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## Information and Notices

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## I

(Information)

## COUNCIL

## RESOLUTION

OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL

of 23 June 1981

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL,

*recalling* that the Heads of Governments meeting in Paris on 9 and 10 December 1974 requested that the possibility of creating a Passport Union and, in advance, the introduction of a uniform passport, be examined and that the European Council, meeting in Rome on 3 and 4 December 1975, agreed on the basis of the report submitted to it to introduce a passport of uniform design,

*anxious* to promote any measures which might strengthen the feeling among nationals of the Member States that they belong to the same Community,

*considering* that the establishment of such a passport is likely to facilitate the movement of nationals of the Member States,

*have drawn up* a passport of which the uniform format and scope are described in Annexes I and II respectively, which form an integral part of this resolution,

*have resolved* that the Member States will endeavour to issue the passport by 1 January 1985 at the latest.

Udfærdiget i Luxembourg, den treogtyvende juni nitten hundrede og enogfirs.

Geschehen zu Luxemburg am dreiundzwanzigsten Juni neunzehnhunderteinundachtzig.

Έγινε στο Λουξεμβούργο, στις είκοσι τρείς Ιουνίου χίλια έννιακόσια όγδόντα ένα.

Done at Luxembourg on the twenty-third day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one.

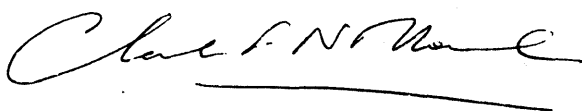
Fait à Luxembourg, le vingt-trois juin mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-un.

Fatto a Lussemburgo, addi ventitré giugno millenovecentottantuno.

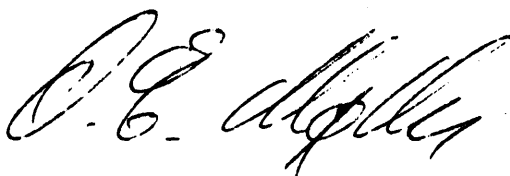
Gedaan te Luxemburg, de drieëntwintigste juni negentienhonderd eenentachtig.

Pour le Royaume de Belgique

Voor het Koninkrijk België



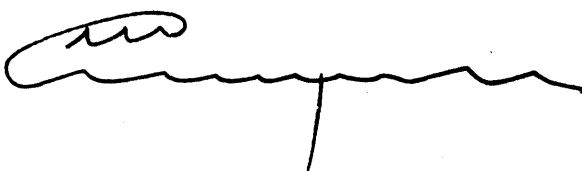
På Kongeriget Danmarks vegne



Für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland



Γιά την Έλληνική Δημοκρατία



Pour la République française

Chandon

For Ireland

Brendan Dillon

Per la Repubblica italiana

Renato Ruffino

Pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

F. Hoff

Voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

C. A. van der Kleen

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Michael Butler

## ANNEX I

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNIFORM PASSPORT

**A. Passport format**

The passport format will be uniform. The format will be decided upon by a working party taking into account technical problems and in particular those posed by the possible insertion of a laminated card.

Should a laminated card be inserted, it should have the dimensions stated in the draft ICAO recommendation.

**B. Passport cover**

(a) *Colour*: burgundy red.

(b) *Information on the cover*:

In the following order:

- the words 'European Community',
- name of the State issuing the passport,
- emblem of the State,
- the word 'Passport'.

The words 'European Community' and the name of the State will be printed in similar typeface.

(c) *Languages used on the cover*:

The above information will be given in the official language(s) of the State issuing the passport.

(d) *Inside cover*:

Each State may give here whatever information it chooses. This optional information will be given in the official language(s) of the State issuing the passport.

**C. Number of pages in the passport**

The passport will normally contain 32 pages. However, a passport containing more pages may be issued to people who travel frequently.

The number of pages in the passport will appear at the bottom of the last page. This information will be given in the official languages of the Member States of the European Communities (<sup>1</sup>).

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(<sup>1</sup>) I.e. the languages in which the Treaties were drawn up: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Irish and Italian.

**D. First page**

This page will contain the following items in the order given below:

- the words 'European Community',
- name of the State issuing the passport,
- the word 'Passport'.

The words 'European Community' and the name of the State will be printed in similar typeface.

This information will be given in the official languages of the European Communities <sup>(1)</sup>.

