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II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 28 July 1982

amending the Sixth Decision 80/817/EEC on the equivalence of field inspections carried out in third countries on seed-producing crops

(82/601/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 66/400/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 78/692/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (1) (a) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 66/401/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of fodder plant seed ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Directive 82/268/EEC ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 16 (1) (a) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 66/402/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of cereal seed ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Directive 81/561/EEC ⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 16 (1) (a) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 69/208/EEC of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Directive 82/268/EEC, and in particular Article 15 (1) (a) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas, in Decision 80/817/EEC ⁽⁸⁾, as amended by Decision 81/391/EEC ⁽⁹⁾, the Council declared that field inspections carried out in 23 third countries on seed-producing crops of certain species satisfy the conditions laid down in the Community Directives;

Whereas for certain species, this declaration of equivalence relates also to Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary and New Zealand;

Whereas the equivalence granted to Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary and New Zealand should be extended to further species of types of use,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Annex to Decision 80/817/EEC shall be amended as follows:

Part I, table:

— reference Nos 2 *bis*, 10 and 13 are hereby supplemented by the text set out in the Annex hereto,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 125, 11. 1. 1966, p. 2290/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 236, 26. 8. 1978, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 125, 11. 7. 1966, p. 2298/66.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 131, 13. 5. 1982, p. 24.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 125, 11. 7. 1966, p. 2309/66.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 203, 27. 7. 1981, p. 52.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 169, 10. 7. 1969, p. 3.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 240, 12. 9. 1980, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 150, 6. 6. 1981, p. 16.

- footnote 1 referring to the species 'linum usitatissimum' in column 4 of reference No 3 shall be deleted.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Article 2

Done at Brussels, 28 July 1982.

This Decision shall apply with effect from:

- 1 January 1981 in respect of Hungary,
- 1 January 1982 in respect of Bulgaria, Canada and New Zealand.

For the Council
The President
O. MØLLER

BILAG — ANHANG — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ — ANNEX — ANNEXE — ALLEGATO — BIJLAGE

Nr. Nr. Αριθ. No N° N. Nr.	Land Land Χώρα Country Pays Paese Land	Institution Stelle Υπηρεσία Service Service Servizio Dienst	Arter Arten Είδη Species Espèces Specie Soorten	Bemærkninger Bemerkungen Παρατηρήσεις Observations Observations Osservazioni Opmerkingen
1	2	3	4	5
2bis	BG	Sortovi Semena I, Posadatchen Matériel, Sofia	— 66/402 Zea mays	
10	H	Országos Vetőmagfelügyelőseg, Budapest	— 66/401 Alopecurus pratensis Arrhenatherum elatius Lolium multiflorum Festuca arundinacea Festuca ovina Poa pratensis	
13	NZ	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Wellington	— 66/401 Raphanus sativus ssp. oleifera — 69/208 Sinapis alba	

COUNCIL DECISION**of 28 July 1982****amending the Sixth Decision 80/818/EEC on the equivalence of seed produced in third countries****(82/602/EEC)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 66/400/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 78/692/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (1) (b) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 66/401/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of fodder plant seed ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Directive 82/268/EEC ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 16 (1) (b) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 66/402/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of cereal seed ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Directive 81/561/EEC ⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 16 (1) (b) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 69/208/EEC of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Directive 82/268/EEC, and in particular Article 15 (1) (b) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas, in Decision 80/818/EEC ⁽⁸⁾, as amended by Decision 81/392/EEC ⁽⁹⁾, the Council declared that seed of certain species produced in 23 third countries is equivalent to corresponding seed produced in the Community;

Whereas for certain species this declaration of equivalence relates also to Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary and New Zealand;

Whereas the existing equivalence granted to Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary and New Zealand should be extended to further species,

HAD ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Reference Nos 2a, 3, 10 and 13 in the table in Part I of the Annex to Decision 80/818/EEC are hereby supplemented by the text set out in columns 4, 5 and 6 in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Decision shall apply with effect from:

- 1 January 1981 in respect of Hungary,
- 1 January 1982 in respect of Bulgaria, Canada and New Zealand.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 1982.

For the Council
The President
O. MØLLER

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 125, 11. 7. 1966, p. 2290/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 236, 26. 8. 1978, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 125, 11. 7. 1966, p. 2298/66.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 131, 13. 5. 1982, p. 24.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 125, 11. 7. 1966, p. 2309/66.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 203, 27. 7. 1981, p. 52.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 169, 10. 7. 1969, p. 3.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 240, 12. 9. 1980, p. 26.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 150, 6. 6. 1981, p. 20.

BILAG — ANHANG — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ — ANNEX — ANNEXE — ALLEGATO — BIJLAGE

Nr. Nr. Αριθ. No N° N. Nr.	Land Land Χώρα Country Pays Paese Land	Institution Stelle Υπηρεσία Service Service Servizio Dienst	Arter Arten Είδη Species, Espèces Specie Soorten	Kategori — Kategorie — Κατηγορία — Category — Catégorie — Categoria — Categorie		Bemærkninger Bemerkungen Παρατηρήσεις Observations Observations Osservazioni Opmerkingen
				Tredjeland Drittland Τρίτη χώρα Third country Pays tiers Paese terzo Derde Land	EØF EWG EOK EEC CEE CEE EEG	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2bis	BG	Sortovi Semena I Posadatchen Matériel, Sofia	— 66/402 Zea mays	— Basic seed/Semences de base — Certified seed, 1st generation/ Semences certifiées 1ère génération	B CZ/1	
3	CDN	Agriculture Canada, Ottawa	— 69/208 Linum usitatissimum ⁽²⁾	— Basic seed/Semences de base — Certified seed, 1st generation/ Semences certifiées 1ère génération	B CZ/1	(a) (b)
10	H	Országos Vető- magfelüg- yelőseg, Budapest	— 66/401 Alopecurus pratensis Arrhenatherum elatius Lolium multiflorum Festuca arundinacea Festuca ovina Poa pratensis	— Basic seed/Semences de base — Certified seed, 1st generation/ Semences certifiées 1ère génération — Certified seed, 2nd genera- tion/Semences certifiées 2ème génération	B CZ/1 CZ/2	
13	NZ	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Wellington	— 66/401 Raphanus sativus ssp. oleifera — 69/208 Sinapis alba	— Basic seed/Semences de base — Certified seed, 1st generation/ Semences certifiées 1ère génération — Basic seed/Semences de base — Certified seed, 1st generation/ Semences certifiées 1ère génération	B CZ/1 B CZ/1	

(2) — met uitzondering van olievlas.
— ausgenommen Öllein.
— εκτός του ελαιούχου λίνου.
— other than linseed.
— autre que lin oléagineux.
— diverso da lino oleaginoso.
— bortset fra Oliehør.

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

of 28 July 1982

amending Directive 75/130/EEC on the establishment of common rules for certain types
of combined road/rail carriage of goods between Member States

(82/603/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 75 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the positive results of applying Council Directive 75/130/EEC of 17 February 1975 on the establishment of common rules for certain types of combined road/rail carriage of goods between Member States ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Directive 82/3/EEC ⁽⁵⁾.

