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I

(Information)

COMMISSION

ECU (*)

1. april 1982

Currency amount for one unit:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	45·2462	United States dollar	0·996174
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	52·2992	Swiss franc	1·93188
German mark	2·39580	Spanish peseta	106·521
Dutch guilder	2·66028	Swedish krona	5·90233
Pound sterling	0·558081	Norwegian krone	6·08164
Danish krone	8·19104	Canadian dollar	1·22231
French franc	6·24701	Portuguese escudo	71·5253
Italian lira	1316·69	Austrian schilling	16·8254
Irish pound	0·692509	Finnish markka	4·59485
Greek drachma	62·7889	Japanese yen	245·806
		Australian dollar	0·947384
		New Zealand dollar	1·29879

The Commission has installed a telex with an automatic answering device which gives the conversion rates in a number of currencies. This service is available every day from 3.30 p.m. until 1 p.m. the following day.

Users of the service should do as follows:

- call telex number Brussels 23789;
- give their own telex code;
- type the code 'cccc' which puts the automatic system into operation resulting in the transmission of the conversion rates of the EUA;
- the transmission should not be interrupted until the end of the message, which is marked by the code 'ffff'.

Note: The Commission also has an automatic telex answering service (No 21791) providing daily data on calculation of monetary compensatory amounts for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

(*) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 (OJ No L 379, 30. 12. 1978, p. 1).
 Council Decision 80/1184/EEC of 18 December 1980 (Convention of Lomé) (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 34).
 Commission Decision No 3334/80/ECSC of 19 December 1980 (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 27).
 Financial Regulation of 16 December 1980 concerning the general budget of the European Communities (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 23).
 Council Regulation (EEC) No 3308/80 of 16 December 1980 (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 1).
 Decision of the Council of Governors of the European Investment Bank of 13 May 1981 (OJ No L 311, 30. 10. 1981, p. 1).

STATE AIDS

(Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community)

Notice pursuant to the first sentence of Article 93 (2) of the Treaty establishing the EEC to interested parties other than Member States concerning a proposal by the Belgian Government to grant assistance for investment in a petroleum refinery at Antwerp

1. Under the Act of 17 July 1959 introducing and coordinating measures to promote economic expansion and the creation of new industries, the Belgian Government is proposing aid to an oil refinery to assist the firm to convert the production to meet the present and expected future demand. The investment is costing approximately Bfrs 4 093 million.
2. The Commission has decided to initiate the procedure of the first sentence of Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the assistance, on the grounds that the investment is well within the company's business interests and financial capabilities so that there is no reason for allowing the assistance the benefit of one of the derogations from the principle of the incompatibility of State aids laid down in Article 92 (3) of the EEC Treaty.
3. In accordance with the first sentence of Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission hereby gives notice to interested parties other than Member States to submit their comments on the planned aid within two weeks from the date of this notice to:

Commission of the European Communities,
200 rue de la Loi,
B-1049 Brussels.

COURT OF JUSTICE

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT

(First Chamber)

of 11 March 1982

in Case 127/80: Vincent Grogan v. Commission of the European Communities ⁽¹⁾

(Language of the Case: English)

In Case 127/80: Vincent Grogan, represented by Gerald FitzGerald, Solicitor, against the Commission of the European Communities, represented by Anthony McClellan, acting as Agent, assisted by Daniel Jacob — application for the annulment of the Commission's implied decision rejecting the complaint lodged by the applicant under Article 90 (2) of the Staff Regulations of Officials and concerning the application to him of Council Regulations (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) Nos 3085/78 and 3086/78 of 21 December 1978 amending the Staff Regulations of officials and the conditions of employment of other servants of the European Communities with reference to the monetary parities to be used and the weightings applicable to the remuneration and pensions of officials and other servants of the European Communities (Official Journal 1978 No L 369) — the Court (First Chamber) composed of G. Bosco, President, A. O'Keefe and T. Koopmans, Judges; F. Capotorti, Advocate General; J. A. Pompe, Deputy Registrar, gave a judgment on 11 March 1982, the operative part of which is as follows:

1. *The Commission's decision reducing the applicant's pension pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No 3085/78 of 21 December 1978 (Official Journal No L 369, p. 6),*

which was notified to the applicant by a memorandum of 23 October 1979, is annulled.

