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BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

European Coal and Steel Community
European Economic Community
European Atomic Energy Community

Commission of the European Communities
Secretariat of the Commission
Brussels

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1ST PART

DOCUMENTS, FACTS AND STUDIES

1. Accession: modifications requested by the United Kingdom

1101. The position of the British Government with regard to the conditions for the United Kingdom's accession to the European Communities was explained by Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary in a statement to the Council meeting in Luxembourg on 4 June 1974.

The statement, intended to elucidate the declaration he made on 1 April 1974 concerning 'renegotiation',[1] bears mainly on four issues: the financing of the Community Budget and the consequences for the Member States, improvements to the common agricultural policy, the commercial policy and Community aid for the Commonwealth countries and the developing countries, and regional and industrial policy.

One of the issues dealt with by Mr Callaghan, namely the improvements to the common agricultural policy, was the subject of a more detailed statement by Mr Peart, the British Minister of Agriculture, during the Council session of 18 June.

Speech by Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, the Right Honourable James Callaghan, MP, at the Council of Ministers

(Luxembourg, on 4 June 1974)

1102. 'At the meeting of the Council on 1 April I undertook to place before you in greater detail the matters which the United Kingdom finds unsatisfactory in its membership of the Community and which we seek to change. In amplification of my statement on renegotiation of 1 April which remains the basic document on the subject for the United Kingdom, I should like today to give more details of the kind of changes we seek in the policies and decisions of the Community under four main headings.

First the Community Budget—an important matter for us but one which I recognize will raise difficulties for others.

Second the Common Agricultural Policy where we shall be suggesting major improvements consistent with the broad principles on which the policy is based.

Third the Commonwealth and developing countries where improvements are necessary in both the trade and aid fields.

Fourth Regional and Industrial policy where it is important for us to be certain that the rules of the Community will enable Britain to pursue the effective policies which are required if the British economy is to begin to grow at a rate which will approach the Community average rather than to sink further below it.

There is a *fifth question* about the future of Economic Monetary and Political Union to which an added point has been given by recent events which have affected individual members of the Community. We discussed these matters at our recent meeting at Schloss Gymnich and will be resuming our talks again shortly so I shall not pursue them today, except to say that as I understand it, the position on these matters is that a great deal of further work and discussion will be required before any further decisions can be taken in pursuit of these general aims. We are very ready to continue with these talks in order that we can all elucidate, in a constructive spirit, what content it may be possible to give to them.

As regards the four issues I shall discuss today you will recall that I said on 1 April that our

[1] Bull. EC 3-1974, points 1101-1105.

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initial approach would be to seek improvements by way of changes in the Community's policies and decisions in preference to proposing changes in the Treaties themselves. In our preparations for today we have adhered to this approach. In our judgment Ministers will find that the proposals I shall put before you, if accepted, would not require changes in the Treaties and we shall continue on that basis though of course our reserve on Treaty amendments continues to stand.

As regards the current work of the Community we shall continue to cooperate fully in its work as we have done in recent weeks. Of course like other members of the Community, from time to time there will be issues upon which we shall have to put a reserve so as to safeguard our negotiating position but we shall not do so out of a desire to hold up the work of the Community but because genuine differences cannot be reconciled. And we shall play as big a part as anyone in trying to reconcile these differences when they do occur. We all understand that other nations are looking to the Community for decisions on current items of business with which they are concerned and we shall do our best to reach agreements.

I have considered whether we should ask you to handle these issues together in one forum but we believe that it will make for smoother working if we do not ask you to do so. We suggest that different procedures will be appropriate for the different issues that I shall outline. In the matter of the Common Agricultural Policy, we suggest that this should be dealt with in the Agricultural Council. The Development Council will deal with most aspects of aid. Trade matters and, insofar as they need come before Ministers, regional and industrial issues will be dealt with in our own Council. There needs be no procedural problems in these cases.

But the Budget issue is somewhat different. Its handling will require special consideration for it is a most important matter for all of us. It may be that budgetary problems can be taken on the Agenda of this Council or alternatively in the Finance Ministers' Council whichever seems appropriate.

Naturally, we in the United Kingdom shall be looking at the results of our discussions on these issues as a whole at the end of the process and therefore it seems to me appropriate that the Council of Foreign Ministers should exercise a general oversight over the issues I am about to describe and that if necessary the Council should be able to give a political impetus to this or that issue if progress seems slow.

If we can proceed in this way the Council would not find that it has to accept any appreciable delay in its normal work in order to deal with these particular issues that are so important to the United Kingdom. It would be our intention to make substantial progress with renegotiation during the remaining months of this year. When I return to London I should like to be able to report to the British Parliament and people that we have agreed that discussion of the matters that I am about to outline will take place in the appropriate machinery of the Community.

One more word before I come to outline our proposals. My colleagues will have seen that there is no change in the list of the matters we wish to raise. These represent the limits of the problems for renegotiation.

Community Budget

1103. I begin with out views on the Community Budget. In recent weeks we have had useful conversations about the impact of the Community Budget on the United Kingdom with members of the Commission and with representatives of member governments. We have made it clear why we consider that the impact of the present

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system is unfair on the United Kingdom and could be unfair to other members. Therefore a solution to the budget problem is central to our objectives in renegotiation.

We also believe that there is here a problem which should concern the whole Community, if it is to be made to work properly. It certainly cannot develop in the way the United Kingdom would like, unless there is progress in the direction of economic convergence between Member States. The difficulties are well known and have been aggravated by the impact of the energy crisis. The recent severe economic strains in the Community, reflect differences in economic circumstances and performance.

We ourselves in the United Kingdom have also been subjected to such strains; and my government are taking all possible national measures to deal with them. But we are not helped by the present Community Budget arrangements, involving as they do an increasing and serious transfer of resources from the United Kingdom to other members of the Community. These will tend to have precisely the opposite effect to that which is required if we are to participate in a gradual convergence of economic growth in the Community. It is wrong in principle and would defeat the objects of the Community if resource transfers under the Budget should promote divergence rather than convergence. This is why we believe that our case for fairer treatment presents a real problem for the whole of the Community.

I know that not everybody around this table would be ready to endorse the forecasts which we have made about the impact of the Community Budget on the United Kingdom; and indeed I do not ask you to accept our precise figures. What I would ask you to accept is that our figures are a serious estimate, based on realistic assumptions, of the order of magnitude of the burden which the Community Budget places on the British economy. It is at least as likely that they will be worse as that they will be better. I am convinced that any other set of assumptions, provided they are realistic, would show that the United Kingdom will be undertaking substantial and increasing resource transfers to the Community during the rest of our transitional period up to 1977 and on a rapidly growing scale afterwards.

To give a few conclusions from our calculations about what will happen if no solution is found, we estimate that the United Kingdom net contribution would be of the order of 300-550 million u.a. in 1975, 550-600 million in 1977, and 700-800 million in 1980. This would mean a net contribution of about 3 500 million u.a. in the period 1974-80. These are no small sums. To illustrate this point it is worth drawing attention to the fact that during the discussions on the size of the Community Fund for Regional Development, the Community was unable to accept a recommendation from the Commission for a fund of 2 250 million u.a. over 3 years for all the members of the Community.

Why is the system likely in this way to produce permanent disadvantages for the United Kingdom? It is because the "own resources" system was devised to suit a smaller Community made up of countries which are not such large importers as the UK. It is also because there will soon be a striking contrast between our expected share of Community GDP and our contribution to the Community Budget. It is because, notwithstanding our economic position in relation to other members of the Community, we shall have to provide, as we estimate, about 24% of the Community's "own resources" by 1980.

Some people may say that we are not entitled to claim that the British share of the tariffs and levies which will form the largest part of the "own resources" of the Community is a "national" contribution. Therefore they say, questions of equality do not arise. That might be a possible argument if the Community were, in a full economic and monetary union, with a

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central budget responsible for most of the main areas of government expenditure, and with major resources transfers taking place from the more prosperous to the less prosperous areas. But that is not the position. The Community must take into account that it is real resources from its own citizens which each Member State will transfer to the Community under the "own resources" system. The Community cannot close its eyes to an important factor influencing the way in which the economics of its members move relative to each other.

Recent estimates suggest that by 1977 our share of Community GDP will be about 16½% and by 1980 14%. This is taking account of favourable factors such as North Sea oil, which will be an immense help to our balance of payments as the decade goes on. But it cannot produce a rapid and substantial change in our growth rate. These estimates assume an annual UK rate of growth well beyond the average for the past decade. Compare this 14% share of Community GDP with our expected 24% share of contributions, and the Community is faced with an unacceptable situation.

I have enquired how the Community thought that this problem should be dealt with when it was raised during the entry negotiations. As I understand it, it was argued first that the problem would not be as bad as our negotiators had suggested; and second that the Community expenditure would be developing new policies in a number of fields where Community expenditure would be of net benefit to Britain, and that that benefit would come to balance the expenditure on the Common Agricultural Policy, which is admitted to be of greater advantage to other Member States. I am not suggesting that there will not be new Community policies. But I ask my colleagues to consider whether there is now any realistic possibility that new Community policies will be developed on a scale which might even begin to balance a British net contribution of 300-350 million u.a. in 1975 or 550-600 million in 1977, still less 700-800 million in 1980.

To make this calculation you have not only to say what new policies involving new expenditure are likely to be approved, but to bear in mind that, with the British contribution as high as it will be, the British return from such Community policies would have to be very high indeed for our net receipts to be substantial. I see no possibility of the Council moving in the direction of a Community Budget of the size which would be required.

The fact is that, in respect of the Community Budget, the negotiated terms of entry were fundamentally inequitable. Experience since then has reinforced that judgment. I now put it to the Council that it is inequitable for the Community that the United Kingdom, with below- average GDP per head, should be obliged to make massive resource transfers to other members of the Community, including those with above-average GDP per head, through the Community Budget; and equally that it is inequitable that the British gross contribution should rise from 13.5% next year to over 24% in 1980 while our share of Community GDP is estimated on the basis of recent forecasts to be 14% in the latter year.

I know that the Council devoted long and arduous work to constructing the "own resources" system of financing the Community Budget and that this system has been approved by the Parliaments of all the Member States. I know that the Council would prefer to find a way of dealing with the problem which would not change or overturn the "own resources" decision of April 1970. We are certainly prepared to consider solutions that would meet the wishes of the Council in this matter. But I would ask that the Council should also meet us. I would remind you that the Community declared to Britain during the course of the entry

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negotiations that, if "unacceptable situations" should arise, "the very survival of the Community would demand that the institutions find equitable solutions". My Government believes that we have such a situation.

But we also believe that, if the political will to do so is there, the Council could find a number of different ways of bringing about an equitable solution—that is, one which will produce a fair balance of advantage for the United Kingdom as for other Member States.

I do not consider that it would be appropriate for me to put forward any specific proposal. But one way of proceeding would be to make a direct adjustment on the expenditure side, which would correct the imbalance to which I have drawn attention. This could be done in accordance with a principle of equity to be agreed in the Community, leaving the method of financing the Community Budget untouched. A possible principle might be based on the recognition that a Member State with below-average GDP per head should be accorded appropriate treatment in respect of resource transfers under the Community Budget. Such a system might avoid the tendency to promote divergence rather than convergence. It could also be self-correcting in the sense that the adjustments required would become smaller as the dimensions of a Member State's problem diminished. I recognize that this is not the only way of dealing with the problem; but it would have the great advantage of simplicity—and that could be specially beneficial in handling an issue which is urgent.

I would also like to add that there are two technical points of some importance which arise from an interpretation of the financial arrangements governing the Budget and could lead in our view to results which would be adverse to the UK. We shall want to be sure that these can be resolved in an acceptable manner.

Finally, I would like to stress three points: First, we are not asking for a solution which amounts to a special regime for the United Kingdom alone. Any system should apply to all members. It is in the interest of every country to find a solution that takes account of the economic differences between Member States and thus helps to promote economic convergence.

Second, if an essential requirement of our renegotiation is to be met, we must ask the Community to find such a solution, and so overcome the problem of inequity which the budget presents to us.

Thirdly, I have refrained from proposing a definite solution to the Council; but from what I have said it is clear that possibilities exist which could be adopted within the Treaties.

Mr President, I conclude this section by saying once again that the Budget problem is a problem for the Community—and I ask that it should be dealt with expeditiously.

Common Agricultural Policy

1104. The criticism of the CAP has been particularly strong in Britain both because we are a large importer of food, and because membership of the EEC has weakened our ties with our traditional suppliers. I would therefore like to indicate the nature of our problems and our broad objectives, leaving to Mr Peart the elaboration of more detailed proposals in the Council of Agricultural Ministers.

Despite our strong criticisms we recognize that for European farmers the CAP has achieved much, and that in addition to the benefits it has brought them, it can provide an assurance of supplies at known prices in a world where both price and availability can be unpredictable. The question therefore is whether, without overthrowing the system, British interests as a large

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consumer can be accommodated to the principles of Community preference, free circulation of goods and Community financing. Provided some major changes are made, we believe that it would be possible to do so. We recognize that some of the defects of the CAP have been due to factors unrelated to agriculture, such as the complexity of the arrangements that have to be made where currencies within the Community change their relative values.

The major areas in which the United Kingdom wishes to secure improvements are as follows:

(i) First, the cost of the CAP should be reduced in real terms. This calls for the establishment of firm criteria on which price policy is based; and for support mechanisms to be operated and with greater effect. We wish to see agricultural support maintained at realistic levels, and we accept that the aim of the Community should be to produce as much of our food requirements as we can provide efficiently and economically. I emphasize the last part of that sentence as much as the first, for as large importers it is in our interests that prices should be determined with closer reference to the costs of the more efficient producers and to the supply/demand situation for particular commodities. The CAP should aim to gear its policy to the modern farm, as the Commission itself has advocated. Such a policy would create difficulty for special groups of less viable farmers and it would be necessary to consider special provision for them. Indeed, some of their problems might be looked after better in the context of social and regional policy. On another aspect, there should be more recognition in present circumstances of the disparities which actually exist between markets in different parts of the Community. In our view it would be useful on occasion and for particular commodities if there was a right to seek directly a measure of differential pricing. In practice this can occur now as the indirect effect of the systems of compensatory amounts. The exercise of such a right would not be intended to break the principle of common prices: the right would be exercised subject to the normal procedure for reaching agreement during annual price determinations.

A stricter price policy would need to be reinforced by improvements in the intervention and levy mechanisms so as to discourage costly surplus production; by a greater readiness to use direct production aids where it makes financial and economic sense to do so; and by strengthening financial controls and costing in general.

(ii) Next, we are concerned to secure speedy improvements in the marketing regimes for some major commodities. We know that the Commission shares our dissatisfaction with existing operations and we shall take full account of the proposals it will put forward. But there is a need for quick action, as the beef sector is demonstrating at this moment. It does not make sense to take large quantities of fresh beef off the market, freeze it, put it in store then watch the price of the remainder go up, to be followed in turn by a fall in the amount the housewife buys. In the end neither producer nor consumer benefits. We would be ready to consider as an alternative a combination of measures, such as slaughter premiums related to reasonable market prices, national or Community production aids, and a realistic import policy, which together would reduce the need for intervention to a minimum.

(iii) Finally, I want to stress the importance we attach to the Community's trading relationship with the rest of the world. We recognize that since our earlier criticisms were made three years ago, world prices for most agricultural commodities are much higher than they were then. It is likely (but not absolutely certain) that there will be a closer relationship between Community and world prices than in the past. We can turn this to our advantage for it gives the Community the opportunity to ensure

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that whatever the future movement of world prices, the CAP must not become an instrument of excessive protectionism or a threat to world trade through the generation and disposal of surpluses. The changes we propose would do much to ensure that; and to provide for a better balance between the interests of producers, consumers and taxpayers in the Community.

There is a strong case for improved terms of access for many kinds of foodstuffs from countries outside the Community, some of which we do not even produce. This could be done without detriment to Community producers. There is need for a clear commitment to a positive approach in the international trade negotiations now in progress, and we shall put forward our views to the Community as soon as it resumes consideration of the question. More specifically, we also need satisfactory and continuing arrangements for Commonwealth sugar, which provide for adequate access linked to assurances of prices fairly and realistically related to the Community's own price structure. Similarly we shall need satisfactory and continuing arrangements for New Zealand and we would wish to bring forward the review of the arrangements envisaged in Protocol 18 of the Treaty of Accession to the current year. As regards sugar, we remain firmly committed to the offer of access on fair terms for at least 1.4 million tons from the developing countries of the Commonwealth after the CSA expires. We shall be putting forward our proposals on sugar in the discussions about the Community's internal sugar regime and this will have a bearing on the Protocol 22 negotiations, to which I shall come in a minute.

We attach the greatest importance to an early examination of all these important matters with a view to finding adequate solutions. It is our view that everything I have suggested is compatible with the basic principles of the CAP and with the Treaties, and would prove beneficial to everyone in the enlarged Community, as well as to the rest of the world.