Whereas the development of combined transport is a matter of public interest;

Whereas the various techniques of combined transport have made remarkable progress in recent years; whereas the present rates of growth in both container and road/rail traffic are already impressive; whereas this favourable trend is not confined to road/rail cooperation but also extends to inland navigation, in particular on the Rhine;

Whereas this development could be even more marked if combined transport were, on the one hand, freed from certain administrative restrictions and, on the other hand, facilitated by measures of stimulation;

Whereas, since the combined-transport technique leads to a reduction in road congestion, it is logical to reduce taxation on the use or possession of commercial vehicles to the extent that they are carried by rail;

Whereas the criteria relating to transport on own account should be relaxed in an appropriate fashion;

Whereas efforts must likewise be made to improve statistics, in which there are still gaps, particularly with an eye to the measures to be taken in the future in the combined-transport sector;

Whereas, in the light of the experience gained, a network for combined transport which is of Community interest and which meets the needs of the market has to be developed;

Whereas Directive 75/130/EEC should therefore be extended to other types of combined transport,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Directive 75/130/EEC shall be amended as follows:

1. the title shall read as follows:

'Council Directive of 17 February 1975 on the establishment of common rules for certain types of combined transport of goods between Member States';

2. the following indent shall be added to Article 1 (1):

— "combined transport by inland waterway" means the transport of containers of 20 feet or more by inland waterway between Member States, including feeder and final delivery transport by road within a radius of up to 50 kilometres as the crow flies from the inland-waterway port of shipment or unloading.;

3. Article 3 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 3

In the case of combined transport for hire or reward, a transport document which fulfils at

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 351, 31. 12. 1980, p. 37.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 260, 12. 10. 1981, p. 123.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 310, 30. 11. 1981, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 48, 22. 2. 1975, p. 31.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 5, 9. 1. 1982, p. 12.

least the requirements laid down in Article 6 of Council Regulation No 11 of 27 June 1960 concerning the abolition of discrimination in transport rates and conditions, in implementation of Article 79 (3) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community⁽³⁾, shall also specify the rail loading and unloading station or the inland-waterway ports of shipment and unloading. These details shall be recorded before the transport operation is carried out and shall be confirmed by means of a stamp affixed by the rail or port authorities in the stations or inland-waterway ports concerned when that part of the journey carried out by rail or inland waterway has been completed.';

4. Article 4 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 4

1. When a frontier is crossed on the road journey before the journey by rail or inland waterway, Member States may require the operator to prove by means of an appropriate document that a reservation has been for the transport by rail of the tractor unit, lorry, trailer, semi-trailer, or the swap bodies thereof, and for the transport by inland waterway of the container of 20 feet or more.

2. Member States may authorize the inspection authorities to require the rail or inland-waterway transport document to be produced on completion of the rail or inland-waterway part of the combined-transport journey.';

5. Article 7 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 7

1. Every two years and in the first instance by 31 December 1984, the Commission shall draw up a report to the Council on:

- the economic development of combined transport,
- the application of Community law in this area,
- the definition, where necessary, of further measures to promote combined-transport operations.

2. When drawing up the report referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall be assisted by representatives of the Member State to collect the information necessary for this purpose.

This report shall analyze the information and statistics relating in particular to:

- transport links used in combined-transport operations,
- the number of journeys, vehicles, swap bodies and containers transported over the various transport links,
- transported tonnages,
- services carried out, in terms of tonnes/kilometres.

The report shall, where appropriate, propose solutions for the subsequent improvement of such statistical information.';

6. The following Articles shall be added:

'Article 8

1. Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that, as from 1 January 1985, the taxes listed in paragraph 3 applicable to road vehicles (lorries, tractors, trailers or semi-trailers) when routed in combined transport are reduced or reimbursed either by a standard amount, or in proportion to the journeys that such vehicles undertake by rail, within limits and in accordance with conditions and rules fixed by them after consultation with the Commission.

The reductions or reimbursements referred to in the first paragraph shall be granted by the State in which the vehicles are registered, on the basis of the rail journeys effected within that State.

Member States may, however, grant these reductions or reimbursements on the basis of the rail journeys which take place partially or wholly outside the Member State in which the vehicles are registered.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions resulting from a possible reorganization of national taxation systems for commercial vehicles at Community level, vehicles used exclusively for road haulage in feeder or final delivery carriage by combined transport may be exempted, if they are taxed separately, from the taxes listed in paragraph 3.

3. The taxes referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are the following:

- Belgium:
taxe de circulation sur les véhicules automobiles/verkeersbelasting op de autovoertuigen,

- Denmark:
Vaegtafgift af motorkøretøjer m.v.,
- Germany:
Kraftfahrzeugsteuer,
- France:
taxe spéciale sur certains véhicules routiers,
- Greece:
τέλη κυκλοφορίας αθτοκινήτων,
- Ireland:
vehicle excise duties,
- Italy:
(a) tassa di circolazione sugli autoveicoli;
(b) addizionale del 5 % sulla tassa de circolazione,
- Luxembourg:
taxe sur les véhicules automoteurs,
- Netherlands:
motorrijtuigenbelasting,
- United Kingdom:
vehicle excise duties.

Article 9

Where a trailer or semi-trailer, belonging to an undertaking engaged in own-account combined transport, is hauled on terminal delivery journeys by a tractive unit belonging to an undertaking engaged in transport for hire or reward, the transport operation so effected shall be

exempt from presentation of the document provided for in Article 3 but another document shall be provided giving evidence of the journey covered by rail.

Article 10

Not later than 31 December 1984 the Council shall adopt, on a proposal from the Commission, the measures necessary to define a network of railway lines and trans-shipment centres of Community interest with a view to the development of combined transport.'

7. Article 9 shall become Article 11.

Article 2

The Member States shall take the measures needed to comply with this Directive before 1 April 1983. They shall inform the Commission thereof.

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 1982.

For the Council
The President
O. MØLLER

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION**of 28 July 1982****concerning the encouragement of investment in the rational use of energy****(82/604/EEC)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the draft from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the communication from the Commission on investment in the rational use of energy,

Having regard to the conclusions on energy pricing policy adopted by the Council on 3 December 1981 and 16 March 1982,

Whereas the present situation of relative easing of prices on the oil market ought not to lead to a relaxation of efforts to achieve more rational use of energy;

Whereas, even if the current drop in energy consumption is partly due to changes in the structure of demand, it is also largely due to a decline in economic activity; whereas a revival of growth would thus very probably entail an increase in energy demand;

Whereas it is necessary not only to progress towards realization of the objectives which the Community has set itself, which are to restructure demand in favour of the more rational use of energy and to develop energy sources other than oil, but also to ensure that the results obtained in the Member States are constantly monitored;

Whereas, according to the Commission's calculations, investment in the rational use of energy represented only something in the order of 0.4 % of the gross domestic product in the Community in 1981; whereas it should, therefore, be increased considerably;

Whereas, by helping to improve the competitiveness of undertakings and by enabling new industrial activities to be developed, increased investment could be an important element in an energy and industrial strategy aimed at promoting lasting economic recovery;

Whereas, moreover, it may have a beneficial effect on employment;

Whereas, in view of the importance of this investment for economic activity and its specific nature in some cases, the public authorities should encourage such investment;

Whereas, in addition to special measures to promote certain types of investment, steps should also be taken to improve the general framework (energy, economic and financial policies) in which investment decisions are taken;

Whereas there is uncertainty concerning prices and the trend of the relative prices of the various forms of energy due, in particular, to the pricing and taxation policies currently applied in the Community;

Whereas this uncertainty has an adverse effect on investment decisions;

Whereas economic operators ought to receive better training and information on the importance of the rational use of energy both to their own activities and to the Community at large;

Whereas high, unstable interest rates are having an effect and, more particularly, in certain cases financial channels and financial arrangements need to be better adapted to the specific requirements and situations of investors;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 107, 28. 4. 1982, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 149, 14. 6. 1982, p. 137.