2. *The parties are ordered to bear their own costs.*

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT

(First Chamber)

of 11 March 1982

in Case 164/80: Luigi de Pascale v. Commission of the European Communities ⁽¹⁾

(Language of the Case: French)

In Case 164/80: Luigi de Pascale (Counsel: Marcel Slusny) against the Commission of the European Communities (Agent: Joseph Griesmar, assisted by Daniel Jacob) — application as set out in the original claims — the Court (First Chamber), composed of G. Bosco, President, A. O'Keefe and T. Koopmans, Judges; F. Capotorti, Advocate General; J. A. Pompe, Deputy Registrar, gave a judgment on 11 March 1982, the operative part of which is as follows:

1. *The Commission's decision reducing the applicant's pension pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No 3085/78 of 21 December 1978 (Official Journal No L 369, p. 6), which was notified to the applicant by a memorandum of 19 October 1979 is annulled.*
2. *The parties are ordered to bear their own costs.*

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 207, 12. 8. 1980.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 154, 24. 6. 1980.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT

(First Chamber)

of 11 March 1982

in Case 93/81 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Third Chamber of the Cour de Cassation, Belgium): Institut National d'Assurance Maladie-Invalidité v. Peter Knoeller, of Obrigheim, Federal Republic of Germany (*)

(Language of the Case: French)

(Provisional translation; the definitive translation will be published in the Reports of Cases Before the Court)

In Case 93/81: reference to the Court under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty by the Third Chamber of the Belgian Cour de Cassation [Court of Cassation], for a preliminary ruling in the proceedings pending before that court between Institut National d'Assurance Maladie-Invalidité [National Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Institution] and Peter Knoeller — on the interpretation of Article 34 of Regulation No 4 of the Council of the European Economic Community of 3 December 1958 on implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No 3 concerning social security for migrant workers, — the Court (First Chamber), composed of G. Bosco, President, A. O'Keefe and T. Koopmans, Judges; P. VerLoren van Themaat, Advocate General; P. Heim, Registrar, gave a judgment on 11 March 1982, the operative part of which is as follows:

The form provided for by Article 34 of Regulation No 4 of the Council of the European Economic Community of 3 December 1958 may be supplemented or explained subsequently by other information even if that information does not consist of a rectification of the form previously sent.

(*) OJ No C 112, 14. 5. 1981.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT

(Third Chamber)

of 11 March 1982

in Case 129/81 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Corte Suprema di Cassazione, Second Civil Division): Ditta Fratelli Fancon, Monte di Malo v. Società Industriale Agricole Tresse (SIAT), Quarto d'Altino (*)

(Language of the Case: Italian)

(Provisional translation; the definitive translation will be published in the Reports of Cases Before the Court)

In Case 129/81: reference to the Court under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty by the Corte Suprema di

(*) OJ No C 158, 27. 6. 1981.

Cassazione [Supreme Court of Cassation], Second Civil Division, for a preliminary ruling in the proceedings pending before that court between Ditta Fratelli Fancon and Società Industriale Agricole Tresse (SIAT) — on the interpretation of Article 1 (2) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC of the Council of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats (Official Journal, English Special Edition (1966), p. 221) — the Court (Third Chamber), composed of A. Touffait, President, Lord Mackenzie Stuart and U. Everling, Judges; Sir Gordon Slynn, Advocate General; H. A. Rühl, Principal Administrator acting as Registrar, gave a judgment on 11 March 1982, the operative part of which is as follows:

Flour extracted from soya must be classified under heading ex. 23.04 of the Common Customs Tariff and is therefore included among the products listed in Article 1 (2) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC of the Council of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats (Official Journal, English Special Edition (1966) p. 221).