Trade and aid

1105. This leads to the question of the trade of Commonwealth and developing countries. The need to offer a fair deal to Community consumers of food as well as to overseas suppliers has important implications both for the developed Commonwealth and the developing world. The problems in this sector fall into five main groups.

The first concerns the developed Commonwealth countries. The problems which they face over access to the Community are mainly in agriculture and here I have already outlined our approach. As to tariffs, in the case of a small number of products for example some canned goods of importance, we wish to see an extension of tariff quotas. More generally, and as a permanent solution, the Community's detailed negotiating directive for the multilateral trade negotiations now under way should include an offer—subject naturally to reciprocity—to make substantial reductions of the tariff on these products as well as on certain industrial products of some importance to these countries.

The second group are the associable Commonwealth countries which under Protocol 22 have been offered the possibility of association with the Community. These negotiations offer the best chance of meeting the interests of these countries, including the interest of many of them in sugar, provided that certain important points are met. For example, I refer to the need for free entry for industrial products, and also to generous treatment of agricultural products, including, if necessary, tariff and levy-free quotas for agricultural products. It is also important that the Community should respect the developing countries' wish to avoid trade reciprocity.

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In the discussions that have begun within the Community about the Commission's negotiating mandate, we shall seek these objectives.

Then there is the question of aid. Here, as my colleague, Mrs Hart, recently explained to the Development Council, we want an evolution of Community policies which will take into account the needs not only of the associated countries, but of developing countries throughout the world. We look for a more balanced distribution of Community aid according to need and have in mind particularly the countries of South Asia who are among those hardest hit by the increase in oil and commodity prices. I am glad that in this matter the Commission has taken up our proposal and is preparing an aid framework covering possible commitments over the next five years.

We shall wish in addition to see these Asian countries accorded generous treatment both through the implementation of the *Declaration of Intent* and through a substantial improvement in the Community's *Generalized Preference Scheme*. I recognize that the Community was the first to introduce a Generalized Preference Scheme, and that some other important countries have not. But the Community's scheme embodies restrictions which greatly limit its practical value to the developing countries and which are difficult to defend at a time when many of these countries face severe balance of payments problems as a result of the increase in oil prices. We must aim at the progressive abolition of these various restrictions over several years, recognizing that there will have to be safeguards to deal with cases of material injury or threat of it in one or more Member States and there might have to be special arrangements for textiles.

We also need to see the Scheme's coverage extended in the area of processed agricultural products. Further it seems to us unreasonable for India and Bangladesh to be disadvantaged in the UK market for jute and coir in the period during which the Community tariff is being lowered. And we need substantial improvement in the position of Hong Kong where at present the UK has to discriminate against one of its own territories. These issues will be for discussion in the Community's review of the Generalized Scheme of Preferences. But I speak of these today to indicate that a substantial improvement in the present scheme is necessary not simply in our own interests but as a token of the responsibility which the Community shares for the future of the developing world.

Regional and industrial policy

1106. There is one further question, namely the powers which we recognize to be able to pursue effective regional and industrial policies. The British Government consider that we recognize new policies to stimulate industry in order to arrest and reverse our relative industrial decline and these will entail interventionist measures that are systematic and comprehensive. We recognize the value of rules within the Community to ensure that one country, in attempting to solve its own problems, does not create problems for the others; and in strengthening our industrial system we certainly have no intention of damaging the economic and commercial interests of other Member States. But we fear that our plans for British industry, including the steel industry, may be hampered by unduly restrictive interpretations of the Treaties; and, as part of the renegotiation, we shall seek assurances that our fears on this score can be set at rest. I would hope that constructive exploratory talks with the Commission can begin as soon as possible to ascertain the impact of the Treaties.

Linked with this is the question of regional aids, which a Working Party convened by the Commission has begun to study. As I said on 1 April, we accept that coordination of the rules

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under which each of us gives and has a useful part to play. We are taking part in the work and we intend to make a full contribution to it. Our objective will be to ensure that the rules take account of the needs of the United Kingdom and of the policies we devise to meet those needs. We are conscious that the regional problems of Member States are different—some are agricultural, some are caused by sheer remoteness and others like our own by changes of the industrial structure. The rules must therefore be broad enough in scope to cover all types of aid that may be required. In our experience, they will need to be flexible and capable of modification. It will be necessary from time to time for us to vary the level of aids, the definition of areas. Where particular problems arise, such as steel closures, we may also need to exceed whatever fixed ceilings are agreed. We welcome the Commission's statement that there may be derogations in these circumstances, but the problem may arise in other cases and the new rules should take account of this, as well as of the need to react quickly to particular regional and industrial problems as they arise. These matters are essential to us as an element of the renegotiation. We plan to do this by securing a satisfactory outcome in the Working Party.

General policy

1107. I have outlined the four main issues which we ask the Council to pursue and also have proposed methods for proceeding with them. We believe that our case speaks for itself. Some of the problems we have raised naturally affect us more than they do some other members. Some other issues could be dealt with and would bring benefit to other members of the Community. But whether they affect us alone or whether they affect the Community as a whole there can be no doubt that they are real problems. None has been manufactured. There is nothing contrived about them. There is a solid case for what we are proposing, and we look to the Community to examine these matters on their merits. In that spirit the United Kingdom will work for an early and successful result for these renegotiations.

I do not understand some of the comments I have heard, not uttered around this table, that we are not in earnest trying to seek a successful solution. I can only say that if the United Kingdom was negotiating in order to achieve a negative answer and a breakdown I would not go about presenting our case in the thorough way we have chosen in addition to playing our full part in the ongoing work of the Community and in proposing solutions that can be reached without disrupting the Treaties. If the negotiations are successful and they secure the approval of the British people we shall be ready to play our full part in constructing a new Europe. Once renegotiation is complete, HMG will form a view on whether the needs of Britain have been met. In submitting the result of the renegotiation to the British people, we shall make clear our verdict on what has been achieved.

I fully realize that there is a long way to go before such a decision can be taken but we shall accept our responsibilities in this matter.

In April I referred to our readiness to intensify political consultation and cooperation provided that we could agree on our main aims. One of the issues I had in mind was the question of European/American relations. It seems to me that there is some hopeful evidence following the useful exchanges which we had at Schloss Gymnich that we shall now be able to proceed with our work in a way which will promote steadily improving European/American relations. Consultation, cooperation and coordination between Europe and the United States should be as natural as breathing. In our view it is essential. It remains our objective. What is happening in this field encourages us to go further in

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these matters not only with the United States but with other countries and regions too. In a world which is grouping itself increasingly into regions, it cannot be disadvantageous for Community members to discuss among themselves how they can act together in the world in political as well as in economic matters. We adhere to the view that some of the most important problems of the world will only be solved in a world context; but the Community, if it is properly organized, has the capacity to contribute to the solution.

To sum up, the Community is at the cross-roads in its history. The problems raised by Britain today are only one of a number of issues that cloud the Community's future. Quite distinct and separate from the problems I have been discussing is the feeling that there exists among Community members a diminished unity of purpose, a growing divergence in our economies and a readiness to seek nationalist solutions to problems that demand common and joint action. All these things make me fearful for the future welfare of our people.

The countries that make up the Community need to make a fresh start, and this can be done if all the partners in the enterprise feel that their difficulties are understood, their case for changes is recognized and remedied and that the Community can respond to their needs. I have no doubt that this can be done if the will exists. Let us together put these matters right and when we do then the Community will be once again stengthened to play a constructive part in the affairs of Europe and in bringing its influence to bear on the problems of the world.'

Initial reactions within the Council

1108. Following this statement, the members of the Council confirmed the positions which they had already taken when expressing their initial reactions to the British Foreign Secretary's statement of 1 April.

They noted that the British Government was not expecting an immediate answer to its requests and that the issues raised were to be argued within the Community framework and under the normal procedures. Generally speaking the Council was pleased to find that Mr Callaghan was not asking either for the Treaty to be amended or for the system of 'own resources' to be altered.

With regard to Mr Callaghan's remarks on the budget problems, the Council asked the Commission, in the light of the debate, to draw up a report taking stock of the economic and financial situation in the Community since the enlargement and outlining future developments.

2. Second meeting of Education Ministers

1201. The Ministers of Education of the Community countries met in Luxembourg on 6 and 7 June with Mr Rohde, the Federal German Minister for Education and Science, in the Chair. As at the previous meeting on 16 November 1971,[1] three matters were on the agenda for this session of the Council and the Education Ministers Conference: the European University Institute, cooperation in the field of education, and the mutual recognition of diplomas and professional qualifications.

The European University Institute

1202. The Convention for the creation of the European University Institute was signed on 19 April 1972[2] by the representatives of the six original Member States of the Community and the ratification procedures are now under way. When they have been completed, the British, Danish and Irish Governments will be able to submit applications for membership of the Institute through the Italian Government.

The work of setting up the Institute, which was entrusted to a Preparatory Committee made up of representatives from the nine Member States, will soon be completed. The Chairman of the Committee has presented a report on progress made in establishing the Florence Institute. The Ministers agreed that efforts be intensified so that it may be open to research workers in October 1975. They stressed the importance, for the future of the Institute, of the choice of initial teaching staff and were unanimous in hoping that those selected would be of the highest calibre.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Dahrendorf, it was agreed to ask the Preparatory Committee to take the necessary steps to call together the Members-Designate of the High Council, which will be the Governing Body of the Institute, for a first informal meeting as soon as possible.

Cooperation in the field of education

1203. At their first meeting in 1971,[1] the Ministers of Education recognized the necessity for establishing European cooperation in national education. In this connection, a proposal for a European Centre for the Development of Education was put forward, and this has since been examined thoroughly by a Council Working Party.

The Commission drew up proposals for action in the field of education which were forwarded to the Council in March 1974.[3]

In considering the question of cooperation, the Ministers of Education, meeting within the Council, recognized three important principles:

(a) the programme of cooperation initiated in the field of education, while being conducive to the progressive harmonization of the economic and social policies in the Community, must be adapted to the specific objectives and requirements of this field;

(b) on no account must education be regarded merely as a component of economic life;

(c) educational cooperation must make allowance for the traditions of each country and the diversity of educational policies and systems. Harmonization of these systems or policies cannot, therefore, be considered an end in itself.

These principles and the priority areas on which action should be taken in this initial phase of cooperation correspond closely to the Commission's Proposals. The areas agreed by the Ministers were:

(i) better facilities for the education and training of nationals of other Member States of the

[1] Bull. EC 12-1971, Part 1, Chapter III.
[2] Bull. EC 6-1972, Introductory Chapter.
[3] Bull. EC 3-1974, points 1401 to 1404 and Supplement 3/74 - Bull. EC.

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Communities, nationals of non-member countries and their children;

(ii) improvement of intercommunication between educational systems in Europe;

(iii) compilation of up-to-date documentation and statistics on education;

(iv) increase in cooperation between institutions of higher education;

(v) improvement in the possibilities for academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study;

(vi) encouragement of freedom of movement for and mobility of teachers, students and research workers, in particular by the removal of administrative and social obstacles to free movement for such persons and the teaching and learning of foreign languages;

(vii) greater equality of opportunity for free access to all forms of teaching and learning.

In order to develop activities in these areas, an Education Committee is to be set up, composed of representatives of Member States and of the Commission. The Committee is charged with reporting back to Ministers before the end of June 1975.

Mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates, and other qualifications

1204. Meeting as the Council of Ministers of the Communities, the Ministers of Education discussed new ways of accelerating progress in the achievement of mutual recognition of professional qualifications for the purpose of freedom of establishment under Article 57 of the EEC Treaty. Proposals to that effect had been submitted by the Commission in March 1974.[1]

The resulting Resolution of the Council recognized that directives concerning freedom of establishment, particularly those in respect of the professions, had a significance in relation to educational policies; it emphasized that the directives should be drawn up in a way that would not impede educational reform in the Member States; and expressed the view that it would be appropriate that educational policies should make a positive contribution to the matter.

The Council expressed the wish that the further work in this field should be guided by the endeavour to introduce flexibility and to have regard to considerations of quality. In this connection, the Council agreed the following guidelines.

'Given that despite the differences existing between one Member State and another in the courses of training, there is in practice broad comparability between the final qualifications giving access to identical fields of activity, the directives for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications and for the coordination of the conditions of access to the professions should resort as little as possible to the prescription of detailed training requirements.'

To implement this guideline, the Council resolved that lists of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications that are recognized as being equivalent should be drawn up, and that Advisory Committees should be established.

The Committee of Permanent Representatives in cooperation with the Commission was instructed to ensure the implementation of the Council's resolution in this field.

Bull. EC 3-1974, point 1405.

3. Reform of the international monetary system

Final meeting of the Committee of Twenty

1301. The Committee of Twenty[1] held a final ministerial meeting in Washington on 12 and 13 June 1974. The Committee wound up nearly two years work by adopting interim measures pending a reform of the international monetary system.

The proceedings of this Washington meeting consisted in the main of an attempt to reach agreements on immediate action as a temporary makeshift for the reform itself. The main feature of this action would appear to be the formation of a Ministerial Committee. Over the 'interim period' which starts with the departure of the Committee of Twenty, the *raison d'être* of the new ministerial body will be to set up a negotiating authority at political level which is needed all the more urgently in that there is currently no entity for controlling international monetary relations: the statutes of the IMF are now for the most part defunct and a remodelled system has yet to be set up. The Interim Committee will work in many ways just like the Committee of Twenty.

The programme of immediate action covers three target areas:

(i) areas involving innovation in reform and depending on decisions already taken by the Committee of Twenty or the Executive Board of the IMF; this covers for instance the application of a new type of SDR (not tied to gold) which will replace gold in the IMF's transactions;

(ii) areas of procedure for future decisions or of more or less firmly assembled plans for the future development of the reforms;

(iii) areas not directly linked with the reforms but dependent on the IMF's own activity (for instance, the installation of new loan machinery — 'petroleum facilities', revision of IMF contribution).

Meeting of the Group of Ten

1302. One highly significant move was made in parallel with the Committee of Twenty, during an informal meeting of the Group of Ten made up of the Finance Ministers of the original Six (except Luxembourg), the United Kingdom, Canada, the USA, Japan and Sweden with Switzerland attending as an observer. Since no official communiqué was issued at the end of the talks the following summary of the main arrangements can only indicate the general direction taken:

(a) in their interactions (meaning apart from the private market) monetary authorities so desiring will be able to deposit gold in order to procure credit in relation to a gold price derived from the market price;

(b) when contracts are liquidated such deposits will, if necessary, be convertible into buying and selling transactions at prices tied to market prices;

(c) monetary authorities so desiring will be able to revalue their gold in hand at prices tied to market prices.

Documentary Annex

1303. At the close of the ministerial meeting of the Committee of Twenty, the following

[1] The Committee assigned to study reform of the international monetary system and related issues. It was formed on 26 July 1972 by the Board of Governors of the IMF and is made up of delegates from the industrialized nations and the developing countries.

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document was published. It has two separate parts: the Communiqué proper and 'a detailed statement on immediate action to facilitate the working of the international monetary system'.

Communiqué

1304. The text of the Communiqué from the Committee of the Board of Governors on International Monetary Reform and Related Issues reads as follows:

'1. The Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues (the Committee of Twenty) held its sixth and final meeting in Washington on 12 and 13 June 1974, under the chairmanship of Mr Ali Wardhana, Minister of Finance for Indonesia. Mr Johannes Witteveen, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, took part in the meeting which was also attended by Mr Gamani Corca, Secretary-General of the UNCTAD, Mr Frederic Boyer de la Giroday, Director of Monetary Affairs of the EEC, Mr René Larre, General Manager of the BIS, Mr Emile van Lennep, Secretary-General of the OECD, Mr Olivier Long, Director-General of the GATT, and Sir Denis Rickett, Vice-President of the IBRD.

2. The Committee concluded its work on international monetary reform; agreed on a programme of immediate action; and reviewed the major problems arising from the current international monetary situation.

3. The programme of immediate action is as follows:

(a) Establishment of an Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the Fund with an advisory rôle, pending establishment by an amendment of the Articles of Agreement of a Council with such decision-making powers as are conferred on it.

(b) Strengthening of Fund procedures for close international consultation and surveillance of the adjustment process.

(c) Establishment of guidelines for the management of floating exchange rates.

(d) Establishment of a facility in the Fund to assist members in meeting the initial impact of the increase in oil import costs.

(e) Provision for countries to pledge themselves on a voluntary basis not to introduce or intensify trade or other current account measures for balance of payments purposes without a finding by the Fund that there is balance of payments justification for such measures.

(f) Improvement of procedures in the Fund for management of global liquidity.

(g) Further international study in the Fund of arrangements for gold in the light of the agreed objectives of reform.

(h) Adoption for an interim period of a method of valuation of the SDR based on a basket of currencies and of an initial interest rate on the SDR of 5%.

(i) Early formulation and adoption of an extended Fund facility under which developing countries would receive longer-term balance of payments finance.