⁽³⁾ Opinion delivered on 30 June 1982 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

Whereas the partitioning which still exists between national markets is hampering the development of the energy-saving and alternative-energy industries by preventing them from taking full advantage of possible economies of scale;

Whereas over-centralization of decision-making is liable to slow down the promotion and spread of the rational use of energy;

Whereas certain sectors, in particular the major energy-consuming industries, small and medium-sized undertakings and the building sector, face special problems;

Whereas the Member States should make a concerted effort to implement a consistent series of measures designed to overcome these problems and obstacles;

HEREBY RECOMMENDS THAT THE MEMBER STATES:

1. Step up their efforts to achieve a more rational use of energy:

- by improving the conditions necessary to enable the economic operators concerned to increase significantly their investment in this area ⁽¹⁾,
- by giving greater consideration over the whole range of investment to the requirement of rational use of energy.

The progress achieved in this respect will be subject to regular examination at Community level in the context of the periodic examination of the energy policies of the Member States.

The indicators used to assess this progress will take account of not only energy policy but also macro-economic, financial and sectoral aspects. They will be defined by the Commission in collaboration with the Member States.

2. In order to attain these objectives:

- encourage the energy-saving drive mainly by providing appropriate information,

- apply energy pricing policies which unite the pursuit of energy objectives with efforts to ensure that prices truly correspond to market conditions and costs. Where it is the responsibility of the public authorities, the calculation of the constituent elements of energy prices to the final consumer should also take such objectives into account,

- encourage gas and electricity companies to define and apply a stable tariff structure which corresponds to energy policy objectives,

- improve training and information facilities for economic operators, in particular small and medium-sized undertakings and households, for example by ensuring that they have access to reliable advisory services,

- take steps in so far as is necessary to supply local and regional authorities with more information concerning Community loans and stimulate their interest in such loans,

- take steps in so far as is necessary to supply small and medium-sized undertakings with more information concerning Community loans available and stimulate their interest in such loans, particularly by encouraging them to draw up eligible projects jointly,

- where appropriate, encourage better adaptation of financial channels and financing arrangements to the specific requirements of priority projects involving investment in the rational use of energy,

- make maximum use of the whole of the Community market by refraining from adopting laws, regulations and administrative measures, or implementing national standards, which hamper the free movement of equipment and services intended for a more rational use of energy,

- where existing administrative and legislative provisions stand in the way, simplify and speed up the procedures surrounding projects involving new installations which would enable local alternative energy resources (for example, biomass, solar energy, geothermal energy and small heads of water) to be exploited efficiently, subject to observance of safety and environmental-protection standards and technical rules,

- encourage a certain degree of decentralization of decision-making, since adaptation to

⁽¹⁾ According to the Commission's estimates, investment in RUE in 1981 represented only 0.4 % of GDP, 1.9 % of GFCF and 25 % of energy investment.

local conditions in particular is an important factor in the success of rational energy-use programmes directed towards the domestic sector and small and medium-sized undertakings,

- examine the possibility of using financial and/or tax incentives to encourage the final consumer to purchase energy-saving installations and equipment,
- provide substantial financial aid towards the renovation of buildings, where this contributes to energy-saving under sufficiently cost-effective conditions,
- ensure adequate continuity in financial and technical assistance programmes, so that

prospective investors are better informed and, above all, are able to programme their investment,

- where appropriate, urge fuel and electricity companies to encourage householders to renovate their homes for energy-saving purposes, by supplying adequate services ranging from assistance in obtaining loans to advice on the choice of equipment.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 1982.

For the Council

The President

O. MØLLER

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE**of 28 July 1982****on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to metallic lead and its ionic compounds at work (first individual Directive within the meaning of Article 8 of Directive 80/1107/EEC)****(82/605/EEC)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 100 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Whereas the Council resolution of 29 June 1978 on an action programme of the European Communities on safety and health at work ⁽⁴⁾, provides for the establishment of specific harmonized procedures regarding the protection of workers with respect to lead;

Whereas Council Directive 80/1107/EEC of 27 November 1980 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work ⁽⁵⁾, lays down certain provisions which have to be taken into account for this protection; whereas that Directive provides for the laying down in individual Directives of limit values and specific requirements for those agents listed in Annex I, which include lead;

Whereas metallic lead and its ionic compounds are toxic agents found in a large number of circumstances at work; whereas many workers are therefore exposed to a potential health risk;

Whereas, therefore, preventive measures for the protection of the health of workers exposed to lead and the commitment envisaged for Member States with

regard to the surveillance of their health are important;

Whereas workers exposed to lead in the extractive industries must enjoy a level of health protection similar to that laid down in this Directive; whereas, given the specific nature of such activities, the implementation of such protection will need to be covered by special provisions embodied in a subsequent Directive;

Whereas this Directive includes minimum requirements which will be reviewed on the basis of experience acquired and of developments in technology and medical knowledge in this area, the objective being to attain greater protection of workers,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

1. This Directive, which is the first individual Directive within the meaning of Article 8 of Directive 80/1107/EEC has as its aim the protection of workers against risks to their health, including the prevention of such risks, arising or likely to arise at work from exposure to metallic lead and its ionic compounds; it shall not apply to alkylated lead compounds. It shall lay down limit values and other specific requirements.

2. This Directive shall not apply to:

- sea transport,
- air transport,
- mining and quarrying of lead-containing ores and the preparation of lead-ore concentrate at the site of the mine or quarry.

3. This Directive shall not prejudice the right of Member States to apply or introduce laws, regulations or administrative provisions ensuring greater protection for workers or for a particular category of workers.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 324, 28. 12. 1979, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 101, 4. 5. 1981, p. 14.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 300, 18. 11. 1980, p. 22.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 165, 11. 7. 1978, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 327, 3. 12. 1980, p. 8.

Article 2

1. Any work likely to involve a risk of absorbing lead shall be assessed in such a way as to determine the nature and degree of the exposure to lead of the workers.

Annex I contains an indicative, non-exhaustive list of activities where there is reason to consider that there may be a risk of absorbing lead.

2. If the assessment provided for in paragraph 1 reveals the presence of at least one of the following conditions:

- exposure to a concentration of lead in air greater than $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, calculated as a time-weighted average over 40 hours per week,
- a blood-lead level greater than $40 \mu\text{g Pb}/100 \text{ ml}$ blood in individual workers,

the provisions regarding information set out in Article 11 (1) shall apply and appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the risk of absorbing lead which arises through smoking, eating and drinking at the place of work.

3. If the assessment provided for in paragraph 1 reveals that the blood-lead level of workers due to lead absorption is between $40 \mu\text{g}$ and $50 \mu\text{g Pb}/100 \text{ ml}$ blood, Member States shall endeavour to carry out biological monitoring of the workers concerned in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Member States.

4. If the assessment provided for in paragraph 1 reveals the presence of at least one of the following conditions:

- exposure to a concentration of lead in air greater than $75 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, calculated as a time-weighted average over 40 hours per week,
- a blood-lead level greater than $50 \mu\text{g Pb}/100 \text{ ml}$ blood in individual workers,

the protection provided for in this Directive, in particular the lead-in-air monitoring and the medical surveillance set out in Articles 3 and 4, is to be given to the workers concerned.