The serial number of the passport will also be given on this page. The serial number may also be repeated on the other pages.

**E. Laminated page and conventional identification page**

The passport will contain either a laminated page, or a conventional identification page.

The laminated page and the conventional identification page will contain the same information, namely:

1. surname;
2. forename(s);
3. nationality;
4. date of birth;
5. sex;
6. place of birth;
7. date of issue;
8. date of expiry;
9. authority;
10. signature of holder.

This information will:

- be given in the official language(s) of the State issuing the passport and in English and French,
- be accompanied by numbers referring to an index stating the subject matter of such entries in the official languages of the Member States of the European Communities <sup>(1)</sup>.

A photograph of the holder will appear on the laminated page or on the conventional identification page.

The presentation of the laminated page will comply with the model appearing in the draft ICAO recommendation.

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<sup>(1)</sup> I.e. the languages in which the Treaties were drawn up: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Irish and Italian.

**F. Following page**

The States may include on this page information on:

11. residence;
12. height;
13. colour of eyes;
14. extension of the passport.

This information will:

- be given in the official language(s) of the State issuing the passport and in English and French,
- be accompanied by numbers referring to an index stating the subject matter of such entries in the official languages of the Member States of the European Communities <sup>(1)</sup>.

**G. Following page**

This page should be reserved:

- for details concerning the spouse of the holder of the passport for those Member States which issue a family passport,
- for details concerning children accompanying the holder of the passport; these details should cover the name, first name, date of birth and sex of such children,
- for, in relevant cases, the photographs of the spouse and the children.

This information will:

- be given in the official language(s) of the State issuing the passport and in English and French,
- be accompanied by numbers referring to an index stating the subject matter of such entries in the official languages of the Member States of the European Communities <sup>(1)</sup>.

**H. Following page**

This page will be reserved for the authorities responsible for issuing the passport.

The information at the top of this page will be given in the official languages of the Member States of the European Communities <sup>(1)</sup>.

**I. Following page**

On this page will appear the index with the translation in the official languages of the Member States of the European Communities <sup>(1)</sup> of the subject matter of the information given:

- on the laminated page, or

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<sup>(1)</sup> I.e. the languages in which the Treaties were drawn up: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Irish and Italian.

- on the conventional identification page,
- on the pages referred to in points (F) and (G).

**J. Following pages**

These pages will be reserved for visas. They will be numbered and left blank.

**K. Inside of the back cover of the passport**

Each State may print here any information and/or recommendations it chooses in its own official language(s).

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*ANNEX II*

**SCOPE**

- A. The uniform passport will be available to nationals of the Member States of the European Communities.
  - B. Member States may decide to issue passports of this type to other persons.
  - C. Member States may in certain special cases issue passports in another form, e.g. diplomatic or service passports.
  - D. If necessary in particular cases, Member States may, without prejudice to the passport to be drawn up in accordance with this resolution, continue to issue the old type of passport.
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## COMMISSION

### ECU <sup>(1)</sup> — EUROPEAN UNIT OF ACCOUNT <sup>(2)</sup>

18 September 1981

Currency amount for one unit:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	40.5647	United States dollar	1.09339
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	43.7628	Swiss franc	2.11898
German mark	2.47488	Spanish peseta	102.396
Dutch guilder	2.74440	Swedish krona	6.01035
Pound sterling	0.595527	Norwegian krone	6.38538
Danish krone	7.81225	Canadian dollar	1.31272
French franc	5.93983	Portuguese escudo	70.4142
Italian lira	1261.77	Austrian schilling	17.3958
Irish pound	0.679545	Finnish markka	4.83879
Greek drachma	61.1094	Japanese yen	247.324

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.

<sup>(1)</sup> 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).

<sup>(2)</sup> Decisions of the Council of Governors of the European Investment Bank of 18 March 1975 and of 30 December 1977.

**Communication of the Commission to the producers of certain highly alloyed steel products**

Decision No 1831/81/ECSC of 24 June 1981 establishing for undertakings in the iron and steel industry a monitoring system and a new system of production quotas in respect of certain products <sup>(1)</sup>, as amended by Decision 1832/81/ECSC of 3 July 1981 <sup>(2)</sup>, made, in Article 4 (3), special provisions for certain highly alloyed steels of Categories V and VI (reinforcing bars and merchant bars) of the new system of production quotas.

