressed Parliament's annoyance at being asked by the Council for an opinion on the plans to set up the Agency when the whole project was now held up in the Permanent Representatives Committee.

Commercial policy

Multifibre Arrangement (14 October)

2.3.13. Parliament supported the Commission's efforts to create the conditions for extending the Multifibre Arrangement by means of bilateral Agreements with the major textile supplier countries. Its concern must be not only to safeguard jobs in the Community but also to acknowledge responsibility for the preservation of free world trade and for providing appropriate marketing opportunities for the developing countries. The Commission was asked to report during the December sittings on the progress of the negotiations, before a final decision was taken on extending the Multifibre Arrangement.

Mr Müller-Hermann, (D), who had tabled the Resolution motion on behalf of the Christian Democrats, said that even though the Arrangement had so far failed to prevent the Community textile markets from being flooded with imports from low-price countries, it still had the laudable objective of bringing about an orderly and balanced development in international trade in textiles. If the Arrangement was not renewed, the alternatives were either a free-for-all or autonomous Community regulations for textiles. But it was no exaggeration to say that that would mark the beginning of a trade war with unforeseeable economic and political consequences for the Community.

Trade with Japan (11 October)

2.3.14. Despite repeated representations to the Japanese Government, imports of Japanese goods into the Community were increasing faster than Community exports in the other direction. On the occasion of President Jenkin's visit to Japan, Mr Hamilton (S/UK) wished to learn from the

Commission when it intended to propose more positive and forceful measures.

Pointing out that the Community's trade deficit with Japan was no greater than Austria's deficit with the Community, Vice-President Haferkamp of the Commission warned against making such deficit figures into the sole yardstick of a foreign policy. The Community would certainly be able to protect itself, but it was by no means prepared to hide behind protectionist barriers.

The Mediterranean

Cooperation Agreement with Lebanon (11 October)

2.3.15. Parliament unanimously supported the Cooperation Agreement between the Community and Lebanon signed on 3 May 1977.

Mr Martinelli (C-D/I) pressed the Council and the Commission to accept the Lebanese Government's request for a credit of 100 million u.a. to help rebuild the country. Answering for the Commission, Vice-President Haferkamp said that the Lebanon's request had the Commission's full backing and told the House that in the next few days a decision could be expected from the Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank. He went on to state that the Commission was planning to set up Delegations in all the Mashreq countries and Israel.

EEC-Turkey Association

Third Financial Protocol (14 October)

2.3.16. The signature of the Protocol was welcomed by Parliament as a major step towards creating a better economic infrastructure in Turkey and making agriculture and industry more efficient.

Fisheries

Fishery negotiations with non-member countries (12 October)

2.3.17. Putting a question to the Commission together with four other members of the Christian Democrat Group, Mr Aigner (D) said that the Community's fishing industry was insecure. It was impossible to make long-term arrangements, since the question of fishing rights both in and out of Community waters was still altogether unresolved. Since new fishery agreements were in the offing, the questioners wanted to know what the Community's relevant negotiations with Norway, Iceland and Canada had achieved. In contrast, Mr Hughes (UK) and a number of other Socialists pressed the Commission for details of the negotiations with the Soviet Union for a fishing agreement on the Barents Sea.

For the Commission, Vice-President Natali explained that in 1977 the Community had already concluded fishery agreements with the United States, Sweden and the Faroes. Agreements with Norway and Spain would be signed very shortly. Negotiations with Iceland were in preparation. As for Canada, Vice-President Gundelach had had a preliminary discussion with the Canadian Minister of Fisheries. Mr Natali went on to announce new Commission proposals for an internal Community fisheries régime. But it was open to question whether the Council would manage to reach a decision at its next meeting on 24 October.

Transport policy

Community subsidies for the Rhine-Rôle canal? (10 October)

2.3.18. In questions to the Commission, Mr Cousté (EPD/F) and Mr Bouquerel (EPD/F) asked whether the Community would contribute by means of direct subsidies, loan guarantees and

interest relief grants to the development of wide inland waterways in Europe and whether it was prepared to bear part of the costs of the Rhine-Rhône canal.

Mr Müller-Hermann (C-D/B) and Mr De Clercq (L/B) had some misgivings as to the economic profitability of such huge projects. It must be examined whether it would not be cheaper to develop existing infrastructures (road and rail). Nor should it be overlooked that via the planned Rhine-Danube link, vessels from Eastern Europe would have an unimpeded passage far into the West.

For the Commission, Mr Burke said that he could not at the moment give an opinion on Community financial participation in such projects. In 1966, the Council had indeed approved in principle the creation of a European transport network. But no practical projects had so far been submitted to the Commission, so that it was unable to include any appropriations for them in the budget.

Accounting systems for railway undertakings (11 October)

2.3.19. Parliament endorsed the Commission's proposal to introduce uniform costing principles for Community railway undertakings.

In studying the application of uniform costing principles, the Commission would be assisted by an Advisory Committee on which, as Mrs Dunwoody (S/UK) and Mr Dalyell (S/UK) insisted, the trade unions would be represented. The Resolution held that the Committee's conclusions should be included in the report which the Commission was to present every two years on improving the situation of railway undertakings.

Energy policy

Rational use of energy (14 October)

2.3.20. Parliament approved two proposals for Commission Directives on heat generators and

heat insulation in new buildings and on modernization of existing building. Mr Zywietsz (C-D/D), deputizing for the rapporteur, Mr Pintat, regarded the proposals as an initial attempt to reduce the Community's energy needs by means of rational use of energy without compromising economic growth and the standard of living. But he warned against expecting too much too soon, as spectacular results would hardly be forthcoming in the short term. It was much more a matter of charting the long-term prospects and advancing methodically.

Agricultural policy

Lower customs duties on citrus fruits from Israel (11 October)

2.3.21. Mr Blumenfeld (C-D/D) asked the Commission what steps had been taken under the EEC-Israel Agreement to apply throughout the Community an 80% reduction in duties on citrus fruits imported from Israel. For the Commission Mr Burke replied that a Communication had been sent to the Council on 24 August recommending that these duties should be reduced by 80% for all Member States. The question was now being reviewed in the Council.

Mr Blumenfeld then pointed out that Israel was not merely an exporter of citrus fruits; the country also had extensive experience in irrigation, desalination and solar energy research, all assets which the Community could use to good purpose in the developing countries. He wanted to know whether the Community would be willing to cooperate with Israel in this field. Mr Burke replied that it would and told the House that a working group would be meeting before the end of the year.

Part-session in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 October

1978 Budget

2.3.22. At its first reading, Parliament increased the 1978 draft budget by some 388 million EUA in appropriations for payment and 678 million EUA in appropriations for commitment.¹ Exercising its own budgetary powers, it raised the Council's appropriations for non-compulsory expenditure in appropriations for payment by about 409 million EUA. Parliament also added some 636 million EUA in non-compulsory expenditure in the shape of appropriations for commitment for the next budgetary year. The net result of its proposed modifications to the compulsory expenditure was a reduction of 21 million EUA in payment appropriations and an increase of 41.5 million EUA in commitment appropriations.

After the first reading in the House, the grand total of the draft budget for 1978 thus amounted to some 12 300 million EUA² in payment appropriations and 12 900 million EUA in commitment appropriations.

Parliament's major amendments centred on the Regional and Social Funds, energy research, industrial innovation and development aid. This included the reinstatement of the appropriations entered by the Commission in the preliminary draft for the Regional Fund (a further 36 million EUA), handicapped people and migrant workers (a further 5 million EUA). An additional 13 million EUA was earmarked for the problem areas of textiles and agriculture.

Parliament approved substantial sums in support of energy research and industrial innovation projects (including increases of 3 million EUA for investment premiums, 11 million EUA for avia-

¹ The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 280 of 21.11.1977 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 222.

² Point 2.3.94.

tion projects and 7 million EUA for technological development and oil and gas prospection). Considerable increases were also made in the appropriations for cooperation with developing countries: a further 30 million EUA for beef and veal exports from ACP countries to the Community and 275 million EUA for food aid. With an eye on the forthcoming direct elections, the House approved an additional 4 million EUA for information operations.¹

By a narrow majority, Parliament approved a modification proposed by Mr Spinelli (*COM/I*) in respect of the agricultural appropriations, adding the following legally binding remarks in Titles 6 and 7 (EAGGF, Guarantee Section):

'The Council undertakes that in 1978 it will adopt, on a proposal from the Commission, amendments to the regulations relating to agricultural prices, so that:

(a) instead of a target ceiling, a definite ceiling will be set on the commitments for the EAGGF Guarantee Section;

(b) the criteria and procedures for fixing agricultural prices will be adjusted to comply with the above conditions;

(c) the share of expenditure for the Guarantee Section will be gradually reduced and that for the Guidance Section gradually increased.'

On the other hand, an amendment tabled by the Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr Lange (*S/D*), with only 86 out of the 100 votes required, failed to secure a majority. The aim was to include a financial reserve in the provisional appropriations under Article 100 amounting to 20% of the appropriations available to the Commission for the EAGGF Guarantee Section (1 400 million EUA in addition to the specific appropriations for 1978). This reserve would make supplementary budgets superfluous.

For the Community, the 1978 budget marked the advent of full financial autonomy. This meant more responsibility for Parliament in respect of

revenue, since the House was responsible for the final determination of Community resources. As stated in the Resolution, Parliament, conscious of its increased responsibility, 'will not tolerate any attempt to have own resources changed into disguised contributions'. With reference to the forthcoming direct elections, the House reiterated its demand for even more stringent Parliamentary control.

Highlights of the debate

2.3.23. More than 300 draft amendments and proposed modifications to the draft budget² formed the background to a comprehensive debate.

The first to take the floor, Mr Cointat (*EPD/F*), speaking for the Committee on Budgets, cursorily reviewed the Parliament, Council, Court of Justice and Court of Auditors sections of the draft budget.

He reminded the House that as yet no account had been taken in most instances of the future needs of the elected Parliament; consequently a supplementary and amending budget would be required when an in-depth analysis had been made of how that Parliament should organize its activities.

In his initial statement, Mr Eyskens, the President of the Council, took a general view and drew some conclusions from the amendments and modifications proposed by the Committee on Budgets, which, he felt, were mainly to re-establish the Commission's original proposals. This was tantamount to asking for a 36.3% increase in payment appropriations and a 59.9% increase in commitment appropriations, which represented nearly twice the increase accepted by the Council, most of it being requested for the Regional Fund.

¹ All the figures in this paragraph refer to appropriations for payment.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.100.

Without prejudging the later stages of the procedure and hoping for fruitful consultations between Parliament and the Council, Mr Eyskens wished to emphasize that the increases demanded were very large and that the Council had already made a considerable effort.

The principal rapporteur on the general budget for 1978, Mr Shaw (C/UK) called on the Council to change its initial attitude. Though one could understand, if not condone, the depressing cuts it had made in the Commission's preliminary draft as being due to the prevailing climate of austerity, the time had come to revitalize growth and investment: the national governments themselves, anxious to reduce unemployment, understood this.

Thus to conduct a policy of economy at all costs would be harmful to the long-term interests of the Community, all the more in that Community expenditure would not represent additional cost to the Community but would take the place of national expenditure with the aim of greater efficacy.

Mr Shaw then tackled the budget in detail. He contended that the Committee on Budgets had done well to reinstate most of the appropriations which the Commission had originally entered for the Regional Fund and Social Fund and for energy, technology and research. To appreciate the Committee's view, one only had to look at the present level of unemployment and the equally intolerable worsening of regional disparities and thus realize that a common energy policy was sorely needed.

Mr Tugendhat, Member of the Commission, was gratified that the Committee has proposed to reinstate a substantial proportion of the Commission's proposals and agreed entirely with Mr Shaw to the effect that the budget must be a political instrument and not simply an exercise in bookkeeping.

Lord Bruce (S/UK) did not mince his words in attacking a certain ritual in the budget debate of

congratulating the Commission on its preliminary draft, criticizing the Council on its draft and the bowing to its orders, like the iron hand in a velvet glove, during the so-called 'conciliation' with Parliament! After once again condemning the massive overdose of agricultural, or 'compulsory' expenditure in the budget, meaning that it was outside the control of Parliament, Lord Bruce asked the Commission whether it was going to stand by Parliament in the consultations with the Council, adding that if it wasn't, the Commission could write itself off.

Reacting immediately to these comments, Mr Tugendhat pointed out that no matter what it had in mind, the Commission was obliged to allow for the reality of power in the Community. If others did not follow your lead, this was not sufficient reason for turning your back on them. The best thing to do was to make the best of what you could get and try again next year.

Taking up the same theme, Mr Aigner (C-D/D) stated quite categorically that, for its part, Parliament ought to use the arm it held in its power to reject the budget as a real sword of Damocles, otherwise the blade would lose its edge. He also opposed the principle of supplementary budgets, and so approved the creation of a 20% reserve for the EAGGF Guarantee Section which was intended to avoid just such a budget.

Mr Bangemann (L/D) affirmed that the balance of power in the Community was not along the traditional lines—Parliament was asking for increases and not for cuts in funds! He then mentioned that like extraordinary expenditure in national budgets, Community loans should figure in the Community budget.

Mr Cointat (EPD/F) spoke first as Chairman of the *ad hoc* budget group, claiming that the budget reflected all aspects of Community activity. He also felt that now that the Council was adopting appropriations which had no legal basis, it should undertake to define this during the budgetary year.

Then speaking on behalf of his group, he described the Council's draft as a routine budget.

Speaking for the majority of his group, Mr Spinnely (COM/I) put forward his views on the revenue policy which the Community should pursue and which at the moment was on the wrong course. He believed that expenditure should not be fixed in terms of given revenue using an artificial maximum rate of increase. Instead, revenue ought to be determined when, as factors of an overall approach, the fiscal needs of the States, local authorities and finally the Community had been assessed. The priorities should therefore be defined. Consultations between Parliament and the Council should thus come at the beginning of the procedure and not at the end.

At the end of the debate, Mr Tugendhat declared that he would vigorously defend Parliament's position, which was almost the same as that of the Commission. But the reality of power as established by the Treaties had to be taken into account. In conclusion, Mr Tugendhat pointed out that if agriculture did not lend itself to budgetary disciplines, this was still not a sufficient reason for making no changes in agricultural policy.

The gist of what Mr Eyskens, the President of the Council, had to say was that at the second reading by the Council, the concept of 'selective stimulation' could take over from the principle of 'selective sobriety' which had pervaded the preparation of the draft. He thus confirmed that the economic situation and the views of most of the governments had changed over the last six months, meaning that the idea of restimulating the economy was gaining ground. Mr Eyskens agreed with the members of the House in recognizing that the budget had to be the basic instrument of any European policy and not just an accounting exercise. Lastly, although Mr Eyskens sought to justify the Council's attitude, emphasizing the earnest efforts it had made and the possibility for Parliament to use the conciliation procedure, particularly for the Regional Fund, the main force for his statement lay in opening the door between the Council and Parliament.

This gesture by Mr Eyskens was warmly welcomed by Mr Shaw, the principal rapporteur, who expressed his satisfaction that the Council had taken this first step. Referring in particular to the political significance of the budget, he said that 'our basic concepts are coming closer and closer together'. Mr Shaw also wanted to see an end to the artificial distinction between compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure. In conclusion, he said that the goodwill expressed by the President of the Council was to be found in the House as well.

Council

2.3.24. In October the Council held nine meetings—on agriculture, economic and financial affairs, foreign and financial affairs, foreign affairs and fisheries, energy, research, fisheries, transport and social affairs.

471st meeting — Agriculture (Luxembourg, 11 October)

2.3.25. *President:* Mr Humbert, the Belgian Minister of Agriculture and Small Firms and Traders.

From the Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Fisheries: The Council extended the ban on fishing for Norway pout until 31 October.

Cereals: The Council adopted a Regulation relating to the transfer to the Italian intervention agency of 200 000 tonnes of common wheat of bread-making quality held by the German intervention agency.

Potatoes: The Council discussed the Commission proposal on the common organization of the market in potatoes.

Hops: The Council adopted two Regulations on hops.¹

Apple market: The Council held a preliminary discussion on the proposal for a Regulation temporarily and totally suspending the CCT duties on dessert apples.

Eggs and poultry: The Council discussed briefly the proposed Directive relating to health hazard problems arising in trade in fresh poultrymeat. It also adopted four Regulations determining the rules for calculating the levy and the sluice-gate price for eggs and for poultrymeat. Finally the Council endorsed the principles underlying the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2967/76 laying down common standards for the water content of frozen and deep-frozen chickens, hens and cocks.