5. The assessment provided for in paragraph 1 shall be the subject of consultation with the workers and/or their representatives within the undertaking or establishment and shall be revised where there is reason to believe that it is incorrect or there is a material change in the work.

Article 3

1. All lead-in-air measurements shall be representative of worker exposure to particles containing lead.

Particles containing lead within the meaning of this Directive shall be those particles captured by equipment having the sampling characteristics specified in Annex II, point 1, and analyzed in accordance with the methods indicated in Annex II, point 2.

2. Monitoring of the concentration of lead in air shall take place at least every three months.

This frequency may, however, be reduced in the cases listed in paragraph 3.

3. Frequency of monitoring may be reduced to once a year, provided that there is no material change in the work and conditions of exposure, where:

(i) the results of the measurements for individual workers or for groups of workers have shown that on the previous two consecutive occasions on which monitoring was carried out:

- the lead-in-air concentration did not exceed $100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, or
- the conditions or exposure did not fluctuate appreciably, or

(ii) the blood-lead level of any worker does not exceed $60 \mu\text{g Pb}/100 \text{ ml}$ blood.

4. The monitoring for a worker or group of workers, as stipulated in paragraph 2, shall entail taking one or more air samples.

Without prejudice to the second indent of Article 7 (b), sampling shall be carried out in such a way as to permit assessment of the probable maximum risk to which the individual worker or workers are exposed, account being taken of the work done, the working conditions and the length of exposure during the course of the work. The workers concerned and/or their representatives within the undertaking or establishment shall be consulted to this end.

For the initial monitoring, after it has been established that the values laid down in Article 2 (4) have been exceeded, the duration of the sampling period shall not be less than four hours.

Subsequently this duration shall not be less than four hours if the results obtained on the occasion of the preceding monitoring have shown higher lead-

in-air concentration values than those obtained before that monitoring.

Where groups of workers are performing identical or similar tasks in the same location and are thus being exposed to the same health risk, sampling may be carried out on a group basis. In such a case, sampling shall be carried out for at least one worker out of 10.

5. The specifications referred to in paragraph 1 and Annex II, with the exception of the specification concerning the air intake velocity given at point 1 (a) of the Annex, and the technical aspects of this Article shall be adapted in the light of technical progress in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 10 of Directive 80/1107/EEC, within the limits laid down in Annex III to that Directive.

Article 4

1. Workers shall be subject to medical (clinical and biological) surveillance. This surveillance must start prior to or at the beginning of the exposure. The frequency of clinical assessment shall be at least once a year during the period of employment. Biological monitoring shall be carried out, in accordance with paragraph 2, at least every six months.

This surveillance shall take account not only of the magnitude of the exposure but also of the individual worker's susceptibility to lead.

2. The biological monitoring shall, apart from the exception mentioned in paragraph 3, include measuring the blood-lead level (PbB).

This monitoring may also include measuring one or more of the following biological indicators:

- delta aminolæ vulinic acid in urine (ALAU),
- zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP),
- delta aminolæ vulinic acid dehydratase in blood (ALAD).

The methods of measuring the biological indicators referred to above are listed in Annex III and may be adapted in accordance with the procedure specified in Article 10 of Directive 80/1107/EEC.

3. The PbB measurement referred to in paragraph 2 may be replaced by that of ALAU when dealing with workers who have been subjected for a period of less than one month to risks of high exposure.

4. The frequency of biological monitoring may be reduced to once a year where at the same time:

- the results of the measurements for individuals or for groups of workers have shown, on the previous two consecutive occasions on which monitoring was carried out, a lead-in-air concentration higher than the value laid down in the first indent of Article 2 (4) and lower than $100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$,
- the PbB level of any individual worker does not exceed the value laid down in the second indent of Article 2 (4).

5. Practical recommendations to which Member States may refer for clinical assessment are set out in Annex IV and may be adapted in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 10 of Directive 80/1107/EEC.

Article 5

1. Where the biological monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 4 (2) reveals an individual PbB level higher than $60 \mu\text{g Pb}/100 \text{ ml blood}$ but lower than the limit value set out in Article 6 (1) (b), a clinical examination shall be carried out as soon as possible. However, this clinical examination may be deferred until a repeat determination of the PbB level, undertaken within one month, shows that the value of $60 \mu\text{g Pb}/100 \text{ ml blood}$ continues to be exceeded.

Thereafter, biological monitoring and clinical assessment shall be carried out at shorter intervals than those laid down in Article 4 (1) at least until the PbB level is below $60 \mu\text{g Pb}/100 \text{ ml blood}$.

2. Following the clinical examination referred to in paragraph 1, the doctor or authority responsible for the medical surveillance of the workers should advise on any protective or preventive measures to be taken on an individual basis; these may include, where appropriate, the withdrawal of the worker concerned from exposure to lead or a reduction in the period of his exposure.

Article 6

1. The following limit values shall be applied:

(a) lead-in-air concentration:

$150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, calculated as a time-weighted average over 40 hours per week;

(b) value of the biological parameters:

PbB level in individual workers: 70 µg/ Pb/ 100 ml blood ⁽¹⁾. However, a PbB level of between 70 and 80 µg Pb/100 ml blood shall be allowed if the ALAU level remains lower than 20 mg/g creatinine or the ZPP level remains lower than 20 µg/g haemoglobin or the ALAD level remains greater than six European units.

2. Where biological monitoring is based solely on ALAU measurement in accordance with Article 4 (3), the following limit value shall be applied for ALAU: 20 mg/g creatinine.

3. The Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, and taking into account in particular progress made in scientific knowledge and technology as well as experience gained in the application of this Directive, shall re-examine the limit values for the biological parameters within five years of adoption of this Directive, with a view to setting a maximum blood-lead limit value of 70 µg Pb/ 100 ml blood.

Article 7

For the purpose of establishing whether or not the lead-in-air limit value fixed in Article 6 (1) (a) has been exceeded, it is appropriate to proceed as follows:

- (a) If the total sampling period is of 40 hours in one week then the lead-in-air concentrations obtained can be compared directly with the limit value laid down in Article 6 (1) (a);
- (b) If the total sampling period is less than 40 hours in one week then:
 - the limit value laid down in Article 6 (1) (a) shall not be considered as having been exceeded if the concentration obtained by sampling in accordance with Article 3 (4) is below the numerical level of the limit value,
 - if the concentration referred to in the first indent exceeds the numerical level of the limit value then at least three additional lead-in-air samples shall be taken which are representative of average exposure to lead; the total period over which each of these

three samples is taken shall be at least four hours.

If, from four samples taken over a period of one week, it is found that three levels of concentration are below the numerical level of the limit value, then it shall be deemed that this limit value has not been exceeded.

Article 8

1. Where the lead-in-air limit value laid down in Article 6 (1) (a) is exceeded the reasons for the limit being exceeded shall be identified and appropriate measures to remedy the situation shall be taken as soon as possible.

The doctor or authority responsible for the medical surveillance of the workers shall judge whether an immediate determination of the biological parameters of the workers concerned should be carried out.

In order to check the effectiveness of the measures mentioned in the first subparagraph, a further determination of the lead-in-air concentrations on the basis of the procedures laid down in Articles 3 and 7 shall be carried out.