The special provisions are similar to those which were in force for a wider range of product categories under the previous system of production quotas applicable until 30 June 1981, based on Article 2 A (2) of Decision 2794/80/ECSC of 31 October 1980 <sup>(3)</sup>.

The provisions include a continuous monitoring of market trends in consultation with the producers and users and the publication of adequate information and guidelines.

The Commission has accordingly undertaken a study of market trends, in consultation with producers and consumers of the products concerned, and has come to the following conclusions.

The demand for these products in the Community remains low, the market for high-speed steels being

weaker than for other steels falling under the definition (mainly high-alloy tool steels). With the exception of the United Kingdom, demand in the Community is 5 to 10 % below that of the third quarter of 1980. In the United Kingdom, because of the severe recession in industrial production, the demand for the steels in question is some 35 % below the said 1980 level. Neither in the United Kingdom nor in the rest of the Community is demand likely to improve significantly before the end of 1981.

Demand for these products in countries outside the Community is less depressed. This offsets to some extent the low demand in the Community.

Steel producers are invited to adapt their production to these trends and in consequence should not exceed a level of 5 % below that of the corresponding period of 1980; however, if the production of that period included amounts supplied to the United Kingdom market, such amounts should be reduced by 35 % in order to establish the overall production figure which should not be exceeded.

These guidelines apply to the third quarter of 1981 and, unless different guidelines are published for the fourth quarter of 1981, also to that quarter.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 180, 1. 7. 1981, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 184, 4. 7. 1981, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 291, 31. 10. 1980, p. 1.

**Notice of initiation of an anti-subsidy procedure concerning imports of certain women's shoes originating in Brazil**

The Commission has received a complaint from the European Confederation of the Footwear Industry (CEC), acting on behalf of Community producers representing about 75 % of Community production, alleging that imports of footwear with outer soles of leather, composition leather, rubber or artificial plastic material and uppers of leather, for women<sup>(1)</sup> originating in Brazil are being subsidized and that this threatens to cause material injury to the Community industry.

The allegation of subsidization is based on the fact that the Brazilian authorities have reintroduced a direct export subsidy of 15 % on exports of certain women's shoes with effect from 1 April 1981.

With regard to injury the complaint shows that imports into the Community of women's shoes from Brazil rose from 4 711 000 pairs in 1979 to 5 567 000 pairs in 1980 and to 2 678 000 pairs in the first quarter of 1981. Imports into the United Kingdom, the Community country most affected by these imports, rose from 2 240 000 pairs to 3 503 000 pairs and to 1 375 000 in the corresponding periods. Brazil's share of the Community market rose from 1.9 % in 1979 to 2.3 % in 1980 and to 3.7 % in the first quarter of 1981. Brazil's market share in the United Kingdom rose from 5.1 % to 8.8 % and to 11.2 % in the corresponding periods.

The complaint also alleges that Brazilian prices are some 18 to 25 % below those of UK producers thereby causing reduced profits or increased losses and redundancies.

Given the difficult situation of the Community industry up to the first quarter of 1980, the re-introduction of the 15 % direct export subsidy by the

Brazilian authorities makes it likely that Brazilian exports to the Community will increase further and therefore poses a threat of material injury to the Community industry. This is further emphasized as the effect of the subsidy with regard to Brazilian exports to the United States of America has been nullified by the imposition of a 15 % export tax on exports to that country.

Having decided, after consultation in the Anti-Dumping Committee and with the Brazilian authorities that there is sufficient evidence to justify initiating a procedure, the Commission has commenced an investigation in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community<sup>(2)</sup>

Any information relating to the matter may be sent in writing to the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for External Relations (Division I-D-1), rue de la Loi, 200, B-1049 Brussels<sup>(3)</sup>.

Interested parties may, within 30 days following publication of this notice, make known their views in writing, in particular by replying to the questionnaire addressed to the parties known to be concerned and by providing supporting evidence.

Furthermore, the Commission will hear parties who so request when making their views known, provided that they can show that they are likely to be affected by the result of the procedure.

This notice is published in accordance with Article 7 (1) (a) of the aforementioned Regulation.

<sup>(1)</sup> Common Customs Tariff subheading No ex 64.02 A; NIMEXE Codes Nos ex 64.02-32, 38, 49, 54, 59.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979.