472nd meeting — Economic and financial affairs (Luxembourg, 17 October)

2.3.26. President: Mr Geens, Belgian Minister of Finance.

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, Vice-President.

Community economic policy: The Council examined the measures to be taken to deal with the economic situation and approved the general strategy which the Commission had put forward for the Community.²

473rd meeting — Foreign affairs and finance (Luxembourg, 17 October)

2.3.27. President: Mr Simonet, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr Jenkins, President, and Mr Tugendhat, Member.

VAT own resources: The Council approved the details of a provisional five-year arrangement for

VAT to be made available as an own resource of the Community.³

474th meeting — Foreign affairs (Luxembourg, 17 and 18 October)

2.3.28. President: Mr Simonet, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents, Mr Cheysson, Mr Brunner and Mr Davignon, Members.

Mediterranean: The Council held a broad discussion on the problems of enlargement as they concern the Mediterranean area and the development of the Community. The Commission confirmed that it would be making specific and detailed proposals for the end of the year.⁴

Greece: The Council prepared for the Ministerial Conference in the accession negotiations, held on 17 October in Luxembourg.⁵

Common Fund: The Council agreed on the general outlines of the common position which the Community and the Member States would adopt for the resumption of negotiations on the Common Fund for commodities.⁶

CSCE: The Council defined the attitude to be taken by the Community delegation at the Belgrade Conference to problems relating to the organization of conferences on energy and transport.⁷

GATT — Multilateral negotiations: Having heard a detailed statement from the Commission on the progress of preparations for the final round of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations, the Coun-

¹ Point 2.1.56.

² Point 2.1.4.

³ Point 2.3.96.

⁴ Point 2.2.1.

⁵ Point 2.2.3.

⁶ Point 2.2.11.

⁷ Point 2.2.5.

cil held a discussion during which the delegations were able to state their position.¹

Multifibre Arrangement: The Council authorized the Commission to negotiate bilateral agreements with a number of textile-supplying countries in connection with the renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement.²

JET: The Council approved the procedure for implementing the JET project.³

475th meeting — Fisheries (Luxembourg, 24 and 25 October)

2.3.29. *President:* Mr Humblet, Belgian Minister of Agriculture and Small Firms and Traders.

From the Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Fisheries policy: The Council held a detailed discussion on the whole range of proposals aimed at establishing definitive fishing arrangements, a discussion which enabled it to identify the key problems that remain to be solved by the end of this year.⁴ It was agreed to extend the ban on direct fishing for herring in the North Sea until 31 December,⁵ but the Council did not agree to the Commission's proposal for extending the ban on the direct fishing of Norway pout off north-east Scotland until the end of the year.

476th meeting — Energy (Luxembourg, 25 October)

2.3.30. *President:* Mr Claes, Belgian Minister of Economic Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr Brunner, Member.

Support for Community projects on oil and gas: The Council adopted a Decision concerning support

measures for Community projects on oil and gas.⁶

Refining problems within the Community: The Council examined a number of matters relating to the definition of a Community approach to refining problems within the Community.⁶

Imports of coal from non-member countries: The representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council, agreed in principle to a Decision concerning Community surveillance of coal imports from non-member countries.⁶

Coal: Unable to reach a decision on the Commission's proposals concerning two Community schemes for financial assistance, one for burning coal in power stations and the other for financing cyclical supplies of hard coal, coke and patent fuel, the Council asked the Commission to reconsider the problem and make new proposals if appropriate.⁶

Energy consumption in the event of supply difficulties: The Council approved in principle a Community arrangement for the reduction of energy consumption should difficulties arise in the supply of oil and petroleum products.

Rational use of energy: The Council adopted three Recommendations on the regulating of heating, the production of hot water and the metering of heat used in new buildings, the rational use of energy in industrial undertakings and the creation of national advisory bodies to promote combined heat and power production.⁶ The Council laid down guidelines for the granting of Community financial assistance to energy conservation demonstration projects.⁶

¹ Point 2.2.18.

² Point 2.2.38.

³ Points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

⁴ Points 1.6.1 to 1.6.5 and 2.1.58.

⁵ Point 2.1.59.

⁶ Point 2.1.76.

The Council adopted a Decision approving a joint declaration of intent to implement a European project on electronic traffic aids on major roads (COST Project 30).¹

477th meeting — Research (Luxembourg, 25 October)

2.3.31. President: Mr Simonet, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Brunner, Member.

JET: After the Council had recorded that the majority of its members were in favour of Culham as the site for the JET 1 project and that no delegation was opposed to such a majority being recorded, it was decided that Culham should be the site for the project.²

478th meeting — Transport (Luxembourg, 27 October)

4.3.32. President: Mr Chabert, Belgian Minister of Transport.

From the Commission: Mr Burke, Member.

Social legislation for road transport: Having re-examined the proposal for the harmonization of certain social legislation on road transport and the related proposals concerning amendments to the Regulation on the introduction of the tachograph and on the application of the AEGR, the Council agreed to an overall compromise put forward by the President.³

Carriage rates: The Council approved the Regulation on the fixing of rates for the international carriage of goods by road between Member States.³

Railway undertakings: The Council discussed the first report on the economic and financial situa-

tion of the railways.³ It approved the Regulation on the measures needed to achieve comparability between the accounting systems of railway undertakings.³

Regulation services by coach and bus: The Council amended the Regulation on the introduction of common rules for regular and special services by coach and bus between Member States.³

Diplomas for road transport operators: The Council approved the Directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications for road passenger transport and goods haulage operators.³

Terrorism and hijacking of aircraft: The Ministers of Transport, meeting within the Council, categorically condemned all forms of air piracy and terrorism. To ensure the safety of passengers they strongly urged that specific measures be adopted internationally, as soon as possible, in order to combat criminal violence with all due efficiency.³

Other subjects discussed by the Council were the Community arrangements for summer time, shipping in state-trading countries and air transport.³

479th meeting — Social affairs (Luxembourg, 28 October)

2.3.33. President: Mr Spitaels, Belgian Minister of Labour and Employment.

From the Commission: Mr Vredeling, Vice-President.

European Social Fund: The Council continued discussion of the review of the tasks and operating

¹ Point 2.1.89.

² Points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

³ Point 2.1.65.

rules of the Social Fund.¹ It also took note of the fifth report of the European Social Fund, for 1976.

Youth employment: The Council had before it the Communication from the Commission on youth employment and held a policy debate on this subject with particular reference to the nature of the joint action to be taken to stimulate such employment.²

Social security for migrant workers: The Council agreed to the amendment of the Regulations on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community.³

Programme to combat poverty: The Council agreed on an amendment to its Decision concerning a programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty.⁴ It also took note of the Commission report on the European programme of pilot schemes to combat poverty in 1976.

Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection: The Council took note of the first progress report by the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

Commission

Visit by Queen Juliana of the Netherlands

2.3.34. Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands paid an official visit to the Commission on 5 October. They attended a working meeting of the Commission, where there was frank discussion of the main items currently of interest in the Community, including enlargement, direct elections to Parliament and development policy. They also heard about the Community's measures to provide jobs for young people, which the Commission was due to discuss later on.

Mr Jenkins stressed the considerable significance of Queen Juliana's visit and of her interest in the institutions and development of the Community. He saw this as confirmation of the Netherlands' commitment to European integration and as a valuable source of encouragement to the entire Commission.

After a luncheon given by the Commission, during which the morning's discussions were continued, Her Majesty and His Highness were received by the Permanent Representatives Committee.

Activities

2.3.35. The Commission held four meetings in October. Enlargement and Mediterranean agriculture,⁵ unemployment among young people, the Community fisheries policy, budgetary procedure and shipbuilding dominated its discussions.

Emergency aid: The Commission decided to grant emergency aid to two regions in Italy—Piedmont and Liguria—which had suffered disastrous floods earlier in the month. It agreed on a sum of 1 million u.a. (Bfrs 50 million).

Employment policy: As requested by the European Council in London⁶ the Commission sent the Council a Communication on youth employment.⁷

Shipbuilding: The Commission held a detailed discussion on the crisis in Community shipyards. It approved a proposal for a Directive to regulate the grant of aid by individual Member States to their own shipyards. It also approved guidelines

¹ Point 2.1.31.

² Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.10 and 2.1.28.

³ Point 2.1.33.

⁴ Point 2.3.37.

⁵ Point 2.2.1.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.1.12.

⁷ Point 1.4.1 to 1.4.5.

for the application of its industrial policy in shipbuilding.¹

Fisheries: The Commission submitted a package of proposals to the Council, among them proposals for conservation of stocks, allocation of catch quotas between Member States for 1978 and structural arrangements necessitated by the reduced catch figures.²

Agricultural policy: The Commission approved another proposal for organizing the phasing-out of monetary compensatory amounts in trade in agricultural products.³ It also approved a report to the Council on the use of the European Unit of Account (EUA) in the common agricultural policy.

Economic policy: The Commission approved its annual report on the economic situation in the Community.⁴

Steel: The Commission approved the forward programme for steel for the fourth quarter of 1977.⁵

Food aid: The Commission approved its proposal to the Council for the 1978 food aid programme for cereals, skimmed milk powder and butteroil.⁶

ECSC operational budget: The Commission agreed on the general pattern of the 1978 ECSC operational budget. Since the crisis in the iron and steel industry has pushed up expenditure, the Commission expects to ask the Council that Member States should contribute to the ECSC a percentage of the customs duties they collect on steel and other products covered by the ECSC Treaty. Such revenue would not be caught by the own resources system which applies to the proceeds of customs duties on goods covered by the EEC and Euratom Treaties. Such a move would forestall an increase in the ECSC levy.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.36. The two sides of industry had the opportunity of expressing their views on the present

state of the regional policy and its prospects for the future when they met Mr Giolitti in October. Two other meetings provided a form for discussion of a number of problems involving the synthetic fibre industry and the serious crisis in the shipbuilding industry.

Prior consultations were held on three subjects—energy, policy, free movement and social security for migrant workers and a consumer policy.

Court of justice

Composition of the Court

2.3.37. At its meeting on 5 October, the Court of Justice elected:⁷

— Judge Giacinto Bosco President of the First Chamber,

— Judge Max Sørensen President of the Second Chamber,

for a period of one year with effect from 7 October.

The Chambers of the Court are composed as follows:

First Chamber

Giacinto Bosco, President of Chamber;

André M. Donner, Josse Mertens de Wilmars and Aindrias O'Keeffe, Judges;

Henri Mayras and Jean-Pierre Warner, Advocates-General.

¹ Point 2.1.11.

² Points 1.6.1 to 1.6.5.

³ Point 2.1.48.

⁴ Point 2.1.2.

⁵ Point 2.1.10.

⁶ Point 2.2.26.

⁷ OJ C 248 of 15.10.1977.

Second Chamber

Max Sørensen, President of Chamber;

Pierre Pescatore, Lord Alexander John Mackenzie Stuart and Adolphe Touffait, Judges;

Gerhard Reischl and Francesco Capotorti, Advocates-General.

At the same meeting, the Court elected Mr Gerhard Reischl First Advocate-General for a period of one year with effect from 7 October.¹

New cases*

Cases 118 to 121/77 — S.A. Import Standard Office (ISO), Paris, et al, v Council²

2.3.38. As part of its defensive measures against Japanese dumping practices, the Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on ball bearings originating in that country. This measure was confirmed by the Council in Regulation (EEC) No 1778/77 imposing a definitive duty of 15% on those products.³ On 7 and 10 October respectively, the Japanese firms and their European subsidiaries brought actions before the Court of Justice to annul this regulation, together with claims for damages to compensate for the loss they claim to have suffered as a result of the application of the said regulation.⁴

Cases 119 and 121/77 R — Nippon Seiko K.K., Tokyo, et al, v (1) Council and (2) Commission⁵

2.3.39. In the context of two of the cases referred to above, the applicants submitted a request on 10 October for a stay of application of Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1778/77 providing for the definitive collection of amounts secured by way of provisional duty and a request for provisional measures concerning the collection of certain provisional duties by the Member States in which the European subsidiaries of the Japa-

nese firm are established pending the ruling of the Court in the main case.⁶

Case 122/77 — Commission officials v Commission

2.3.40. Fifteen Commission officials brought an action before the Court of Justice on 10 October to annul the decision of the selection board for an internal competition, concerning the drawing up and content of the list of successful candidates and the appointments made as a result of that competition.⁷

Case 123/77 — Unione Nazionale Importatori e Commercianti Motoveicoli Esteri (UNICME), Rome, et al, v Council

2.3.41. On 14 October, an action was brought before the Court of Justice to annul Regulation (EEC) No 1692/77 concerning protective measures on imports of certain motor-cycles originating in Japan.⁶

Case 124/77 — Tunnel Refineries Limited, London v (1) Council and (2) Commission

2.3.42. An isoglucose producer brought an action before the Court of Justice on 18 October for damages to compensate for the loss it claims to have suffered through the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1111/77 introducing among other things a system of production levies for that product.⁷

The validity of the abovementioned regulation has been the subject of a reference for a preliminary

¹ OJ C 248 of 15.10.1977.

² In cases 119 and 120/77, the Commission is also a defendant.

³ OJ L 196 of 3.8.1977.

⁴ OJ C 263 of 4.11.1977 and C 275 of 16.11.1977.

⁵ OJ C 275 of 16.11.1977.

⁶ OJ L 188 of 28.7.1977.

⁷ OJ L 134 of 28.5.1977.

* For details, see texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

nary ruling,¹ while another action for damages has already been brought before the Court.²

Case 125/77 — 1. Koninklijke Scholten-Honig NV, Amsterdam 2. De Verenigde Zetmeelbedrijven 'De Bijenkorf' BV, Amsterdam v Hoofdproduktechap voor Akkerbouwprodukten

2.3.43. In hearing a case concerning the recovery by the Netherlands authorities of production refunds for maize starch for the manufacture of glucose having a high fructose content, the Centrale Raad voor het Bedrijfsleven asked the Court of Justice on 19 October for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulations (EEC) Nos 1862/76³ and 2158/76⁴ in that they provide for different treatment for maize starch according to whether or not it is intended for the manufacture of glucose.

Case 126/77 — Mrs M. Frangiamore, Liège v Office national de l'emploi, Brussels

2.3.44. In hearing an action concerning entitlement to unemployment benefits, the Belgian Cour de cassation asked the Court of Justice on 24 October for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 67 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71,⁵ i.e. on the question of whether a Member State is obliged to take account of periods of employment which are considered as insurance periods in another Member State, but not in the first mentioned State.

Case 127/77 — NV Roelants Maltings, Bornem v Commission

2.3.45. A Belgian malt producer brought an action before the Court of Justice on 26 October for damages to compensate for losses it claims to have suffered through the adoption of Regulation (EEC) No 413/76 on the reduction of the time limit during which certain cereal products may remain under customs control while awaiting advance payment of refunds⁶ on sales concluded before its entry into force.

Case 128/77 — 1. SA Sucrosol, Paris 2. A Töpfer & Co., Hamburg v Administration française des douanes

2.3.46. In hearing an action concerning the levying by the French customs authorities of monetary compensatory amounts on exports of quota C white sugar to non-member countries, the customs export formalities for which have been completed in a Member State other than that in which the export licences were issued, the Tribunal d'Instance in Calais asked the Court of Justice on 27 October for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 101/77 fixing these monetary compensatory amounts.⁷

Case 129/77 — Verband der Kölnisch Wasser-Hersteller e.V., Cologne v Firma Victor GmbH, Munich

2.3.47. In hearing an action concerning the use of the word 'Cologne' on the packaging of a toilet water manufactured in Italy—which, according to the applicant, could mislead consumers with regard to the origin of the product—the Cologne Landgericht asked the Court of Justice on 27 October for a preliminary ruling on whether an action brought under the national law of a Member State to restrain the use of such a designation of origin is contrary to Community law, since the designation in question is in use in at least one Member State as a generic concept and therefore is no longer regarded in that State as a designation of geographic origin and may be used freely.

¹ Case 103/77 — Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.66.

² Case 116/77 — Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.39.

³ OJ L 206 of 31.7.1976.

⁴ OJ L 241 of 2.9.1976.

⁵ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁶ OJ L 50 of 26.2.1976.

⁷ OJ L 17 of 20.1.1977.

Case 130/77 — Officials of the European Cooperation Association v Commission

2.3.48. Following Case 87/77,¹ twenty-eight other officials of the European Cooperation Association brought an action before the Court of Justice on 27 October to annul the decision of the administrative council of the ECA refusing its officials certain benefits provided for in the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Communities.