2. Where the measures referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 cannot, owing to their nature or magnitude, be taken within one month and a further determination of lead-in-air concentrations shows that the lead-in-air limit values continue to be exceeded, work may not be continued in the affected area until adequate measures have been taken for the protection of the workers concerned, in the light of the opinion of the doctor or authority responsible for medical surveillance.

Where the exposure cannot reasonably be reduced by other means and where the wearing of individual respiratory protective equipment proves necessary, this may not be permanent and shall be kept to the strict minimum necessary for each worker.

3. In the case of incidents likely to lead to significant increases in exposure to lead, workers shall be immediately evacuated from the affected area. Only workers whose presence is required to carry out the necessary repairs may enter the affected area on condition that they use suitable protective apparatus.

4. In the case of certain operations in respect of which it is foreseen that the limit value set out in

⁽¹⁾ Corresponds in SI units to 3.4 µ mol lead per litre blood.

paragraph 1 will be exceeded and in respect of which technical preventive measures for limiting concentrations in the air are not reasonably practicable, the employer shall define the measures intended to ensure protection of the workers during operations of this kind. The workers and/or their representatives in the undertaking or establishment shall be consulted on these measures before such operations are effected.

Article 9

1. Where the biological limit value laid down in Article 6 (1) (b) has been exceeded:

- the necessary steps shall be taken immediately to ascertain the reasons for this excess and to remedy the situation. Such measures may, depending on the magnitude of the excess, and where it is considered desirable by the doctor or authority responsible for the medical surveillance of the workers include the immediate withdrawal of the worker concerned from all exposure to lead,
- a further determination of the PbB level shall be made within three months. Following this determination, the worker concerned must not continue at his work or at any other work involving an equal or greater risk of exposure to lead if the biological limit value continues to be exceeded. The worker concerned may be assigned, following an opinion from the doctor or authority responsible for medical surveillance, to other work involving a lesser risk of exposure. In this case, he shall be subject to more frequent medical assessments.

However, Member States may take different measures for workers who, having been exposed to lead over a number of years, have a very high body burden of lead when this Directive becomes applicable.

2. The worker concerned or the employer may ask for a review of the assessments referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 10

1. For all work carried out under the conditions set out in Article 2 (4), appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that:

- (a) (i) the risk of absorbing lead through smoking, eating or drinking is avoided,

(ii) areas are set aside where workers can eat and drink without risking contamination by lead,

(iii) in very hot workplaces where workers should be encouraged to drink, workers are provided with drinking water or other drinks not contaminated by the lead present in the workplace;

(b) (i) workers are provided with appropriate working or protective clothing, taking into account the physico-chemical properties of the lead compounds to which they are exposed.

(ii) this working or protective clothing remains within the undertaking. It may, however, be laundered in establishments outside the undertaking which are equipped for this sort of work, if the undertaking itself does not carry out cleaning; where this is the case, the clothing shall be transported in closed containers,

(iii) working or protective clothing and street clothes are stored separately,

(iv) workers are provided with adequate and appropriate washing facilities, including showers in the case of dusty operations.

2. The cost of the measures taken pursuant to paragraph 1 shall not be borne by the workers.

Article 11

1. For all work carried out under the conditions set out in Article 2 (2), appropriate measures shall be taken so that workers and their representatives in the undertaking or establishment are provided with adequate information on:

— the potential risks to health from lead exposure, including the potential risks for the foetus and infants being breast-fed,

— the existence of statutory limit values and the need for biological and atmospheric monitoring,

— hygiene requirements, including the need to refrain from smoking, eating or drinking at the workplace,

- the precautions to be taken as regards the wearing and use of protective equipment and clothing,
- the special precautions to be taken to minimize exposure to lead.

2. In addition to the measures referred to in paragraph 1, for all work carried out under the conditions set out in Article 2 (4), appropriate measures shall be taken so that;

(a) workers and/or their representatives within the undertaking or establishment have access to:

- the results of lead-in-air measurements,
- the statistical (non-personalized) results of biological monitoring,

and explanations of the significance of these results are available to them;

(b) if the results exceed the lead-in-air limit value laid down in Article 6 (1) (a) the workers concerned and their representatives in the undertaking or establishment are informed as quickly as possible of the excess and the reason for it and the workers and/or their representatives in the undertaking or establishment are consulted on the measures to be taken or, in an emergency, are informed of the measures which have been taken;

(c) each time PbB tests, ALAU tests or any other biological measurements for assessing lead exposure are carried out, the workers concerned are informed, on the authority of the doctor responsible, of the results of those measurements and the interpretation placed on the results.

Article 12

The doctor or authority responsible for medical surveillance of the workers shall have access to all

information necessary for determining the extent of workers' exposure to lead, including the results of the lead-in-air monitoring.

Article 13

Steps shall be taken to ensure that individual data relating to the exposure of workers and their clinical and biological examinations are recorded and stored in an appropriate form, in accordance with national laws and practices.

Article 14

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 1 January 1986 at the latest and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the texts of the provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 15

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 1982.

For the Council
The President
O. MØLLER

*ANNEX I***List of activities referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 2 (1)**

1. Handling of lead concentrate.
2. Lead and zinc smelting and refining (primary and secondary).
3. Lead arsenate spray manufacture and handling.
4. Manufacture of lead oxides.
5. Production of other lead compounds (including that part of the production of alkyl lead compounds, where it includes exposure to metallic lead and its ionic compounds).
6. Manufacture of paints, enamels, mastics and colours containing lead.
7. Battery manufacture and recycling ⁽¹⁾.
8. Craftwork in tin and lead.
9. Manufacture of lead solder.
10. Lead ammunition manufacture.
11. Manufacture of lead-based or lead-alloy objects.
12. Use of paints, enamels, mastics and colours containing lead.
13. Ceramic and craft pottery industries ⁽¹⁾.
14. Crystal glass industries.
15. Plastic industries using lead additives.
16. Frequent use of lead solder in an enclosed space.
17. Printing work involving the use of lead.
18. Demolition work, especially the processes of scraping off, burning off and flame-cutting executed on materials coated with paint containing lead, as well as the breaking up of plant (e.g. lead furnaces) ⁽¹⁾.
19. Use of lead ammunition in an enclosed space.
20. Automobile construction and repair work ⁽¹⁾.
21. Manufacture of leaded steel.
22. Lead tempering of steel.
23. Lead coating.
24. Recovery of lead and metallic residues containing lead.

⁽¹⁾ Inasmuch as lead is used or is present.

ANNEX II**Technical specifications referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 3 (1)**

1. The equipment is that which complies with the technical specifications listed below:
 - (a) *Air intake velocity at the orifice*: $1.25 \text{ m/s} \pm 10 \%$;
 - (b) *Air flow rate*: at least 1 l/min.;
 - (c) *Sampling head characteristics*: a closed face sampling head should be used, to avoid filter contamination;
 - (d) *Intake orifice diameter*: at least 4 mm diameter in order to avoid wall effects;
 - (e) *Filter or intake orifice position*: as far as possible kept parallel to the face of the worker during the whole sampling period;
 - (f) *Filter efficiency*: a minimum of 95 % efficiency for all particles sampled down to an aerodynamic diameter of $0.3 \mu\text{m}$;
 - (g) *Filter homogeneity*: maximum homogeneity of the lead content in the filter to allow for comparison between two halves of the same filter.
2. The lead-in-air sample collected in accordance with the procedures in point 1 is to be analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy or any other method which gives equivalent results.