(j) Reconsideration by the Interim Committee, simultaneously with the preparation by the Executive Board of draft amendments of the Articles of Agreement, of the possibility and modalities of establishing a link between development assistance and SDR allocation.

(k) Establishment of a joint ministerial Committee of the Fund and World Bank to carry forward the study of the broad question of the transfer of real resources to developing countries and to recommend measures.

(l) Preparation by the Executive Board of draft amendments of the Articles of Agreement for further examination by the Interim Committee and for possible recommendation at an appropriate time to the Board of Governors.

These measures are described in more detail in the statement attached to this communiqué.

4. Members of the Committee expressed their serious concern at the acceleration of inflation in many countries. They agreed on the urgent need for stronger action to combat inflation, so as to avoid the grave social, economic and financial problems that would otherwise arise. They recognized that, while international monetary arrangements can help to contain this problem, the main responsibility for avoiding inflation rests with national governments. They affirmed their determination to adopt appropriate fiscal, monetary and other policies to this end. In the discussion Members of the Committee urged that the multilateral trade negotiations in the framework of GATT should continue to be regarded as a matter of priority.

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5. The Committee noted that, as a result of inflation, the energy situation and other unsettled conditions, many countries are experiencing large current account deficits that need to be financed. The Committee recognized that sustained cooperation would be needed to ensure appropriate financing without endangering the smooth functioning of private financial markets and to avert the danger of adjustment action that merely shifts the problem to other countries. Particular attention was drawn to the pressing difficulties of the most severely affected developing countries. Members of the Committee therefore strongly emphasized their request to all countries with available resources and to development finance institutions to make every effort to increase the flow of financial assistance on concessionary terms to these countries.

6. In concluding its work on international monetary reform, the Committee agreed to transmit a final Report on its work, together with an Outline of Reform, to the Board of Governors. These documents will be published shortly.'

Statement

1305. The 'detailed statement on immediate action to facilitate the working of the international monetary system' reads as follows:

'1. The Committee recognizes that it will be some time before a reformed system can be finally agreed and fully implemented. It therefore proposes that, in the interim period, the Fund and member countries should pursue the general objectives set out in paragraph 1 of the Outline and should observe, so far as they are applicable, the principles contained in Part I of the Outline. It further proposes that a number of steps should be taken immediately to begin an evolutionary process of reform and to help meet the current problems facing both developed and developing countries, and calls upon members to collaborate with the Fund and with each other to give effect to those proposals as set out below.

Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on the International Monetary System

2. The Committee recommends the establishment of an Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on the International Monetary System, with an advisory rôle in those areas in which the Council referred to in paragraph 31 of the Outline will have decision-making powers, namely, in supervising the management and adaptation of the monetary system, overseeing the continuing operation of the adjustment process, and dealing with sudden disturbances which might threaten the system. It notes that the Executive Directors are accordingly preparing for adoption by the Board of Governors a Resolution to establish the Interim Committee. It is envisaged that the new Committee will hold its first meeting at the time of the Annual Meeting in September.

The adjustment process

3. The Committee recognizes that in the interim period, with significant changes in prospect for the world balance of payments structure, there is a need for close international consultation and surveillance of the adjustment process. It recommends that countries should be guided in their adjustment action by the general principles set out in paragraph 4 of the Outline. It calls upon members to cooperate with one another and with international institutions, during the current period of exceptional and widespread payments imbalances, to find orderly means to deal with these imbalances without adopting policies that would aggravate the problems of other countries, and to promote equilibrating capital flows: in this connection the Committee has endorsed the immediate establishment of a facility in the Fund to assist members in meeting the initial impact of the increase in oil import costs. The Committee calls upon the Fund to exercise surveillance of the adjustment process through the Council (or, for the time being, the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors) and the Executive Directors, on the lines of the procedures set out in paragraphs 5-10 of the Outline, and subject for the time being to the following provisos, namely that:

(a) the Fund will seek to gain further experience in the use of objective indicators, including reserve indicators, on an experimental basis, as an aid in assessing the need for adjustment, but will not use such indicators to establish any presumptive or automatic application of pressures;

(b) determination of what is a disproportionate movement in reserves will be made in the light of the broad objectives of member countries for the development of their reserves over a period ahead, as discussed with the Fund; and

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(c) the pressures which may be applied to countries in large and persistent imbalance will continue to be those at present available to the Fund.

Exchange rates

4. The Committee stresses that, during the interim period, exchange rates will continue to be a matter for international concern and consultation and attaches particular importance to the avoidance of competitive depreciation or undervaluation. The Committee notes with satisfaction that in accordance with its recommendation the Executive Directors are adopting a decision on guidelines for the management of floating exchange rates during the present period of widespread floating.

Controls

5. The Committee recommends that, during the interim period, countries should be guided by the principles set out in paragraphs 14-17 of the Outline in relation to controls and to cooperative action to limit disequilibrating capital flows. The Committee attaches particular importance to the avoidance of the escalation of restrictions on trade and payments for balance of payments purposes during the interim period. The Committee invites members to subscribe on a voluntary basis to the Declaration concerning trade and other current account measures for balance of payments purposes attached to this statement. The Committee invites the Executive Directors to establish the necessary procedures in connection with the Declaration, and to make arrangements for continuing close coordination with the GATT.

Global Liquidity

6. (a) The Committee calls upon members to cooperate with the Fund during the interim period in seeking to promote the principle of better management of global liquidity as set out in paragraph 2(d) of the Outline. It recommends that the Fund should assess global reserves and take decisions on the allocation and cancellation of SDRs in accordance with paragraph 25 of the Outline, and should periodically review the aggregate volume of official currency holdings in accordance with paragraph 19 of Outline and, if they are judged to show an excessive increase, should consider with the countries concerned what steps might be taken to secure an orderly reduction.

(b) The Committee further recommends that the Fund should give consideration to substitution arrangements.

(c) Finally, the Committee recommends that there should be further international study in the Fund of arrangements for gold in the light of the agreed objectives of reform.

Valuation of the SDR

7. The Committee notes with satisfaction that, following its recommendation concerning the interim valuation and interest rate of the SDR, the Executive Directors are adopting decisions on these questions.

The special interests of developing countries

8. The Committee recognizes the serious difficulties that are facing many developing countries, and agrees that their needs for financial resources will be greatly increased. It urges all members with available resources to make every effort to supply these needs on appropriate terms. To this end it calls upon countries with available resources and upon development finance institutions to make arrangements to increase the flow of concessionary funds, and to give consideration to various measures including the redistribution of aid effort in favour of countries in greatest need, interest subsidies, and short-term debt relief on official loans in the special case of countries without access to financial markets. The Committee urges the Executive Board to proceed to an early formulation and adoption of a new facility in the Fund under which developing countries would receive longer-term balance of payments finance. The Committee is not unanimous on the question of establishing a link between development assistance and SDR allocation. The Committee is agreed that the Interim Committee should reconsider, simultaneously with the preparation by the Executive Board of draft amendments of the Articles of Agreement, which it is envisaged would be presented for the approval of the Board of Governors by February 1975, the possibility and modalities of establishing such a link.

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Ministerial Committee on the Transfer of Real Resources

9. The Committee recommends the establishment of a joint ministerial Committee of the Fund and World Bank to carry forward the study of the broad question of the transfer of real resources to developing countries, and to recommend measures to be adopted in order to implement its conclusions. It invites the Managing Director to discuss with the President of the World Bank the preparation of appropriate parallel draft Resolutions on the establishment of such a joint ministerial Committee for adoption by the respective Boards of Governors. It recommends that the joint ministerial Committee should also give urgent attention to the problems of the developing countries most seriously affected by exceptional balance of payments difficulties in the current situation, bearing in mind the need for coordination with other international bodies, and that preparatory work on this aspect should be started immediately, in advance of the establishment of the Committee.

General review of quotas

10. The Committee notes that work has started on the current general review of Fund quotas and urges the Executive Directors to complete their work as soon as possible, bearing in mind the general purposes of the reform.

Amendments of the Articles of Agreement

11. The Committee has asked the Executive Board to prepare draft amendments of the Articles of Agreement, as needed to give effect to Part II of the Outline or as otherwise desired, for further examination by the Interim Committee, and for possible recommendation at an appropriate time to the Board of Governors. In particular draft amendments should be prepared on the following proposals:

(a) to establish the Council referred to in paragraph 31 of the Outline;

(b) to enable the Fund to legalize the position of countries with floating rates during the interim period;

(c) to give permanent force to the voluntary pledge described in paragraph 5 above concerning trade or other current account measures for balance of payments purposes;

(d) to authorize the Fund to establish, as and when agreed, a Substitution Account;

(e) to amend the present provisions concerning gold;

(f) to authorize the Fund to implement a link between development assistance and SDR allocation; and

(g) to introduce improvements in the General Account and in the characteristics of and rules governing the use of the SDR, as well as any other consequential amendments.

It is envisaged that such draft amendments, if agreed, would be presented for the approval of the Board of Governors at latest by the date fixed for completion of the current general review of Fund quotas, i.e., by February 1975.'

Declaration on trade measures

1306. The Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues has stressed the importance of avoiding the escalation of restrictions on trade and payments for balance of payments purposes. Accordingly, certain members of the Fund have expressed their wish to subscribe to a Declaration as follows to give effect to that recommendation.

Declaration

A. A member of the Fund that subscribes to this Declaration represents thereby that, in addition to observing its obligations with respect to payments restrictions under the Articles of Agreement of the Fund, it will not on its own discretionary authority introduce or intensify trade or other current account measures for balance of payments purposes that are subject to the jurisdiction of the GATT, or recommend them to its legislature, without a prior finding by the Fund that there is balance of payments justification for trade or other current account measures.

B. A member that subscribes to this Declaration will notify the Fund as far in advance as possible of its intention to impose such measures. If circumstances preclude the Fund from making the finding referred to in A above promptly after such notification, the member may nevertheless impose such measures, but will withdraw the measures, within such a period as may be fixed by the Fund in consultation with the

member concerned, if the Fund finds that there is no balance of payments justification for trade or other current account measures.

C. In arriving at the findings referred to above, the Executive Directors are requested to take into account the special circumstances of developing countries.

D. In connection with this Declaration arrangements will be made for continuing close coordination between the Fund and the GATT.

E. This Declaration shall become effective among subscribing members when members having 65% of the total voting power of members of the Fund have accepted it, and shall expire two years from the date on which it becomes effective unless it is renewed.

4. The Community and the Italian protective measures*

1401. Fresh developments in several directions have occurred in the situation created by the Italian protective measures, which were authorized by the Commission Decision of 8 May 1974.

The salient points are: (a) the development of Italy's economic situation and the effect of the measures taken, the latter having been kept under constant review by the Commission; (b) the adoption in agriculture of a certain number of measures designed to 'adjust' gradually the existing situation so as to bring it more into line with the principles of the common agricultural market; (c) the preparation by the Italian authorities of measures for improvement.

Italy's economic situation and the operation of protective measures

1402. According to the text of the Decision of 8 May 1974 authorizing Italy to take certain protective measures under Article 108, paragraph 3 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission 'is closely following the development of the economic situation in Italy' and in particular 'will make a *review of the overall situation* and the effects of the authorized measures before 31 July 1974'.

Discussions also took place during June between members of the Commission and the Italian Government. Vice-President Haferkamp, responsible for economic and financial affairs, had meetings in Rome early in June with Mr Colombo, the Treasury Minister, Mr Giolitti, the Minister for Budgets and Mr Carli, Governor of the Bank of Italy. The talks bore on the measures for improving Italy's economic situation, which the Government is proposing to adopt and on preparations for the EEC Council meeting scheduled for 15 July 1974. The latter was one the main topics at the meeting which

* The conclusion of this article will be published in Bull. EC 7/8-1974.

Italian protective measures

Mr Haferkamp had in the weeks that followed, with the Governments of other Member States.

Moreover the Commission departments have attended contact meetings with officials from the various Italian administrative branches. The meetings focused mainly on the possibilities for withdrawing agricultural and industrial products from the list of products subject to the prior deposit.

The prime objective of the deposit mechanism is to reduce internal liquidity. To achieve this the Italian authorities have required deposits to be made in lire and not in foreign currency. The deposit of 50% on the value of imports imposed since May on Italian importers fits into a more comprehensive policy aimed at slowing the growth of internal consumption and checking the rise in prices. These same objectives are also included in the stabilization programme, which the Italian Government is now studying.

Financing the deposits entails for the importers a 4% increase in the value of imported goods subject to the deposit. From this it can be reckoned that the growth of imports could be slowed down to the extent of 1 to 2% of all imports, whether under the deposit or not. According to initial estimates, internal liquidities could thus on a yearly basis be bled to the extent of 1 800 thousand million lire.

With regard to *practical application*, consignments of goods worth less than one million lire are exempt from the deposit. Almost all banks, including the Caisse d'Épargne, are authorized to issue deposit certificates and these correspond to 50% of the CIF value of the goods. The bank acts solely on the trading invoice and does not contest it; if the invoice tallies with the FOB value, the bank increases that value by 7%. When declaration is made for release to consumption, the customs authorities ask for the bank deposit certificate.

The deposit scheme does not therefore take the form of an additional frontier check on goods brought into Italy under a Community or any other transit scheme, in order to route them directly to the actual place of customs clearance. Goods which come in under a temporary import or admission scheme and which are therefore usually to be re-exported either in the natural state or after processing, are not subject to the deposit. If, for one reason or another, the goods instead of being re-exported are released for consumption inside Italy, the bank deposit is then compulsory.

Although the excise authorities are not involved in working out the sum of the deposit, it can happen that the dutiable value set during clearance does not match the CIF value taken by the bank in calculating the deposit. For this contingency the Italian authorities have assured importers that to avoid holding up clearance the excise authorities will simply inform the bank where the deposit was made. If there is a sizeable difference between the dutiable value and the value of the invoice surrendered to the bank, then the bank is subsequently expected to ask for an additional deposit.

Regarding the short-term outlook, the Commission is keeping in touch with the Italian authorities to examine any possibilities of taking certain industrial products off the deposit list. At all events, the Commission is to make a review of the overall situation and the effects of the deposit scheme before the end of July 1974.

Action taken in agriculture

1403. As a result of the talks in Rome on 3 and 4 June attended by Vice-President Haferkamp, Mr Spinelli and Mr Lardinois of the Commission, the Council has been advised of the Commission's conclusions concerning measures to be taken in agriculture to soften applications of the import deposit scheme.

Italian protective measures

During its meeting of 4 June, the Council, in a searching debate on this issue, took note of the Commission's plans to take a series of measures in order to remove the major difficulties recently encountered by the agricultural exports to Italy from other Community countries. At the same time the Council approved a Proposal to adjust the conversion rate of the lira in the farming sector. Thus the measures taken or planned are an initial step towards Italy's reintegration into the common agricultural market.

• On 6 June[1] the Council officially set a *new representative rate for the 'green lira'*, a more realistic rate, in order to make some headway towards the standardization of farm prices in the Community and to allow the protective measures authorized by the Commission's Decision of 8 May[2] to be replaced by measures which will cause less disturbance in the functioning of the common agricultural market. Under the terms of the Regulation adopted by the Council, application of the new rate for the 'green lira' must coincide with the abolition of the 50% compulsory deposit authorized by the Commission, and on a date to be set by the latter.

• Second point: the setting of the new rate entails an *adjustment of the level* of farm prices in Italy, meaning a rise of 12.5%, corresponding to the 'devaluation' of the green lira. The increase covers all products except aid for soft wheat and olive oil.

• Third point: as from 9 June[3] the Commission rescinded the deposit authorization, which it granted to Italy on 8 May, with regard to certain *calves and young cattle* intended for fattening. This was done in view of the advantages to Italian breeders offered by the importation of this livestock. The Commission's Decision also provides for the application, again from 9 June, of adjusted monetary compensatory amounts. To be sure that the animals are actually fattened over a certain time, Italy has been authorized to apply the inspections required.

• Fourth point: This concerns *pigmeat*. The Commission decided to rescind authorization of the 50% deposit in this sector as from 24 June 1972,[4] since the new conversion rate for the 'green lira' was applied on the same date. These Decisions have been backed by an adjustment of the monetary compensatory amounts corresponding to a 12.5% price rise in this sector in Italy. At the same time the 'catching up' in prices, which in principle was planned for 1 November,[4] has been implemented actually four months ahead of schedule.

• In the *sugar* sector, the Council decided to apply, the new representative rate as from 1 July so as to avoid an adjustment of prices, thought to be undesirable, during the 1974/75 marketing year which begins on 1 July.