Case 131/77 — Firma Milac, Groß- und Außenhandel A. Nöll, Wadersloh v Hauptzollamt Saarbrücken

2.3.49. In hearing an action concerning the levying by the German authorities of monetary compensatory amounts on imports of whey powder, the Finanzgericht of the Saarland asked the Court of Justice on 28 October for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 539/75 fixing the monetary compensatory amounts and certain rates for their application.²

Case 132/77 — Société pour l'exploitation des sucres SA, Antwerp v Commission

2.3.50. A Belgium firm specializing in trade in sugar brought an action before the Court of Justice on 31 October to annul the decision taken by the Commission, on examining the proposed exemptions from monetary compensatory amounts notified by the French Government, to exclude from the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1608/74 ('equity' regulation)³ contracts concluded on a date when the system of monetary compensatory amounts was in force in France. In addition, this firm has requested compensation for loss suffered.

Judgments

Case 25/68 — Official of the European Parliament v European Parliament

2.3.51. The Court rejected this action against the termination of a contract of employment of a temporary member of staff in its judgment of 18 October.⁴

Case 56/75 rev. — Commission official v Commission

2.3.52. In Case 56/76,⁵ the Court held that the Commission was liable for not having forwarded a summons issued to the applicant. The Court found, however, that the applicant had not established the existence of material damage and consequently dismissed the action.

Having subsequently been ordered by the Tribunal de première instance of Brussels to pay certain costs, the applicant submitted an application to the Court on 7 July for a revision of its judgment.⁶

In its judgment of 20 October, the Court dismissed this application as inadmissible.

Joined cases 126/75, 34 and 92/76 — Commission official v Commission

2.3.53. A Commission official on leave on personal grounds brought three actions; on 19 December 1975, 21 April 1976 and 27 September 1976 respectively, calling into question the date of his reinstatement (more than 34 months after his request to be reinstated) and claiming damages for the loss suffered as a result of this delay in reinstatement.⁷

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.50.

² OJ L 57 of 3.3.1975.

³ OJ L 170 of 27.6.1974.

⁴ OJ C 275 of 16.11.1977.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2440.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.71.

⁷ Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2430; Bull. EC 4-1976, point 2432;

Bull. EC 9-1976, point 2435.

The Court dismissed these actions in its judgment of 27 October.

Case 5/76 — Commission official v Commission

2.3.54. An action was brought before the Court of Justice on 16 January 1976 to annul the Commission's rules concerning the procedure to be adopted prior to decisions transferring officials in the scientific or technical services from category B to category A.¹

The Court dismissed this action in its judgment of 20 October.²

Case 26/76 — Firma Metro-SB-Großmärkte GmbH & Co KG, Düsseldorf, v Commission

2.3.55. On 15 December 1975 the Commission adopted a Decision declaring the provisions of Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty to be inapplicable to the conditions of sale for the domestic market used by the SABA undertaking.³ These conditions govern, among other things, access to the SABA sales network; consideration is given only to specialist undertakings meeting certain conditions, and only those who undertake to achieve a certain sales target are appointed.

In connection with this matter, a German company which claims to meet the qualitative requirements for admission but has not been appointed as a SABA retailer, lodged with the Commission a complaint against the SABA sales system. This complaint was rejected by letter of 14 January 1976.

This German company brought an action before the Court of Justice on 11 March 1976 to annul the Commission's decision and rejection of its complaint, on the grounds that they are contrary to Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.⁴

The Court dismissed this action in its judgment of 25 October.

Cases 106/76 and 14/77 — Commission officials v Commission

2.3.56. Two Commission officials brought actions before the Court of Justice on 5 November 1976 and 26 January 1977 respectively concerning the deduction of the family holiday allowance and the special family allowance paid in Belgium from the allowance paid by the Commission under the Staff Regulations in respect of each dependent child.⁵

In its judgment of 13 October, the Court upheld these actions.⁶

Case 112/76 — Mr Renato Manzoni, Chatelineau, v Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs (FNROM), Brussels

2.3.57. In hearing a case concerning the reduction, under Belgian law and under Article 46(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community,⁶ of an invalidity pension, on the grounds that another pension was being paid in another Member State, the Charleroi tribunal de travail requested the Court of Justice on 25 November 1976 for a ruling on the conformity of that reduction with Article 51 of the EEC Treaty.⁷

It was interesting to see whether in this case on invalidity pensions the Court would confirm the line taken in an earlier case, where it annulled this provision of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 in relation to retirement pensions.⁸

In its judgment of 13 October, the Court ruled that Article 46(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 is incompatible with Article 51 of the

¹ Bull. EC I-1976, point 2434.

² OJ C 275 of 16.11.1977.

³ OJ L 28 of 3.2.1976.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1976, point 2435.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2441; Bull. EC I-1977, point 2.3.34.

⁶ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁷ Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2447.

⁸ Judgment in case 24/75, Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2444.

EEC Treaty to the extent that it imposes a limit on the benefits acquired in different Member States through a reduction of the amount of benefit acquired under the national laws of one Member State alone.¹

Joined Cases 117/76 and 16/77 — (1) Zweckgemeinschaft Firma A. Ruckdeschel & Co, Kulmbach, and (2) Firma Hansa-Lagerhaus Ströh & Co, Hamburg, et al v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-St Annen et al

2.2.58. The Hamburg Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice on 10 December 1976 and 31 January 1977 for preliminary rulings on the compatibility of certain Articles of Regulations 665/75,² 1955/75³ and 2727/75⁴ on the common organization of the markets in cereals with Article 40 of the EEC Treaty in that they provide for a production refund for 'Quellstärke' and not for 'Quellmehl'.⁵

In its judgment of 19 October, the Court ruled that this difference in treatment is discriminatory and that the institutions responsible for the common agricultural policy should take the necessary measures to remedy such incompatibility.⁶

Case 121/76 — Mr Alessandro Moli, Salerno, v Commission

2.3.59. On 20 December 1976 a successful candidate in a recruitment competition brought an action before the Court of Justice to annul the Commission's implicit decision to reject the plaintiff's complaint concerning the fact that the medical service of the Commission declared him unfit to be appointed and failed to give the reasons therefor, even at the express request of the person concerned.⁶

In its judgment of 27 October, the Court annulled the decision of the appointing authority not to appoint the applicant.

Joined Cases 124/76 and 20/77 — S.A. Moulins et Huilières de Pont-à-Mousson, Pont-à-Mousson,

et al, v Office national interprofessionnel des Cérées

2.3.60. The tribunaux administratifs of Nancy and Châlons-sur-Marne asked the Court of Justice on 21 December 1976 and 8 February 1977 respectively to give rulings on the validity of Regulations 665/75² and 2727/75⁴ (common organization of the market in cereals) in that they abolish the production refund on maize meal intended for the brewing industry.⁷

In its judgment of 19 October, the Court ruled that the Community provisions in question are incompatible with the principle of equality to the extent that they involve differences in treatment as regards production refunds between maize groats and meal intended for brewing, on the one hand and maize starch on the other. This incompatibility will have to be remedied by the institutions responsible for the common agricultural policy.¹

Case 125/76 — Firma Peter Cremer, Hamburg, v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung, Frankfurt/Main

2.3.61. The Hesse Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice on 22 December 1976 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Regulation (EEC) No 171/64 laying down detailed rules for the grant of refunds on exports to third countries of certain categories of compound feedingstuffs,⁸ and of Regulation (EEC) No 166/64 on the rules

¹ OJ C 275 of 16.11.1977.

² OJ L 72 of 20.3.1975.

³ OJ L 200 of 31.7.1975.

⁴ OJ L 281 of 1.11.1975.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2438; Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.36.

⁶ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2442.

⁷ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2444; Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.3.34.

⁸ OJ 173 of 31.10.1964.

applicable to certain categories of compound feedingstuffs.^{1,2}

The Court gave its ruling on these questions in its judgment of 11 October.³

The judgment states that the Regulations in question cannot extend so far as to justify abuse by firms in relation to the Flat-rate components used for calculating the refunds.

Case 5/77 — Carlo Tedeschi v Srl Denkavit Commerciale, Crespiatica

2.3.62. In connection with an action concerning the prohibition by the Italian authorities of the importation of certain animal feedingstuffs on account of their nitrate content even though this substance is not listed in Directive 74/63/EEC on the fixing of maximum permitted levels for undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs,⁴ the Pretore of Lodi requested the Court of Justice on 11 January, to give a ruling on the discretionary powers conferred on Member States by Article 5 of the Directive and on the validity of this provision in that it would confer on Member States powers exceeding the limits laid down in Article 36 of the EEC Treaty, thus enabling them to evade the obligations consequential on the principle of the free movement of goods.⁵

In its judgment of 5 October 1977, the Court ruled that the Member States have the power to provisionally class as undesirable substances which are not on the list annexed to the said Directive, provided that there is no discrimination between imported and domestic products. It also ruled that an examination of this question has revealed no factors which might call into question the validity of this Article.⁶

Case 22/77 — Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs, Brussels, v G. Mura, Boussu

2.3.63. In a case concerning the calculation of an invalidity pension, entitlement to which had accrued in several Member States, the Mons trib-

unal de travail requested the Court of Justice on 10 February, to give a preliminary ruling on whether Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community,⁷ which authorizes the aggregation of benefits, must take precedence over the rules governing the reduction of benefits laid down by national law where the Community rules favour migrant workers by comparison with established workers.⁸

In its judgment of 13 October, the Court ruled that so long as the worker receives a pension under national law alone, the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 do not prevent national law from being applied to him in its entirety, including national rules against aggregation, it being understood that if its application proves to be less favourable than that of the system of apportionment and aggregation, the latter must be applied pursuant to Article 46(1) of the said Regulation.⁹

Case 23/77 — Westfälischer Kunstverein, Münster, v Hauptzollamt Münster

2.3.64. The Münster Finanzgericht requested the Court of Justice on 11 February to give a preliminary ruling on the tariff classification of silk-screen prints signed and numbered by the artist and printed in a limited edition.¹⁰

In its judgment of 27 October, the Court ruled that such silk-screen prints fall within heading No 49.11 of the Common Customs Tariff.

¹ OJ 173 of 31.10.1964.

² Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2445.

³ OJ C 263 of 4.11.1977.

⁴ OJ L 38 of 11.2.1974.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.26.

⁶ OJ C 257 of 26.10.1977.

⁷ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁸ Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.3.35.

⁹ OJ C 275 of 16.11.1977.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.3.36.

Case 29/77 — SA Roquette Frères, Lille v French State, represented by the customs authorities in Lille

2.3.65. A French firm specializing in the manufacture of starch products from maize starch, which considered that it had wrongly been required to pay to the French authorities sums by way of monetary compensatory amounts pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 652/76 changing the monetary compensatory amounts following changes in exchange rates for the French franc,¹ because the floating of the French franc in no way affected trade in the agricultural products in question, brought an action before the tribunal d'instance of Lille, which in turn referred to the Court of Justice on 1 March a number of preliminary questions on the interpretation of the regulation introducing those compensatory amounts (Regulation (EEC) No 974/71²) and on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 652/76 referred to above.³

In its judgment of 20 October, the Court upheld the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 652/76.⁴

Case 30/77 — Regina v Pierre Bouchereau

2.3.66. A French migrant worker residing in the United Kingdom is at present the subject of proceedings for the illegal possession of drugs and is threatened with expulsion. In hearing these criminal proceedings, the Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court asked the Court of Justice on 2 March for an interpretation of Article 3 of Directive 64/221/EEC on the coordination of special measures concerning the movement and residence of foreign nationals which are justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health,⁵ and of Article 48(3) of the EEC Treaty.⁶

In its judgment of 27 October 1977, the Court, in interpreting the concept of public policy, ruled inter alia that the invoking of this concept by a national government in any event presupposes the existence, apart from the disturbance of social or-

der caused by any infringement of the law, of a real and sufficiently serious threat to a fundamental interest of society.

Case 32/77 — Antonio Giuliani, San Marco in Lamis v Landesversicherungsanstalt Schwaben, Augsburg

2.3.67. In a case concerning the aggregation of pension rights acquired in two Member States, the Augsburg Sozialgericht referred to the Court of Justice on 14 March a number of preliminary questions calling into question the decisions of the Court with regard to the invalidity of Article 46(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71⁷ (Judgments 24/75⁸ and 62/76⁹), stating in particular that as a result of those decisions a worker who had spent the whole of this working life in one Member State would be subject to discrimination as compared with a migrant worker.¹⁰

In its judgment of 20 October, the Court ruled that the abovementioned provision could apply only where recourse to the system of aggregation of insurance periods is necessary for the acquisition of the right to benefits. The waiving of residence clauses pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 could not, by virtue of the fact that it has no effect on the acquisition of the right to benefits, give rise to the application of Article 46(3).⁴

¹ OJ L 79 of 25.3.1976.

² OJ L 106 of 12.5.1971.

³ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.47.

⁴ OJ C 275 of 16.11.1977.

⁵ OJ 56 of 4.4.1964.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.49.

⁷ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁸ Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2444.

⁹ Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.3.49.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.50.

Case 37/77 — F. Greco, Chatelineau v Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs, Brussels

2.3.68. In hearing an action on the aggregation of invalidity pensions the rights to which had been acquired in several Member States, the Charleroi tribunal de travail, following the example of several other courts, asked the Court of Justice on 30 March for a ruling on whether the limitation of such aggregation is compatible with Article 12(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 (social security).¹²

The Court's judgment of 13 October³ was along the same lines as that given in Case 22/77.⁴

Cases 113 and 119/77 R — NTN Toyo Bearing Co. Ltd., Osaka, et al v Council⁵

2.3.69. In connection with an action to annul Regulation (EEC) No 1778/77⁶ imposing an anti-dumping duty on ball bearings originating in Japan, two firms affected by this regulation requested a stay of application of Article 3 thereof, which provides for the definitive collection of amounts secured by way of provisional duty, and provisional measures concerning the collection of certain provisional duties by those Member States in which the European subsidiaries of Japanese firms are established, pending the ruling of the Court in the main case.⁷

In its orders of 14 and 20 October, the Court granted this stay provided that, and for a long as, these undertakings continue to provide securities for the fulfilment of their obligations to the amount of the sums they are required to pay in accordance with the abovementioned article.⁸

Economic and Social Committee

152nd plenary session

Opinions

Economic situation in the Community in 1977

2.3.70. In its Opinion adopted with no votes against and 36 abstentions, the Committee stresses that the Community's economic performance has failed in almost every respect to match the short-term targets set in the 1976 annual report. It believes it is impossible to achieve the medium-term targets agreed on at the 1976 Tripartite Conference, and confirmed by the Council in March of this year in the Community's fourth medium-term economic policy programme.

The Commission's 'scenario' laying down economic objectives for 1978 sets a target growth rate of 4-4½%.

The Committee recognizes that the growth objective adopted for the Community must be realistic and, in particular, must not encourage excessive demand, which would jeopardize recent reductions in rates of inflation and balance-of-payments deficits. Nevertheless, in view of the employment situation and the extent of unused capacity, the Committee feels that, as a quantitative indication of what should be possible, a growth rate of 4% should be regarded as a minimum and that every effort should be made to improve upon it.

¹ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

² Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.55.

³ OJ C 275 of 16.11.1977.

⁴ Point 2.3.63.

⁵ In case 119/77 R the Commission is also a defendant.

⁶ OJ L 196 of 3.8.1977.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.36; Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.39.

⁸ OJ C 275 of 16.11.1977.

The Committee agrees with the Commission that to get the economy moving again requires the active participation and support of the social partners, but emphasizes that the latter will have to be convinced that the policies introduced to improve the employment situation will be effective.

Community data-processing policy

2.3.71. This Opinion, adopted with no votes against and 6 abstentions, stresses that the Community simply must have a competitive, expanding computer industry.

The Committee sees the programme as ambitious but not unattainable. It is pleased that the Commission has recognized that more effective co-operation by Community manufacturers is necessary, if foreign capacity is to be matched.

It considers that the action planned must enable Community firms to cope more effectively with external competition. It must be remembered that both Community and non-Community firms can prosper in a burgeoning market.

The Committee would express two major criticisms. The first is with respect to the failure to consult and involve in the preparation of the programme those parties who could well be affected by the results. The second relates to the general lack of proposals in the programme for more education in the use of informatics. Since the use of informatics will be of capital importance to industry and to the economy as a whole, expenditure on user education would be more than justified.

Display of food prices

2.3.72. In its Opinion adopted by a large majority, with 5 votes against and 4 abstentions, the Committee approved the proposal for a Directive which, once implemented, will make unit pricing for food compulsory throughout the Community.

However, the new rules are likely to cause small shopkeepers some initial difficulties. The Committee therefore hopes that Member States will show the necessary degree of flexibility when introducing the rules and, if need be, take into account experience already gained in some countries.