ORDER OF THE COURT

of 9 February 1982

in Case 229/81: CO.DE.MI. v. Commission of the European Communities (*)

(Language of the case: Italian)

In Case 229/81: (application made to the Court by order of the President of the Tribunale Civile e Penale [Civil and Criminal Court], Varese), CO.DE.MI. against the Commission of the European Communities, — the Court, composed of J. Mertens de Wilmars, President, G. Bosco, A. Touffait and O. Due (Presidents of Chambers), P. Pescatore, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. O'Keefe, T. Koopmans, U. Everling, A. Chloros and F. Grévisse, Judges; Sir Gordon Slynn, Advocate General; A. Van Houtte, Registrar, made an order on 9 February 1982, the operative part of which is as follows:

The application is inadmissible.

(*) OJ No C 219, 29. 8. 1981.

Action brought on 18 February 1982 by the Kingdom of the Netherlands against Commission of the European Communities

(Case 70/82)

An action against the Commission of the European Communities was brought before the Court of Justice of the European Communities on 18 February 1982 by the Kingdom of the Netherlands having its seat of government at The Hague, represented by A. Bos, acting as Agent, with an address for service in Luxembourg at the Netherlands Embassy, 5 Rue C. M. Spoo.

The applicant claims that the Court should:

annul or declare void, wholly or in part, the decision of the Commission of the European Communities of 15 December 1981⁽¹⁾ on the preferential tariff charged to glasshouse growers for natural gas in the Netherlands;

make such other provisions or take such other measures as the Court thinks fit;

order the Commission to pay the costs.

The principal submissions and arguments relied upon:

The Commission's description of the tariff charged to glasshouse growers for natural gas in the Netherlands as aid within the meaning of Article 92 of the EEC Treaty and the statement of reasons relating thereto given by the Commission are contested. The grounds on which the action is based fall under two heads:

(a) Infringement of essential procedural requirements, through failure to give an adequate statement of reasons (Article 190 of the EEC Treaty);

(b) Infringement of the Treaty, and in particular of Article 92 thereof, or of any rule of law relating to its application.

The State has no power to impose decisions concerning prices. The part played by the State in approving the tariffs of the Gasunie [Gas Union] is not of such a nature as to enable specific tariffs to be imposed. The mediatory role which the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has performed in the negotiations between the Landbouwschap [Agricultural Board] and the Gasunie has always been directed towards bringing the price of gas supplied to horticulturists more rapidly into line with developments in the general price of energy and for that purpose having the existing tariff agreement modified. The authorities cannot, moreover, be held financially responsible for the fact that the Gasunie supplies natural gas at a relatively low price. There can be no question of a preferential tariff which affords a permanent advantage.

The Commission has acted contrary to general principles of Community law, and in particular the principle that legitimate expectation should be protected and the duty of care, since in this case it did not make use of all procedural possibilities and failed to make a correct assessment in laying down the period for alignment of tariffs.

(¹) OJ No L 37, 10. 2. 1982, p. 29.

II

(Preparatory Acts)

COMMISSION

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of certain non-member countries in the 200 nautical mile zone off the coast of the French department of Guyana

(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 9 March 1982)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas since 1977 the Community has operated a system of conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of certain non-member countries in the 200 mile zone off the coast of the French department of Guyana, most recently laid down by Council Regulation (EEC) No 848/81 (¹), whereas the latter expires on 31 March 1982;

Whereas the continuity of the system beyond the date mentioned should be assured, in particular by maintaining the restriction on shrimp fishing in the zone in order to conserve the stock and ensure adequate profitability for the fishermen concerned;

Whereas the shrimp-processing industry based in the French department of Guyana depends on landings from vessels of non-member countries operating in the fishing zone off that department;

