

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6986

C 100

Volume 32

21 April 1989

English edition

Information and Notices

<u>Notice No</u>	Contents	Page
	<i>I Information</i>	
	Commission	
89/C 100/01	Ecu.....	1
89/C 100/02	Notice pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Council Regulation No 17 concerning an application for negative clearance or exemption under Article 85 (3) of the EEC Treaty Case No IV/32.846 — Metaleurop SA	2
	Court of Justice	
89/C 100/03	Case 57/89: Action brought on 28 February 1989 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Federal Republic of Germany	4
89/C 100/04	Case 58/89: Action brought on 28 February 1989 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Federal Republic of Germany	4
89/C 100/05	Case 79/89: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Bundesfinanzhof by judgment of that court of 13 February 1989 in the case of Brown Boveri & Cie AG v. Hauptzollamt Mannheim	5
	<i>II Preparatory Acts</i>	
	Commission	
89/C 100/06	Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community	6
89/C 100/07	Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Directive 68/360/EEC on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for workers of Member States and their families	8
89/C 100/08	Amendment to the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs	10

I

(Information)

COMMISSION

Ecu (1)

20 April 1989

(89/C 100/01)

Currency amount for one ecu:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	43,5423	Spanish peseta	129,107
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	43,7239	Portuguese escudo	172,133
German mark	2,08011	United States dollar	1,11762
Dutch guilder	2,34632	Swiss franc	1,82227
Pound sterling	0,653959	Swedish krona	7,07842
Danish krone	8,09880	Norwegian krone	7,54950
French franc	7,03986	Canadian dollar	1,32292
Italian lira	1525,32	Austrian schilling	14,6363
Irish pound	0,779805	Finnish markka	4,64705
Greek drachma	177,433	Japanese yen	147,581
		Australian dollar	1,39441
		New Zealand dollar	1,82528

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 ecu,
- 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.

(1) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 (OJ No L 379, 30. 12. 1978, p. 1), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2626/84 (OJ No L 247, 16. 9. 1984, 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).

Notice pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Council Regulation No 17 (1) concerning an application for negative clearance or exemption under Article 85 (3) of the EEC Treaty

Case No IV/32.846 — Metaleurop SA

(Only the French text is authentic)

(89/C 100/02)

1. On 29 August 1988, the Commission received a joint application from a French company, the 'Société Minière et Métallurgique de Peñarroya SA' and a German company, 'Preussag Aktiengesellschaft', with a view to obtaining negative clearance or, failing that, exemption under Article 85 in respect of the agreement concluded by these companies on 22 April 1988. The agreement essentially concerns the merger of the 'non-ferrous metals' activities of the two groups with the aim of strengthening the industrial position of both companies by improving efficiency and creating a new entity, Metaleurop SA.

The main provisions of the contract and its economic context are described below.

2. Preussag, having first set up a holding company for all its metals subsidiaries, such as the electrolytic zinc smelter, lead smelter, secondary lead processing and activities in the galvanizing and special metals sectors, then transferred the ownership of the holding company to Peñarroya.

3. This merger was carried out by means of an initial capital increase by Peñarroya of FF 441 million, fully subscribed by Preussag. The latter thus holds some 45% of the capital of Peñarroya, now known as Metaleurop SA.

4. The other principal shareholder in the new Metaleurop will be Imetal. Imetal for a long time had a large shareholding in Peñarroya, which was reduced to 15,9% through the public purchase offer in March 1988.

A second increase in Peñarroya's capital, presented to the joint shareholders meeting on 7 November 1988, and reserved for Imetal, increased the latter's shareholding in the new Metaleurop to approximately 20%.

As a result of these operations, the main shareholders in Metaleurop SA are Preussag and Imetal, with approximately 45% and 20% respectively of the capital.

The remaining 35% are held by the public.

5. The new company, Metaleurop, is commercially independent and has its own management bodies. Thus

there will be a supervisory board composed of nine persons, of which two from Preussag, two from Imetal and five independent members, and a board of directors, composed of two members from Preussag and two from Imetal/Peñarroya.

6. The merger between Preussag and Peñarroya concerns the zinc and lead markets, which are economic sectors whose particular characteristics need to be taken into consideration.