*ANNEX III***Methods of measuring biological indicators referred to in Article 4 (2)**

PbB: Atomic absorption spectroscopy,

ALAU: Davis ⁽¹⁾ or equivalent method,

ZPP: Haematofluorimetry ⁽²⁾ or equivalent method,

ALAD: European standardized method ⁽³⁾ or equivalent method.

Appropriate quality control programmes will be established by the Commission.

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- ⁽¹⁾ Davis J. R., and Andelman S. L. 'Urinary delta-aminolevulinic acid levels in lead poisoning. A modified method for the rapid determination of urinary delta-aminolevulinic acid using disposable ion-exchange chromatographic columns'. Arch. Environ. Health 15, 53-9 (1967).
- ⁽²⁾ Blumberg W. E., Eisinger J., Lamola A. A., and Zuckerman D. M. 'Zinc protoporphyrin level in blood determination by a portable haematofluometer. A screening device for lead poisoning'. J. Lab. Clin. Med. 89, 712-723 (1977).
- ⁽³⁾ (a) Council Directive 77/312/EEC of 29 March 1977 on biological screening of the population for lead. OJ No L 105, 28. 4. 1977, p. 10 (Annex III).
- (b) A. Berlin and K. H. Schaller 'European standardized method for the determination of delta-aminolevulinic acid dehydratase activity in blood'. 3. Klin. Chem. Klin. Biochem. 12, 389-390 (1974).

*ANNEX IV***Practical recommendations for the clinical assessment of workers referred to in Article 4 (5)**

1. Current knowledge indicates that large-scale absorption may produce adverse effects in the following systems:
 - hematopoietic,
 - gastro-intestinal,
 - central and peripheral nervous,
 - renal.
 2. The doctor in charge of the medical surveillance of the worker exposed to lead should be familiar with the exposure conditions or circumstances of each worker.
 3. Clinical assessment of the workers should be carried out in accordance with sound practice; it should include the following measures:
 - records of the worker's medical and occupational history,
 - physical examination and a personal interview with special attention to the associated symptoms of early lead poisoning,
 - evaluation of the pulmonary status (for possible use of respiratory protective equipment).

Blood analyses (and, in particular, establishment of the hematocrit level) and urine analysis should be carried out during the first medical examination and then regularly according to the doctor's judgement.
 4. In addition to the decisions based on the results of biological monitoring, the examining doctor will establish the cases where exposure or continued exposure to lead is contra-indicated. The most important of these contra-indications are:
 - (i) — congenital abnormalities:
 - thalassemia,
 - G — 6 — PD deficiency;
 - (ii) — acquired conditions:
 - anaemia,
 - renal deficiencies,
 - hepatic deficiencies.
 5. Use of chelating agents:

The prophylactic use of chelating agents, sometimes called 'preventive therapy' is medically and ethically unacceptable. Many chelating agents may be considered nephrotoxic when administered for long periods.
 6. Intoxication therapy:

To be carried out by specialists.
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COUNCIL DIRECTIVE**of 28 July 1982****relating to the organization by the Member States of surveys on the earnings of permanent and seasonal workers employed in agriculture****(82/606/EEC)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 213 thereof,

Having regard to the draft Directive submitted by the Commission,

Whereas, in order to carry out the tasks assigned to it under the Treaty, in particular those set out in Articles 2, 39, 117, 118, 119 and 122 thereof, the Commission needs to know the situation and trends in earnings in the Member States;

Whereas such statistical data as do exist within the Member States on the earnings of agricultural workers do not at present permit valid comparisons to be made; whereas it is, consequently, necessary to conduct a specific Community survey based on uniform definitions and characteristics;

Whereas the Commission needs regular, comprehensive data on earnings; whereas it is therefore necessary to include all categories of agricultural workers of both sexes in the surveys;

Whereas, however, since the number of agricultural workers in certain categories is relatively insignificant in several Member States, it is desirable to adopt a selective approach;

Whereas provision should be made for an exception for the Federal Republic of Germany as regards agricultural workers receiving benefits in kind, in view of the insignificance of the number of such workers in the Federal Republic of Germany for the purposes of this Directive;

Whereas it is possible and also more economical to carry out such surveys by random sampling; whereas, in order to obtain results of uniform accuracy, it is necessary to provide for a fixed margin of error of observation, which should be as low as possible;

Whereas it is necessary to define the arrangements for granting a Community financial contribution until 1986 to Member States for the purpose of conducting the surveys,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

1. Member States shall undertake in 1984, and every two years thereafter, a survey of the actual earnings of permanent full-time and/or seasonal male and female workers employed in agriculture. The categories of workers to be covered by this survey in each Member State are set out in Annex I.
2. Member States may, however, carry out the survey for the first time in 1982.
3. Furthermore, Member States may, in agreement with the Commission, include in the survey permanent part-time workers, having regard to their relative importance.
4. Definitions of the various categories of workers referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 are given in Annex II.

Article 2

The survey shall be conducted on the basis of statistical data relating to the months of September, October or November in the case of permanent workers, and to months designated by the Commission, in cooperation with the national statistical authorities of the Member States, in the case of seasonal workers.

Article 3

The survey shall, within the terms laid down in Article 1, cover all holdings which employ permanent and/or seasonal workers and which engage in activities specified and defined under Class 01 of the General Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE), with the

exception of holdings the activities of which consist exclusively or mainly in creating and maintaining gardens and parks, in hunting or in activities ancillary to agriculture.

Article 4

The survey shall be carried out by random sampling. Member States shall take all appropriate measures, in particular with regard to the sample base, to maintain or, if necessary, to improve the quality of the survey results.

Article 5

The survey shall consist of the collection, in respect of each of the workers concerned, of all data relating to gross earnings in cash for the month or months referred to in Article 2, the nature of the work performed, the basis on which earnings are calculated and the number of hours remunerated, sex, age and levels of qualification and, with the exception of the Federal Republic of Germany, relating to the existence of benefits in kind.

Article 6

The Commission shall, in collaboration with the Member States, determine the technical details of the survey and the arrangements for transmitting the results to the Commission.

Article 7

Member States shall receive, in respect of the surveys carried out up to 1986 inclusive, a flat rate sum

for each holding surveyed. This sum shall be charged against appropriations allocated for this purpose in the general budget of the European Communities.

Article 8

The Council shall review this Directive for the first time before the end of 1990 and every six years thereafter on the basis of a report from the Commission containing an assessment of the experience gained from carrying out the surveys.

Article 9

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions needed in order to comply with this Directive by 30 June 1984 at the latest. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

Article 10

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 1982.

For the Council

The President

O. MØLLER

*ANNEX I***Categories of workers referred to in Article 1**

1. For Belgium, Denmark, Germany (except for the Länder of Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg and Saar), France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom: permanent full-time workers.
2. For Greece: permanent and seasonal workers.

*ANNEX II***Definitions of the categories of workers referred to in Article 1**

1. A 'permanent worker' means a manual worker who is not a member of the family of the farmer and who is in permanent employment on the holding, by which is meant employment that is continuous and regular, either full-time or part-time, throughout the year.

The worker concerned is a wage earner in the strict sense of the term, being a worker who is paid regularly and who, on the basis of an oral or written contract of employment, works 'throughout the year', subject, of course, to the seasonal variations inherent in agricultural work.