Whereas, therefore, it is necessary to ensure that those vessels which are under contract to land their

catches in the French department of Guyana can continue to fish;

Whereas the quotas and number of licences allocated to vessels of third countries that did not use the possibilities offered to them under Regulation (EEC) No 848/81 should be reduced;

Whereas the other technical and control measures applicable under Regulation (EEC) No 848/81 should be maintained,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Vessels flying the flag of one of the countries listed in Annex I shall be authorized, during the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983 to catch the species listed in the said Annex in the fishing zone of 200 nautical miles off the coast of the French department of Guyana, in conformity with the conditions laid down in this Regulation.

2. By-catches shall be authorized provided they are taken whilst fishing as authorized by a licence as referred to in Article 2.

Article 2

1. Fishing in the fishery zone referred to in Article 1 shall be subject to the possession on board of a licence, issued by the Commission on behalf of the Community, and to the observance of the conditions

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 87, 1. 4. 1981, p. 1.

set out in that licence and the control measures and other provisions regulating fishing activities in that zone.

2. Such licences shall be issued on request to the authorities of the non-member countries concerned.

3. The registration letters and numbers of a vessel in possession of a licence must be clearly marked on both sides of the prow and on both sides of the superstructure at the most visible point. The letters and numbers must be painted in a colour that contrasts with the colour of the hull or superstructure and must not be effaced, altered, covered or masked in any other way.

Article 3

1. Licences may be issued for shrimp fishing to vessels which fly the flag of one of the countries listed in point 1 of Annex I and which are under contract to land all their catches in the French department of Guyana. The maximum number of licences is specified in point 1 of Annex I.

2. These licences shall cease to be valid when the contract concerned comes to an end, and in any case not later than 31 March 1983.

Article 4

1. Licences may be issued for shrimp fishing to vessels which fly the flag of one of the countries listed in point 2 of Annex I. The catch quantities authorized under such licences, the maximum number of licences and the maximum number of days at sea during which such licences are valid shall be as specified for each country in point 2 of Annex I.

2. The licences referred to in paragraph 1 shall be issued on the basis of a fishing plan submitted by the authorities of the country concerned, approved by the Commission and not exceeding the maximum number for the country concerned specified in point 2 of Annex I.

3. The validity of each of the licences referred to in paragraph 1 shall be limited to the fishing period provided for in the fishing plan on the basis of which the licence was issued.

4. All licences referred to in paragraph 1 issued to vessels of a third country shall cease to be valid as soon as it is established that the quota laid down in point 2 of Annex I for that country has been used up.

Article 5

1. Licences may be issued for species other than shrimps to vessels flying the flag of one of the countries listed in point 3 of Annex I. The maximum number of such licences for each country shall be as specified in point 3 of Annex I.

2. Licences for fishing thunnidae shall be granted subject to an undertaking by the owner of the vessel concerned to permit an observer to come aboard at the Commission's request.

Article 6

1. The following information shall accompany applications for licences submitted to the Commission:

- (a) name of the vessel;
- (b) registration number;
- (c) external identification letters and numbers;
- (d) port of registration;
- (e) name and address of the owner or charterer;
- (f) gross tonnage and overall length;
- (g) engine power;
- (h) call sign and radio frequency;
- (i) intended method of fishing;
- (j) species intended to be fished;
- (k) period for which a licence is requested.

2. Each licence shall be valid for one vessel only. Where several vessels are taking part in the same fishing operation, each vessel shall be in possession of a licence.

Article 7

1. To obtain a licence as referred to in Article 3, proof must be produced, in respect of each of the vessels concerned, that a valid contract exists between the shipowner applying for the licence and a shrimp-processing undertaking in the French department of Guyana and that it includes an obligation to land all catches of shrimps from the vessel concerned in that department so that they may be processed, packed and stored in that undertaking.