7. Thus the following data on production and consumption in the two markets in question are relevant: zinc production in 1987 in the Community totalled 1 966 000 tonnes, whereas consumption was only 1 720 000 tonnes. In spite of the overproduction, large quantities were imported into the Community and exports were also high.

In 1987, the consumption and production of lead in the Community were roughly in balance, each totalling some 1 600 000 tonnes. In spite of this, imports were considerable.

8. Preussag and Peñarroya each held an important position on the two markets in question.

9. As regards zinc, Preussag and Peñarroya held 11% and 12% respectively of the market.

Preussag shut down most of its recycled zinc processing plant at Harlingerode, keeping two furnaces in operation for one year for tests.

The share of the market held by Metaleurop should be approximately 20%. It will be competing on the Community market with other European producers, such as Union Minière ($\pm 25\%$), Budelco ($\pm 11\%$), Asturiana del Zinc ($\pm 11\%$), Nuova Samin ($\pm 7\%$), AMS ($\pm 6\%$), and also with producers outside the Community.

10. As regards lead, Preussag and Peñarroya held some 11% and 18% respectively of the market.

Through the merger, the new company Metaleurop SA will become the leading producer in Europe with approximately 29% of the market, but here too it will be in competition with other Community producers, such as Britannia Refined Metals ($\pm 10\%$), Nuova Samin

(1) OJ No 13, 21. 2. 1962, p. 204/62.

(± 9%), Metallgesellschaft (± 7%) and some twenty small secondary lead producers (± 28%) and producers outside the Community.

11. Thus, in spite of the large market share held by Metaleurop, it seems unlikely that it will have a decisive effect on the level of lead prices, owing on the one hand to the large number of other producers and on the other to the very real possibility for consumers to obtain supplies outside the Community in view of the low customs duties levied on these products.

12. Furthermore, the method by which prices are formed in the two sectors in question, in particular the essentially speculative nature of transactions on the London Metal Exchange (LME) decrease the probability that Metaleurop might have a determining effect on price levels.

13. The prices for lead and zinc are formed on the basis of the prices quoted by the LME, which both operates as an exchange and possesses warehouses where products can be delivered or collected.

14. On the lead market, selling prices are based exclusively on prices quoted by the LME. LME prices also appear to have a decisive influence on the price of zinc. In Decision 84/405/EEC⁽¹⁾ the Commission had prohibited the joint fixing of a 'zinc producer price' in force from July 1964 to October 1977, and the joint actions to influence the price of zinc on the LME by the six European producers.

The Decision noted, however, that in 1977, the producer price which, according to the undertakings, had been introduced to prevent violent fluctuations and speculative

increases in the LME price, was no longer being implemented in Europe.

The Metal Bulletin also regularly published a 'European Producer Price' based on selling price quotations obtained by this publication from various smelters and mines, which supply metal or zinc concentrates processed in Europe.

It seems, however, that the Bulletin will no longer be providing this information⁽²⁾.

15. Despite the size of the merger between the Peñarroya and Preussag groups, as described above, it seems unlikely that it will prevent effective competition on the Community market, chiefly owing to the presence of other major producers, the maintaining of a significant flow of imports into the Community from third countries and the influential and even decisive role played by the LME in price formation.

16. In view of these considerations, the Commission proposes to take a favourable decision in respect of the agreement in question.

Before doing so, however, it invites interested parties to send their comments within one month from the date of publication of this notice, quoting reference No 1V/32.846 — Metaleurop SA, to the address below:

Commission of the European Communities,
Directorate-General for Competition,
Directorate for Restrictive Practices,
Abuse of Dominant Positions and other Distortions of
Competition II,
200, rue de la Loi,
B-1049 Brussels.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 220, 17. 8. 1984, p. 27.

⁽²⁾ *Metal Bulletin*, 30. 12. 1988, No 7347, p. 7.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Action brought on 28 February 1989 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Federal Republic of Germany

(Case 57/89)

(89/C 100/03)

An action against the Federal Republic of Germany was brought before the Court of Justice of the European Communities on 28 February 1989 by the Commission of the European Communities, represented by Ingolf Pernice, a member of its Legal Department, with an address for service in Luxembourg at the office of Georgios Kremlis, also a member of its Legal Department, Wagner Centre, Kirchberg.