• Lastly, the Commission authorized Italy to *stop deducting in respect of beef and veal products other than live animals the monetary compensatory amounts from charges* (mainly levies, customs duties etc.) *levied on imports* from non-member countries,[5] so as to avoid the disadvantages for intra-Community trade deriving from the current system. In trade with non-member countries, the monetary compensatory amounts are in fact deducted from the import charges; but since there is no such possibility of compensation in intra-Community trade, the compensatory amounts granted on

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[1] OJ L 150 of 7.6.1974.
[2] OJ L 152 of 8.6.1974 and Bull. EC 5-1974, point 1106.
[3] OJ L 154 of 11.6.1974.
[4] In compliance with Article 4(b) of the Council Regulation of 12 May 1971 concerning short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the temporary enlargement of certain Member States' currency fluctuation margins (OJ L 106 of 12.5.1971), amended with regard to Italy on 17 December 1973 (OJ L 353 of 22.12.1973).
[5] OJ L 199 of 22.7.1974.

imports must be paid within a time limit of two months from the date when the completed record is surrendered. This resulted in a distortion to the advantage of non-member countries, which the Commission has now authorized Italy to eliminate.

It should also be mentioned that in a communication to the Council, during the session of 17 and 18 June 1974, Mr Lardinois had indicated that the compulsory 50% deposit for the major agricultural products, apart from pigmeat, should be discontinued by 1 August 1974 at the latest.[1]

The date was later set at 22 July.

2ND PART

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN JUNE 1974

1. Functioning of the common market

Customs union

Simplifying the tasks of the customs authorities

2101. On 27 June 1974 the Council passed a Resolution on measures to be taken to simplify the work of the customs authorities and of the Member States.[1] The Resolution aims at overcoming the difficulties besetting the customs services, which stem from the size and complexity of their tasks and at ensuring the proper application of the Community provisions which these services are required to implement.

Common Customs Tariff

2102. During its session of 4 June 1974 the Council authorized the Commission, on behalf of the Community, to carry on negotiations within the Customs Cooperation Council for the preparation of a *harmonized system for describing and codifying goods.*

The system is intended to be used in connection with tariffs and statistics and for the medium-term is regarded as vitally necessary in facilitating international trade.

2103. With a Regulation of 25 June 1974[2] the Council amended the CCT Annex of the Council Regulation of 28 June 1968[3] so as to cut from 17% to 9% the conventional duty applied to semi-conductor devices used in electronics and described as *'discs (wafers) not cut into micro-wafers'* (sub-heading 85.21 D of the CCT).

Tariff measures

Suspensions

2104. On 4 June 1974 the Council adopted a Regulation bearing on the total suspension of CCT duties, taxes of equivalent effect and agricultural levies applied to goods imported as donations from non-member countries to be distributed free of charge to *disaster victims.*[4]

The previsions of this Regulation are based on a Recommendation of 8 June 1970 by the Customs Cooperation Council to speed up the routing of aid consignments when disasters occur. They are aimed at facilitating the efforts made on humanitarian grounds to help disaster victims by easing the frontier passage of aid consignments received as donations by officially recognized bodies.

The granting of this exemption is subject to a Commission Decision ruling, at the request of one or more of the Member States concerned, according to an emergency procedure entailing consultation with the other Member States. When required, the Decision fixes the application, including terms and range, of the exemption.

2105. On 17 June 1974 the Council adopted a Regulation on the tariff treatment applicable to certain products intended for use in the *maintenance and repair of aircraft* of the Mercury and Airbus type during 1974.[5]

On 13 June 1974 the Council, acting on a Commission Proposal, adopted a Regulation on

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[1] OJ C79 of 8.7.1974 and Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2101.
[2] OJ L 174 of 28.6.1974.
[3] OJ L 172 of 22.7.1968.
[4] OJ L 150 of 4.6.1974.
[5] OJ L 164 of 20.6.1974.

Customs union

the temporary and partial pegging of the autonomous CCT duty on *fresh, refrigerated or deep-frozen mackerel, etc. intended for the processing industry.*[1] The duty has been pegged at 5% and will apply for the period 16 June 1974 to 14 February 1975.

On the same day the Council adopted a Regulation to peg the autonomous duties of the CCT on *fresh sweet oranges*[1] and amend the Regulation of 21 March 1974.[2] The autonomous duty, pegged at 5% for the period 1 June to 30 September 1974, is cut to 4% until 15 October 1974.

During the session of 25 June the Council adopted two other Regulations temporarily suspending the autonomous CCT duties for a certain number of *farm products* and for a certain number of *industrial wares.*[3] The autonomous duties on these products are totally or partially suspended for varying periods. In most cases this is a renewal, for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, of previously applied suspensions.

Again on 25 June the Council by a Regulation[3] totally suspended, from 1 July to 31 December 1974, the duties applicable in the original Community to *D and DL—calcium pantothenate* imported from the new Member States.

The Council also re-amended:

(i) on 17 June, its Regulation of 26 May 1970 defining certain products under headings 20.07, 22.04 and 22.05 *(dessert wines)* of the CCT, originating from non-member countries;[4]

(ii) on 13 June 1974 its Regulation of 27 December 1973 on the total or partial suspension of CCT duties on certain *agricultural products* of *Turkish origin.*[1]

Community quotas

2106. Acting on a Commission Proposal, the Council on 4 June 1974 adopted a Regulation extending the benefit of the Community tariff quota, opened for *newsprint* by a Regulation of 28 December 1973,[5] to cover certain papers which meet all the criteria of newsprint except with regard to chain lines.[6] Until 31 December 1974 Member States are thus authorized to charge against the abovementioned tariff quota papers which come under sub-heading 48.01 E.

On 17 June 1974 the Council adopted a Regulation on opening, allocating and administering a duty-free Community tariff quota, volume 3 500 tonnes, for *polypropylene.*[4] This quota is valid from 1 July to 31 December 1974.

Acting on a Commission Proposal, the Council on 25 June 1974[7] adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and administering another Community tariff quota for the *treatment of certain textile products in outward processing traffic* from the Community to Switzerland, which will be duty-free for 1 870 000 u.a. of VAT.[5] The quota, which will run from 1 September 1974 to 31 August 1975 is split into three processing categories. The Member States of the original Community have been allocated 1 650 000 u.a.; the remainder of 220 000 u.a. constitutes a reserve subdivised according to the same processing categories as the Member States' allocations. If needs arise in the new Member States with regard to such treatment, they may draw adequate sums from the reserves.

1 OJ L 158 of 15.6.1974.
2 Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2102.
3 OJ L 174 of 28.6.1974.
4 OJ L 166 of 21.6.1974.
5 OJ L 365 of 31.12.1973.
6 OJ L 150 of 7.6.1974.
7 OJ L 186 of 10.7.1974.

Customs union

Customs value and taxes of equivalent effect to customs duties

2107. On 24 June 1974 the Commission adopted a Regulation on *consideration of price reductions* when determining customs value.[1] This text lays down the conditions under which price reductions may or may not be accepted in assessing customs value. The conditions, based on the principles adopted by the Council Regulation of 27 June 1968[2] with respect to the customs value of goods, should ensure uniform customs treatment at Community level of price reductions, despite the many guises in which this concept appears in current commercial practice.

Customs systems for the movements of goods

2108. During the session of 4 June 1974, the Council authorized the Commission to conduct negotiations on behalf of the Community to *revise the customs agreement on the international carriage* of goods under 'carnet TIR' (TIR agreement) of 15 January 1959.

The work now being undertaken within the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe is intended as preparation for the overall revision of the agreement.

Rules of origin and methods of administrative cooperation

2109. On 5 June 1974 the Commission sent the Council a draft Decision from the Joint EEC-Sweden Committee, supplementing and amending lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 of the Agreement.

The draft, which represents a model and will be identical for all the other EEC-EFTA Agreements, is proposed by way of a joint Community position within the various Joint EEC-EFTA Committees. It meets the need to adjust the specific rules of origin for certain products so as to allow for the advance of manufacturing techniques and for international economic conditions which have developed since the Agreements came into force.

2110. During its session of 25 June 1974 the Council approved the draft Decision of the Joint EEC-EFTA Committee bringing in a streamlined procedure for issuing EUR. 1 freight movement certificates.[3]

Economic customs schemes

2111. On 18 June 1974 the Commission adopted a Regulation on application of the system of *inward processing traffic in trade between the Member States of the original Community* and between the new Member States themselves. This application covers the period over which customs duties are levied on this trade.[4] The aim of the Regulation is to determine the particular provisions applicable to the system of inward processing traffic concerning the goods involved in intra-Community trade and applicable to the system of inward processing traffic if all or part of the compensatory products or intermediate products are forwarded to a Member State other than that in which the inward processing was done.

2112. During the sitting of 14 June 1974 the *European Parliament* adopted an Opinion on the Commission's Proposal to the Council for a

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[1] OJ L 168 of 25.6.1974.
[2] OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.
[3] Point 2329.
[4] OJ L 163 of 17.6.1974.

Internal common market

Regulation on the temporary suspension of autonomous CCT duties for a certain number of farm products. On 27 June Parliament adopted an Opinion on the Commission's Proposal to the Council on the importing under exemption from CCT duties of educational, scientific and cultural material, and on the harmonization of procedures for the release of goods to free circulation. On 28 June Parliament issued an additional Opinion on a Proposal to open a Community tariff quota for heifers and cows of certain mountain breeds.

Internal common market

Free movement of goods

Protective measures

Ireland: sisal cord

2113. For some months now Irish exports of sisal cord have been growing to a point where domestic consumption needs may no longer be met. The cord is customarily used in Ireland for binding bales of hay. The output to cover domestic consumption is in the hands of one factory and there is no established import flow for this product. Moreover the one factory in Northern Ireland also making sisal cord stopped production a few months ago for lack of raw materials usually imported from Tanzania.

So on 11 June 1974[1] the Commission took a Decision authorizing Ireland to take protective measures for sisal cord under Article 135 of the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties.

Through this Decision Ireland can introduce a licence scheme to limit exports of sisal cord to non-member countries and to control, and if need be, curtail consignments to other Member States, with the proviso that with respect to the EEC, the scheme may in no case be more restrictive than its application to exports to non-member countries.

The Decision applies until 31 August 1974. But the Commission reserves the right to amend or annull it in appropriate circumstances.

United Kingdom: coal and steel sectors

2114. At the request of the British Government and in line with the provisions of earlier Decisions stipulating that an overall review would be made of the coal and steel situation in the UK on 15 June 1974, the Commission on 19 June[2] amended its Decision of 14 February 1974[3] on the application by Great Britain and Northern Ireland of protective measures for *certain iron and steel products* in Chapter 73 of the CCT, as under Article 135 of the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties.

With the Decision of 19 June the UK is authorized, from 1 July to 1 October 1974 to install an Open General Export Licence Scheme for these iron and steel products.

On 25 June 1974[2] the Commission, after consulting the Council, amended its Decision of 18 February 1974[3] on the application of Article 37 of the ECSC Treaty by the UK. It means that the Decision of 18 February will still apply until 1 October 1974 with respect to *coal* and

[1] OJ L 196 of 19.7.1974.
[2] OJ L 189 of 12.7.1974.
[3] OJ L 74 of 19.3.1974 and Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2107.

Internal common market

that for the *iron and steel products* covered by Article 81 of the ECSC Treaty, the UK is authorized from 1 July to install an Open General Export Licence Scheme.

Both the new Decisions also stipulate that when they have taken effect, the UK after consulting the Commission, will be able to set up a licence scheme like the one prescribed by the Decisions of 14 and 18 February 1974.

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Motor vehicles

2115. On 4 June 1974 the Council adopted a Directive on approximation of laws relating to the interior fittings of *motor vehicles (behaviour of steering mechanism on impact)*.[1] This Directive lays down certain provisions for construction and testing with the aim of improving the safety of the driver.

On 25 June the Council adopted Directives on *wheeled farm or forestry tractors (rear mirrors, field of vision and windscreen wipers)*.

On 20 June the Commission approved and on 27 June sent the Council two further proposed Directives on the approximation of Member States' laws relating to wheeled farm or forestry tractors. The first incorporates the technical construction specifications for tractor *braking devices* into the EEC type-approval procedure.

The second covers the requirements for the installation of *lighting and light-signalling devices* to be incorporated into EEC type-approval procedures. It replaces similar provisions in an earlier Proposal of 23 July 1968,[3] now technically out of date. Apart from the actual technical specifications, the Proposal makes particular provision for a fresh safety inspection when changes are made to certain components and features.

Measuring instruments

2116. On 4 June the Commission presented a proposed Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws relating to the *scales of charges for the testing of gas meters*. The Proposal deals with distortions of competition and the effect on intra-Community trade of the considerable variations between Member States' scales of charges and fees for testing measuring instruments, in this case type-approval and initial verification of gas meters. The Proposal specifies minimum charges to be attained by the end of a transitional period, both for testing under the Community procedures annexed to the Proposal, and for corresponding national procedures.

Another Commission Proposal for a Directive was presented to the Council on 18 June. This relates to the approximation of Member States' laws concerning *road and rail transport tanks* used as measuring containers. The proposed Directive aims at removing technical barriers to the free movement of road and rail transport tanks in respect of the metrological requirements to qualify them as 'measuring container tanks.'

On 12 June[4] the Commission adopted a Directive adapting to technical progress the Council Directive of 26 July 1971 on approximation of Member States' laws relating to *gas-volume meters*.

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[1] OJ L 165 of 20.6.1974.
[2] OJ L 191 of 15.7.1974.
[3] OJ C 125 of 28.11.1968.
[4] OJ L 189 of 12.7.1974.

Free movement of persons

Right of establishment and freedom to offer services

2117. During its session of 4 June 1974, the Council adopted a Directive on achieving the right of establishment and the freedom to offer services in *self-employed activity and in the activity of middlemen in the marketing and distribution of toxic products* (substances and preparations) *and of biological pesticides for agricultural purposes.*

The Directive fits into the overall plans aimed at stopping any discriminatory treatment based on nationality in the matter of establishment and offers of service in the wholesale and retail trades and in the activities of middlemen connected with industry, commerce or the crafts.

The Council also adopted a Directive concerning the terms of transitional measures for activities connected with the marketing and distribution of toxic products and for activities involving the occupational use of those products, including the activities of middlemen.

This Directive bears mainly on the mutual recognition of employment conditions in that sector. For admission to the activities concerned in Member States where they are governed by regulations, the Directive recognizes as adequate the actual performance of the activity in another Member State over a reasonable and relatively recent period of time.

2118. On 13 June 1974 the *European Parliament* adopted an Opinion on the Commission's proposed Directive concerning approximation of Member States' laws relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels and passed a Resolution on the need for Community measures concerning the desulphurization of fuels. The House also gave its Opinion on proposed Directives on (a) the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in relation to self-employed activities in connection with the retailing of medicinal preparations and (b) the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities in connection with the retailing of medicinal preparations. On 26 June Parliament adopted an Opinion on the Commission's proposed Directive on the disposal of waste oils.

At its plenary session of 26 and 27 June 1974 the *Economic and Social Committee* adopted an Opinion on the proposed Council Directive concerning approximation of Member States' laws relating to the composition of petrol (the problem of the lead content) and an Opinion on the proposed Council Directive concerning approximation of Member States' laws governing proprietary medicinal products.

On 21 June 1974 the *Court of Justice* of the European Communities, in ruling on Case 2/74 (Reyners v Belgium), issued a Decree on interpretation of Articles 52 and 55 of the EEC Treaty concerning the right of establishment.

Competition policy

State aid

General aid schemes

Italy

2119. The Commission decided on 6 June 1974 to close a procedure initiated on 30 October 1972 pursuant to Article 93(3) EEC

Competition policy

with regard to the aids (interest) rebates) provides for in a draft law of 8 August 1972, which the Italian Government is proposing to grant to Italian *undertakings* which because of various difficulties are *likely to make their workers either completely or partially redundant.*

The Commission had opened this procedure because although it shared the Italian Government's social preoccupations, it was not convinced that the arrangements for paying the aids would contribute effectively to putting these undertakings on a sounder footing; it also considered that, in order to judge the effects of the aids, it should be informed beforehand of the sectoral or regional programmes which the Italian authorities would lay down for implementation or, failing this, on the most important actual cases.

On the latter point, the Commission's position fits in with its attitude towards all general aid schemes, meaning schemes which do not specify in advance in which sectors or regions the recipient undertakings are situated.

The Italian Government—which had respected the blocking effect of the 93(2) procedure whose opening prevents the implementation of an aid project—finally gave satisfaction to the Commission on the following points:

(a) Firstly the granting of the aids under consideration will be subject to presentation by the undertakings receiving them of reorganization, restructurization or conversion programmes and the aids would be for investments undertaken within the framework of these plans; thus they may not be used merely to keep the undertaking going;

(b) Secondly, priority will be given to the Mezzogiorno and to certain underdeveloped areas of Central and Northern Italy; in the latter case they will comply with the coordination principles laid down by the Commission on regional aids in the central regions of the Community and in particular with the ceiling of 20%.

(c) Outside these development areas cases where implementation involves a large amount of aid will be communicated beforehand to the Commission.

In closing the procedure the Commission has repeated its assurance to the Italian Government that when it examines the aid granted in the actual cases referred to above it will take maximum account of the social implications of the problems which much be solved.