2. The contract referred to in paragraph 1 must be endorsed by the French authorities, which shall ensure that it is consistent with the actual capacity of the contracting processing undertaking.

3. Where the endorsement referred to in paragraph 2 is refused, the French authorities shall give notification of this refusal and state their reasons for it to the party concerned and the Commission.

Article 8

1. A licence application shall be submitted at least one month before the desired date of commencement of validity.

2. Licences may be cancelled with a view to the issuing of new licences. Such cancellation shall take effect on the first day of the month following that in which the licences are returned to the Commission.

New licences shall be issued in accordance with paragraph 1.

Article 9

1. Shrimp fishing in the fishing zone referred to in Article 1 shall be prohibited in waters less than 30 metres deep.

2. Only vessels using long lines shall be permitted to fish for species other than shrimp.

Article 10

1. A log-book shall be kept in which the following information shall be entered after each fishing operation:

- (a) size of catch by species (live weight in kg);
- (b) the date and time of the beginning and end of the fishing operation;
- (c) the position at sea at the time of the fishing operations.

2. A copy of each page of the log-book referred to in paragraph 1 containing the information specified therein shall be forwarded to the Commission within 30 days of the last day of each fishing trip.

Article 11

1. The master of each vessel in possession of a licence referred to in Articles 4 and 5 shall observe the special conditions set out in Annex II in particular the obligation to forward the information specified in the Annex via the radio station indicated therein. These conditions shall form an integral part of the licence.

2. The master of each vessel in possession of a licence as referred to in Article 3 shall, on landing the

catch after each trip, submit to the French authorities a declaration for whose accuracy the master alone is responsible, stating the quantities of shrimp caught and kept on board since the last declaration. This declaration shall be made using the form a model of which appears in Annex III.

Article 12

1. The French authorities shall take all appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the declarations referred to in Article 11 (2), by checking them in particular against the log-book referred to in Article 10. The declaration shall be signed by the competent official after it has been verified.

2. The French authorities shall ensure that all landings of shrimps in the French department of Guyana by vessels in possession of a licence as referred to in Article 3 shall be the subject of a declaration as referred to in Article 11 (2).

3. Before the 15th of each month, the French authorities shall send to the Commission all the declarations referred to in paragraph 2 relating to the preceding month.

Article 13

1. The French authorities shall take appropriate measures to ensure implementation of this Regulation, including the regular inspection of vessels.

2. Where an infringement is formally ascertained, the French authorities shall, without delay, inform the Commission of the name of the vessel concerned and of any action they may have taken.

Article 14

1. Licences for vessels which have not complied with the obligations provided for in this Regulation or the landing obligation laid down in a contract as referred to in Article 3 may be withdrawn.

2. Where a vessel fishes without a valid licence in the zone referred to in Article 1, and where that vessel belongs to a shipowner who has one or more other vessels to which licences have been issued, one of these licences may be withdrawn.

3. A vessel which has failed to comply with the obligations provided for in this Regulation or with

the landing obligation laid down in a contract as referred to in Article 3 shall not be granted a licence for a period of from four to 12 months from the date when the infringement was committed.

4. No licence shall be issued during the period referred to in the previous paragraph to a vessel belonging to a shipowner who also owns a vessel whose licence has been withdrawn under this Article or which has fished without a licence in the zone referred to in Article 1.

Article 15

1. If, for a period of one month, the Commission receives no communication as referred to in Article 11 (1) concerning a vessel in possession of a licence referred to in Articles 4 and 5, the licence of such vessel shall be withdrawn.

2. If, for a period of one month, a vessel in possession of a licence as referred to in Article 3 has made no use of it the licence of such vessel shall be withdrawn, except

- if the vessel is under repair;
- in cases of *force majeure*.

Article 16

Licences valid on 31 March 1982 pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 848/81 may be prolonged, at the request of the authorities of the country concerned, until 15 May 1982. Licences thus prolonged are to be counted against the number of corresponding licences fixed in Annex I for the duration of the prolongation.