Since this involves products prepackaged in nominal quantity ranges laid down by Community Directives, the Committee feels that the best solution is for the Community to establish a small number of quantity ranges, and that the quantities specified should be multiples or submultiples of each other.

Generalized tariff preferences

2.3.73. By a large majority, with 3 votes against and 3 abstentions, the Committee approved the Commission's proposals for 1978, which show a more cautious approach than that taken in the 1977 arrangements. As long as economic recovery remains hesitant, the Community should beware of making commitments liable to endanger the bases of the equilibrium on which an effective policy towards the Third World depends.

The Committee emphasizes the need to ensure that the scheme first and foremost helps the countries with the greatest need. It also points out the need to coordinate all the systems of generalized preferences applied by the industrialized countries.

Finally, the Committee urges that, in future, the Community's trade commitments should form part of an overall common commercial policy—a policy that is effective, in keeping with the Community's political role in the world, and reflects the essential requirements of internal economic and social policy, particularly as regards employment, reasonable utilization of resources and production capacity and, on a more general level, economic growth.

Elimination of double taxation

2.3.74. The Committee's unanimous Opinion welcomed the arbitration procedure but minimized the importance of the proposed Directive. It describes the proposal as technical; it merely lays down the procedures to be adopted by the tax authorities of two Member States where double taxation is believed to have occurred without, however, providing any guidance on intragroup transfer pricing.

In its earlier proposal on mutual assistance, the Commission had stated in the explanatory memorandum that it would send to the Council not later than July 1976, proposals for a Directive on double taxation, especially in the field of transfer pricing. Such a proposal for a Directive has not materialized. The Committee recommends again, that studies of this problem continue 'as a matter of urgency'.

Castor seeds

2.3.75. In this Opinion adopted by 26 votes for, 13 against and 2 abstentions, the Committee felt that the Commission's proposal should be rejected because it does nothing to improve employment and incomes in the sector concerned by substituting one crop for another. Moreover, this experimental project—the ultimate aim of which is to make a substantial contribution to security of supply in Europe—would mean an appreciable reduction in imports from developing countries.

Costing for railway companies

2.3.76. In this Opinion, adopted by 42 votes for, 11 against and 7 abstentions, the Committee warns against exaggerated hopes being placed on the implementation of the Commission's proposal.

In particular, it has reservations about the principles for monitoring the results of the railways' individual operations.

The Committee feels that at the present stage of standardizing costing methods, it is too early to go any further and that these provisions should not be included in this Regulation. They should be reappraised as further progress is made in standardizing costing methods.

*European Social Fund**Depressed areas*

2.3.77. The Committee unanimously approves the proposal concerning operations qualifying for a higher rate of ESF intervention but reaffirms its earlier position that the ceiling should be 65% rather than the 50% as envisaged at present. The Committee also wants to see a big financial effort to help the depressed areas indicated by the Commission where the structural balance is still deteriorating compared with more economically advanced regions.

The Committee agrees with the choice of Greenland, the French overseas departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno as regions eligible for the preferential rate of intervention but hopes that they will be joined later by other regions of the Community beset by serious economic and social problems. This should be done in the light of the experience gained in the above-mentioned five regions.

All in all, however, the Committee regrets the fragmentary nature and limited scope of the Commission's proposals. But provided they are supplemented later on, the proposals could be a first step towards more vigorous Community action to counter regional imbalances.

Women

2.3.78. The Committee regards the proposal concerning assistance from the Social Fund for women as an initial step towards improving the employment situation of women. It does, however, have a number of reservations because it

feels that the funds made available, will be insufficient to fulfil the general objectives set by the European Council. The Committee makes the point that the sheer size and range of the problems that women have to contend with when seeking employment calls for concerted action covering every aspect of the situation.

R & D programme on primary raw materials

2.3.79. The Committee unanimously approved the multiannual research programme for primary raw materials.

The Committee, however, considers this to be no more than a first step in a whole series of long-term measures to develop Community deposits of non-ferrous metals, for which the Community currently depends on non-member countries for its supplies.

The Committee believes that R & D work should not only increase Community self-sufficiency but, through the export of knowhow, should also help to secure supplies from non-member countries.

The Committee thought that the programme should be reviewed after three years of operation and revised, where necessary.

Scientific and technical documentation and information

2.3.80. In its unanimous Opinion, the Committee endorsed the proposal on a second three-year action plan for scientific and technical documentation and information.

The Committee trusts that Euronet will become an operational public network as soon as possible. It believes the system should be designed with the interests of users in mind. This would entail a system of free competition so as to provide information users with the widest possible choice. At the same time, a rational organization of the

market is needed to avoid waste and duplication of effort.

The Committee feels that the system should serve as a central information source for existing national and regional information services and enable the Community to compete with the highly developed services of some non-member countries.

Proprietary medicinal products

2.3.81. The Committee unanimously approved this proposed Directive since it is intended to streamline administrative procedures and cut down delays affecting applications for marketing authorizations for proprietary medicinal products.

Social security for migrant workers

The Committee unanimously approved the proposals and amendments to Regulations governing social security schemes for employed persons and their families moving within the Community.

The Committee also calls for the removal of the remaining obstacles to workers' freedom of movement in the Community and urges Member States to give workers from other Member States the same treatment as their own nationals in all respects. Furthermore, it calls on the Commission to speed up the preparation of a draft Regulation on the coordination of social security schemes for self-employed workers moving within the Community.

Southern and eastern Mediterranean countries

2.3.82. This study analyses Community policy towards southern and eastern Mediterranean countries through the different Association Agreements concluded with the Maghreb (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) and Mashreq countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) and Israel,

and tries to evaluate the repercussions of this policy on the various industries and regions in the Community.

While it is obvious, for both political and economic reasons, that the policy followed up to now must be continued and expanded, at the same time everything must be done to ensure that it does not exacerbate agricultural and industrial problems currently facing the Community, which might get worse when Greece, Portugal and Spain join.

It is equally essential that those responsible for framing the Association Agreements remember that certain Mediterranean industries and regions in the Community are particularly sensitive to the effects of agreements concluded with non-member countries which are their direct competitors.

Bearing in mind the concern felt by economic and social interest groups in the Community, the Committee urges that any action on industrial cooperation should seek a certain complementarity so as to deter the birth of new industries in sectors where marketing is already difficult.

The Committee also recommends that a number of agricultural policy measures be taken, both as regards market organization and structures, to offset the losses of income which the Mediterranean policy might cause in Community regions and sectors whose products have to compete with those of the Community's partners.

Finally, the Committee stresses the need for overall consistency between the Community's external policy and its internal policies and organizations.

ECSC Consultative Committee

187th meeting

2.3.83. The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 187th meeting on 7 October in Menton,

with Mr Ackermann, the Committee Chairman, in the chair. The main items discussed were the reorganization of the steel industry, steel imports, and the general difficulties which the coal and steel industries are experiencing.

Commission measures relating to the ECSC Treaty

2.3.84. In his report, Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, explained in particular the Commission's action in the Rodange-Athus matter.¹ This showed that the Commission can make a useful contribution to solving problems which transcend national frontiers.

Steel

2.3.85. In its opinion on the forward programme for steel for the fourth quarter of 1977, a large majority of the Committee wanted the crisis measures to be applied fully to all the different firms doing steel business, including stockholders, and to all the different products, in particular concrete reinforcing bars. This concern reflected Mr Davignon's remarks in his introductory report.

Mr Terrel, rapporteur for the Subcommittee on General Objectives on the Commission's financial role in the steel industry and how it was to be funded, regretted that lack of money should prevent the Commission from implementing its well thought-out policy; he doubted whether an increase in the levy would provide the necessary funds.

Mr Davignon emphasized that all action of a political, economic and social nature should harmonize with the more general policy needed to guarantee a stable job for steel workers and self-sufficiency for the industry.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.11.

Many measures on a worldwide scale were required to tackle what was a world crisis. If Europe wished to assert its presence, it ought first to define what it wanted. Mr Davignon therefore suggested that, the Consultative Committee should set up an ad hoc study group of producers, workers and users to ascertain how the Community position in the forthcoming international negotiations could best be prepared. The Committee responded to this suggestion by asking its Bureau to set up such a study group.

Coal market

2.3.86. With regard to the revised prospects for the coal market the Committee doubted whether it would be possible to reach the 1985 target of 250 million tonnes, especially as imports were expanding.

European Investment Bank

Loans raised

2.3.87. On 4 October the European Investment Bank concluded a contract in Tokyo for a 15 000 million yen (about 50 million EUA) bond issue on the Japanese capital market.

Carrying an annual coupon of 6.8%, payable half-yearly, and with a maximum life of 10 years, the bonds were issued at 99.75%. Redemption will be at par in four annual instalments (1983-86) of 900 million yen and a final instalment of 11 400 million yen in 1987.

The EIB has the right to redeem bonds in advance at a declining premium with effect from 24 October 1983.

Application has been made to list the issue on the Tokyo stock exchange.

2.3.88. The Bank has signed a contract in Hong Kong for a US \$ 30 million bond issue on the South-East Asia capital market.

The issue was underwritten by an international syndicate of banks.

The bonds have a life of 10 years, carry a coupon of 8.25%, payable annually on 15 October, and were issued at 99.75%. The yield, calculated on the total lifetime of the bonds, is 8.29%.

The issue is redeemable at par on 15 October 1987. However, with effect from 15 November 1977, a purchase fund will provide the option of buying back bonds to the value of US \$ 1 million annually, at prices not exceeding par. The EIB also has the option of redeeming in advance all bonds in circulation from 15 October 1982 at 101.25% and then at prices dropping by 0.25% each year until they reach par.

Application has been made to list the issue on the Hong Kong and Singapore stock exchanges.

Loans granted

Denmark

2.3.89. A loan equivalent to DKr 31.2 million (4.4 million EUA) has been granted to help meet the cost of anti-pollution equipment which must be installed at two thermal power stations in Denmark to permit them to continue to burn coal.

The loan has been made to IFV (Elektricitetsselskabet Isefjordvaerket Interessentskab I/S) for a term of 10 years at an interest rate of 8.6%.

The power stations are at Asnaes and Kyndby, Seeland; they represent about one third of Denmark's generating capacity.

A number of their production units are designed to burn either coal or oil. This two-fuel flexibility is desirable from both a national and Community viewpoint, for diversification of energy sources helps to cut heavy dependence on oil imports.

The installation of flue gas filtering equipment will enable five units (total net capacity 430 MW) to continue to burn coal and to satisfy regulations concerning air pollution, which have become more stringent in recent years.

Ireland

2.3.90. The Bank has granted three loans equivalent in total to £12 million (18.3 million EUA) for the construction of advance- or custom-built factory buildings in different regions of Ireland.

The funds have been provided to the Irish Government for 15 years at an interest rate of 8.55% and will be passed on to the three Irish public development organizations—the Industrial Development Authority, the Shannon Free Airport Development Company Limited and Gaeltarra Eireann.

A total of 84 buildings, with a combined surface area of 156 000 square metres, are involved in the project. They are being built over the period 1977-79 in all parts of the country but there will be a particular concentration in the Gaeltacht (the Irish language-speaking areas) where 27 of the buildings will be located; in addition, to improve access to some of the more remote sites in the Gaeltacht three landing strips are being built for light aircraft.

The provision of advance and custom-built factories has formed for many years an important element in Ireland's industrial development policy. Built to standardized dimensions, but adaptable for a wide range of uses, and ready for occupation with all services connected, such factories have attracted many industries, in particular foreign-owned companies, to set up in areas where otherwise there might be difficulty in providing additional employment.

It is estimated that the new factories could furnish a further 6 000 jobs, once the space has been fully taken up.

Italy

2.3.91. Two loans, each the equivalent of Lit 25 000 million (24.8 million EUA), have been provided to help finance improvements to the telecommunications system in the Italian Mezzogiorno.

The loans have been granted for 12 years at an interest rate of 7.9% to IMI (Instituto Mobiliare Italiano) which will on-lend the funds to SIP (Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico) for work being done in Sicily, Calabria and Basilicata.

Budgeted at more than Lit 375 000 million, these works are designed to increase the capacity of urban and trunk networks and to permit an extra 167 000 exchange connections.

Portugal

2.3.92. The Bank has granted a loan of 15 million EUA¹ towards the cost of an irrigation scheme in the Trás-os-Montes province of north-east Portugal.

The project concerns the construction of a 55 million m³ dam on the Azibo river and sprinkler irrigation facilities covering 5 300 hectares at Macedo de Cavaleiros. Studies will also be carried out regarding fruit marketing and the feasibility of extending irrigation to adjacent areas.

The increased agricultural production made possible will reduce the need for certain food imports (dairy products, meat and potatoes) and at the same time raise incomes and living standards of the large farming community in the area; of a local population of more than 8 000, some 60% are connected with the agricultural sector.

The EIB loan covers about 30% of the estimated total cost of the scheme (51.6 million EUA); it is for 20 years at an interest rate of 6.3% after de-

¹ Exchange rate applied by the EIB for the current quarter (1 October-31 December): 1 EUA = 46.42 escudos = US\$1.14.

duction of a 3% interest rebate from the Community budget, as provided for under the terms of the aid offer.

2.3.93. A loan of 8 million EUA, has been made to the Port of Lisbon Authority for 15 years at an interest rate of 6.2% after deduction of the 3% rebate for the reconstruction of the main general cargo wharf at the Port of Lisbon.

It will cover about 40% of the cost (estimated at 20 million EUA) of increasing the area of the wharf at Alcantara-Rocha and providing new deep-water berths for general cargo ships with a draught up to 12 metres. The wharf will be reconstructed in stages along a total length of 1 100 metres and the whole project is expected to be completed in 1982.

The new facilities will greatly improve efficiency by enabling larger ships to unload directly at the wharf rather than into barges in mid-river. The loan will also help to finance studies on future port developments to meet the rapidly growing container traffic.

Financing Community activities

Budgets

General Budget for 1978

2.3.94. Parliament devoted its part-session of 24 to 26 October to its first reading of the Draft Budget of the Communities for 1978.¹ The presence at this part-session of nearly two-thirds of Parliament's members, an attendance similar to last year's, shows the political importance attached to the debate on the Budget. The reason is that most of the Community's non-agricultural policies (social, regional, energy, industry, environment, etc.) rely on appropriations classified as

non-compulsory expenditure; Parliament's special powers in this area enable it to leave its stamp on these policies and to push constantly for their expansion.

In establishing the Draft Budget as modified by the Letter of Amendment, the Council had cut the appropriations requested by the Commission in its Preliminary Draft Budget by 874.5 million EUA in appropriations for commitment and 445.2 million EUA in appropriations for payment.²

These cuts mainly concerned the Social Fund (138.3 million EUA in appropriations for payment), the Regional Fund (352 million EUA in appropriations for commitment and 135 million EUA in appropriations for payment), research, energy, industry and transport policy (297 million EUA in appropriations for commitment and 140.8 million EUA in appropriations for payment). In certain sectors, e.g. energy and transport, the Council had even cut the appropriations to below their 1977 level.

With 109 amendments for non-compulsory expenditure and 10 proposed modifications for compulsory expenditure, Parliament increased the Draft Budget by 677 753 000 EUA in appropriations for commitment and 387 766 000 in appropriations for payment.

Parliament has, therefore, very largely reinstated the appropriations which the Commission requested in its Preliminary Draft Budget. Appropriations for the Social Fund and the Regional Fund are restored to the level proposed by the Commission, while those for research, energy, industry and transport are slightly lower. As regards food aid, Parliament has reinstated the Commission's proposals for cereals and even exceeded those for skimmed-milk powder.

Lastly, turning to agricultural expenditure, Parliament adopted various proposed modifications and expressed its concern about the trend of this

¹ Point 2.3.22 and 2.3.23.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.100.