The applicant claims that the Court should:

1. declare that, by deciding on or implementing measures to dyke or drain protection areas in the Leybucht and the Rysumer Nacken which are incompatible with its obligation under the first sentence of Article 4 (4) of Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds⁽¹⁾ in conjunction with Annex I to that directive to take steps to avoid deterioration of the habitats of the protected birds, the Federal Republic of Germany has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty;
2. order the defendant to pay the costs.

Contentions and main arguments adduced in support:

The Leybucht and Rysumer Nacken areas are classified as protection areas for the purposes of Article 4 of the directive. In respect of areas classified as protection areas, Article 4 (4) of the directive does not permit harmful interference causing a deterioration in the situation. In principle, even measures of coastal protection are thereby precluded, unless they are specifically and exclusively intended to ensure that the population of the bird protection area is maintained in its present form. Exceptions appear to be permissible only in the event of 'overriding necessity' where human health and safety are at risk, and then only subject to the condition that any harm to the designated protection area caused by the measures is limited to the absolute minimum necessary.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 103, 1979, p. 1.

Action brought on 28 February 1989 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Federal Republic of Germany

(Case 58/89)

(89/C 100/04)

An action against the Federal Republic of Germany was brought before the Court of Justice of the European Communities on 28 February 1989 by the Commission of the European Communities, represented by Ingolf Pernice, a member of its Legal Department, with an address for service in Luxembourg at the office of Georgios Kremlis, also a member of its Legal Department, Wagner Centre, Kirchberg.

The applicant claims that the Court should:

1. declare that, by not adopting all the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to implement Council Directive 75/440/EEC of 16 June 1975 concerning the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States⁽¹⁾ and Council Directive 79/869/EEC of 9 October 1979 concerning the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States⁽²⁾ and by failing fully to carry out its duty to provide information under Article 4 (2) of Directive 75/440/EEC in conjunction with Article 10 thereof and under Article 8 of Directive 79/869/EEC, the Federal Republic of Germany has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty;
2. order the defendant to pay the costs.

Contentions and main arguments adduced in support:

In its communication of 14 January 1988 the defendant put forward the view that the provisions of the directive had been implemented, in particular by Paragraphs 2, 3, 6, 7 and 36 b of the Wasserhaushaltsgesetz. As is explained in detail in the Commission's reserved opinion, whilst those provisions may enable measures to implement and apply the directives to be taken, neither they nor the regulations of the Länder communicated to the Commission provide any evidence that the requisite measures were in fact taken. The communication of 26 January 1989 makes it clear that it was not until the end of 1988, that is to say approximately ten years after the

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 194, 1975, p. 34.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 271, 1979, p. 44.

end of the prescribed period, that the defendant started to take the first measures necessary to comply with its obligations. The defendant has not disputed that it has a duty to provide information under Article 4 (2) in conjunction with Article 10 of Directive 75/440/EEC and under Article 8 of Directive 79/869/EEC and it has not claimed that those duties were fully carried out.

Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Bundesfinanzhof by judgment of that court of 13 February 1989 in the case of Brown Boveri & Cie AG v. Hauptzollamt Mannheim

(Case 79/89)

(89/C 100/05)

Reference has been made to the Court of Justice of the European Communities by a judgment of the Bundesfinanzhof (Federal finance court) (VIIth Senate) of 13 February 1989, which was received at the Court Registry on 13 March 1989, for a preliminary ruling in the case

of Brown Boveri & Cie AG, Mannheim 1, v. Hauptzollamt (principal customs office) Mannheim on the following questions:

1. Was Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1224/80 ⁽¹⁾ to be interpreted in 1982 as meaning that the transaction value of imported carrier media with software recorded on them in respect of which the supplier provided the person making the customs declaration with an invoice containing only a total price was the entire invoice price or was the transaction value only that part of the invoice price which corresponded to the carrier medium? Did it make any difference if the person making the customs declaration distinguished between the price of the carrier medium and the price of the software at the material time or later?
2. Are charges for assembly to be regarded as having been distinguished within the meaning of Article 3 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 1224/80 only when the distinction has been brought to the customs authorities' attention at the material time?

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 134, 1980, p. 1.