2120. On 24 June 1974 the Commission decided to close the procedure which it invoked on 25 July 1973 under Article 93, paragraph 2 with regard to draft law No 946 of 13 October 1972, with which the Italian Government was planning to refinance, by up to 40 000 million lire, the application of law No 1470 of 1961. By granting *loans at low rates of interest,* the 1961 law can ensure the survival of companies in trouble or help companies to start up again who, because of their difficulties, have since stopped operating.

The Commission had already expressed in earlier instances its objections to this aid scheme and it had been given to understand that no further applications of the scheme would be made. The new financing by the 1972 draft law therefore led the Commission, under the abovementioned procedure, to ask the Italian Government to ensure:

(a) that the loans in question are granted only to facilitate investments made by companies under structural improvement programmes. This is to avoid such aid being used merely as a prop to prevent non-competitive companies from folding.

(b) that the loans are utilized by the Government solely under sectoral or regional programmes of which the Commission is to be advised in advance, or failing such programmes,

Competition policy

that major individual cases are notified beforehand. This is to enable the Commission with full knowledge of the facts to assess the need for such interventions and their impact on competition and intra-Community trade.

Once again in abiding by the constraint of the applied procedure, the Italian Government gave satisfaction to the Commission thus enabling it to close the procedure.

Germany

2121. On 18 June 1974 the Commission decided to raise no objections to the aid, in the form of a *guarantee*, which the German Government is thinking of granting to the *Wagnisfinanzierungs AG* (WFG), under the terms of an agreement which it is planning to make with the WFG.

This share company, whose founding partners will be major German banks, will facilitate the launching of new products or new technologies by small and medium-sized companies. The assistance given to such companies will take the form of capital participation, limited to the time required for the successful marketing of the innovation concerned. Federal aid to the WFG will be in the shape of a guarantee whereby the State undertakes to cover half of the losses which could be incurred by the WFG in these operations.

In its 1970 Memorandum on industrial policy, the Commission emphasized that small and medium-sized companies had a valuable part to play in the development of innovations. But they are hampered by the fact that in most of the Member States finance houses like the British and American venture capital companies, who could provide the risk capital, are inadequately represented.

Although the government may step in during the early development of the innovation itself in order to provide financial backing for company efforts, it does not usually go as far as the stage of industrial and commercial exploitation of the results. This stage, however, requires substantial capital and the banking establishment does not ensure an adequate link-up, either because it is wary of the risks involved and demands excessive guarantees or because it will not intervene unless it gains control of the company. Consequently self-financing often remains the only financial resource for the small or medium-sized companies who want to launch a new product or process on the market without losing their independence.

The Commission considered that the German move, like similar action taken earlier by other Member States (the tax advantages granted in France to companies financing innovations), was likely to fill this gap in the Community's standard financial machinery, and on these grounds raised no objections.

Sectoral aid

Shipbuilding

2122. Acting on a Commission Proposal the Council decided on 27 June 1974[1] to *extend by six months*, i.e. until 31 December, the Directive of 20 July 1972[2] concerning shipbuilding aid, which was due to expire on 30 June 1974. The Council actually felt that owing to the complexity of the Commission's Proposals submitted early in November 1973,[3] it would not be able to rule on the Proposals by 1 July 1974. The Proposals embodied industrial policy guidelines for shipbuilding together with a third proposed Directive on direct and indirect aid in this sector.

[1] OJ L 180 of 3.7.1974.
[2] OJ L 169 of 27.7.1972.
[3] Bull. EC 10-1973, points 2111 and 2245.

Competition policy

State-trading monopolies

France

2123. On 18 June 1974 the Commission decided to invoke the procedure under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty against the French Government, since the provisions of the Decree of 6 February 1974 on adjustments to the French monopoly on simple potassic fertilizers or potassium salts were not compatible with the rules of the Treaty.

Under this Decree imports of simple fertilizers originating or coming from other Member States remain subject to surrender of a prior declaration and procurement of a visa. Now the Commission found that although the French Government can make potassium salts imported from third countries and put into free circulation in the other Member States subject to obtaining a visa in advance, the Government is not authorized to do likewise with regard to potassium salts originating from other Member States of the EEC, even if the advance visas are granted by the competent authority, 'immediately, with no time limit and for all quantities requested.'

2124. Again on 18 June the Commission decided to ask the French Government to inform importers within one month that they are under no obligation to use the services of the Société nationale des *scories Thomas* for the marketing of their basic slag, even during the period required for the preparation of the implementary texts referred to in Article 3 of the Law of 31 December 1973. The French Government was also asked to forward the draft of the implementary texts concerned promptly to the Commission so that the latter may determine whether the texts put an end to the infringement noted and whether they are compatible with the provisions of the EEC Treaty.

In 1972[1] the Commission had invoked the infringement procedure under Article 169 of the Treaty with respect to the monopoly in question. A Law promulgated by the French Government on 31 December 1973, in order to adjust the monopoly in compliance with Article 37 of the Treaty (which covers national monopolies) enjoined that basic slag from other Member States could henceforth be freely imported and marketed in France. Article 3 of the Law, however, stipulated that it would take effect only when measures have been introduced for the 'mise en place économique' of basic slag which would incorporate a form of prior import authorization and a mechanism for equalizing freight costs.

At the end of February 1974 the Commission had been advised that the French Government would not oblige importers to use the services of the Société nationale des scories Thomas for marketing their basic slag even during the period required for laying down these rulings.

Because it was not considered sufficient for the French Government merely to communicate its intentions, the Commission decided on 18 June to ask the French Government (a) to inform importers by means of an official document (to be issued within a month) that this was in fact the position, and (b) to send in fortwith the draft texts of the intended statutory provisions. To allow the French Government time to take the necessary action, the Commission decided to hold up the initiation of proceedings before the Court of Justice.

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2125. During the sitting of 10 to 14 June 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission Proposals to the Council 'concerning a Directive on aid for the shipbuild-

[1] Bull. EC 9-1972, point 24.

ing industry and on the Commission Memorandum on the procedures for action in the shipbuilding industry'.

Fiscal policy and financial institutions

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Levies on manufactured tobaccos

2126. Acting on a Commission Proposal,[1] the Council on 25 June[2] adopted a Directive extending by twelve months, i.e. until 30 June 1976, the first phase of harmonization of levies on manufactured tobaccos. This initial phase had been defined by the first relevant Directive which the Council adopted on 19 December 1972.[3]

2127. During the sitting of 10 to 14 June 1974 the *European Parliament* had given a favourable Opinion on this third Proposal, from the Commission which would extend the first phase of harmonization by twelve months. Parliament had also approved the Commission's Proposal for limited amendments[4] to the Directive of 17 July 1969[5] concerning indirect taxation on capital formation.

[1] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2121 and OJ C52 of 7.5.1974.
[2] OJ L180 of 3.7.1974.
[3] OJ L303 of 31.12.1972.
[4] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2120 and OJ C46 of 23.4.1974.
[5] OJ L249 of 3.10.1969.

2. Economic and monetary union

Economic, monetary and financial policy

Urgent economic and monetary measures: Commission Communication to the Council

2201. In view of the Community's situation today, the Commission on 5 June sent the following Communication to the Council:

'1. The Council of Finance Ministers is meeting on 6 June for the first time for nearly four months. During that time the economic situation has appreciably worsened in several Community countries, with inflation gathering pace and the balance of payments moving further into deficit. This has led, in particular, to stringent measures by two member countries, Italy and Denmark, which are now the subject of Community procedures.

2. Also during this time, the Community consultation and concertation procedures officially adopted on 18 February have been throttled back. For instance, no consultation took place under these procedures in advance of the Italian and Danish action.

3. Further development of such a situation would not merely discredit the undertakings given concerning economic and monetary union but by recurrence of unilateral national action would imperil a very important part of the Community achievement to date, free movement of goods.

4. To arrest this deterioration in the state of affairs, the Commission would propose that the Council adopt a limited number of urgent practical measures.

5. To contain inflation is absolutely vital for the whole Community.

In order to put fresh substance into economic concertation, the Council at its session on the 6th must take the measure of the issues involved, ascertain the course planned in each State, and assemble suggestions judged to be reasonable for a joint drive against inflation.

Further, to continue the process of framing the bases for joint action, the Council should instruct the working party on coordination of economic policies to hold a long session before 25 June, attended by the respective Ministers' closest aides, for the purpose of:

Economic, monetary and financial policy

(i) considering in detail the economic situation of each member country and the anti-inflation measures taken or planned there;

(ii) preparing for the Community as a whole and for each member country, on the basis of Commission proposals, the framework of the economic and financial policy to be pursued in the context of a future combined drive against inflation.

To prepare this session of the working party, the Commission will make the necessary contacts in each member country.

The Council of Finance Ministers would meet before 15 July to take cognizance of the results of these activities and adopt a first corpus of directives.

6. The same Council will: engage in a preliminary consideration of the measures to be proposed to the Community's partner countries in order to strengthen international economic and monetary concertation at a time when, particularly as concerns capital recycling, this is more necessary than ever before.

7. The growing balance-of-payments deficits of several of the member countries could, in the absence of any Community assistance, impel those countries to adopt national protective measures jeopardizing the unity of the Common Market.

The Commission proposes that the Council at its next session decide to institute Community solidarity arrangements, and that, in particular, it should be possible through the Monetary Cooperation Fund for a large special credit, financed direct or by consolidated borrowings jointly guaranteed abroad, to be made available to a Member State by decision of the Commission, upon receipt of an opinion in favour from the Monetary Committee, where the Member State is in fact implementing the economic policy directives referred to above, and more generally is pursuing a policy calculated to meet the difficulties it is experiencing.

The Commission will be submitting a draft decision to that effect to the Council without delay.

8. The Commission proposes that the Council declare in favour of the principle of a system of concerted floating of the Community currencies floating freely and those inside the European "snake", the main feature of which would be concertation on a corpus of measures (monetary policy, interest rates, capital movements) without which such a move would be meaningless.

The Commission, after obtaining the opinion of the Monetary Committee, will submit proposals to this end to the Council without delay, so that the Council can act by the end of July 1974.

9. The Council notes the Commission's intention to submit a Community action programme, coordinated with the measures to be adopted by the Italian Government, in order that the Community may afford support and cooperation to the drive to restore the Italian economy. It requests the Commission to submit proposals to this end as soon as possible.'

Council Meeting

2202. The Council of the European Communities met in Luxembourg on 6 June 1974 with Mr Apel, the Federal German Finance Minister in the Chair.

After an initial discussion of the Commission Communication on *'urgent economic and monetary measures'*, the Council instructed the Coordinating Committee on Short-Term Economic and Financial Policies to meet shortly in order to:

(i) make a thorough review of the economic situation in all Member States and to review anti-inflation measures which they have taken or are contemplating;

(ii) prepare, on the basis of Commission Proposals, the outlines of economic and financial policy to be followed in mounting a combined anti-inflation campaign.

The Monetary Committee and the Governors Committee of the Central Banks were asked to give their opinions on the monetary and financial action proposed in the Commission's Communication.

The Council also examined the Commission's Proposal submitted on *adjustments to the guidelines for economic policy in 1974*. Since one delegation entered a provisional reservation on this Decision, the Council agreed to consider it as officially adopted once the reservation has been waived.

Economic, monetary and financial policy

The Council then got down to *preparations for the meeting of the Committee of Twenty* scheduled for 12 and 13 June 1974 in Washington.[1] After hearing a statement from the Chairman of the Monetary Committee, Mr Oort, the Council endorsed the conclusions reached by the Monetary Committee with regard to the meeting of the Committee of Twenty.

Regarding the *gold problem*, the Council heard a statement from Mr Duisenberg, the Dutch Finance Minister, on his talks with the United States' authorities. The Monetary Committee and the Governors Committee of the Central Banks were then asked to follow up scrutiny of this problem in the light of remarks made by members of the Council.

Monetary Committee

2203. The Monetary Committee's Working Party on *Short-Term Capital Movements* met in Brussels on 12 June. It reviewed its new mandate from the Committee and adopted its work programme for the months ahead.

Economic Policy Committee

2204. The Economic Policy Committee held its first meeting in Brussels on 7 June 1974, when the officers were appointed; Mr Malinvaud was elected Chairman with Mr Tietmeyer, Mr Hullebroeck and Mr Ruffolo, Vice-Chairmen.

Since the Council's Decision of 18 February 1974 to form the Committee stipulated that it could meet in a smaller form to deal with specific issues of budgetary, short-term and medium-term economic policy, the three Vice-Chairmen were delegated to chair the meetings. Mr Tietmeyer will take short-term economic policy; Mr Hullebroeck will deal with issues of budgetary policy and Mr Ruffolo will attend to medium-term economic policy matters.

The Committee also adopted its internal rules and set the schedule of its meetings and its work programme.

2205. The second meeting of the Economic Policy Committee took place in its smaller 'medium-term' form in Brussels on 19 and 20 June. Mr Ripert totk the Chair in the absence of Mr Ruffolo who was unable to attend.

The Committee resumed the work of preparing the report on 'medium-term problems in advancing towards economic and monetary union (1973-78)'. This work had previously been tackled by the deputies of the Medium-Term Economic Policy Commttee. The Committee reviewed the status of preparations for the report and, on the basis of papers compiled by the Commission departments, adopted the main lines of chapters one and three of the report. These deal respectively with 'the economic outlook and the effects of the energy crisis' and 'economic and monetary union and its structural implications'. The report will be submitted for approval by the full Committee during the autumn.

The 'Economic and Monetary Union 1980' Group

2206. The 'EMU 1980'[2] Group met on 7 and 8 June with Mr Marjolin in the Chair. The meeting focussed on the problem of inflation in Europe and discussed the draft report to be submitted to the Commission in the autumn.

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[1] Points 1301 to 1306.
[2] Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2201.

2207. During the sitting of 10 to 14 June, the *European Parliament* passed a 'Resolution on the economic situation in the Community'. The Resolution considered that 'the solution to the grave economic problems facing the Community requires the establishment of more effective Community decision-making structures in economic and monetary matters' and insists on the need to apply 'a coherent integration policy centred on the achievement of economic and monetary union'.

Regional policy

New proposals and projects

2208. At the session of 4 June the Council 'confirmed the priority to be accorded to decisions on regional policy, amongst the measures proposed in the joint statement by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission'.[1]

During the session of 27 June the Council noted a statement from the President of the Commission to the effect that the Commission would re-examine the entire problem in conjunction with the Member States with a view to submitting to the Council at the appropriate time a Memorandum containing any possibilities for a solution.

2209. The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting in plenary session on 26 and 27 June, issued an Opinion on the 'provisional arrangements to be put in hand pending the creation of the European Regional Development Fund'.

Social policy

Implementing the Social Action Programme

2210. The initial Decisions in the implementation of the Social Action Programme[2] were taken by the Council at its session of 10 June 1974.

Intervention of the Social Fund for the benefit of migrant workers

2211. The Council decided[3] that the reformed European Social Fund could act, under Article 4 of the Fund, in favour of migrant workers:

(i) for so-called 'integral' operations, meaning operations which incorporate all phases of the movement of workers from the moment they leave their home country to the time when they may return there, with the aim of thus ensuring maximum effectiveness and continuity. This aid must be intended for facilitating vocational training and for welcoming and settling the workers and their families. Italian and Irish workers will benefit most from this aid;

(ii) for the reception of workers (separate from integral programmes) regardless of home country;

(iii) for training and development of instructors running adaptation courses for migrant workers and their children.

The Council also adopted a Regulation supplementing the list of aid already planned by new

[1] Bull. EC 3-1974, Introductory Chapter.
[2] Bull. EC 10-1973, points 1201 to 1206, Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2212, OJ C13 of 12.2.1973 and Supplement 2/74 - Bull. EC.
[3] OJ L 185 of 9.7.1974.

Social policy

measures designed to cover specific expenses for educational courses tailored to the needs of migrant workers' children.[1]

Intervention of the Social Fund for the benefit of the handicapped

2212. The Council approved the start of Social Fund interventions (under Art. 4) in favour of handicapped people,[1] by way of specific vocational projects of limited duration. But it is also acknowledged that the Fund will continue to act for the benefit of the handicapped within the broader span of the rehabilitation measures made possible by applying Article 5 of the Fund.

Community Action Programme for all handicapped people

2213. An initial Community Action Programme has been approved.[2] Its purpose is to enhance the scope for occupational rehabilitation available to the handicapped within the Community by fostering cooperation between training and rehabilitation organizations selected with a view to boosting the application of new training techniques and resources; by fostering experimental projects and longer term projects which will develop from them. The Commission will also have the job of coordinating studies and research on rehabilitation and action to keep the public well informed on the social integration of handicapped people.

This is a preliminary programme and the results will enable the Commission to present Proposals by the end of 1975 with the aim of implementing other projects in this field.

Health protection for workers

2214. For the health protection of workers, the Council decided to set up an *Advisory Committee for Industrial Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection.* It will be made up of delegates from the governments, and worker and employer[1] associations. It was decided to extend the authority of the Mines Safety and Health Commission,[1] formed in May 1957 within the ECSC, so that it may carry out its preventive work throughout all the extracting industries both above and below ground.