Financing Community activities

Financing Community activities

Table 4 — *Proposed Community expenditure by sector at the various stages of the budgetary procedure*

In EUA

Sector	Preliminary draft				Council draft — first reading				Change				Parliament draft — first reading				Change				
	Appropriations for commitment	%	Appropriations for payment	%	Appropriations for commitment	%	Appropriations for payment	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Approps for commitment	%	Approps for payment	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
									3-1	3/1	4-2	4/2					7	8	9	10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10												
I. COMMISSION																					
<i>A. Intervention appropriations</i>																					
A1 Agriculture	8 882 822 600	67.60	8 822 822 600	71.13	9 204 112 600	75.03	9 154 112 600	76.55	+ 321 290 000	+ 3.62	+ 331 290 000	+ 3.75	8 923 493 700	68.94	8 858 493 700	71.75	(—)	280 618 900	- 3.05	- 295 618 900	- 3.23
A2 Social	593 020 500	4.51	559 474 500	4.51	580 938 000	4.74	416 202 000	3.48	- 12 082 500	- 2.04	- 143 272 500	- 25.61	592 653 000	4.58	559 107 000	4.53	(+)	11 715 000	+ 2.02	+ 142 905 000	+ 34.34
A3 Regional	750 000 000	5.71	525 000 000	4.23	398 000 000	3.24	390 000 000	3.26	- 352 000 000	- 46.93	- 135 000 000	- 25.71	750 000 000	5.79	525 000 000	4.25	(+)	352 000 000	+ 88.44	+ 135 000 000	+ 34.62
A4 Research, energy, industry and transport	521 912 608	3.97	400 291 017	3.23	224 873 395	1.83	259 467 003	2.17	- 297 039 213	- 56.91	- 140 824 014	- 35.18	390 979 795	3.02	327 950 303	2.66	(+)	166 106 400	+ 73.87	+ 68 483 300	+ 26.39
A5 Development cooperation	930 349 700	7.08	633 045 700 ¹	5.10	423 346 000	3.45	303 342 000 ¹	2.54	- 507 003 700	- 54.50	- 329 703 700	- 52.08	824 340 000	6.37	612 782 000	4.96	(+)	400 994 000	+ 94.72	+ 309 440 000	+ 73.09
A6 Miscellaneous	token entry	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11 678 105 408	88.87	10 940 633 817	88.20	10 831 269 995	88.30	10 523 123 603	88.00	- 846 835 413	- 7.25	- 417 510 214	- 3.82	11 481 466 495	88.70	10 883 333 000	88.15	(+)	650 196 500	+ 6.00	+ 360 209 400	+ 3.42
<i>B. Administrative appropriations</i>																					
B1 Staff	401 731 300	3.06	401 731 300	3.24	384 876 800	3.14	384 876 800	3.22	- 16 854 500	- 4.20	- 16 854 400	- 4.20	388 131 000	3.00	388 131 000	3.14	(+)	3 254 200	+ 0.85	+ 3 254 200	+ 0.85
B2 Administrative expenditure	108 413 200	0.82	108 413 200	0.87	105 580 200	0.86	105 580 200	0.88	- 2 833 000	- 2.61	- 2 833 000	- 2.61	105 740 200	0.82	105 740 200	0.86	(+)	160 000	+ 0.15	+ 160 000	+ 0.15
B3 Information	13 392 000	0.10	13 392 000	0.11	9 018 000	0.07	9 018 000	0.08	- 4 374 000	- 32.66	- 4 374 000	- 32.66	13 018 000	0.10	13 018 000	0.11	(+)	4 000 000	+ 44.36	+ 4 000 000	+ 44.36
B4 Aid and subsidies	44 811 700	0.34	44 811 700	0.36	41 558 100	0.34	41 558 100	0.35	- 3 253 600	- 7.26	- 3 253 600	- 7.26	46 368 100	0.36	46 368 100	0.38	(+)	4 810 000	+ 11.57	+ 4 810 000	+ 11.57
	568 348 200	4.32	568 348 200	4.58	541 033 100	4.41	541 033 100	4.52	- 27 315 100	- 4.81	- 27 315 100	- 4.81	553 257 300	4.27	553 257 300	4.48	(+)	12 224 200	+ 2.26	+ 12 224 200	+ 2.26
<i>C. Contingency reserve</i>																					
	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	—	—	—	—	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	—	—	—	—	
<i>D. Reimbursement to Member States of 10% of own resources</i>																					
	689 600 000	5.25	689 600 000	5.56	689 600 000	5.62	689 600 000	5.77	—	—	—	—	689 600 000	5.33	689 600 000	5.59	—	—	—	—	
Commission total	12 941 053 608	98.48	12 203 582 017	98.39	12 066 903 095	98.37	11 758 756 703	98.33	- 874 50 513	- 6.75	- 444 825 314	- 3.65	12 729 323 795	98.34	12 131 190 303	98.26	(+)	662 420 700	+ 5.49	+ 372 433 600	+ 3.17
II. OTHER INSTITUTIONS¹	200 113 037	1.52	200 113 037	1.61	199 759 747	1.63	199 759 747	1.67	- 53 290	- 0.18	- 353 290	- 0.18	215 092 542	1.66	215 092 542	1.74	(+)	15 332 795	+ 7.68	+ 15 332 795	+ 7.68
Grand total	13 141 166 645	100.—	12 403 695 054	100.—	12 266 662 842	100.—	11 958 516 450	100.—	- 874 03 803	- 6.65	- 445 178 604	- 3.59	12 944 416 337	100.00	12 346 282 845	100.00	(+)	677 753 495	+ 5.53	+ 387 766 395	+ 3.24

¹ Administrative appropriations only.

expenditure, its size compared with that on other Community policies, and the lack of progress with the phasing-out of monetary compensatory amounts.

Table 4 indicates, for the various parts of the Budget, the quantitative steps in the discussion on the Budget as it looks after Parliament's first reading of the Draft Budget for 1978.

After another conciliation meeting with a Delegation from Parliament, on 22 November the Council will undertake the second reading of the Draft Budget, as amended by Parliament.

The Council will then take a final decision on compulsory expenditure; however, the final decision on non-compulsory expenditure will not be established until the second reading by Parliament at its part-session of 12 to 16 December.

Second Amending Budget for 1977

2.3.95. At its meeting on 10 and 11 October the Council established the Draft of the Second Amending Budget for 1977.

This Draft Budget corresponds to the research and investment part of the Preliminary Draft of the First Amending and Supplementary Budget for 1977¹ which the Commission submitted to the Budgetary Authority on 1 April 1977. However, failing a decision on the new four-year programme (1977-80) of the Joint Research Centre (JRC), the Budgetary Authority had separated this part from the First Amending and Supplementary Budget for 1977 which was finally adopted on 7 July 1977,² following a procedure which excluded Chapter 33.

After deciding on 18 July on the new four-year programme for the JRC, the Council, at the Commission's request, resumed its examination of the research part of the First Amending and Supplementary Budget for 1977 and transformed it into the Draft of the Second Amending Budget for 1977.

The main feature of the latter is that the operations proposed seek only to amend the allocation of certain appropriations within the research and investment Chapter, and no supplementary appropriations are requested.

On the contrary, the appropriations adopted by the Council in this Draft Amending Budget, i.e.: 182 448 000 u.a. in appropriations for commitment

180 870 000 u.a. in appropriations for payment represent a reduction, compared with the 1977 Budget, of:

30 812 000 u.a. in appropriations for commitment, and

2 467 000 u.a. in appropriations for payment.

These differences, which reflect more or less what the Commission requested in its Preliminary Draft of the First Amending and Supplementary Budget for 1977, are due essentially:

- (i) to a reduction in the appropriations for the Joint Research Centre;
- (ii) to a reduction for 1977 in the appropriations for the JET Project, in accordance with the JET Project implementing procedures approved by the Council on 17 October.³

Own resources

VAT Financial regulation

2.3.96. The Council, which has been presented with the proposal for a VAT Financial Regulation,⁴ considered at its meeting on 17 October that it was necessary to have, eventually, a uniform system for collecting VAT own resources in accordance with the principles set out in the Decision of 21 April 1970.⁵

¹ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.92.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.102.

³ Points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.104.

⁵ OJ L 94 of 28.4.1970.

The Council therefore accepted a five-year transitional period in which Member States can use the more appropriate of the following two methods of calculating the basis for VAT own resources:

- (i) the method based on the returns submitted by taxable persons ('base from base' technique);
- (ii) a method whereby the basis is derived from total national VAT revenue.

At the end of this transitional period, the Council, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission, will take a decision on the substance and the implementation of the final arrangements.

To enable the Council to take a formal stance, legislation taking this choice into account will be presented to it in November.

ECSC financial operations

Loans granted

Loans paid

2.3.97. The Commission paid out some 200 million EUA in loans under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty.

Industrial loans

A total of 198.9 million EUA was allocated to nine firms to finance the following programmes:

Coal industry

- (i) Increased coking capacity

Charbonnages de France, Paris (Carling II coking plant)

- (ii) Rationalization and modernization of collieries

National Coal Board, London
Shirebrook Colliery
North Derbyshire

Rawdon and Donisthorpe Collieries
South Midlands
Kingswood Mine
West Midlands

Silverwood Colliery
South Yorkshire

Treeton Colliery
South Yorkshire
Allerton Bywater Colliery
North Yorkshire

Prince of Wales Colliery
North Yorkshire
South Kirkby Colliery
Barnsley

Ollerton Colliery
Nottinghamshire

Maryport
Western

Treforgan Colliery
Wales

- (iii) Research and training centre
National Coal Board, London (Stanhope Bretby/Burton-on-Trent Centre)

Iron and steel industry

- (i) Power generating plant

British Steel Corporation, London (Appleby blast-furnace-gas power station)

- (ii) Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production

Acciaieria e Ferriera del Caleotto SpA, Lecco
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen/Saar

Société des Aciéries et Tréfileries de Neuves-Maisons, Chaâtilon, Paris (Neuves-Maisons works)

Financing Community activities



Stahlwerke Peine-Salzgitter AG, Peine (Salzgitter works)

SA Sidérurgie Maritime SIDMAR, Ghent

(iii) Expansion of coastal works

Italsider SpA, Genoa (Tarento works)

Low-cost housing

Loans for the construction and improvement of low-cost housing amounted to 1.9 million EUA.

Loan decisions

2.3.98. The Commission took a decision on the granting of a loan under Article 54 for the following firm:

Iron and steel industry

Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production
Société des Aciéries et Laminoirs de Lorraine
SACILOL SA, Hayange
(Fontoy, Hornécourt, Hagondange, Joeuf, Rombas, and Hayange works)

Euratom financial operations

2.3.99. On 24 October the Commission signed the first contract for the issue of a Euratom loan. This was a DM 200 million bond issue placed by a syndicate of German banks. The bonds, issued for 10 years at 99 1/4%, carry a coupon of 5 3/4%.

In accordance with the Council Decision of 29 March 1977, the proceeds of the loan will help finance nuclear power stations and industrial fuel cycle installations.

PART THREE

DOCUMENTATION

Additional references in the Official Journal

Additional references in Official Journal

3.1.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs published in the Official Journal during the month under review 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 7/8-1977

Point 1.3.3

Draft Council resolution on a Community plan of action relating to radioactive wastes.

OJ No C 249 of 18.10.1977.

Point 2.1.10

Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the first time Directive 74/329/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents for use in foodstuffs.

OJ No C 235 of 1.10.1977.

Point 2.2.20

The European Community's generalized tariff preferences scheme for 1978.

OJ No C 242 of 10.10.1977.

Point 2.3.104

Second amended proposal under Articles 149 of the EEC Treaty and 119 of the EAEC Treaty for a Council Regulation (ECSC, EEC, Euratom) amending the Financial Regulation of 25 April 1973 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation implementing, in respect of the own resources from VAT, the Decision of 21

April 1970 on the replacement of financial contributions from Member States by the Communities' own resources.
OJ No C 250 of 19.10.1977.

Bull. EC 9-1977

Point 2.1.63

Commission opinion of 26 September 1977 addressed to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on a draft law amending the law on the carriage of goods by road and a draft order amending the order implementing the law on the carriage of goods by road.

OJ No C 244 of 12.10.1977.

Point 2.2.15

Communication from the Commission under Article 5 (5) of Council Decision 75/210/EEC of 27 March 1975.

OJ No C 244 of 12.10. 1977.

Point 2.3.39

Case 116/77: Action brought on 29 September 1977 by the Société G.R. Amylum NV against the Commission and the Council of the European Communities.

OJ No C 257 of 26.10.1977.

Point 2.3.41

Judgment of the Court of 29 September 1977 in Case 27/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunal Administratif de Paris): Compagnie Cargill v. Office National Interprofessionnel des Céréales (ONIC).

OJ No C 257 of 26.10.1977.

De europæiske Fællesskabers publikationer Veröffentlichungen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften Publications of the European Communities Publications des Communautés européennes Pubblicazioni delle Comunità europee Publikaties van de Europese Gemeenschappen

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Denne oversigt omfatter såvel officielle som ikke-officielle publikationer (monografier, serier, tidskrifter, oplysningsppecer), der er udkommet i den omhandlede periode og offentliggjort af Europa-Parlamentet, Rådet, Kommissionen, Domstolen, Det økonomiske og sociale Udvælg og Den europæiske Investeringssbank. Disse publikationer kan fås ved henvendelse til de nedenfor nævnte adresser.

Anmodningerne skal indeholde nøjagtig angivelse af referencenumre forud for titlerne.

Dieses Verzeichnis enthält die im Berichtszeitraum erschienenen amtlichen und nichtamtlichen Veröffentlichungen (Monographien, Reihen, Zeitschriften und Informationsdienste) des Europäischen Parlaments, des Rates, der Kommission, des Gerichtshofes, des Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses und der Europäischen Investitionsbank. Diese Veröffentlichungen sind bei den nachstehend aufgeführten Stellen erhältlich. Bei Anfragen sind die den Titeln vorangestellten Referenzen vollständig anzugeben.

This list includes both official and unofficial publications (such as monographs, series, periodicals, newsletters) which were published in the given period, by the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, the Court of Justice, the Economic and Social Committee and the European Investment Bank. These publications can be obtained from the addresses mentioned hereinafter.

It is imperative that orders give the complete reference which precedes each title.

Cette liste comprend les publications, officielles ou non (monographies, séries, périodiques, notes d'information), parues durant la période de référence et publiées par le Parlement européen, le Conseil, la Commission, la Cour de justice, le Comité économique et social et la Banque européenne d'investissement. Ces publications peuvent être obtenues aux adresses énumérées ci-dessous.

Les demandes doivent mentionner de façon complète les références précédant les titres.

Il presente elenco comprende le pubblicazioni, ufficiali o meno (monografie, serie, periodici, note d'informazione), edite nel periodo di riferimento dal Parlamento europeo, dal Consiglio, dalla Commissione, dalla Corte di giustizia, dal Comitato economico e sociale e dalla Banca europea per gli investimenti. Tali pubblicazioni possono essere ottenute presso gli indirizzi qui di seguito elencati.

Le richieste dovranno comportare i riferimenti completi che precedono i titoli.

Deze lijst omvat de al dan niet officiële publikaties (monografieën, series, tijdschriften, nieuwsmededelingen) welke in de loop van het vermelde tijdsvak verschenen zijn en door het Europees Parlement, de Raad, de Commissie, het Hof van Justitie, het Economisch en Sociaal Comité en de Europees Investeringssbank werden uitgegeven. Deze publikaties zijn bij de hierna vermelde adressen verkrijgbaar.

De aan de titels voorafgaande gegevens dienen bij aanvraag volledig te worden opgegeven.

**Anvendte forkortelser
Abkürzungen
Conventional Symbols**

IRL

Irsk
In irischer Sprache
In Irish
Langue irlandaise
Lingua irlandese
Iers

DK

Dansk
In dänischer Sprache
In Danish
Langue danoise
Lingua danese
Deens

D

Tysk
In deutscher Sprache
In German
Langue allemande
Lingua tedesca
Duits

E

Engelsk
In englischer Sprache
In English
Langue anglaise
Lingua inglese
Engels

F

Fransk
In französischer Sprache
In French
Langue française
Lingua francese
Frans

I

Italiensk
In italienischer Sprache
In Italian
Langue italienne
Lingua italiana
Italiaans

NL

Nederlandsk
In niederländischer Sprache
In Dutch
Langue néerlandaise
Lingua olandese
Nederlands

S

Spansk
In spanischer Sprache
In Spanish
Langue espagnole
Lingua spagnola
Spaans

(IRL.DK.D.E.F.I.NL.S.)

Et bind for hvert sprog
Ein Band je Sprache
One volume for each language
Un volume par langue
Un volume per lingua
Een deel per taal

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

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tekst på to eller flere sprog
Ein einziger Band mit dem gleichen
Text in zwei oder mehreren Spra-
chen
A single volume with the same text
in two or more languages
Un seul volume comportant le
même texte en deux ou plusieurs
langues

Un solo volume con lo stesso testo
in due o più lingue
Een afzonderlijk deel met dezelfde
tekst in twee of meer talen

Mult.