II

(Preparatory Acts)

COMMISSION

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community*COM(88) 815 final — SYN 185**(Submitted by the Commission to the Council of 11 January 1989)**(89/C 100/06)*

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 49 thereof,

In cooperation with the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas, under the terms of Article 8a of the Treaty, the Community is to adopt measures with the aim of progressively establishing the internal market over a period expiring on 31 December 1992 and the internal market is to comprise an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of persons is ensured in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty;

Whereas it is important to prevent the situation of workers of the Member States who move for reasons of employment and that of members of their families from deteriorating, more especially in view of the fact that the provisions currently in force no longer fully meet the requirements of a society undergoing important changes;

Whereas there is an imperative need to adapt the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 312/76⁽²⁾, to the new socio-economic context and to consolidate the accumulated rulings of the Court of Justice of the European Communities by incorporating the principles enunciated by the Court into the legislation of the Community;

Whereas, in view of the prospective completion of the internal market and in order to ensure that the effective exercise of the fundamental right of free movement is as complete as possible, it is important that any obstacles to

the mobility of workers which still exist on the level of individual rights, in particular those taking the form of limitations placed by the condition of territoriality on the application of equal treatment and the restrictions imposed by the provisions currently in force on the right of family reunification, should be removed;

Whereas in its Resolution of 16 July 1985⁽³⁾ on guidelines for a Community migration policy, the Council recognized that in the field of the Community rules relating to the free movement of workers, priority must be assigned to improving the application of the rules, in particular by making such amendments or additions to them as may be deemed necessary;

Whereas control by the Member States over the application of the principle of equal treatment should be strengthened,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 is hereby amended as follows:

1. The following paragraph is added to Article 5:

‘He shall also receive the aid to promote mobility and recruitment available to nationals travelling either within the country or to other Member or non-Member States to take up an activity as an employed person.’

2. In Article 7(3), the second part of the sentence after ‘national workers’ is replaced by the following:

‘have access to vocational training, readaptation and retraining’.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 257, 19. 10. 1968, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 39, 14. 2. 1976, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 186, 26. 7. 1985, p. 3.

3. The following paragraph is added to Article 7:

'5. A Member State whose laws, regulations or administrative provisions attribute legal effect or make social or tax advantages subject to the occurrence of certain facts or events shall, where necessary, take into account the said facts or events which occurred in any other Member State as if they had occurred on the national territory.'

4. In the first paragraph of Article 8, the following is added after the words 'holding an office governed by public law':

'in so far as the activities in question are connected with the exercise of official authority'.

5. The following is added to Article 9 (1): 'and loans and grants'.

6. A new Article 9a is inserted:

Article 9a:

— The provisions of Title II shall apply to any national of a Member State who is sent by his employer, exercising an activity in the territory of a Member State, to perform his contractual duties either in another Member State or outside the territory of the Community.'

7. Article 10 (1) is replaced by the following:

Article 10

The following shall, even if they are not nationals of a Member State, have the right to install themselves with the national of a Member State who is employed in the territory of a Member State:

- (a) the spouse and their descendants;
- (b) relatives in the ascending line of the worker or the spouse;
- (c) any other member of the family dependent on or living under the roof of the worker or the spouse in the country whence they come.'

8. Article 11 is replaced by the following:

Article 11

The members of the family of a worker referred to in Article 10 pursuing an activity as an employed or self-employed person in the territory of a Member State who do not have the nationality of a Member State shall have the right to take up any activity as an employed person throughout the territory of that same State, and to perform that activity in accordance with the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action governing the employment of nationals of that State.

The death of the worker on whom the members of the family are dependent or the dissolution of the marriage shall not affect that right.'

9. Article 12 is replaced by the following:

Article 12

The members of the family of a worker referred to in Article 10 who are resident in the territory of the Member State in which the worker is or has been employed shall enjoy the same social advantages as the nationals of that State; they shall also be admitted to general educational, apprenticeship and vocational training courses of university or non-university level on the same terms as the nationals of that State.

Member States shall encourage all efforts to enable such persons to attend these courses under the best possible conditions and shall take action to simplify the formalities so that the costs of opening a personal file are similar to those for nationals of the State.'

10. A new Article 12a is inserted:

Article 12a

The provisions of Title III shall also apply to the members of the family of a national worker who is seconded as described in Article 9a.'