2215. During the session the Commission presented a progress report on the performance of the Social Action Programme, which led to discussion of a wide range of questions.

Regarding *employment* the Council agreed to take up this issue again in the autumn. For this debate the Commission had compiled a report on the repercussions of the energy crisis on employment.[3] The report will obviously be consolidated and updated.

At its next meeting the Council will re-examine the Commission's proposed Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws governing *collective dismissals.*

In conclusion, the Council recorded its agreement on a draft decision of the EEC-Turkey Association Council concerning application of Member States' social security schemes to *Turkish workers* who relocate within the Community and to their families living there.[4]

Occupational training and guidance

2216. At a meeting held in Brussels on 14 June, thirty-four young EEC *farmworkers,* who have been taking a six-month occupational

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1 OJ L 185 of 9.7.1974.
2 OJ C 80 of 9.7.1974.
3 Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2208.
4 Point 2338.

training course in a Community country other than their own, put in a report on their training experiences. The report deals with living and working conditions, occupational development, knowledge of the host country's language and problems encountered.

2217. The *ad hoc* Group set up to study the problems of *women at work* held its third meeting on 13 June. It examined the question of whether guarantees of equal opportunity and equality of treatment for women in all aspects of economic life in the Community can be secured through a Community legal instrument. Assuming this to be possible, the Group then discussed the likely substance of such an instrument.

Under action to be recommended in the field of working conditions, the Group members put forward their views and suggestions on the various ways of improving working hours.

Free movement and social security for migrant workers

2218. A meeting was held in Nürnberg on 4 and 5 June 1974 of people taking part in *exchange visits of labour placement officers*, which the Commission organizes at regular intervals. Those involved this time, Germans and Italians, stressed the improvements which should be made in assisted free movement, so as to make it more attractive. Tortuous and long-winded recruitment procedures, unduly meticulous medical examinations which were not justified on public health grounds, and inadequate advice for job applicants were seen as the main problems to which the Italian and German authorities, in working with the Commission services, are anxious to find effective solutions.

2219. On 4 June[1] the Council adopted a Regulation *amending the basic Regulations of* 1971 and 1972 for applying the social security schemes to wage-earning workers and their families who relocate within the Community. The latest Regulation adapts the earlier texts to amendments made in certain national laws and consolidates them in the light of experience.

2220. At its ninth meeting on 18 June, the Audit Committee attached to the *Administrative Committee on Social Security for Migrant Workers* received several reports on cross-reimbursement between Member States' social security authorities. As on 31 December unsettled accounts amounted to 763 million Belgian francs for the financial years 1959-1970 which includes 464 million for the period 1965-1969 and 12 million for the period 1959-1964. Possible solutions to the problem will be reviewed at a later stage.

The results from application of the Community Regulations on migrant workers' social security for the financial years 1970 and 1971 have also been reported; provisional figures to hand indicate a movement of funds amounting to the equivalent of 11 000 million Belgian francs for 1971.

Other matters dealt with included the revision of Decisions on the date to be taken in determining the exchange rate to be used in calculating various benefits and concerning reimbursement by the competent authority of the entire sum actually disbursed on its behalf.

Social Fund, reemployment and readaptation

2221. The Commission has decided to give financial assistance to a new series of pilot projects and studies, the results of which can help the Commission and the Council to decide

[1] OJ L 152 of 8.6.1974.

Social policy

on new areas where the European Social Fund can intervene and enable the Member States and organizations concerned to select the most useful types of training and retraining aids.

The new fields where the Social Fund will be operating cover the handicapped, migrant workers and the data-processing sector. There are also areas such as versatility (polyvalent) training and training for change which require more extensive research.

The pilot schemes concerned in the present decision include:

(i) versatility (polyvalent) training for the meat industry in Brittany, France;

(ii) creation of a training centre for applied computer technology in industry at the Université du Travail in Charleroi, Belgium;

(iii) occupational and social reintegration of young mentally handicapped adults;

(iv) research and development of a versatility (polyvalent) training programme for Italian industry.

The Social Fund will also contribute about 91 000 u.a. for carrying out a series of preparatory studies in various Member countries covering such areas as the needs of migrants, their social and occupational integration and the rehabilitation of severely handicapped persons.

2222. In June the Commission decided to open a credit of BF 5 million (i.e. 102 759.71 u.a.) as a contribution in *Belgium* to the redevelopment of workers hit by the closure of certain units of a steel company.

Social security and the European Social Budget

2223. The Commission organized a seminar in Brussels on 24-27 June 1974 on the theme of 'Action against Poverty'. About 60 persons took part including representatives of government services and private organizations together with research and specialized social workers in the nine Community countries.

The results of the seminar discussions will help the Commission, in accordance with the Council Resolution of 21 January 1974 approving the Social Action Programme,[1] to implement in cooperation with the Member States, specific measures to combat poverty by drawing up pilot schemes before the end of this year.

2224. Work on implementing the European Social Budget has gone ahead energetically. The group of government experts met on 10 and 11 June to examine the summary report drawn up by the Commission which forms the core of the first Social Budget. The team of independent experts met on 12 June and drew up a list of priorities in the work to be done. This bears on the quest for a joint methodology in the preparation of estimates, on reviewing the problem of estimates in constant currency and estimates based on various joint or national hypotheses, on the effects of inflation, on the trends of expenditure and revenue in the social protective services and finally on the need to find a set of indicators which will yield a more accurate analysis of the global statistics of the Social Budget.

Living and working conditions

Housing

2225. As part of the first instalment of the 7th programme of financial aid to low-cost housing for workers in the ECSC industries, the

[1] OJ C 13 of 12.2.1974.

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Commission approved the financing in Luxembourg of 43 individual dwellings for steelworkers for a sum of LF 23 337 000.

Under the second instalment of the programme the Commission decided to grant the following loans:

(i) National Building Agency, Dublin: £ 135 700 to finance some 86 dwellings to be built in the areas of Cork (steel) and Sligo, Leitrim and Roscommon (coal) for workers in the ECSC industries;

(ii) Sparekassen København-Sjælland SDS, Copenhagen: DKr 5 000 000 to finance about 125 individual dwellings to be built in the Frederiksveark district for workers in the Danish steel industry (DDS);

(iii) Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg: LF 25 000 000 to finance some 125 dwellings for workers in the Luxembourg iron and steel industry;

(iv) Westdeutsche Landesbank und Girozentrale, Munster: DM 10 700 000 to finance about 1 200 dwellings for workers in the three coalfields in North Rhine, Westphalia;

(v) Bank für Gemeinswirtschaft, Essen: DM 10 000 000 to finance construction schemes for the Ruhrkohle AG, which will be submitted under the same programme;

(vi) National Coal Board, London: £ 1 666 680 for modernizing some 6 000 dwellings occupied by colliery personnel in the various British coalfields.

2226. Under the *experimental programme* (7th programme—1st instalment) for the modernization of housing, the Commission granted the Banque fédérative du Crédit mutuel, Strasbourg:

(i) a loan of FF 1 110 800 (special reserve: 1%);

(ii) a loan of FF 1 189 200 (loan funds: 7.5%) to finance the modernization of some 250 dwellings near Hagondange (France) and intended for the personnel of the Société Wendel-Sidelor. The definitive overall rate for the two loans was set at $4^3/_8$ p.a.

2227. On 21 June a meeting on the problems of *Housing for handicapped people* was held in Brussels to collate the standards applied in the various European countries to eliminate architectural obstacles hampering the mobility of handicapped people. Proposals were assembled with a view to defining the minimum requirements of housing for the handicapped.

Industrial and occupational relations

2228. At the request of the *air transport* workers' organizations an initial discussion was held on 20 June with Commission departments on the social problems in this sector. Among the suggestions made by the workers' organizations were the possibility of joint consultations and working conditions in general. A select Working Party which will meet in September was assigned to finalize a detailed programme to be reviewed at a forthcoming meeting.

2229. On 17 June both sides of the ocean shipping industry met to draw up the opinion requested by the Commission with an eye to forming a Joint Committee for social problems in ocean shipping. Agreement was reached on many points and a final round of negotiatory talks will be held at a further meeting in September in order to reach complete agreement.

Health protection

2230. The Working Party on agricultural safety met in Luxembourg on 11 and 12 June. Member States' delegates provided data on occupational training in agriculture concerning both apprenticeships and continuous

training, with special emphasis on safety and health at work. All this information will enable present training conditions to be improved. The Working Party resumed its review of draft provisions concerning the use of manually started motor lawnmowers and discussed future activities in relation to the prospective Advisory Committee for Industrial Safety and Health.

2231. From 24 to 28 June a symposium was held in Paris on 'recent progress in assessing the *effects of environmental pollution on health.*' This event was organized by the Commission in liaison with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The aim of the symposium was to exchange and analyse the scientific data to serve as the basis of a study of nature, and of the consequences and significance of exposure to environmental contaminants for human health. Knowledge of the relationship between the observed effects on human health and exposure to pollutants is certainly a vital factor in objectively assessing the dangers from pollution and in working out effective plans to cut down nuisances.

More than 700 people from 50 countries all over the world attended. 165 conferences were held during 28 sessions, including a round table on the topic of 'scientific data required in making decisions for the protection of human health.'

The presentations brought out valuable information on certain sectors such as pair pollutants and noise or focussed on new products like vinyl chloride or the polychlorinated biphenyls (pcb). They enabled new avenues of research to be defined such as the problem of the toxicity threshold, the effect on the human foetus, adaptation and recovery mechanisms, and the perfection of animal models which can be extrapolated onto man. Also stressed were the value of epidemiological surveys and the need to consider the problems on a comprehensive basis since the 'target' is man who from every angle represents a synthesis of all the nuisances.

Paul Finet Foundation

2232. The Administrative Board of the Paul Finet Foundation met in Luxembourg on 14 June. During the meeting 244 applications were reviewed and financial assistance was granted to 132 children whose fathers, as employees in an ECSC colliery, iron ore mine or steel company, had lost their lives after 30 June 1965 as the result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease.

Since the Foundation was established in June 1965, 5 594 applications have been made to the Board and 3 965 grants have been awarded for a total of more than BF 31 million. At the time of writing 813 young boys and girls have successfully completed their university, school or trade courses thanks to financial assistance from the Foundation.

2233. During the two part sessions in June the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on a possible international and European migrant worker's statute, and gave its Opinion on Commission Proposals concerning the setting up of a European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, on interventions by the European Social Fund for the benefit of persons employed in the shipbuilding sector, and thirdly on the amendment of the 1971 and 1972 Regulations on migrant workers' social security.

The *Economic and Social Committee,* meeting on 26 and 27 June, issued an Opinion on the 'Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1973.'

Environment and consumer protection

Consumer protection

Consumers' Advisory Committee

2234. The third meeting of the Consumers' Advisory Committee was held in Brussels on 21 June 1974. Mr Anthony Dumont (United Kingdom Consumers' Association) was elected Chairman to succeed Mrs Groes who has passed away.

The Committee, heard an address from Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, who stressed the importance the Commission attached to the Committee's opinions. The interests of consumers, in other words all citizens of the Community, could thus have a considerable effect on the Commission's work and provide a stimulus for the action it intends to undertake for the protection and information of consumers on the basis of the preliminary programme which it has already presented to the Council, in December 1973.[1]

The Committee held a far-reaching discussion on the effect of the present energy situation on consumers. It instructed its officers to draw up a Resolution expressing the consumers' concern on this subject.

The Committee discussed the stage reached in the Council's work on the Committee's preliminary programme for a consumer information and protection policy, and expressed its concern at the apparent delay in these proceedings.

The Committee discussed its future role in the light of the experience gained during the first few months' work. While giving its officers the task of preparing a work programme for the next two years, the Committee agreed that its main tasks were the representation of consumer interests in the principal sectors of Community action and the formulation of opinions when policies which particularly affect consumers are being worked out.

2235. During the sitting of 10 to 14 June the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on several Commission Proposals relating to the environment: adaption to technical progress of Directives on protecting and improving the environment, allocation of costs and public authority action with regard to the environment, the creation of a European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. The *Economic and Social Committee* meeting on 26 and 27 June issued an Opinion on the allocation of costs and public authority action with regard to the environment.

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2236. The lull on the international markets of several staple farm products, already noticed in May and confirmed early in June, has been brusquely interrupted by a sudden rise in cereal prices on the world market. So after gradually phasing out the export levies introduced in August 1973 for soft wheat, barley and maize, the Community was obliged to reinstate them for soft wheat as from 21 June 1974. The ban on exports of Durum wheat was also maintained as well as the export levy on sugar the application of which was even extended.[2]

The market situation for beef and veal and pigmeat is still causing concern. The prices for mature cattle have on the average continued to

[1] Bull. EC 12-1973, points 1301 to 1308.
[2] Point 2240.

supplies to dairies augurs an increase in dairy production now estimated at about 2% compared with the same period of 1973.

For Community activities in connection with the CAP, Council sessions were held in Luxembourg on 4 and 17-18 June 1974. The debates centred on three focal points of concern:

(i) the need in the farming sector to soften application of the deposit scheme for imports, which Italy initiated in May 1974;[1]

(ii) a review of the disturbing situation with respect to beef and veal and pigmeat and the need to find adequate solutions to the market problems, including those of the United Kingdom;[2]

(iii) to secure the Community market's supply through the use of appropriate techniques, especially in the sugar sector;[3]

On 18 June the Council heard the statement from Mr Peart, the British Minister of Agriculture, which followed logically on Mr Callaghan's declaration of 4 June 1974[4] and which proposed amendments to the CAP without jeopardizing its basic principles.

On 12 June 1974 the Commission sent the Council a Memorandum on adjustments to competition conditions in certain farming sectors, entailed by the altered conditions on the energy market.[5]

Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2237. Apart from the Decisions called for by the Italian measures with respect to imports,[6] developments in rates of exchange for the *pound*, the *French franc* and the *lira* made it necessary to adjust the compensatory amounts in question: this applies to France and the UK from 10 June 1974, to France and Italy from 17 June 1974, to France from 1 July 1974.

Application of CAP Acts in the enlarged community

2238. On 4 June 1974[7] the Council amended, with respect to tomatoes, the Regulation of 31 January 1973[8] which set the ground rules of the scheme of 'Accession' compensatory amounts in the fruit and vegetables sector. These adjusted amounts were worked out from an initial computed basic amount without the production

[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1101 to 1107 and points 1401 to 1403 of this number of the Bulletin.
[2] Points 2238 and 2245 to 2249.
[3] Point 2240.
[4] Points 1101 to 1108.
[5] Point 2253.
[6] Points 1401 to 1403.
[7] OJ L 151 of 8.6.1974.
[8] Bull. EC 2-1973, point 2225.

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price of tomatoes being affected by an adaption coefficient. This was done retroactively to 11 June 1973 for Ireland, without reconsidering the collections already made, and for Denmark will apply from the start of the 1974 marketing year.

In June the Commission set the 'Accession' compensatory amounts for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year.[1] For Ireland and the UK the Council once again set the sugar prices for 1974/75 at a different level from the common prices.[2]

On 10 June 1974[3] the Commission fixed the amounts involved in reckoning guaranteed prices of cereals in the UK during the 1974/75 marketing year. The Act of Accession allowed the UK under certain conditions and during the transitional period to continue her scheme of guaranteed prices by means of production subsidies. In March 1973[4] the Council had set the amount in question at 6 u.a./tonne for wheat and barley. For the 1974/75 marketing year this sum of 6 u.a./tonne seemed justified for wheat, but because a single intervention price is to be set for barley from 1 August 1974, it was agreed to set an amount of 4 u.a./tonne for this crop.

In June[5] it was twice found necessary to amend the Commission Regulation of 29 March 1974.[6] This authorized the UK to grant a degressive national subsidy to pig farmers. The pace of the degression did not apparently match the trend of the market since the Regulation took effect. So the validity duration of the various amounts expressed in u.a./100 kg of pig carcasses have been set at: 11.90 from 25 March to 1 September 1974, 8.35 from 2 September to 29 September 1974 and 3.58 from 30 September to 3 November 1974.

2239. In view of the short-term situation on the UK beef and veal market, the Commission's Regulation of 29 March 1974[7] had laid down that from 1 April 1974 special guide prices be applied for calves and mature cattle in that country. The situation having changed, on 28 June 1974[8] the Commission rescinded the Regulation which has led to abolishing 'Accession' compensatory amounts between Ireland and the UK. Thus in the same Regulation the Commission has stipulated that Northern Ireland may henceforth receive the national aid granted to Great Britain under the terms of the Calf Subsidy Scheme and authorized by the Commission Regulation of 18 April 1974.[9]

Common organization of the markets

Sugar

2240. In line with the decision of principle made at the time of the blanket agreement of 21-23 March 1974[10] on farm prices, the Council on 25 June 1974[11] adopted sundry amendments to the basic Regulation on the common organization of the market in the sugar sector. In view of the risks besetting the Community's supply it was decided that an export levy would be put on sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota. But it would be possible to waive the levy if sufficiently accurate forecasts could be made from the supply outlook.