Et enkelt bind med forskellige
tekster på flere sprog
Ein einziger Band mit verschiedenen
Texten in mehreren Sprachen
A single volume with different texts
in several languages
Un seul volume comportant des
textes différents en plusieurs langues

**Signes conventionnels
Segni convenzionali
Gebruikte afkortingen**

Un solo volume con testi diversi in
più lingue
Een afzonderlijk deel met verschil-
lende teksten in meerdere talen

FB

Belgisk franc
Belgischer Franken
Belgian franc
Franc belge
Franco belga
Belgische frank

DKr

Dansk krone
Dänische Krone
Danish krone
Couronne danoise
Corona danese
Deense kroon

DM

Tysk mark
Deutsche Mark
German mark
Mark allemand
Marco tedesco
Duitse mark

FF

Fransk franc
Französischer Franken
French franc
Franc français
Franco francese
Franse frank

Lit

Italiensk lire
Italienische Lira
Italian lira
Lire italienne
Lira italiana
Lire

Fl	p.	Δ Henvendelse til det vedkommende presse- og informationskontor - Beim zuständigen Presse- und Informationsbüro erhältlich - Apply to the respective Information Office - S'adresser au bureau de presse et d'information compétent - Rivolgersi all'ufficio stampa e informazione competente - Zich wenden tot het desbetreffende voorlichtingsbureau
Nederlandsk gylden	Side	
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US-dollar		
US-Dollar		
United States dollar		
Dollar des États-Unis d'Amérique		
Dollaro USA		
US-dollar		

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**Generelt
Allgemeines
General
Généralités
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Algemeen**

**DET ØKONOMISCHE OG SOCIALE UDVALG - WIRTSCHAFTS-
UND SOZIALAUSSCHUSS - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COM-
MITTEE - COMITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL - COMITATO
ECONOMICO E SOCIALE - ECONOMISCH EN SOCIAAL COMITÉ**

CES/196/77 (1)
Utdalelse fra Det økonomiske og sociale Udvalg for Det europæiske økonomiske Fællesskab og Det europæiske Atomenergifællesskab. (april - maj - juni 1977). Suppl. 1.
September 1977.
(1977). 10 p. Gratis

CES 196/77 (2)
Stellungnahmen des Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und der Europäischen Atomgemeinschaft. (April - Mai - Juni 1977). Erg. 1.
September 1977.
(1977) 10 p. Gratis

CES 196/77 (3)
Opinions delivered by the Economic and Social Committee of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. (April - May - June 1977).
Suppl. 1. September 1977.
(1977) 10 p. Gratis

CES 196/77 (4)
Avis rendus par le Comité économique et social de la Communauté économique européenne et de la Communauté de l'énergie atomique. (Avril - mai - juin 1977). Suppl. 1.
Septembre 1977.
(1977). 10 p. Gratuit

CES 196/77 (5)
Pareri adottati dal Comitato economico e sociale della Comunità economica europea e della Comunità europea dell'energia atomica. (aprile - maggio - giugno 1977). Suppl. 1.
Settembre 1977.
(1977). 10 p. Gratuito

CES 196/77 (6)

Door het Economisch en Sociaal Comité van de Europese Economische Gemeenschappen en van de Europese Gemeenschap voor Atoomenergie uitgebrachte adviezen. (april - mei - juni 1977). Suppl. 1. September 1977.
(1977). 10 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

Gratis

**Politiske og institutionelle aspekter
Politische und institutionelle Aspekte
Political and Institutional Aspects
Aspects politiques et institutionnels
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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN -
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT**

Europa til Valg. Direkte valg til Europa-Parlamentet.
Juli 1977.
(1977). 32 p. (DK)

Gratis

**Fællesskabsret
Gemeinschaftsrecht
Community Law
Droit communautaire
Diritto comunitario
Communautair recht**

**KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIONE**

*) CH-PK-77-007-6A-C
Bibliographie relative aux domaines vétérinaire et de la zootechnie.
Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/7, septembre 1977.
(1977). 18 p. (F)
FB 40,— DKr 6,30 DM 2,70 FF 4,90 Lit 700
Fl 2,80 £ 0.48 US \$ 1.15

DOMSTOLEN - GERICHTSHOF - COURT OF JUSTICE - COUR DE JUSTICE - CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA - HOF VAN JUSTITIE

Bibliografi over Europæisk Rechtspraksis.

Bibliographie zur Europäischen Rechtsprechung.

Bibliography of European Case Law.

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Bibliografia della Giurisprudenza europea.

Bibliografie van de Europese Jurisprudentie.

Supplément n° 6, février 1976.

(1977). 1093-1559 p. (Mult.)

FB 100,— DKr 16,80 DM 6,50 FF 13,50 Lit 2 400

Fl 6,80 £ 1.60 US \$ 2.80

Forbindelser med tredjelande — Udenrigshandel

Auswärtige Beziehungen — Außenhandel

External Relations — Foreign Trade

Relations extérieures — Commerce

extérieur

Relazioni esterne — Commercio estero

Buitenlandse betrekkingen — Buitenlandse handel

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

7340/I/II/III/IV (1)

Toldtarifstatistik. 1974. November 1976.

7340/I/II/III/IV (2)

Zolltarifstatistik. 1974. November 1976.

7340/I/II/III/IV (3)

Tariff statistics. 1974. November 1976.

7340/I/II/III/IV (4)

Statistiques tarifaires. 1974. Novembre 1976.

7340/I/II/III/IV (5)

Statistiche tariffarie. 1974. Novembre 1976.

7340/I/II/III/IV (6)

Douanetariefstatistiek. 1974. November 1976.

(1977). Vol. I (1-24), Vol. II (25-49), Vol. III (50-83), Vol. IV (84-99)

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FB 2 250,— DKr 352,— DM 145,— FF 300,—

Lit 51 000 Fl 152,— £ 36 US \$ 60.75

7420/I/II/III/IV (1)

Toldtarifstatistik. 1975. November 1976.

7420/I/II/III/IV (2)

Zolltarifstatistik. 1975. November 1976.

7420/I/II/III/IV (3)

Tariff statistics. 1975. November 1976.

7420/I/II/III/IV (4)

Statistiques tarifaires. 1975. Novembre 1976.

7420/I/II/III/IV (5)

Statistiche tariffarie. 1975. Novembre 1976.

7420/I/II/III/IV (6)

Douanetariefstatistiek. 1975. November 1976.

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*) CA-AR-77-012-6A-C

Månedlige bulletin over udenrigshandelen.

1958-1976. Specialhæfte.

Monatsbulletin der Außenhandelsstatistik.

1958-1976. Sonderheft.

Monthly External Trade Bulletin.

1958-1976. Special number.

Bulletin mensuel du commerce extérieur.

1958-1976. Numéro spécial.

Bollettino mensile del commercio estero.

1958-1976. Numero speciale.

Maandbulletin van de buitenlandse handel.

1958-1976. Speciaal nummer.

(1977). 65 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

FB 180,— DKr 27,60 DM 11,70 FF 21,50 Lit 3 600

Fl 12,50 £ 2.60 US \$ 4.40

7029/II/Corrigendum

Analytiske tabeller vedr. udenrigshandel.

Disse tabeller erstatter tabellerne på siderne 50-63 i bind II - CST-1975.

Gratis

Analytische Übersichten des Außenhandels.

Diese Tabellen ersetzen die Tabellen der Seiten 50-63 von Band II - CST-1975.

Gratis

Analytical tables of Foreign Trade.

These tables replace the tables on pages 50-63 of Volume II , CST-1975.

Gratis

Tableaux analytiques du commerce extérieur.

Ces tableaux remplacent les tableaux des pages 50-63 du volume II - CST-1975.

Gratuit

Tavole analitiche del commercio estero.

Le presenti tabelle sostituiscono quelle delle pagg. 50-63 del volume II - CST-1975.

Gratis

Analytische tabellen van de buitenlandse handel.

Deze tabellen vervangen de tabellen op de bladzijden 50-63 van band II - CST-1975.

Gratis

(1977). 15 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

CD-22-77-774-DE-C

Die Investitionen in den Kohle- und Stahlindustrien der Gemeinschaft. Bericht über die Erhebung 1977. August 1977. (1977). 112 p.

CD-22-77-774-EN-C

Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries. Report on the 1977 survey. August 1977. (1977). 112 p.

CD-22-77-774-FR-C

Les investissements dans les industries du charbon et de l'acier de la Communauté. Rapport sur l'enquête 1977. Août 1977. (1977). 112 p.

CD-22-77-774-IT-C

Gli investimenti nelle industrie del carbone e dell'acciaio della Comunità. Relazione sull'indagine 1977. Agosto 1977. (1977). 112 p.

CD-22-77-774-NL-C

De investeringen in de kolenmijnbouw en de ijzer- en staal-industrie van de Gemeenschap. Samenvattend verslag 1977. Augustus 1977.

(1977). 114 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)
FB 400,— DKr 65,60 DM 26,— FF 53,70 Lit 9 450
Fl 27,15 £ 6.40 US \$ 11.50

Økonomiske, monetære og finanzielle spørgsmål

Wirtschaft, Währung und Finanzen

Economic, Monetary and Financial Affairs

Économie, monnaie et finances

Economia, moneta e finanze

Economie, geldwezen en financiën

**KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE**

*) 8713 (3)

The trend of Public Finance in the Member States of the Community from 1966 to 1970.

Studies : Economic and financial series No 11. January 1976.

(1977). 236 p. (D.E.F.)
FB 225,— DKr 35,40 DM 15,20 FF 27,— Lit 4 100
Fl 15,55 £ 2.75 US \$ 6.50

CA-22-77-516-6A-C

Betalingsbalancer. Samlede angivelser.

Zahlungsbilanzen. Gesamtangaben.

Balances of payments. Global data.

Balances des paiements. Données globales.

Bilance dei pagamenti. Dati globali.

Betalingsbalansen. Totale cijfers.

1970-1976.

(1977). 94 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
FB 300,— DKr 49,20 DM 19,50 FF 40,30 Lit 7 100
Fl 20,40 £ 4.80 US \$ 8.25

CD-22-77-774-DA-C

Investeringer i Fællesskabets kul- og stålindustrier. Rapport over undersøgelsen i 1977. August 1977.
(1977). 112 p.

Sociale spørgsmål

Soziale Angelegenheiten

Social Affairs

Affaires sociales

Affari sociali

Sociale zaken

**KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE**

*) 7569 (3)

Technical recommendations for the use of radiophotoluminescence dosimetry in individual monitoring. Radiological protection — 10. EUR 5655.

(1977). 36 p. (E)
FB 130,— DKr 20,30 DM 8,50 FF 17,50 Lit 3 050
Fl 8,75 £ 2 US \$ 3.50

X/408/77 (2)

Gewerkschaftsinformationen. 3. Generalversammlung des Europäischen Metallgewerkschaftsbundes in Amsterdam, den 17. und 18. Mai 1977. Sondernummer.
Bruxelles (1977). 51 p. (D)

Gratis

Notizie sindacali. 3^a assemblea generale della Federazione europea dei metallurgici. Nei giorni 17 e 18 maggio 1977 si è tenuta ad Amsterdam. Numero speciale.

Roma (1977). 47 p. (I) Gratuito

CK-SJ-77-001-EN-C

National health survey systems in the European Economic Community. By P. Armitage. October 1975. EUR 5747. (1977). 159 p. (E)

FB 190,— DKr 29,70 DM 12,20 FF 25,35 Lit 4 450 Fl 12,75 £ 3 US \$ 5.70

Conv. ACP-CEE (6)

ACS-EEG-Overeenkomst van Lomé.

Teksten betreffende de industriële samenwerking. 31 augustus 1977.

Brussel. (1977). 95 p.

(DK.D.E.F.I.NL) beperkte verspreiding

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-22-77-774-DA-C

Investeringer i Fællesskabets kul- og stålindustrier. Rapport over undersøgelsen i 1977. August 1977. (1977). 112 p.

CD-22-77-774-DE-C

Die Investitionen in den Kohle- und Stahlindustrien der Gemeinschaft. Bericht über die Erhebung 1977. August 1977. (1977). 112 p.

CD-22-77-774-EN-C

Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries. Report on the 1977 survey. August 1977. (1977). 112 p.

CD-22-77-774-FR-C

Les investissements dans les industries du charbon et de l'acier de la Communauté. Rapport sur l'enquête 1977. Août 1977. (1977). 112 p.

CD-22-77-774-IT-C

Gli investimenti nelle industrie del carbone e dell'acciaio della Comunità. Relazione sull'indagine 1977. Agosto 1977. (1977). 112 p.

CD-22-77-774-NL-C

De investeringen in de kolenmijnbouw en de ijzer- en staal-industrie van de Gemeenschap. Samenvattend verslag 1977. Augustus 1977.

(1977). 114 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

FB 400,— DKr 65,60 DM 26,— FF 53,70 Lit 9 450 Fl 27,15 £ 6.40 US \$ 11.50

Energi

Energie

Energy

Énergie

Energia

Energie

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

7570 (2)

Chemische und physikalische Veredelung der Kohle. September 1975. Forschung Kohle. EUR 5692.

Industri
Industrie
Industry
Industrie
Industria
Industrie

RÄDET - RAT - COUNCIL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

Conv. ACP-CEE (1)

Lomé-Konventionen AVS-EØF.

Tekster vedrørende industrielt samarbejde. 31. august 1977. Bruxelles. (1977). 95 p. begrænset opplag

Conv. ACP-CEE (2)

AKP-EWG-Abkommen von Lomé.

Texte betreffend die industrielle Zusammenarbeit. 31. August 1977.

Brüssel. (1977). 95 p. beschränkt verfügbar

Conv. ACP-CEE (3)

ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé.

Texts relating to industrial cooperation. 31 August 1977.

Brussels. (1977). 95 p. limited distribution

Conv. ACP-CEE (4)

Convention ACP-CEE de Lomé.

Textes relatifs à la coopération industrielle. 31 août 1977.

Bruxelles. (1977). 95 p. diffusion restreinte

Conv. ACP-CEE (5)

Convenzione ACP-CEE di Lomé.

Testi relativi alla cooperazione industriale. 31 agosto 1977.

Bruxelles. (1977) 95 p. diffusione limitata

7570 (3)
Chemical and physical valorization of coal. September 1975.
Coal research. EUR 5692.

7570 (4)
Valorisation physique et chimique du charbon. Septembre 1975. Recherches charbon. EUR 5692.
(1977). 345 p. (D/E/F)
FB 885,— DKr 138,50 DM 56,75 FF 118,— Lit 20 600
Fl 59,50 £ 13.60 US \$ 23.50

CK-SD-77-003-EN-C
Energetical and economical assessment on the waste heat problem. By U. Demicheli, A. Schneiders, E. Van der Voort and P. Zegers. Joint Research Centre-Ispra Establishment (Italy).
Energy. EUR 5724.
FB 220,— DKr 36,10 DM 14,30 FF 29,50 Lit 5 200
Fl 15,— £ 3.50 US \$ 6

CA-22-77-807-3A-C
Kulstatistik. 1976.
Kohlestatistik. 1976.
Coal Statistics. 1976.
Statistiques du charbon. 1976.
Statistiche del carbone. 1976.
Koolstatistiek. 1976.
(1977). 80 p. (D/E/F)
FB 150,— DKr 24,60 DM 9,50 FF 20,— Lit 3 600
Fl 10,20 £ 2.40 US \$ 4.20

CD-22-77-047-FR-C
Actes du symposium automobile européen et du séminaire sur les statistiques des accidents.
Décembre 1975.
(1977).
Vol. I. 453 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
FB 300,— DKr 47,25 DM 19,35 FF 40,— Lit 7 150
Fl 20,25 £ 4.70 US \$ 8
Vol. II. 365 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
FB 275,— DKr 43,30 DM 17,75 FF 36,50 Lit 6 550
Fl 18,50 £ 4.30 US \$ 7.35
Vol. I + II.
FB 500,— DKr 78,75 DM 32,25 FF 66,75 Lit 11 900
Fl 33,70 £ 7.80 US \$ 13.35

Landbrugspolitik
Landwirtschaft
Agriculture
Politique agricole
Agricoltura
Landbouw

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Transport
Verkehr
Transport
Transports
Trasporti
Vervoer

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-22-77-047-EN-C
Proceedings of the European Motor Vehicles Symposium and the Seminar on Accidents Statistics.
December 1975.