11. Article 43 is replaced by the following:

Article 43

1. Member States shall take such measures as are necessary to ensure the application by all natural and legal persons of the principle of equal treatment in the fields covered by this Regulation and to curb any infringement of that principle.

2. Member States shall, for information purposes, communicate to the Commission the texts of agreements, conventions or arrangements concluded between them in the manpower field between the date of their being signed and that of their entry into force.'

12. In Article 47, reference to Articles 5 and 9a is inserted between the references to Articles 3 and 10.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on

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

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Directive 68/360/EEC on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for workers of Member States and their families

COM(88) 815 final — SYN 185

(Submitted by the Commission to Council on 11 January 1989)

(89/C 100/07)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and in particular Article 49 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

In cooperation with the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas Council Directive 68/360/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 15 October 1968 on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for workers of Member States and their families as last amended by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, lays down the circumstances in which these restrictions are abolished or alleviated for persons covered by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No .../...;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No .../... amended Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 to extend the personal scope of the latter, whereas the need has consequently emerged to adapt the provisions of Directive 68/360/EEC in line with those amendments, both as regards workers and members of their families who are nationals of a Member State and as regards members of their families who are not nationals of a Member State;

Whereas the procedures linked to the issue of residence cards and related documents have in many cases proved too long and the costs very high and these difficulties constitute an objective obstacle to the organization of the daily lives of those concerned and a constraint on their integration into the host country;

Whereas, from the point of view of stability of residence, account should be taken of the new conditions obtaining on the employment market, particularly as regards the increase in precarious and intermittent employment;

Whereas in the context of the People's Europe, the feeling of belonging to a European people should be promoted by entitling the residence card 'European Communities Residence Card',

Article 1

Directive 68/360/EEC is hereby amended as follows:

1. In Article 4 (2), the first sentence is replaced by the following:

'As proof of the right of residence, a document entitled "European Communities Residence Card" shall be issued.'

2. In Article 4 (3), the beginning of the sentence is replaced by the following:

'For the issue of a European Communities Residence Card ...'

3. The following is added to Article 4 (3), first indent, point (b):

'in the cases referred to in Article 6 (4), a certificate proving the worker's entitlement to unemployment benefit issued in the host State;'

4. Article 4 (3), second indent, point (e) is replaced by the following:

'(e) For the members of the family as referred to in Article 10 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 a document issued by the competent authority of the State whence they came or of the State of origin certifying that they are dependent on the worker or the spouse or that they live under his roof or that of the spouse in that country.'

5. Article 4 (4) is deleted.

6. The following paragraph is added to Article 5:

'These formalities shall be completed as quickly as possible.'

7. Article 6 (1) (b) is replaced by the following:

'(b) must be valid for at least five years from the date of issue; it shall be automatically renewable for periods of 10 years.'

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 257, 19. 10. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 257, 19. 10. 1968, p. 2.

8. In Article 6 (2), the following words are inserted after 'military service':

'or for medical reasons, maternity or study, or in the event of secondment as described in Article 9 a of Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68.'

9. In Article 6 (3), the following subparagraph is inserted after the first:

'However, when the worker has held several successive temporary jobs for a total period of not less than twelve months, within an uninterrupted residence period of eighteen months, the host Member State shall issue to him the residence card referred to in paragraph 1 on presentation of a confirmation of engagement or a certificate of employment even for a period of less than one year.'

10. In Article 6, the following is added:

'4. Where the worker has been employed for a period exceeding three months but not exceeding one year in the host State and has acquired an entitlement to unemployment benefit under the legislation of the said State, the residence card issued to him under the first subparagraph of paragraph 3 shall be automatically renewable until his entitlement to unemployment benefit has expired.'

Where the worker has been employed for a period of less than three months in the host State and has acquired an entitlement to unemployment benefit under the legislation of the said State, the latter shall issue to him a residence card valid for three months which is automatically renewable until his entitlement to benefit has expired.'

11. In Article 7 (1), the words 'as a result of illness or accident' are replaced by the words 'as a result of illness, accident or maternity'.

12. In Article 7 (1), the following subparagraph is added:

'When the residence card expires during a period of incapacity for work, it shall be automatically renewed in accordance with Article 6.'