Article 17

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

It shall apply from 1 April 1982 until 31 March 1983.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

ANNEX I

1. Licences referred to in Article 3:

Vessels flying the flag of	Maximum number of licences
USA Japan Korea	} 76

2. Licences referred to in Article 4:

Vessels flying the flag of	Quantity of authorized catches in tonnes	Maximum number of vessels with a licence	Maximum number of days at sea
Barbados	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Guyana	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Surinam	144	18	1 200
Trinidad and Tobago	60	7	600

3. Licences referred to in Article 5:

Species	Vessels flying the flag of	Maximum number of licences
(a) Tunny	Japan	5
	Korea	10
(b) Others	Venezuela	6
	Barbados	5

*ANNEX II***Special conditions**

1. Vessels in possession of a licence referred to in Articles 3, 4 and 5 must communicate information to the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels (address: telex 24189 FISEU-B) via the Cayenne radio station (call sign FFI) at the following times:
 - (a) on each entry into zones extending up to 200 nautical miles off the coast of the French department of Guyana, hereinafter called 'the zone';
 - (b) whenever leaving the zone;
 - (c) whenever entering a port of a Member State;
 - (d) whenever leaving a port of a Member State;
 - (e) every week in respect of the previous week from the date of entry into the zone referred to in (a) or from the date of leaving the port referred to in (d).
2. Communications transmitted in accordance with the conditions of the licence at the times specified in 1 above should include the following particulars, where appropriate, and should be transmitted in the following order:
 - name of vessel;
 - radio call sign;
 - licence number;
 - chronological number of the transmission for the trip in question;
 - indication of which of the types of transmission, as set out in paragraph 1, is involved;
 - date;
 - time;
 - geographical position;
 - for vessels in possession of a licence referred to in Article 3, the activity of the vessel during the period (under way, fishing, at anchor, in harbour, unloading, under repair, others);
 - quantity of each species caught during the fishing operation (in kg);
 - quantity of each species caught since the previous transmission of information (in kg);
 - the geographical coordinates of the position where the catches were made;
 - quantities of catches, by species, transferred to other vessels (in kg) since the previous information;
 - the name, call sign and, where applicable, licence number of the vessel to which the catch was transferred;
 - the master's name.
3. The following code must be used in reporting species caught in accordance with paragraph 2:
 - S: Brown shrimp (Penaeidae);
 - Z: Tunny;
 - R: Other.
4. In cases where, for reasons of *force majeure*, the communication cannot be transmitted by the vessel in possession of a licence, the message may be transmitted by another vessel on behalf of the former.

ANNEX III

Declaration pursuant to Article 11 (2)

LANDING DECLARATION (1)

Name of vessel:

Name of master:

Master's signature:

Registration No:

Name of agent:

Voyage made from the _____ to the _____

Port of landing:

Quantity of shrimps landed (in live weight)

Signature of control officer:

(1) One copy is kept by the master, one copy is kept by the control officer, and one copy is to be sent to the Commission of the European Communities.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
A HANDBOOK FOR STUDENTS

1981 Edition

This handbook for students has been prepared, for the assistance of students and their advisers to bring together in all Community languages the basic information needed by those considering a period of higher education in another Member State.

The Handbook contains an entry for each of the Member States of the Community. Each entry consists of two main sections, a descriptive text and an appendix. The text gives general information on the structure of the higher education system, its institutions and the types of qualifications obtainable, on admission conditions and application procedures, and on fees, language requirements and grants, as well as an indication of important social elements such as social security counselling, accommodation, etc. The appendix to each country entry contains a list of addresses of organizations and institutions from which further information and/or application forms may be obtained, a bibliography of national information material, in most cases a table of subjects taught at each institution, and a glossary per national entry for the explanation of terms that have not been translated.

In addition to the national entries, the Handbook contains separate entries for the College of Europe at Bruges and the European University Institute at Florence.

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