<sup>(3)</sup> Telex: Comeurbru 21877.

**Notice of opening of an anti-dumping procedure concerning imports of oxalic acid originating in China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary**

The Commission has received a complaint alleging that dumping is being practised in respect of imports of oxalic acid originating in China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary and that material injury is thus being caused to a Community industry.

The complaint was lodged by the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations on behalf of three EEC producers representing almost the total Community industry.

The product concerned is oxalic acid <sup>(1)</sup>.

The allegation of dumping is based on a comparison of the export prices of the product from the four countries concerned with the price on the Spanish market. All four countries do not have market economies and the Spanish market was considered the most appropriate for establishing a normal value. On this basis, according to the complaint, there are dumping margins varying from 36 % upwards.

With regard to injury, the complaint alleges that imports into the Community from China rose from 436 tonnes in 1978 to 7 833 tonnes in 1980, from Czechoslovakia from 2 260 tonnes in 1978 to 2 968 tonnes in 1980, from the German Democratic Republic from 435 tonnes in 1978 to 602 tonnes in 1980 and from Hungary from 20 tonnes in 1978 to 546 tonnes in 1980. This has increased the four countries' share of the available Community market from 22 % in 1978 to 66 % in 1980. It is alleged that the Community manufacturers' share has dropped correspondingly.

It is further alleged that the prices of the product imported from the four countries undercut those of the Community producers by up to 36 % and that the profitability of the Community industry is thereby threatened. It is also stated in the complaint that there are increased costs in financing extra stocks.

Having decided, after consultation, that there is sufficient evidence to justify initiating a procedure, the Commission has commenced an investigation in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community <sup>(2)</sup>.

Any information relating to the matter may be sent in writing to the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for External Relations (Division I-D-1), rue de la Loi, 200, B-1049 Brussels <sup>(3)</sup>.

Interested parties may, within 30 days following publication of this notice, make known their views in writing, in particular by replying to the questionnaire addressed to the parties known to be concerned and by providing supporting evidence.

Furthermore, the Commission will hear parties who so request when making their views known, provided that they can show that they are likely to be affected by the result of the procedure.

This notice is in lieu of formal notification to China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary and is published in accordance with Article 7 (1) (a) of the aforementioned Regulation.

<sup>(1)</sup> Common Customs Tariff subheading No ex 29.15 A I; NIMEXE code 29.15-11.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979.

<sup>(3)</sup> Telex: Comeurbru 21877.

**Commission communication under Article 115 of the EEC Treaty**

By Decision dated 17 September 1981 the Commission has authorized Ireland not to apply Community treatment to men's and boy's underpants and briefs, women's, girls' and infants' knickers and briefs originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States.

The said Decision is applicable from 5 September 1981 to 31 December 1981.

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## COURT OF JUSTICE

**Action brought on 26 August 1981 by Celanese Chemical Company Inc. against the Council of the European Communities and the Commission of the European Communities**

(Case 236/81)

An action against the Council of the European Communities and the Commission of the European Communities was brought before the Court of Justice of the European Communities on 26 August 1981 by Celanese Chemical Company Inc., having its registered office at Dallas, Texas, USA, represented by Mr W. Alexander and Jhr C. E. M. van Nispen tot Sevenaer, members of the Bar of The Hague, with an address for service in Luxembourg at the office of Mr E. Arendt, Centre Louvigny, 34 B/IV rue Philippe II.

Orders sought:

1. The annulment of the decision to impose, upon Vinyl Acetate Monomer originating in the USA, and exported by the applicant, an anti-dumping duty of 12.94 %.  
That decision is contained in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1282/81 of 12 May 1981 (OJ No L 129, 15. 5. 1981, p. 1.).
2. An order that defendants pay the costs.