13. Article 7 (2) is deleted.

14. Article 9 (1) is replaced by the following:

'1. The residence documents and supporting documents granted to persons enjoying the rights conferred by this Directive shall be issued and renewed free of charge or on payment of an amount not exceeding the dues and taxes charged for the issue of identity cards to nationals.'

15. The following paragraph is added to Article 9:

'4. Presentation of the residence card may not be demanded on crossing frontiers.'

16. The wording of the statement contained in the Annex to the Directive and provided for in Article 4 (2) is replaced by the following:

'This card is issued pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 of 15 October 1968 and to the measures taken in implementation of Council Directive 68/360/EEC of 15 October 1968.'

In accordance with the abovementioned Regulation, the holder of this card has the right to take up and pursue an activity as an employed person on ...⁽¹⁾ territory under the same conditions as ...⁽¹⁾ nationals.

⁽¹⁾ Nationality of State issuing the card.'

Article 2

Member States shall take the measures necessary to comply with this Directive within six months of its notification and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

The provisions adopted pursuant to the first paragraph shall make express reference to this Directive.

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs ⁽¹⁾

COM(89) 125 final

(Submitted by the Commission to the Council pursuant to Article 149 (3) of the EEC Treaty on 17 March 1989)

(89/C 100/08)

On 1 June 1988 the aforementioned proposal was presented to the Council by the Commission. For the reasons given in the explanatory memorandum, the original proposal was amended as follows:

In Article 1 (3) of the proposal for a Directive, the following amendments are made to the text proposed for the new Article 5 of Directive 79/373/EEC:

1. In paragraph 1:

- (a) the word 'producer' in the first sentence is replaced by the word 'manufacturer';
- (b) point (k) is deleted.

2. In paragraph 3, the following point (k) is added:

- '(k) the date of manufacture, to be indicated in accordance with Article 5d (2)'.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 178, 7. 7. 1988, p. 4.

**EUROPEAN FOUNDATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING AND WORKING
CONDITIONS**

NEW TECHNOLOGY IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

This information brochure is based on 26 case-studies conducted in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom on behalf of the European Foundation. The studies concentrate on the following areas:

- technological state of development of CNC machines, CAD/CAM systems and the degree of integration of design, planning and manufacturing;
- extent of introduction of integrated CAD/CAM systems;
- potential impact on manufacturing industry in economic and organizational terms;
- impact on the interaction between man, machine and work organization;
- development of a dynamic staff policy within the company, and its connection with training, skills and career development;
- impact on the 'users' of the system, and the interaction between those users;
- impact on employment in manufacturing industry.

56 pp.

Published in: ES, DA, DE, GR, EN, FR, IT, NL, PT.

Catalogue number: SY-50-87-291-EN-C ISBN: 92-825-7804-6

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg:

ECU 4,60 IRL 3,60 UKL 3,20 USD 5,20 BFR 200



OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
L-2985 Luxembourg

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EUROPEAN CUSTOMS INVENTORY OF CHEMICALS

A guide to the tariff classification of chemicals in the combined nomenclature
(English version)

This work includes:

- 32 000 chemical names (internationally accepted common names, systematic names and synonyms).
- Nine languages: Danish, German, English, Greek, Spanish, French, Italian, Dutch and Portuguese.

Features of this publication are:

- The classification (heading and subheading) of a chemical in the new customs tariff of the European Communities can be ascertained immediately from its name in any one of the nine languages.
- The nomenclature in this new tariff (combined nomenclature) is based on the nomenclature of the 'harmonized commodity description and coding system' which entered into force on 1 January 1988.
- The equivalent names in all nine languages (multilingual glossary) obtainable by means of a common key-number (CUS No).
- A means of finding the CAS number (chemical abstracts registry number).

640 pp.

Published in: ES, DA, DE, GR, EN, FR, IT, NL, PT.

Catalogue number: CB-52-88-348-EN-C ISBN: 92-825-7919-0

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg:

per single-language volume:

ECU 33,75 BFR 1 450 DR 5 600 IRL 26,50 UKL 23,50 USD 42

per nine-volume set (nine languages):

ECU 232 BFR 10 000 DR 38 300 IRL 180 UKL 160 USD 285



OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
L-2985 Luxembourg