- (a) a 'permanent full-time worker' is a worker who, under the terms of his employment agreement, is bound to work throughout the year for a number of hours equal to or greater than the contractual or usual hours of work.
- (b) a 'permanent part-time worker' is a worker who, under the terms of his contract of employment, is required to work throughout the year for a number of hours which is smaller than the contractual or usual number of hours of work, but greater than 15 hours per week. Part-time work does not necessarily mean half-time work; it may be varied according to a daily, weekly or monthly pattern to suit the needs of the agricultural holding.

The distinction between a permanent full-time worker and a permanent part-time worker will be made by reference to the working year and by reference to the month of the survey only. For example, a worker who is required to work an average of 40 hours per week throughout the year (contractual or usual number of hours of work), but has worked only 20 hours in the survey month, will be deemed to be a permanent full-time worker.

2. A 'seasonal worker' is a manual worker who is not a member of the family of the farmer and who is in temporary employment on the holding, by which is meant employment for a period confined to a part of the year and involving well-defined duties.

The worker concerned is a wage earner in the strict sense of the term, being a worker who is employed on the basis of an oral or written contract of employment.

COUNCIL DECISION**of 28 July 1982**

concerning the coordination of the actions of the Member States and the Commission related to activities preparatory to a long-term programme for the use of telematics for Community information systems concerned with imports/exports and the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations

(82/607/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Whereas, with regard to the administration of the Customs Union and the common agricultural policy, it is often essential that import/export data and data on the agricultural market and its financial control are rapidly communicated and processed;

Whereas the study of informatics systems instituted by the Council in its Decision 77/619/EEC ⁽³⁾ has been completed and has produced a recommendation for the adoption of a concerted development programme for the next 10 years by the competent administrations of the Community; whereas a further study of the needs, feasibility, costs and benefits of the programme is required;

Whereas, since the services of the Commission and the competent national administrations will be the operators and the users of the improved information systems, it is appropriate in the interests of the proper working of the Community mechanisms to provide for the coordination of relevant actions undertaken in the Member States and the Commission,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Member States shall coordinate with the Commission a series of preparatory activities with a view

to analyzing the needs, feasibility, costs and benefits of a concerted 10-year development programme for the use of telematics systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and on the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations. The Commission will be responsible for accomplishing this coordination in collaboration with a User Advisory Committee composed of not more than four representatives from each Member State, representing the main interested government departments. This Committee shall advise and assist the Commission and its members shall establish and maintain coordination and liaison between the administrations participating in the CADDIA (Cooperation in Data and Documentation for Imports/Exports and Agriculture).

Article 2

The Commission shall, in the light of the results of the preparatory activities, and within 12 months of this Decision taking effect, make a report to the Council and the European Parliament and shall, as appropriate, submit proposals for the adoption of a long-term development programme to be implemented in concert with the parties concerned.

Article 3

This Decision shall take effect from the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 1982.

For the Council
The President
O. MØLLER

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 125, 17. 5. 1982, p. 170.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 343, 31. 12. 1981, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 255, 6. 10. 1977, p. 32.

INTERNAL AGREEMENT

amending the Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid of 20 November 1979

(82/608/EEC)

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Whereas the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Zimbabwe, signed in Luxembourg on 4 November 1980 hereinafter called the 'Accession Agreement', provides for the accession of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the Second ACP-EEC Convention signed at Lomé on 31 October 1979;

Whereas pursuant to Article 186 of that Convention the accession of a State shall not adversely affect the advantages accruing to the ACP States signatory to the Convention under the provisions of financial and technical cooperation, the stabilization of export earnings and industrial cooperation;

Whereas the representatives of the Governments of the Member States have agreed on this occasion to increase by 85 million European units of account the amount of aid made available to the European Development Fund (1980);

Whereas the Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid, signed in Brussels on 20 November 1979, should be amended accordingly;

After consulting the Commission of the European Communities,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Article 1 of the Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid shall be amended as follows:

1. Paragraph 2 (a) shall be replaced by the following:

'(a) The Fund shall consist of 4 721 million European units of account (hereinafter called 'EUA'), to be financed by the Member States as follows:

Belgium	278 539 million EUA = 5.9 %,
Denmark	118 025 million EUA = 2.5 %,
Federal Republic of Germany	1 336 043 million EUA = 28.3 %,
France	1 208 576 million EUA = 25.6 %,
Ireland	28 326 million EUA = 0.6 %,
Italy	542 915 million EUA = 11.5 %,
Luxembourg	9 442 million EUA = 0.2 %,
Netherlands	349 354 million EUA = 7.4 %,
United Kingdom	849 780 million EUA = 18.0 %.'

2. Paragraph 3 (a) shall be replaced by the following:

‘(a) 4 627 million EUA for the ACP States, comprising:

- 2 986 million EUA in the form of grants,
- 518 million EUA in the form of special loans,
- 284 million EUA in the form of risk capital,
- 557 million EUA in the form of transfers pursuant to Title II, Chapter 1 of the Convention,
- 282 million EUA in the form of the special financing facility pursuant to Title III, Chapter 1 of the Convention;’.

Article 2

This Agreement shall be approved by each Member State in accordance with its own constitutional requirements. The government of each Member State shall notify the Secretariat of the Council of the European Communities when the procedures required for its entry into force have been completed.

Provided the conditions of the first paragraph are fulfilled, the Agreement shall enter into force at the same time as the Accession Agreement.

Article 3

This Agreement, drawn up in a single original in the Danish, Dutch, English, French, German and Italian languages, each of these texts being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the Council of the European Communities, which shall transmit a certified copy to each of the governments of the Signatory States.

Udfærdiget i Bruxelles, den sekstende december nitten hundrede og firs.

Geschehen zu Brüssel am sechzehnten Dezember neunzehnhundertachtzig.

Done at Brussels on the sixteenth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty.

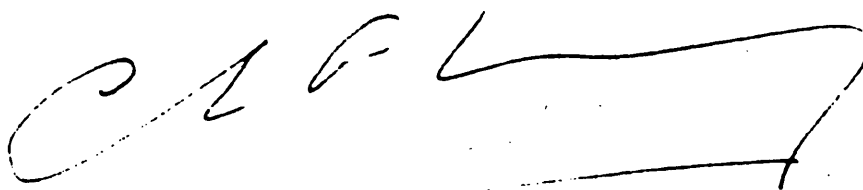
Fait à Bruxelles, le seize décembre mil neuf cent quatre-vingt.

Fatto a Bruxelles, addì sedici dicembre millenovecentottanta.

Gedaan te Brussel, de zestiende december negentienhonderd tachtig.

Pour le gouvernement du royaume de Belgique

Voor de Regering van het Koninkrijk België

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

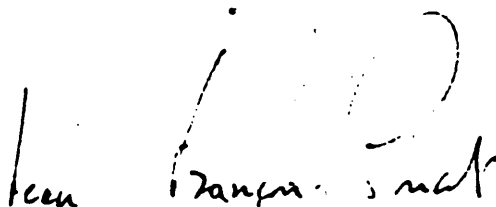
På Kongeriget Danmarks vegne



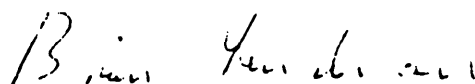
Für die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland



Pour le gouvernement de la République française



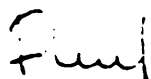
For the Government of Ireland



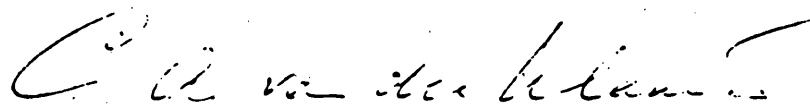
Per il governo della Repubblica italiana



Pour le gouvernement du grand-duché de Luxembourg



Voor de Regering van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. de Koning', written in a cursive style.