*Principal submissions and arguments:*

- Infringement of the essential procedural requirement that a defendant shall be informed in due time of the relevant facts and of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, and in particular Article 7 (4) (c) (iii) first sentence: The information on injury (by telex of April 13, 1981) has been given to applicant after the hearing of April 6, and less than 15 days prior to the submission by the Commission of its relative proposal to the Council.
- Infringement of the essential procedural requirement that representations made by a defendant shall be taken into consideration and of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, and in particular Article 8 (4) (c) (iii) second sentence: representations made by the applicant in due time have not been taken into consideration.
- Infringement of the essential procedural requirement that all relevant facts must be investigated: by not examining information given by applicant and/or producers of vinyl acetate monomer based material or verifying and/or investigating the relative facts the Commission has not complied with its obligations.
- Infringement of the rule that the period of investigation should be defined clearly and in such a way that it allows a fair picture of the market and a proper defense of the case: when initiating its proceedings, the Commission decided to investigate with respect to a 12 months period extending from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980; however, it appears from Council Regulation No 1282/81 that the Commission has finally established the facts with respect to normal value and to the export price on the basis of prices during the last six months of 1980. A six months period is too short for

presenting a fair picture. Moreover, substantially all of this period fell after the commencement of the Commission investigation, which was an abnormal pricing period by reason of the investigation.

- Infringement of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 and in particular Article 2 (3) (a): the Commission has 'adjusted' prices charged by the applicant in the exporting country to the level of prices charged to their American customers whose annual requirements could be compared with the annual requirement of the largest customer in the Community.
- Infringement of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, and in particular Article 2 (3) and (9): the Commission has deducted an incorrect, lower value for US terminal costs in calculating normal value instead of the correct value furnished to it.
- Infringement of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, and in particular Article 2 (1) and (8) (a): the Commission has included the material not entered for consumption in the Community in calculating the export price and dumping margin.
- Infringement of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, and in particular Article 2 (8): the Commission has deducted too high a value for the applicant's European sales office's (i) terminal costs and (ii) office expenses.
- Infringement of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, and in particular Articles 2 (1) and 4 (1) and/or (2) and 12 (1) with regard to dumped imports exported by applicant: the Commission has not established that dumped imports exported by the applicant have caused injury.
- Infringement of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, and in particular Articles 2 (1) and 4 (1) and/or (2) and 12 (1) in relation to the aggregate dumped imports exported from the USA: the decision does not establish properly that dumped imports of vinyl acetate monomer, originating in the USA and exported during the last six months of 1980 have caused injury.
- Infringement of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, and particular Article 4 (2) (b): the decision does not take into consideration or even investigate whether there has been price undercutting by the applicant or by US exporters in general.
- Infringement of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, and particular Article 4 (1) second sentence: the decision does not make allowance for:
  - (i) overcapacity of Community industry;
  - (ii) cost disadvantages of Community industry;
  - (iii) contraction of EEC demand;
  - (iv) aggressive pricing by EEC producers.
- Infringement of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, and in particular Article 12 (1): the decision does not investigate or take into account the interests of the Community, other than the interests of the (few) Community producers of vinyl acetate monomer and it does not investigate or take into account the interest of the Community industry which uses vinyl acetate monomer.

**Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Finanzgericht Rheinland-Pfalz by order of that court of 13 August 1981 in the case of almadent Dental-Handels- und Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH v. Hauptzollamt Mainz**

**(Case 237/81)**

Reference has been made to the Court of Justice of the European Communities by an order of the Third Senate of the Finanzgericht [Finance Court] Rheinland-Pfalz of 13 August 1981, which was received at the Court Registry on 27 August 1981, for a preliminary ruling in the case of almadent Dental-Handels- und Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH, Mainz, v. Hauptzollamt [Principal Customs Office] Mainz on the following question:

Must tariff subheading 38.19 K of the 1979 Common Customs Tariff be construed as meaning that only products having a pyroscopic resistance of at least 1 500 °C determined in accordance with ISO recommendations R 528 — 1966 and R 1146 — 1969 may be classified as 'refractory' compositions covered by that subheading, or may products having a lower melting point be 'refractory' products for the purposes of that tariff subheading (depending on constituent material and intended use)?

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## III

*(Notices)*

## COMMISSION

**Amendment to the notice of a complementary tender concerning the delivery of skimmed milk powder as food aid, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2600/81**

*(Official Journal of the European Communities No C 228, 9 September 1981, p. 9)*

Add after lot N<sub>1</sub>: 500 tonnes:

**Lot/Partie/Lot/Partita/Partij/Parti N2: 500 tonnes**

Josef Brimmers Hof Kloster-Zand 1 4172 Straelen 1	Straelen	200 t
Nordfrost Kühl- und Lagerhaus GmbH u. Co. KG Im Gewerbegebiet Heidmühle 2948 Schortens 1	Reekenfeld	300 t

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