Again on 25 June 1974[11] the Council adopted a Regulation on gathering a tax on the export of

1 OJ L 176 of 30.6.1974.
2 Bull. EC 3-1974, points 1203 and 1206.
3 OJ L 155 of 12.6.1974.
4 Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2227.
5 OJ L 147 of 1.6.1974.
6 Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2236.
7 Bull. EC 3-1974, point 1213.
8 OJ L 175 of 29.6.1974.
9 Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2229.
10 Bull. EC 3-1974, point 1206.
11 OJ L 172 of 27.6.1974.

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certain products derived from cereals, rice and milk with added sugar should supplies of sugar run into trouble.

On 16 and 26 June 1974[1] the Commission amended its Regulation of 5 April 1974[2] laying down the measures required to avoid market upheavals set off by the higher prices in this sector for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year. It has in fact proved necessary to:

(i) consolidate this Regulation with respect to certain national measures to be taken by Italy, especially with reference to presenting a statement of sugar stocks on hand in Italy on 1 July 1974;

(ii) amend this Regulation in view of the new representative rate for the lira[3] which leads to a heavier cut in the monetary compensatory amounts for Italy than was in some cases laid down by the Regulation itself.

On 28 June[4] the Commission also fixed for the 1974/75 marketing year the amount of the refund and the amount of the contribution under the storage outlay compensation scheme in the sugar sector. The monthly refund is 0.21 u.a./100 kg. of white sugar. The contributions are 1.35 u.a./100 kg. for July 1974, 1.20 u.a. for August and 1.00 u.a. for the period 1 September 1974 to 30 June 1975.

Wine

2241. During its June sessions the Council got down to a general debate on measures which might improve the present situation on the Community wine market. During the discussions a Commission Proposal was presented which would shortly initiate a table-wine distilling operation.

Tobacco

2242. On 4 June 1974[5] the Council set the amounts of the premium granted, for the 1974 crop, to buyers of leaf tobacco. The premium is the same as for 1973, save for three varieties.

Again on 4 June[5] the Council decided to grant special aid in Italy for certain tobaccos from the 1968 and 1969 crops used for the outer wrapping of cigars. Some varieties, like Round Tip, Scafati and Sumatra I, which did not benefit from the price guarantees of the national organization of the markets, have run up against certain disposal problems in the change-over to the common system, which have caused stocks to accumulate. Their disposal, without the benefit of the premium provided under the common organization of the markets, has meant considerable losses for the processers the impact of which has also been felt by the growers. The Council deemed it equitable to grant aid for the disposal of the stocks on terms comparable with those offered by the common organization of the markets.

On 20 June[6] the Commission decided to ask for tenders for the export sale of 7 808 tonnes of tobacco held by the Italian intervention agency from the 1970 crop.

Seeds

2243. The Commission adopted the reference prices of hybrid maize for seeding for the 1974/75 marketing year. The prices which will apply from 1 July 1974, have been raised by an average of 10% compared with the previous marketing year.

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1 OJ L 158 of 15.6.1974.
2 Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2224.
3 OJ L 150 of 7.6.1974.
4 OJ L 175 of 29.6.1974.
5 OJ L 165 of 20.6.1974.
6 OJ L 166 of 21.6.1974.

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Milk and dairy produce

2244. On 18 June 1974[1] the Council once again[2] amended the Regulation of 29 June 1971 consolidating the basic Regulation of the dairy sector, with respect to the fat content of whole-milk. The obligation to bring in a standardized 3.5% fat content for the enlarged Community has been deferred until 31 December 1975. This Decision was taken largely for short-term economic policy reasons, since increasing the fat content of milk could set off a rise in prices and lead to a drop in consumption.

With two Regulations on 21 June 1974[3] the Commission raised from 40 to 50 u.a./100 kg. the minimum price at which intervention agencies are selling butter to non-profit-making bodies and administrations (under the Regulation of 8 August 1972)[4] and to the military (under the Regulation of 21 June 1972).[5] This price increase was decided in view of the overall market situation in food fats.

During 1974 about 5 000 tonnes of butter will be sold at the new prices as a result of the above measures.

Beef and veal

2245. On 17 and 18 June 1974 the Council scrutinized a series of measures to alleviate the situation on the beef and veal market, mainly by improving the intervention machinery. It agreed to carry certain transport charges incurred in offering beef and veal to intervention.

2246. Since the special protective measures introduced on 30 April 1974[6] involving the twinning of imports of deep-frozen beef and veal with the sale of meat from intervention agencies have proved inadequate, the Commission pending consolidation of these measures and in order to help in improving the situation has decided with the Regulation of 26 June 1974[7] to waive from 27 June to 12 July 1974, the issue of import certificates of ten days validity which cover those products of the relevant sector which are likely to be imported very shortly.

2247. In order to clear the cold-storage warehouses, the Commission on 11 June[8] adopted two Regulations on the sale, at prices fixed contractually in advance, of frozen hindquarters of mature cattle intended for export and held by the German intervention agency (14 600 tonnes are for sale) and the Irish agency (2 000 tonnes) following purchases made before 1 January 1974. These sales do not admit entitlement to the issue of import certificates from the 'twinning' scheme of 30 April 1974[6] under this system any importation of beef or livestock must be twinned with the purchase of an equivalent quantity of intervention meat in stock.

2248. Since the Commission on 28 June 1974[9] rescinded the Regulation setting the special prices for calves and mature cattle in the UK[10] the guide prices for these products in the UK are the same as those set for Ireland in March 1974.[11]

Pigmeat

2249. In June the Council noted that problems, if not already present, were likely to arise in the pigmeat sector. To allow for the current market situation, the possibilities for giving out

1 OJ L 167 of 22.6.1974.
2 Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2235.
3 OJ L 167 of 22.6.1974 and L 168 of 25.6.1974.
4 OJ L 181 of 9.8.1972.
5 OJ L 142 of 22.6.1972.
6 Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2228.
7 OJ L 170 of 27.6.1974.
8 OJ L 155 of 12.6.1974.
9 OJ L 175 of 29.6.1974.
10 Point 2239.
11 Bull. EC 3-1974, point 1203.

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aid to private storage, as intervention measures, were amplified on 18 June.

Eggs and poultrymeat

2250. On 27 June[1] the Council adapted the basic elements for setting the sluice-gate prices and levies in the poultry sector as a result of increased production costs throughout the world and the changes in production conditions entailed by technical progress. The levies and sluice-gate prices set on the basis of the new elements will apply from 1 August 1974.

Fishery products

2251. With respect to the importing of carp and trout the Council on 17 June 1974[2] supplemented the Regulation of 20 October 1970[3] on the common organization of the market in the fishery products sector. The Council had then stressed the need for the Community to introduce in good time an EEC import scheme for carp and trout which would ensure adequate protection for Community production, and to undertake negotiations beforehand with non-member supplier countries which would facilitate the introduction of such a scheme.

In the case of trout, the fact that Denmark, the Community's leading supplier, has joined the EEC has removed the need for further protection. So the Council decided on a straightforward liberalization of imports.

For carp, the liberalization of imports is matched with additional frontier protection measures comprising the setting of a reference price and the possibility of raising a countervailing tax whenever this price is not honoured. But the tax will not be levied with respect to non-member countries who, through arrangements with the Community, are willing to guarantee that this reference price will be adhered to.

Competition conditions

2252. On the basis of the provisions of Article 93, paragraph 3, of the EEC Treaty, the Commission in June 1974 took a position on aid measures in *Germany* and *Italy*.

The German Government was informed that the Commission could not consider that the granting of a subsidy planned for the poultry sector in Bad-Wurttemberg to offset the higher prices of fuel was compatible with the common market. The Commission then decided to invoke the procedure referred to in Article 93, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty.[4]

Conversely, the *Italian* Government was advised that the Commission had no objections to make against draft laws for:

(i) the province of Trento regarding the intervention in favour of development of owner-occupied property;

(ii) the region of Lombardy bearing on additional financing of the regional laws of 2 January and 12 March 1973 concerning land improvements in agriculture;

(iii) the independent province of Trento bearing on new financing of the provincial law of 15 December 1972 concerning measures to promote and strengthen land improvements and cooperative installations.

The Commission drew the attention of the Italian Government to the fact that insofar as this aid falls within the application range of the Council Directive of 17 April 1972[5] on modernizing farmholdings there were grounds for adapting the aid to the provisions of that Directive.

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1 OJ L 181 of 4.7.1974.
2 OJ L 167 of 22.6.1974.
3 Bull. EC 12-1970, Part 1, Chapter IV.
4 OJ C 73 of 29.6.1974.
5 Bull. EC 4-1972, Part 1, Chapter I.

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Agriculture and the energy crisis

2253. On 14 June the Commission sent the Council a 'Memorandum on the changed conditions of competition in certain sectors of agriculture resulting from the new situation on the energy market'. On the same day a Communication was addressed to the Member States indicating the guidelines to be followed in the granting of any national aid to allow horticulture under glass and inshore fisheries to adapt to developments on the energy market.

The Commission found that the energy crisis has resulted in a 20% increase in production costs for under-glass horticulture while the fishery sector has incurred a 10% increase. In general terms, working incomes in under-glass horticulture may be said to have fallen by about 15% owing to the higher costs of energy.

National aid

In most Member States aid has been granted to offset the increased production costs incurred as a result of the energy crisis. The Commission emphasizes the dangers of chain reactions and the setting off of further upheavals among Community farmers which such uncoordinated aid policies may provoke. It takes the view that, on any assumptions, the Community economy will have to adapt itself to energy costs which for a long time to come, if not permanently, will be higher than in the past so that activities which are major energy consumers will have to be reorganized.

The Commission therefore considers that national aid can be granted only for a very limited time and that the overall sum of aid must be subject to strict conditions and not exceed half of the price increase for fuels. Furthermore, aid should not be envisaged unless the energy position is threatening the life of undertakings (under-glass horticulture and inshore fishery) and unless their elimination would be likely to cause serious social and regional problems. Insofar as aid is granted, it could be granted for the benefit of the consumer at retail-price level.

Aid aimed at a more efficient use of energy is not subject to these criteria; the Commission will vet it on its merits under the head of Community procedures.

Community resources

In view of the big differences in the energy situation (prices, supply, etc.) from one country to another, which stem primarily from divergent national policies, the Commission did not see any point in proposing joint action to subsidize energy consumption in certain farming sectors.

Moreover, the impact of the energy crisis is rebounding on national economies in their entirety and not exclusively on agriculture. No solution to the problem will come from either the agriculture policy or the rules of competition. Other sectoral policies as well as the economic and monetary policies will have to help in solving these general problems.

Measures for a more efficient use of energy

Apart from the Memoranda and Proposals already laid before the Council concerning a more efficient use of energy, the Commission will submit a Memorandum on work which could be done under research and development to discover new processes which would cut down the loss of energy inherent in current techniques. The Commission will submit relevant Proposals for a Community programme to be drawn up in close collaboration with the Member States.

As far as the methods and techniques peculiar to agriculture are concerned, the Commission

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intends to make a systematic inventory of projects which have been carried out at national level to enable research now underway to be coordinated and, if need be, amplified.

Other Community measures

In conclusion, the Commission again mentions the survey it has undertaken on the oil companies in view of the major differences in energy market conditions among the Member States, to check whether those companies are applying the competition rules of the Treaty. Since some of the above disparities stem from divergent levy systems, the Commission intends to submit at the earliest opportunity Proposals for harmonizing these systems with regard to mineral oils used in agriculture.

Harmonization of laws

Emulsifying agents

2254. On 18 June 1974,[1] the Council adopted a Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws governing emulsifying agents, stabilizers, thickeners and gelifying agents which are approved for use in foodstuffs.

Following on the colourants, preservatives and antioxydizing substances, this is the fourth category of food additives to come under Community legislation. As in the previous instances, the Directive is based on the principle of the 'positive list' meaning that only substances on the Community list may be used in the manufacture of foodstuffs. But no final decision could be found with respect to a certain number of additives used particularly in the new Member States. These substances may now still be used over the next five years in the Member States wishing to do so. Then, on the basis of a Commission Proposal, the Council will have to rule on a possible blanket authorization.

The Directive lays down general purety standards which the additives must meet; the specific standards for each substance will be determined later. The Directive also specifies the labelling requirements to be met for the sale of emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelifiers either singly or in mixtures with other additive categories.

The conditions for use of the various substances will be approved as soon as possible by the Council on Proposals from the Commission; the Commission will approve monitoring methods when advised of the opinion of the Standing Committee on Foodstuffs.

Scientific Committee on Foodstuffs for Human Consumption

2255. On 21 June 1974 the opening session of the Scientific Committee on Foodstuffs took place. The Committee was formed by the Commission Decision of 16 April 1974.[1] Two initial requests for an Opinion were put to the meeting. One concerned the presence of mercury in foodstuffs and the other the possible effects of colza oil on the human system.

Veterinary matters and zootechnics

2256. By the Decision of 18 March[2] as amended by the Decision of 24 April 1974[3] it was agreed that the Member States might prohibit introduction into their territories of cattle, swine and fresh meat from certain departments in Brittany, France. Since these Decisions were

[1] OJ L 189 of 12.7.1974.
[2] Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2236.
[3] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2243.
[4] Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2235.

Agricultural policy

taken the situation has developed in such a way that the said departments can now be declared to be free of foot and mouth disease. Accordingly the Commission has decided on 19 June[1] to lift the provisions which the Member States were authorized to apply concerning importation of live animals and fresh meat from France.

Through the same procedure of the Standing Veterinary Committee the Commission on 17 June[1] adopted a Decision to put at the disposal of the FAO 250 000 doses of foot and mouth vaccine to assist in the campaign against the disease in South-East Europe.

Agricultural Research

2257. During the session of 27 June the Council, acting on a Proposal from the Commission, adopted a Regulation on *coordinating research in agriculture.*[2]

The purpose of the project is to coordinate and promote on a Community scale national research work in agriculture undertaken in the Member States. The facets of this project include:

(i) advice and consultation. Member States will advise the Commission of agricultural research projects and the latter will keep a running inventory;

(ii) coordination of national research projects. They will be carried out either in a coordinated form initiated by the Commission or in the shape of specific projects approved by the Council. The specific projects concern joint plans to strengthen or supplement the efforts of Member States in activities of special importance to the Community and the coordinated projects to which they are attached.

2258. Against this background, the meeting of Directors-General of Agricultural Research, which was held in Brussels on 18 and 19 June 1974, discussed and approved the substance of food research programmes which will serve as the basis of a Commission Proposal to the Council by the end of the 1974 financial year. The programmes cover the following:

(i) beef and veal production;

(ii) quantitative and qualitative growth of vegetable protein production;

(iii) the campaign against avian leucosis and Marek's disease;

(iv) the effluent problem in intensive cattle breeding.

The next meeting of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research, as laid down by the Regulation of 27 June on the coordination of agricultural research, is planned for October 1974.

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2259. During the sitting of 10 to 14 and 26 to 28 June, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on Commission Proposals concerning: amendments to the basic Regulation on the common organization of the sugar market, thoroughbred breeding cattle, the fat content of wholemilk, the stunning of animals before they are slaughtered, the waiving of autonomous CCT charges for a number of farm products, the harmonization of laws concerning honey, special measures for soya seeds, financing publicity in the cut flowers sector and the procedures of the Standing Veterinary Committee.

The *Economic and Social Committee,* meeting on 26 and 27 June, issued Opinions concerning the agricultural policy: national aid under the common structural policy for deep-sea fishing, health problems in connection with trade in fresh poultrymeat, thoroughbred breeding cattle and special measures for soya seeds, etc.

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[1] OJ L 189 of 12.7.1974.
[2] OJ L 182 of 5.7.1974.

Industrial and technological policy

Industrial and technological policy

Industry

Community data-processing policy

2260. At the meeting of 25 June 1974[1] the Council passed a Resolution 'concerning a Community data-processing policy'. Since broad agreement had emerged on the advisability of joint action, this was the first time that the Community adopted the principle of an industrial policy, in a key sector.

One point of the Resolution found an imbalance in competition, at European and world level alike; a single company, IBM, holds 60% of the world market. A joint effort must therefore be made to make the Europe-based industry fully viable by the early 1980's. At the same time, a transparency of data-processing systems should be promoted with respect to their use and those systems should be developed which will be put to boosting Community trade and thereby serve to strengthen the ties between Member States.

In its Resolution, the Council applauds the Commission's plan to put forward Proposals very shortly on:

(i) applications of data processing which justify a Community-wide approach;

(ii) cooperation on public purchasing policy and on standards and applications;

(iii) promotion of industrial development projects of a transnational cooperative nature.

These activities, taken as priorities, should begin as from 1975. As a follow-up, a multiannual Community programme must be set out amplifying and marshalling the already initiated priority projects into a consistent whole.