7384 (3)
AGREP. Permanent inventory of agricultural research projects in the European Communities.
Vol. I Main list.
Vol. II Indexes.
April 1977.
(1977). Vol. I 479 p. Vol. II 193 p. (E)
FB 750,— DKr 117,25 DM 48,— FF 100,— Lit 17 500
Fl 50,35 £ 11.60 US \$ 20

7591 (3)
Cross-breeding experiments and strategy of beef utilization to increase beef production. By I.L. Mason and W. Pabst. February 1976. Coordination of agricultural research.
EUR 5492.
(1977). 490 p. (E)
FB 900,— DKr 140,70 DM 57,70 FF 120,— Lit 20 950
Fl 60,40 £ 13.90 US \$ 24

Videnskab og teknologi
Wissenschaft und Technologie
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Science et technologie
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Wetenschap en technologie

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
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7384 (3)
AGREP. Permanent inventory of agricultural research projects in the European Communities.
Vol. I Main list.
Vol. II Indexes.
April 1977.
(1977). Vol. I 479 p. Vol. II 193 p. (E)
FB 750,— DKr 117,25 DM 48,— FF 100,— Lit 17 500
Fl 50,35 £ 11.60 US \$ 20

EUR 5831 (4)
Enquête relative aux usagers des bibliothèques publiques de brevets. Par H. Bank. Gestion de l'information.
(1977). 176 p. (D.E.F.)
(Agrandissement à partir d'un original microfiche — seulement disponible sous forme de microfiche)

7488/I. (3)
Proceedings of the First ASTM-EURATOM Symposium on Reactor Dosimetry.
22-26 September 1975. EUR 5667.
Supplement.
(1977). 101 p. (E/F)
FB 200,— DKr 31,50 DM 13,50 FF 24,— Lit 3 650
Fl 13,80 £ 2.40 US \$ 5.80

7591 (3)
Cross-breeding experiments and strategy of beef utilization to increase beef production. By I.L. Mason and W. Pabst.
February 1976. Coordination of agricultural research.
EUR 5492.
(1977). 490 p. (E)
FB 900,— DKr 140,70 DM 57,70 FF 120,— Lit 20 950
Fl 60,40 £ 13.90 US \$ 24

7569 (3)
Technical recommendations for the use of radiophotoluminescence dosimetry in individual monitoring. Radiological protection — 10. EUR 5655.
(1977). 36 p. (E)
FB 130,— DKr 20,30 DM 8,50 FF 17,50 Lit 3 050
Fl 8,75 £ 2 US \$ 3.50

7570 (2)
Chemische und physikalische Veredelung der Kohle. September 1975. Forschung Kohle. EUR 5692.

7570 (3)
Chemical and physical valorization of coal. September 1975. Coal research. EUR 5692.

7570 (4)
Valorisation physique et chimique du charbon. Septembre 1975. Recherches charbon. EUR 5692.
(1977). 345 p. (D/E/F)
FB 885,— DKr 138,50 DM 56,75 FF 118,— Lit 20 600
Fl 59,50 £ 13.60 US \$ 23.50

CK-SA-77-011-EN-C
LAMBRUSCO. Controller of magnetic recorders for data acquisition.
By E. Bettendorffer. Physical sciences. Joint Research Centre-Ispra Establishment (Italy). EUR 5703.
(1977). 28 p. (E)
FB 150,— DKr 24,60 DM 9,75 FF 20,15 Lit 3 550
Fl 10,20 £ 2.40 US \$ 4.15

CK-SA-77-012-EN-C
Simple and rapidly convergent search algorithms for finding real roots.
By L. Quartapelle and G. Reina. Joint Research Centre-Ispra Establishment (Italy). Physical sciences. EUR 5708.
(1977). 20 p. (E)
FB 150,— DKr 24,60 DM 9,75 FF 20,15 Lit 3 550
Fl 10,20 £ 2.40 US \$ 4.15

CK-SE-77-025-EN-C
The delay function in finite difference models for nuclear channels thermohydraulic transients. By A. Agazzi. Joint Research Centre-Ispra Establishment (Italy). Nuclear science and technology. EUR 5709.
(1977). 38 p. (E)
FB 170,— DKr 27,90 DM 11,— FF 22,80 Lit 4 000
Fl 11,55 £ 2.70 US \$ 4.70

CK-SE-77-026-EN-C
Calculation of nuclear reaction cross section with the statistical model. By W. Matthes. Joint Research Centre-Ispra Establishment (Italy). Nuclear science and technology. EUR 5722.
(1977). 48 p. (E)
FB 200,— DKr 32,80 DM 13,— FF 26,85 Lit 4 700
Fl 13,60 £ 3.20 US \$ 5.50

CK-SE-77-028-DE-C
Stilllegung von Kernkraftwerken mit Leichtwasserreaktoren.
Nuclear-Ingenieur-Service GmbH. Kernforschung und -technologie. EUR 5728.
(1977). 116 p. (D)
FB 500,— DKr 82,— DM 32,45 FF 67,— Lit 12 000
Fl 34,— £ 8 US \$ 13.70

CK-SE-77-029-EN-C

The solubility of solid fission products in carbides and nitrides of uranium and plutonium. Part I : Literature review on experimental results. By U. Benedict. Joint Nuclear Research Centre-Karlsruhe Establishment (Germany). Nuclear science and technology. EUR 5766.

(1977). 58 p.

FB 220,— DKr 36,10 DM 14,30 FF 29,50 Lit 5 200
Fl 15,— £ 3.50 US \$ 6

CK-SD-77-003-EN-C

Energetical and economical assessment on the waste heat problem. By U. Demicheli, A. Schneiders, E. Van der Voort and P. Zegers. Joint Research Centre-Ispra Establishment (Italy).

Energy. EUR 5724.

FB 220,— DKr 36,10 DM 14,30 FF 29,50 Lit 5 200
Fl 15,— £ 3.50 US \$ 6

CK-SJ-77-001-EN-C

National health survey systems in the European Economic Community. By P. Armitage. October 1975. EUR 5747.

(1977). 159 p. (E)

FB 190,— DKr 29,70 DM 12,20 FF 25,35 Lit 4 450
Fl 12,75 £ 3 US \$ 5.70

CK-SP-77-003-EN-C

Monitoring of Plutonium contaminated solid waste streams. Chapter II : Principles and theory of radiometric assay. By G. Birkhoff, L. Bondar, A. Notea and Y. Segal. Joint Research Centre-Ispra Establishment (Italy). Radiological protection. EUR 5636.

(1977). 70 p. (E)

FB 325,— DKr 53,30 DM 21,10 FF 43,70 Lit 7 700
Fl 22,— £ 5.20 US \$ 8.90

CL-SK-77-002-EN-C

Studies on the epidemiology and economics of swine fever eradication in the EEC. By P.R. Ellis, A.D. James and A.P. Shaw. Coordination of agricultural research. EUR 5738.

(1977). 96 p. (E)

FB 180,— DKr 29,50 DM 11,70 FF 24,20 Lit 4 250
Fl 12,20 £ 2.90 US \$ 5

CM-SP-77-015-EN-C

First European Symposium on Rad-Equivalence. Proceedings of the Seminar on Radiobiology-Radiation Protection - Orsay (France). May 1976. By R. Chanet. Radiological protection. EUR 5725.

(1977). 265 p. (E)

FB 430,— DKr 70,50 DM 28,— FF 58,— Lit 10 200
Fl 29,20 £ 6.85 US \$ 11.80

***) CM-SP-77-014-3A-C**

Seminar über die Strahlenschutzprobleme im Zusammenhang mit der Zubereitung und Verwendung von Medikamenten, die radioaktive Substanzen enthalten.

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(1977). 130 p. (D/E/F)

FB 330,— DKr 54,10 DM 21,45 FF 44,30 Lit 7 800
Fl 22,40 £ 5.25 US \$ 9

***) CD-SF-77-003-DA-C**

Fælles politik på det videnskabelige og teknologiske område.

Bulletin for De europæiske Fællesskaber.

Supplement 3/77.

(1977). 64 p.

***) CD-SF-77-003-DE-C**

Gemeinsame Politik für Wissenschaft und Technologie.

Bulletin der Europäischen Gemeinschaften.

Beilage 3/77.

(1977). 64 p.

***) CD-SF-77-003-IT-C**

La politica comune nel settore della scienza e della tecnologia.

Bollettino delle Comunità europee.

Supplemento 3/77.

(1977). 64 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

FB 75,— DKr 12,— DM 5,10 FF 10,50 Lit 1 800
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Environnement et qualité de la vie

Ambiente e qualità della vita

Milieu en kwaliteit van het leven

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -

COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIONE

8867 (2)

Die gerichtlichen und außergerichtlichen Möglichkeiten des Verbraucherschutzes.

Dezember 1975.

(1977). 314 p. (D.E.F.)

FB 350,— DKr 54,70 DM 22,60 FF 46,70 Lit 8 000
Fl 23,70 £ 5.60 US \$ 9.50

Undervisning	7340/I/II/III/IV (2)
Bildungswesen	<i>Zolltarifstatistik.</i> 1974. November 1976.
Education	7340/I/II/III/IV (3)
Éducation	<i>Tariff statistics.</i> 1974. November 1976.
Educazione	7340/I/II/III/IV (4)
Opvoeding	<i>Statistiques tarifaires.</i> 1974. Novembre 1976.
 KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION ·	 7340/I/II/III/IV (5)
COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE	<i>Statistiche tariffarie.</i> 1974. Novembre 1976.
 CA-22-76-043-6A-C	 7340/I/II/III/IV (6)
Undervisningsstatistikker.	<i>Douanetariefstatistiek.</i> 1974. November 1976.
Bildungsstatistik.	(1977). Vol. I (1-24), Vol. II (25-49), Vol. III (50-83),
Education statistics.	Vol. IV (84-99) ± 1350 p. (D/F)
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FB 500,— DKr 78,15 DM 32,— FF 66,65 Lit 11 650	Lit 51 000 Fl 152,— £ 36 US \$ 60.75
Fl 33,55 £ 7.70 US \$ 13.35	
 Statistik	7420/I/II/III/IV (1)
Statistiken	<i>Toldtarifstatistik.</i> 1975. Novembre 1976.
Statistics	7420/I/II/III/IV (2)
Statistiques	<i>Zolltarifstatistik.</i> 1975. November 1976.
Statistiche	7420/I/II/III/IV (3)
Statistieken	<i>Tariff statistics.</i> 1975. November 1976.
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COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE	<i>Statistiques tarifaires.</i> 1975. Novembre 1976.
 7340/I/II/III/IV (1)	 7420/I/II/III/IV (5)
Toldtarifstatistik. 1974. November 1976.	<i>Statistiche tariffarie.</i> 1975. Novembre 1976.
 7340/I/II/III/IV (2)	 7420/I/II/III/IV (6)
Toldtarifstatistik. 1974. November 1976.	<i>Douanetariefstatistiek.</i> 1975. November 1976.
 7340/I/II/III/IV (3)	(1977). Vol. I (1-24), Vol. II (25-49), Vol. III (50-83),
Tariff statistics. 1974. November 1976.	Vol. IV (84-99) ± 1606 p. (D/F)
 7340/I/II/III/IV (4)	pr. bind . pro Band . per vol . par vol . per vol . per band
Statistiques tarifaires. 1974. Novembre 1976.	FB 750,— DKr 117,— DM 48,— FF 100,— Lit 17 000
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Statistiche tariffarie. 1975. Novembre 1976.	4 bind . 4 Bände . 4 vol . 4 vol . 4 vol . 4 banden
 7340/I/II/III/IV (6)	FB 2 250,— DKr 352,— DM 145,— FF 300,— Lit 51 000
Toldtarifstatistik. 1974. November 1976.	Fl 152,— £ 36 US \$ 60.75

CA-22-77-516-6A-C	<i>Bulletin mensuel du commerce extérieur.</i> 1958-1976. Numéro spécial.
<i>Betalingsbalancer.</i> Samlede angivelser. <i>Zahlungsbilanzen.</i> Gesamtangaben. <i>Balances of payments.</i> Global data. <i>Balances des paiements.</i> Données globales. <i>Bilance dei pagamenti.</i> Dati globali. <i>Betalingsbalansen.</i> Totale cijfers. 1970-1976. (1977). 94 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) FB 300,— DKr 49,20 DM 19,50 FF 40,30 Lit 7 100 Fl 20,40 £ 4.80 US \$ 8.25	<i>Bollettino mensile del commercio estero.</i> 1958-1976. Numero speciale.
CA-22-77-807-3A-C	<i>Maandbulletin van de buitenlandse handel.</i> 1958-1976. Speciaal nummer. (1977). 65 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) FB 180,— DKr 27,60 DM 11,70 FF 21,50 Lit 3 600 Fl 12,50 £ 12.50 US \$ 4.40
<i>Kulstatistik.</i> 1976. <i>Kohlestatistik.</i> 1976. <i>Coal Statistics.</i> 1976. <i>Statistiques du charbon.</i> 1976. <i>Statistiche del carbone.</i> 1976. <i>Koolstatiek.</i> 1976. (1977). 80 p. (D/E/F) FB 150,— DKr 24,60 DM 9,50 FF 20,— Lit 3 600 Fl 10,20 £ 2.40 US \$ 4.20	CD-22-77-047-EN-C <i>Proceedings of the European Motor Vehicles Symposium and the Seminar on Accidents Statistics.</i> December 1975.
CA-22-77-217-6A-C	CD-22-77-047-FR-C <i>Actes du symposium automobile européen et du séminaire sur les statistiques des accidents.</i> Décembre 1975. (1977). Vol. I. 453 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) FB 300,— DKr 47,25 DM 19,35 FF 40,— Lit 7 150 Fl 20,25 £ 4.70 US \$ 8 Vol. II. 365 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) FB 275,— DKr 43,30 DM 17,75 FF 36,50 Lit 6 550 Fl 18,50 £ 4.30 US \$ 7.35 Vol. I + II. FB 500,— DKr 78,75 DM 32,25 FF 66,75 Lit 11 900 Fl 33,70 £ 7.80 US \$ 13.35
CA-22-76-043-6A-C	7029/II/Corrigendum <i>Analytiske tabeller vedr. udenrigshandel.</i> Disse tabeller serstatter tabellerne på siderne 50-63 i bind II - CST-1975. Gratis
<i>Undervisningsstatistikker.</i> <i>Bildungsstatistik.</i> <i>Education statistics.</i> <i>Statistiques de l'enseignement.</i> <i>Statistiche dell'educazione.</i> <i>Onderwijsstatistiek.</i> 1970-1975. (1977). 196 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) FB 500,— DKr 78,15 DM 32,— FF 66,65 Lit 11 650 Fl 33,55 £ 7.70 US \$ 13.35	<i>Analytische Übersichten des Außenhandels.</i> Diese Tabellen ersetzen die Tabellen der Seiten 50-63 von Band II - CST-1975. Gratis
*) CA-AR-77-012-6A-C	<i>Analytical tables of Foreign Trade.</i> These tables replace the tables on pages 50-63 of volume II - CST-1975. Gratis
<i>Månedlige bulletin over udenrigshandelen.</i> 1958-1976. Specialhæfte. <i>Monatsbulletin der Außenhandelsstatistik.</i> 1958-1976. Sonderheft. <i>Monthly External Trade Bulletin.</i> 1958-1976. Special number.	<i>Tableaux analytiques du commerce extérieur.</i> Ces tableaux remplacent les tableaux des pages 50-63 du volume II - CST-1975. Gratuit
	<i>Tavole analitiche del commercio estero.</i> Le presenti tabelle sostituiscono quelle delle pagg. 50-63 del volume II - CST-1975. Gratuito
	<i>Analytische tabellen v.d. buitenlandse handel.</i> Deze tabellen vervangen de tabellen op de bladzijden 50-63 van band II - CST-1975. Gratis (1977). 15 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

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Agrarmärkte . Serie Preise: Pflanzliche Produkte

Agricultural Markets . Series Prices: Vegetable Products

Marchés agricoles . Série Prix: Produits végétaux

Mercati agricoli . Serie Prezzi: Prodotti vegetali

Landbouwmarkten . Serie Prijzen: Plantaardige produkten

(uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier . irregolare . onregelmatig).

irregolare . onregelmatig) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 900,— DKr 138,50 DM 58,50
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i) Salgspriser for animalske produkter

Verkaufspreise tierischer Produkte

Selling prices of animal products

Prix de vente de produits animaux

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali

Verkoopsprisen van dierlijke produkten

(tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel . bimestrale . tweemaandelijks)

(D/E/F/I)

ii) Salgspriser for vegetabiliske produkter

Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte

Selling prices of vegetable products

Prix de vente de produits végétaux

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali

Verkoopsprisen van plantaardige produkten

(tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel . bimestrale . tweemaandelijks)

(D/E/F/I)

Abonnement annuel pour i et ii :

FB 2 000,— DKr 308,— DM 130,— FF 240,—

Lit 40 000 Fl 138,— £ 28.60 US \$ 48.80

EF—indeks over producentpriser på landbrugsprodukter

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
EG-index van producentenprijzen van landbouwprodukten
 (tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bi-monthly . bimestriel .
 bimestrale . tweemaandelijks)
 (D/E/F/I)
 Abonnement annuel FB 700,— DKr 115,— DM 45,50
 FF 94,— Lit 16 500,— Fl 47,— £ 11 US \$ 19.—