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'I. G. Smith', written in a cursive style.

COUNCIL DECISION**of 28 July 1982****amending the Internal Agreement of 1979 on the financing and administration of Community aid****(82/609/EEC)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Internal Agreement of 1979 on the financing and administration of Community aid ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Internal Agreement of 16 December 1980 ⁽²⁾, hereinafter called the '1979 Internal Agreement', and in particular Articles 1 (2) (b), 17 (5) and 22 (5) thereof,

Having regard to the draft Decision submitted by the Commission,

Whereas by reason of its accession to the European Economic Community on 1 January 1981 the Hellenic Republic must contribute to the financing of the fifth European Development Fund and be represented on the EDF Committee and the Article 22 Committee; whereas the distribution of contributions as laid down in the 1979 Internal Agreement should be amended with effect from 1 January 1981; whereas the weighting of votes as set out in that Agreement should also be amended;

Whereas the Agreement on the accession of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the Second ACP-EEC Convention ⁽³⁾ entered into force on 1 March 1982; whereas following the entry into force of the Internal Agreement of 16 December 1980 the distribution of contributions laid down in the 1979 Internal Agreement should be adjusted with effect from 1 March 1982,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

With effect from 1 January 1981, Article 1 (2) (a) of the 1979 Internal Agreement shall be replaced by the following:

'(a) The Fund shall consist of 4 636 million ECU, to be financed by the Member States as follows:

Belgium	269 815 200 ECU (5.82 %),
Denmark	114 509 200 ECU (2.47 %),
Federal Republic of Germany	1 294 317 200 ECU (27.92 %),
Greece	62 122 400 ECU (1.34 %),
France	1 171 053 600 ECU (25.26 %),
Ireland	27 352 400 ECU (0.59 %),
Italy	525 722 400 ECU (11.34 %),
Luxembourg	9 272 000 ECU (0.20 %),
Netherlands	338 428 000 ECU (7.30 %),
United Kingdom	823 353 600 ECU (17.76 %).'

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 347, 22. 12. 1980, p. 210.

⁽²⁾ See page 26 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 24, 30. 1. 1982, p. 2.

Article 2

With effect from 1 March 1982 Article 1 (2) (a) of the 1979 Internal Agreement shall be replaced by the following:

'(a) The Fund shall consist of 4 721 million ECU, to be financed by the Member States as follows:

Belgium	274 762 200 ECU (5.82 %),
Denmark	116 608 700 ECU (2.47 %),
Federal Republic of Germany	1 318 103 200 ECU (27.92 %),
Greece	63 261 400 ECU (1.34 %),
France	1 192 524 600 ECU (25.26 %),
Ireland	27 853 900 ECU (0.59 %),
Italy	535 361 400 ECU (11.34 %),
Luxembourg	9 442 000 ECU (0.20 %),
Netherlands	344 633 000 ECU (7.30 %),
United Kingdom	838 449 600 ECU (17.76 %).'

Article 3

Article 17 (3) of the 1979 Internal Agreement shall be replaced by the following:

'3. Within the EDF Committee, the votes of the Member States shall be weighted as follows:

Belgium	6
Denmark	3
Federal Republic of Germany	27
Greece	2
France	24
Ireland	2
Italy	12
Luxembourg	1
Netherlands	8
United Kingdom	17'

Article 4

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

Done at Brussels, 28 July 1982.

For the Council

The President

O. MØLLER

Notice of the date of entry into force of the Internal Agreement amending the Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid of 20 November 1979, signed in Brussels on 16 December 1980

In accordance with Article 2 thereof, the Internal Agreement amending the Internal Agreement of the financing and administration of Community aid of 20 November 1979 in the context of the accession of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the Second ACP-EEC Convention, signed in Brussels on 16 December 1980 ⁽¹⁾, came into force on 30 June 1982 with effect from 1 March 1982.

⁽¹⁾ See page 26 of this Official Journal.

COUNCIL DECISION**of 28 July 1982**

concerning the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning a second interim extension of the Protocol annexed to the Agreement between the Government of Guinea Bissau and the European Economic Community on fishing off the coast of Guinea Bissau

(82/610/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Guinea Bissau and the European Economic Community on fishing off the coast of Guinea Bissau ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second paragraph of Article 17 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the Community and Guinea Bissau have begun the negotiations provided for in the second paragraph of Article 17 of the Agreement in order to determine the amendments or additions to be made to the Annexes of the Protocol referred to in Article 9 of that Agreement;

Whereas the two Parties have agreed to extend the said Protocol for a new interim period from 1 August to 31 December 1982 pending the final outcome of the negotiations,

Article 1

The Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning a second interim extension of the Protocol annexed to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Guinea Bissau and the European Economic Community on fishing off the coast of Guinea Bissau is hereby approved on behalf of the Community.

The text of the Agreement is attached to this Decision.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorized to designate the persons empowered to sign the Agreement in order to bind the Community.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 1982.

For the Council

The President

O. MØLLER

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 226, 29. 8. 1980, p. 34.

AGREEMENT

in the form of an exchange of letters concerning a second interim extension of the Protocol annexed to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Guinea Bissau and the European Economic Community on fishing off the coast of Guinea Bissau

Letter No 1

Sir,

I have the honour to confirm that we have agreed on the following interim arrangements to ensure the continued application of the Agreement on fishing between the Government of the Republic of Guinea Bissau and the European Economic Community pending the completion of the negotiations on the Protocol to that Agreement to be concluded for its third year of application.

1. During the period 1 August to 31 December 1982, the arrangement used since 1 March 1980 shall be applied.

The financial compensation paid by the Community under the interim arrangements shall amount *pro rata temporis* to that provided for in Article 2 of the Protocol to the Agreement.

2. Licences shall be granted during the interim period subject to payment of the fees which correspond *pro rata temporis* to those laid down at point A. 1 of Annex I to the Agreement.

3. The compensation paid in accordance with point 1 and the fishing rights (licences) granted in accordance with point 2 shall be covered, following the enabling procedure to be negotiated, by the provisions of the Protocol applicable as from the third year of the Agreement.

I should be obliged if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

*On behalf of the Council
of the European Communities*

Letter No 2

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, which reads as follows:

'I have the honour to confirm that we have agreed on the following interim arrangements to ensure the continued application of the Agreement on fishing between the Government of the Republic of Guinea Bissau and the European Economic Community pending the completion of the negotiations on the Protocol to that Agreement to be concluded for its third year of application.

1. During the period 1 August to 31 December 1982, the arrangement used since 1 March 1980 shall be applied.

The financial compensation paid by the Community under the interim arrangements shall amount *pro rata temporis* to that provided for in Article 2 of the Protocol to the Agreement.

2. Licences shall be granted during the interim period subject to payment of the fees which correspond *pro rata temporis* to those laid down at point A. 1 of Annex I to the Agreement.

3. The compensation paid in accordance with point 1 and the fishing rights (licences) granted in accordance with point 2 shall be covered, following the enabling procedure to be negotiated, by the provisions of the Protocol applicable as from the third year of the Agreement.

I should be obliged if you would kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.'

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

*For the Government of
the Republic of Guinea Bissau*

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