Udvikling og samarbejde
Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit
Development and Cooperation
Développement et coopération
Sviluppo e cooperazione
Ontwikkeling en samenwerking

CB-PJ-77-001-4A-C
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
Aankoopprijzen van de produktiemiddelen
 (kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel . trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (D/E/F/I)
 Abonnement annuel FB 750,— DKr 115,50 DM 49,—
 FF 90,— Lit 15 000 Fl 52,— £ 10.70 US \$ 18.30

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Meddelelser om den fælles landbrugspolitik (månedlig)
Mitteilungen zur gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik (monatlich)
Newsletter on the common agricultural policy
Nouvelles de la politique agricole commune (mensuel)
Notizie sulla politica agricola comune (mensile)
Landbouwbulletin (maandelijks)
 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

The Courier
 European Community - Africa-Caribbean-Pacific
 (bi-monthly) Gratis

Le Courier
 Communauté européenne - Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique
 (bimestriel) (E.F.) Gratuit

Information. Serie : Forschung und Entwicklung. Gratis
Information. Series : Research and development. Gratis
Information. Série : Recherche et développement. Gratuit
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 (1977) (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

Ekspresinformation — Vegetabilsk produktion Gratis
Schnellbericht — Pflanzliche Erzeugung Gratis
Rapid information — Crop production Gratis
Note rapide — Production végétale Gratuit
Nota rapida — Produzione vegetale Gratuito
Spoedbericht — Plantaardige produkte Gratis
 (uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
 irregolare . onregelmatig)
 (D/E/F)

Videnskab og teknologi
Wissenschaft und Technologie
Science and Technology
Science et technologie
Scienza e tecnologia
Wetenschap en technologie

Ekspresinformation - Landbrugspriser Gratis
Schnellbericht - Agrarpreise Gratis
Rapid Information - Agricultural Prices Gratis
Note rapide - Prix agricoles Gratuit
Nota rapida - Prezzi agricoli Gratuito
Spoedbericht - Landbouwprijzen Gratis
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 (D/E/F/I)

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Descriptive Bulletin on Radiological Protection
Bulletin signalétique en radioprotection
Bollettino segnaletico radioprotezione
Beschrijvend Bulletin radioactiviteitsbescherming
 (monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks)
 (Mult.) Gratis

Euro-abstracts — Section I. Euratom and EEC Research
 (mensuel) (Mult.)
 Abonnement annuel FB 1 200,— DKr 185,— DM 78,—
 FF 144,— Lit 24 000,— Fl 83,— £ 17.15 US \$ 29.30

Euro-abstracts — Section II. Coal and Steel
 (mensuel) (D/E/F)
 Abonnement annuel Gratis

Statistik
Statistiken
Statistics
Statistiques
Statistiche
Statistieken

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
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Månedsbulletin for almen statistik
Monatsbulletin der allgemeinen Statistik
Monthly general statistics bulletin
Bulletin mensuel des statistiques générales
Bollettino mensile delle statistiche generali
Maandelijkse bulletin algemene statistiek
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 1 500,— DKr 231,— DM 98,—
FF 180,— Lit 30 000,— Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60

Timelønninger. Arbejdstid
Stundenverdienste. Arbeitszeit
Hourly earnings. Hours of work
Gains horaires. Durée du travail
Retribuzioni orarie. Durata del lavoro
Uurverdiensten. Arbeidsduur
(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 540,— DKr 85,40 DM 35,30
FF 73,50 Lit 13 000,— Fl 36,60 £ 8.60 US \$ 14.70

a. *Vegetabilsk produktion*
Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Crop production
Production végétale
Produzione vegetale
Plantaardige productie
(10-12 hæfter pr. år. 10-12 Hefte jährlich. 10-12 issues
yearly. 10-12 numéros par an. 10-12 fascicoli all'anno.
10-12 nummers per jaar)
(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 1 750,— DKr 270,—
DM 114,— FF 210,— Lit 35 000 Fl 121,— £ 25
US \$ 42.70

b. *Månedlig statistik for kød*
Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch
Monthly statistics of meat
Statistiques mensuelles de la viande
Statistiche mensili della carne
Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees
(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10
numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers
per jaar)
(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 2 300,— DKr 354,—
DM 150,— FF 276,— Lit 46 000,— Fl 159,—
£ 32.85 US \$ 56.10

c. *Månedlig statistik for mælk*
Monatliche Statistik von Milch
Monthly statistics of milk
Statistiques mensuelles du lait
Statistiche mensili del latte
Maandelijkse statistieken van melk
(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10
numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers per
jaar)
(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 1 400,— DKr 215,50
DM 91,— FF 168,— Lit 28 000,— Fl 97,— £ 20
US \$ 34.15

d. *Månedlig statistik for æg*
Monatliche Statistik von Eiern
Monthly statistics of eggs
Statistiques mensuelles des œufs
Statistiche mensili delle uova
Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren
(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10
numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers
per jaar)
(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 1 400,— DKr 215,50
DM 91,— FF 168,— Lit 28 000,— Fl 97,— £ 20
US \$ 34.15

e. *Salgspriser for landbrugsprodukter*
Verkaufspreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte
Selling prices of agricultural products
Prix de vente de produits agricoles
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti agricoli
Verkoopprijzen van landbouwprodukten
(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10
numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers
per jaar)
(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 2 000,— DKr 308,—
DM 130,— FF 240,— Lit 40 000,— Fl 138,—
£ 28.60 US \$ 48.80

f. <i>Landbrugets indkøbspriser</i> <i>Einkaufspreise der Landwirtschaft</i> <i>Purchasing prices of agriculture</i> <i>Prix d'achat de l'agriculture</i> <i>Prezzi d'acquisto dell'agricoltura</i> <i>Aankoopprijzen van de landbouw</i> (kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel . trimestrale . driemaandelijk) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)	ii) <i>Salgspriser for vegetabilske produkter</i> <i>Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte</i> <i>Selling prices of vegetable products</i> <i>Prix de vente de produits végétaux</i> <i>Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali</i> <i>Verkoopsdelen van plantaardige produkten</i> (tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel . bimestrale . tweemaandelijk) (D/E/F/I)
Abonnement annuel FB 750,— DKr 115,50 DM 49,— FF 90,— Lit 15 000,— Fl 52,— £ 10.70 US \$ 18.30	Abonnement annuel pour i et ii : FB 2 000,— DKr 308,— DM 130,— FF 240,— Lit 40 000 Fl 138,— £ 28.60 US \$ 48.80
» Grønt « abonnement Dette abonnement omfatter alle statistiske tidsskrifter vedrørende landbrug (a, b, c, d, e, f)	FB 8 750,- DKr 1 346,-
,, Grünes „ Abonnement Dieses Abonnement umfasst alle periodischen statistischen Veröffentlichungen über die Landwirtschaft (a, b, c, d, e, f)	FB 8 750,- DM 568,-
‘ Green ’ subscription This subscription includes all periodic statistical publications concerning agriculture (a, b, c, d, e, f)	FB 8 750,- £ 125 US \$ 213.50
Abonnement « vert » Cet abonnement comprend toutes les publications statistiques périodiques concernant l'agriculture (a, b, c, d, e, f)	FB 8 750,- FF 1 048,-
Abbonamento « verde » Questo abbonamento comprende tutte le pubblicazioni statistiche periodiche concernenti l'agricoltura (a, b, c, d, e, f)	FB 8 750,- Lit 175 000
,, Groen ” abonnement Dit abonnement omvat alle statistische periodieke uitgaven over de landbouw (a, b, c, d, e, f)	FB 8 750,- Fl 603,50
i) <i>Salgspriser for animalske produkter</i> <i>Verkaufspreise tierischer Produkte</i> <i>Selling prices of animal products</i> <i>Prix de vente de produits animaux</i> <i>Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali</i> <i>Verkoopsdelen van dierlijke produkten</i> (tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel . bimestrale . tweemaandelijk) (D/E/F/I)	Eksprisinformation - Vegetabilsk produktion Gratis Schnellbericht - Pflanzliche Erzeugung Gratis Rapid information - Crop production Gratis Note rapide - Production végétale Gratuit Nota rapida - Produzione vegetale Gratuito Spoedbericht - Plantaardige produktie Gratis (uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier . irregolare . onregelmatig) (D/E/F)
	Eksprisinformation - Landbrugetspriser Gratis Schnellbericht - Agrarpreise Gratis Rapid Information - Agricultural Prices Gratis Note rapide - Prix agricoles Gratuit Nota rapida - Prezzi agricoli Gratuito Spoedbericht - Landbouwprijzen Gratis (uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier . irregolare . onregelmatig) (D/E/F/I)

Kvartalsbulletin for industripunktionen
Vierteljährliches Bulletin der industriellen Produktion
Quarterly bulletin of industrial production
Bulletin trimestriel de la production industrielle
Bollettino trimestrale della produzione industriale
Kwartaalbulletin van de industriële produktie
 (kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel . trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
 Abonnement annuel FB 600,— DKr 92,50 DM 39,—
 FF 72,— Lit 12 000 Fl 41,50 £ 8.60 US \$ 14.65

Statistisk kvartalsbulletin for jern og stål
Vierteljährliches statistisches Bulletin Eisen und Stahl
Quarterly iron and steel statistical bulletin
Bulletin trimestriel des statistiques sidérurgiques
Bollettino trimestrale delle statistiche siderurgiche
Driemaandelijks statistisch bulletin ijzer en staal
 (kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel . trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
 Abonnement annuel FB 1 500,— DKr 231,— DM 98,—
 FF 180,— Lit 30 000,— Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60

Ekspressoversigt - Stål
Schnellbericht - Stahl
Press notice - Steel
Note rapide - Sidérurgie
Nota rapida - Siderurgia
Spoedbericht - Staal
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks)
 (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Gratuit

Annuleret fra september 1977 og erstattes af :
 Ersetzt ab September 1977 durch :
 Replaced from September 1977 by :
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 Soppressa a decorrere dal settembre 1977 e sostituita da :
 Vanaf september 1977 vervangen door :
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Monthly Bulletin — Steel
Bulletin mensuel — Sidérurgie
Bollettino mensile — Siderurgia
Maandelijkse Bulletin — Staal
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks)
 (D/E/F/I)

Gratuit

Industriens konjunkturindikatorer
Konjunkturindikatoren für die Industrie
Industrial short-term trends
Indicateurs conjoncturels de l'industrie
Indicatori congiunturali dell'industria
Conjunctuurindicatoren van de industrie
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (D/E/F)

Gratis

Månedsbulletin - Kul
Monatsbulletin - Kohle
Monthly bulletin - Coal
Bulletin mensuel - Charbon
Bollettino mensile - Carbone
Maandelijkse bulletin - Kolen
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (D/E/F)
 FB 30,— DKr 4,65 DM 1,95 FF 3,60 Lit 600,—
 Fl 2,10 £ 0.45 US \$ 0.75

Månedsbulletin - Kulbrinter
Monatsbulletin - Kohlenwasserstoffe
Monthly bulletin - Hydrocarbons
Bulletin mensuel - Hydrocarbures
Bollettino mensile - Idrocarburi
Maandelijkse bulletin - Koolwaterstoffen
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (D/E/F)
 FB 50,— DKr 7,70 DM 3,25 FF 6,— Lit 1 000,—
 Fl 3,50 £ 0.73 US \$ 1.25

Månedsbulletin - Elektricitet
Monatsbulletin - Elektrizität
Monthly bulletin - Electrical energy
Bulletin mensuel - Énergie électrique
Bollettino mensile - Energia elettrica
Maandelijkse bulletin - Elektriciteit
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (D/E/F)
 FB 25,— DKr 3,85 DM 1,65 FF 3,— Lit 500,—
 Fl 1,75 £ 0.35 US \$ 0.60

Abonnement 1977 les 3 bulletins : FB 900,— DKr 139,—
 DM 58,50 FF 108,— Lit 18 000 Fl 62,— £ 12.85 US \$ 22

Månedlige bulletin over udenrigshandelen
Monatsbulletin der Außenhandelsstatistik
Monthly external trade bulletin
Bulletin mensuel du commerce extérieur
Bollettino mensile del commercio estero
Maandbulletin van de buitenlandse handel
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
 Abonnement annuel FB 1 500,— DKr 231,— DM 98,—
 FF 180,— Lit 30 000,— Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60

Månedsoversigt over transport
Monatsübersichten des Verkehrs
Monthly tables of transport
Tableaux mensuels des transports
Tabelle mensili dei trasporti
Maandgegevens van het vervoer
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
 Abonnement annuel FB 700,— DKr 108,— DM 45,50
 FF 84,— Lit 14 000,— Fl 48,50 £ 10 US \$ 17.10

<i>Eurostat-Mitteilungen.</i> <i>Eurostat news.</i> <i>Informations de l'Eurostat.</i> (monatlich . monthly . mensuel) (D/E/F)	Gratuit	<i>Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.</i> Bonn (monatlich) (D)	Gratis
		<i>European Community</i> London (monthly) (E)	Gratis
		<i>Background Report</i> London (irregular) (E)	Gratis
		<i>Press Release</i> London (irregular) (E)	Gratis
△ Presse- og information Presse und Information Press and Information Presse et information Stampa e informazione Voorlichting		<i>Community Report</i> Dublin (monthly) (E)	Gratis
		<i>Communauté européenne. Informations.</i> Paris (mensuel) (F) Abonnement annuel:	FF 70,-
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<i>Europa.</i> København (månedlig) (DK) Årsabonnement	DKr 45,—	<i>Comunità europee.</i> Roma (mensile) (I)	Gratis
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<i>ef-synspunkt.</i> København (uregelmæssig) (DK)	Gratis	<i>EUR info.</i> Bruxelles (mensuel) (F.NL)	Gratis
<i>ef-dokumentation.</i> København (to gange om måneden) (DK)	Gratis	<i>EUROPA-bericht.</i> Brussel (maandelijks) (F.NL)	Gratis
<i>ef-kalender.</i> København (ugentlig) (DK)	Gratis	<i>Europese Gemeenschap.</i> Den Haag — Brussel (maandelijks) (NL)	Gratis
<i>ef-guide.</i> København (uregelmæssig) (DK)	Gratis	<i>Europa van morgen.</i> Den Haag (wekelijks) (NL)	Gratis
<i>Dokumente und Publikationen.</i> Europäische Gemeinschaften. Bonn (zweimal im Monat) (D)	Gratis	<i>European Community</i> Washington (monthly) (E)	Gratis
<i>EG Magazin.</i> Bonn (monatlich) (D) Jahresabonnement:	DM 12,-	<i>Background Information</i> Washington (irregular) (E)	Gratis
<i>Berichte und Informationen.</i> Bonn (wöchentlich) (D)	Gratis	<i>Background Information</i> New York (irregular) (E)	Gratis
<i>Die Europäischen Regionen.</i> Bonn (monatlich) (D)	Gratis	<i>Background Information</i> New York (irregular) (E)	Gratis

<i>Newsletter</i>		
New York (irregular) (E)	Gratis	<i>Fortegnelse over nyerhvervelser. Bibliotek</i> <i>Verzeichnis der Neuerwerbungen. Bibliothek</i> <i>List of Additions. Library</i>
<i>Press Release</i>	Gratis	<i>Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque</i> <i>Bollettino delle acquisizioni. Biblioteca</i> <i>Lijst van aanwinsten. Bibliotheek</i>
New York (irregular) (E)		(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijk) (mult.)
Εύρωπαική Κοινότης (μηνιαία έκδοσις) Athènes (édition grecque)	Δωρεάν	Abonnement annuel FB 600,— DKr 80,15 DM 39,50 FF 82,— Lit 14 450,— Fl 40,75 £ 9.50 US \$ 16.50
Europäiki Koinotis Bruxelles (grec) (mensuel)	Gratuit	
Avrupa Topluluğu Ankara, Bruxelles (bimestriel) (turc)	Gratuit	<i>Oplysningsblad om dokumentation</i> <i>Dokumentationsbulletin</i> <i>Bulletin on Documentation</i> <i>Bulletin de renseignement documentaire</i>
Comunidad europea Bruxelles (mensual) (S)	Gratuit	<i>Bollettino di informazione documentaria</i> <i>Documentatiebulletin</i> (ugentlig . wöchentlich . weekly . hebdomadaire . settimanale . wekelijks) (mult.)
Documentos de la Comunidad europea Bruxelles (irregular) (S)	Gratuit	Abonnement annuel FB 1000,— DKr 157,25 DM 68,— FF 120,— Lit 18 150,— Fl 69,10 £ 12.20 US \$ 28.70

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