The Commission is going ahead with this work and developing studies so as to sharpen its Proposals on both the technical and budgetary side. A list of projects is already under review in close liaison with Member States' competent authorities.

In the applications department in particular the Commission is utilizing the results of a study which it called for and of the contacts which it is maintaining with various possible users with the aim of proposing an initial series of practical projects in the autumn.

In support of the programme Proposals which it is preparing to make at the end of 1975, the Commission has been assigned to compile a report on developments in the Community data-processing sector.

Technology

Nuclear technology

2261. On 19 June the Management Board of the Dragon Agreement held its 45th meeting in Brussels. The Board reviewed *inter alia* the terms for collaboration between the *Dragon Agreement* and the 'General Atomic' in the field of high-temperature gas reactors and decided to go ahead with the work of forming a team of specialists attached to the project who would study advanced applications of this type of reactor.

At its next meeting to be held in Paris on 19 November 1974 the Board will review an initial paper on prolonging the Agreement which will normally expire on 31 March 1976. On this score the text of the Agreement stipulates that the signatories must take a decision by 30 June 1975.

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[1] Formally adopted on 15 July: OJ C86 of 20.7.1974.

Granting the statute of joint undertaking

2262. On 4 June 1974[1] the Council acting on a Commission Proposal decided to grant the statute of joint undertaking in the sense of the Euratom Treaty, to the company *Hochtemperatur-Kernkraftwerk* GmbH (HKG) for a period of twenty-five years as from 1 January 1974.

The aim of the company is to build, develop and operate a nuclear power station of 300 MWe at Uentrop in West Germany. The Council considered that HKG's project (the building of an initial station with a high-temperature reactor and with the advantages of progress already made) was 'at this stage in the application of nuclear techniques to energy production, crucially important for the development of nuclear energy in the Community'.

Acting on a Commission Proposal, the Council on the same day[1] decided to afford the joint enterprise of HKG a certain number of advantages referred to in Annex III of the Euratom Treaty. These advantages are initially granted for a period ending three years after final acceptance of the power station by the company. and with the proviso that the Commission has access to the industrial, technical and economic data gathered by the HKG during the design, construction and operation of the power station. This information will be disseminated within the Community.

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2263. During the sitting of 10 to 14 June 1974 the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the 'Commission Memorandum concerning procedures for action in the ship building industry'. The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 26 and 27 June 1974, issued an Opinion on the Commission's Memorandum to the Council concerning the multinational companies and approved a study on 'EEC action concerning small and medium-sized undertakings'.

Science, research and development, education, scientific and technical information

Science, research and development

Energy research

Meeting of the CERD Energy sub-Committee

2264. The Energy sub-Committee of the European Research and Development Committee (CERD) met in Brussels on 14 June 1974 with Mr Della Porta in the Chair. Having learned of the content of the Commission Memorandum laid before the Council on 31 May and entitled 'Towards a New Energy Policy Strategy for the Community'[3]—the sub-Committee completed its analysis, begun at the April meeting,[4] of the factors involved in setting up a scale of priorities in the energy research to be undertaken on a Community basis.

Apart from thermonuclear fusion, covered by a new multiannual programme now being prepared for 1976-80 which could be ready for approval early in 1975, the sub-Committee recommended that the following avenues of research be taken as priorities:

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[1] OJ L 165 of 20.6.1974.
[2] Supplement 15/73 - Bull. EC.
[3] Supplement 4/74 - Bull. EC and Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1201 to 1211.
[4] Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2238.

Science, research, education

(i) energy economy;

(ii) improvement of extraction processes, the upgrading and gasification of coal;

(iii) nuclear energy, where Community efforts should bear on coordinating national programmes and on implementing public service projects;

(iv) 'inexhaustible' resources such as solar and geothermal energy;

(v) hydrogen as a new source of energy;

(vi) the study of models of energy systems, based on their technology assessment.

The sub-Committee offered to assist the Commission in drawing up detailed Proposals which could be submitted in September. They would cover: solar energy, geothermal energy, hydrogen and the study of system models. The sub-Committee's next meeting was set for 25 September 1974.

The 'Europe +30' project

2265. At its first meeting, on 30 April 1974,[1] the Project Board for the 'Europe +30' project chaired by Lord Kennet had selected the subject matter of the feasibility study on the entire project and had also agreed on a list of specialists who could be included in the Project Team.

At the second meeting of the Project Board in Brussels on 24 June 1974 the methods and techniques to be used during the study were specified. The Project Board also discussed with Mr Dahrendorf of the Commission the possible effects which the conclusions of the study on 'Europe +30' might have on the preparation of proposals for Community policy decisions.

The Project Team met for the first time at Les Salines from 26 to 29 June 1974 in the company of the Project Board. At this meeting almost all the members of the Project Team were appointed, its working methods defined and the subject matter of the study designated and divided between the members of the team.

Multiannual programme

Euratom Scientific and Technical Committee

2266. The Scientific and Technical Committee chaired by Mr Cesoni met at the JRC's Ispra establishment on 26 and 27 June 1974. The meeting was to enable members of the Scientific and Technical Committee and those in charge of activities to discuss details of the programmes being carried out and programme revisions which the Committee had approved at its meeting of 29 March 1974.[2]

One day was devoted to the work on 'hydrogen' and 'nuclear plant safety' in the multiannual programme of direct projects. A tour was made of the laboratories and specialized installations who are carrying out this work.

The second day was given over to a thorough scrutiny of the work on 'solar energy', 'recycling of materials' and 'treatment of radioactive waste' in which the Centre is engaged. The 'thermonuclear fusion' activities in the indirect projects were also discussed together with the support they could get from the Ispra Centre under the revised programme of direct projects.

The next meeting of the Scientific Technical Committee is scheduled for 4 October 1974.

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[1] Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2240.
[2] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2257.

Science, research, education

Advisory committees on programme management

2267. The CCMGP on *Standards and Reference Materials* in the direct-action projects and on *Materials and Reference Methods* (BCR) in the indirect-action projects[1] held its third meeting in Ispra on 24 and 25 June 1974 with Mr Denègre in the Chair.

After discussing the activity reports concerning standards and reference materials, the members of the group took note of the status of work in progress by visiting the JRC laboratories where the work is going on. They stressed the value of the research done, which supplements the studies by national, official and private laboratories and which makes a useful contribution to the work done for the CBR.

For the direct-action project the CCMGP approved the reports on the work done in 1973 and underway in 1974 together with the 1975 programme for this project which has undergone a few minor technical adjustments. The BCR secretariat was authorized to make the contracts with the laboratories involved in the indirect-action project. The BCR had presented the drafts of these contracts at the meeting.

Lastly, the CCMGP decided to set up an *ad hoc* Working Party assigned to submit a proposed 'European certification' of reference materials which the Committee will review at its next meeting to be held in Brussels on 23 and 24 October 1974.

Coordination Committee for Materials Testing Reactors and their Associated Installations

2268. The Coordination Committee for Materials Testing Reactors, formed by the Council in April 1974[2] met for the first time in Brussels on 26 June 1974. Mr Wood representing Great Britain was elected Chairman and the internal running procedures were defined which provide in principle for three meetings a year.

The Committee got down to an initial discussion on a draft inventory of materials testing reactors which had been prepared by Commission departments. The Committee decided on steps to be taken to ensure that the inventory is regularly brought up to date.

The specialized Working Party on hot laboratories which on the Commission's initiative meets once a year will be asked to round off the inventory of materials testing reactors with a list of the ancillary installations.

Committee members will take up with their national authorities the matter of advising the Committee of the utilization programmes (laid down for the next two years) of each testing installation for the materials in question.

All this data will be collated by the Commission departments during September and October for a Committee meeting scheduled for 14 November 1974.

Education and training

Council meeting and Education Ministers Conference

2269. A Council meeting and a Conference of Member States' Education Ministers were held in Luxembourg on 6 and 7 June.[3]

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[1] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2258.
[2] Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2245 and OJ C42 of 11.4.1974.
[3] Bull. EC 2-1974, points 2242 to 2244.

Scientific and technical information and management of information

2270. During meetings held under the aegis of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Research (CREST), the last of which took place on 24 June 1974, Mr M.C. Giles, the Chairman of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CIDST) together with Commission representatives presented the *first three-year action plan*[1] and the relevant budgetary proposals which the Commission intends to lay before the Council. CIDST had felt that the plan should be adopted as swiftly as possible so as to avert a diffusion of national efforts in this field which would seriously complicate the coordination of activity at Community level. Adequate financial resources should also be allocated for implementing the plan. CREST will shortly express its opinion and forward it to the Commission and Council.

2271. On 26 June the Commission ran a colloquium in Luxembourg on the methods and validity of market studies and surveys on the *users of scientific information.* The results of this international meeting will lead to the definition of specifications to be met by surveys on users of the future European information network.

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2272. During the sitting of 10 to 14 June 1974, the *European Parliament* issued its Opinion on a Commission Memorandum to the Council concerning action to be taken on Point 16 of the Communiqué from the Hague Summit Conference which referred to the younger generation. The *Economic and Social Committee,* at its meeting of 26 and 27 June 1974, gave an Opinion on the draft Council Resolution drawn up by the Commission 'laying down guidelines for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications, under application of Article 57 of the EEC Treaty'.

Energy policy

Coal

Aid for coking coal

2273. In applying its Decision of 25 July 1973[2] 'on coking coal and coke for the Community iron and steel industry', the Commission on 19 June 1974 authorized the *French* Government to grant production aid for French collieries supplying coking coal to the Nord, Pas-de-Calais and Lorraine industries. The authorization covers 1973 only. Aid envisaged for 1974 will be considered later on.

Nuclear energy

Community supplies of enriched uranium

2274. After the Standing Committee on Uranium Enrichment,[3] formed in March 1973[4] had completed its work and following Proposals from the Commission on creating European uranium enrichment capacity,[5] the Council passed the following Resolution on 4 June 1974:[6]

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1 Bull. EC 2-1974, points 2242 to 2244.
2 OJ L 259 of 15.9.1973.
3 Bull. EC 10-1973, point 2256.
4 Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2248.
5 Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2269.
6 OJ C 69 of 14.6.1974.

Energy policy

The Council of the European Communities,

1. having noted the report prepared by the Standing Committee on Uranium Enrichment set up at its meeting of 22 May 1973 and the communication from the Commission of 29 November 1973, has held an extensive exchange of views on the situation of the Community as regards the supply of enriched uranium;

2. as stated in its resolution of 22 May 1973, considers that it is necessary for industry within the Community to acquire a uranium enrichment capacity enabling it to cover, as from the beginning of the next decade, at least a substantial and growing part of the Community's requirements and that it should be the task of the firms to determine, in the light of economic and commercial factors, the actual level of the capacities to be achieved;

3. to contribute to the attainment of this objective and in accordance with the wish expressed by the Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Copenhagen;

(a) notes with satisfaction:

— that the developers of ultra-centrifuging and gas diffusion in Europe have decided to enter into the construction phase of their projects,

— that they have expressed their intention to hold exchanges of views on their respective projects,

— that European users have already decided or stated their intention to make use of the European enrichment industries to cover a part of their requirements for enriched uranium;

(b) recommends:

(i) that the exchanges of views between producers continue with a view to concerted, harmonious development of the existing projects as long as the situation requires.

Without prejudice to the producers' freedom of choice, these talks should deal with:

— the construction of their uranium enrichment facilities,

— the operation of these facilities,

— the possibilities of setting up a scheme for reciprocal support to act as a mutual guarantee in the event of technical failure;

(ii) that European users:

— given equal economic and commercial conditions, place their orders preferably with the European uranium-enrichment firms,

— seek to coordinate the building up and use made of security stocks;

(c) stresses the paramount importance of uranium-enrichment projects for the development of the nuclear industry in the Community and, with this in mind and as a result of action taken on the above recommendation, agrees to examine the applications it receives for the granting of Joint Undertaking status and the advantages provided for in Annex III to the Treaty, to undertakings concerned with the production of enriched uranium and their joint organs set up to achieve the coordination recommended by the Council;

(d) notes that the Commission will keep it regularly informed of the nuclear fuel supply situation, will take all necessary measures in agreement with the Council and will make all appropriate proposals to further the implementation of this resolution.

2275. During its sitting of 26 to 28 June 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission's proposed Directive to the Council 'requiring Member States to keep a minimum stock of fuel in their thermoelectric power stations'.

The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting in plenary session on 26 and 27 June 1974 issued

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an Opinion on the Commission's Memorandum to the Council on 'implementing the guidelines and priority action for a Community energy policy'.

Transport policy

The Council deals with transport problems

2276. A Council meeting on transport was held in Luxembourg on 27 June 1974. The issues dealt with included:

Admission to the occupation of road haulier

2277. The Council agreed the content of two Directives on admission to the occupation of national and international road haulier, carrying either *freight* or *passengers*.

The two Directives lay down common rules to be incorporated into national legislation governing admission to the above mentioned occupations. The Directives also stipulated the conditions and the corresponding control procedure to be fulfilled by applicants for these occupations: good repute, financial standing and professional proficiency. These terms will apply in full from 1 January 1978 to new applicants. Special provisions have been laid down for those already established in the occupation.

Hauliers in the freight sector using vehicles with a permissible payload of less than 3.5 tonnes or whose permissible total laden weight does not exceed 6 tonnes do not come under the scope of the Directive. Further exceptions may be made by Member States for certain forms of domestic transport which have only marginal importance for the transport market.

Regarding passenger transport, the Directive will apply to carriers who run vehicles with a capacity of more than nine persons and offer their services against remuneration. Here again some further exceptions may be granted by Member States for non-commercial transport operations of marginal importance to the market.

By harmonizing the rules on admission to the occupation of haulier in the Member States, the Directives will help to achieve freedom of establishment in this field.

Community freight haulage quota

2278. The Council approved the *amendment of its Regulation of 28 December 1972* on the quota for intra-Community road freight haulage. The amendment means that the quota for the second half of 1974 will comprise 1970 authorizations allocated as follows: Belgium 221, Denmark 141, Germany 356, France 341, Ireland 42, Italy 266, Luxembourg 58, Netherlands 318, United Kingdom 227.

In adopting this measure the Council settled a wrangle which had bedevilled its work for some years and which had resulted in attaching the question of the Community quota to the problem of harmonizing the weights and dimensions of road vehicles. The latter was not on the agenda for this particular Council meeting.

European Agreement on the Work of Road Vehicle Driving Crews (AETR)

2279. The Council approved a *Recommendation* to Member States asking them to take the necessary measures by 1 January 1975 so that the 'European Agreement on the Work of Road Vehicle Driving Crews' (AETR) can take effect immediately throughout the Community. Besides being a major social advance for Europe, application of the Agreement would also help in

Transport policy

seeing that road haulage companies established in non-member countries respected the Community rules governing working conditions.

Member States and the railway companies

2280. The Council passed a *Resolution* approving a number of guidelines for future relations between railway companies and the Member States. The principles adopted by the Council aim at the separation of railway companies' assets, budgets and accounts from those of the State. It is also intended that railway companies be managed in accordance with economic principles. For the approval of business plans including investment and financing projects, all of them will have to be drawn up under an overall State procedure and based on consultation between the State and the undertaking.

The Council agreed that within the compass of general policies on prices and taking account of both national and Community rules on transport rates and conditions, the railway companies shall set their rates with the aim of optimizing *their financial performance* and with a view to achieving financial equilibrium. Tariff obligations arising from public service activities and applying solely to railway companies may be the subject of compensation according to procedures to be laid down in Community provisions.

In collaboration with the railway companies, Member States will draw up financial plans aimed at achieving the financial equilibrium of the company. To this end, Member States in their capacity as owners, may provide the railways with sufficient funds on a scale commensurate with their tasks and with the size and financial needs of the company.

On the basis of the guidelines set out in the Council Resolution, the competent bodies of the Council will continue their scrutiny of the Commission's Proposal concerning financial relations between the railways and the States.

Progress of the Common Transport Policy

2281. When the Council meeting opened, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* of the Commission made a statement on the progress of the common transport policy following the relevant Memorandum which the Commission laid before the Council on 24 October 1973.[1] Mr Scarascia Mugnozza recalled the three main features of the future common transport system, namely:

(i) the free movement of transport services;

(ii) the formation of a Community transport network resulting from a comparison of national infrastructure investment programmes;

(iii) cooperation and complementarity between transport networks and media.

The Vice-President outlined work in progress and tasks still to be tackled in the various sectors hinged to the transport policy and emphasized the interdependence and interaction between the common transport policy and the Community's other structural policies.

Cooperation between railway undertakings

2282. The Council took note of the 1973 *report* by the *Group of Railway Companies* of the nine countries of the European Countries on the progress of their cooperation; in compliance with the Resolution of 7 December 1970 the report is submitted each year to the Council. The Council also heard a statement by the Dutch delegation in connection with certain features of cooperation between the railway companies with special reference to new transport media.

[1] Supplement 16/73 - Bull. EC.

Transport policy

Statements by the Commission and various delegations

2283. The Council also took note of a number of statements from certain delegations and from the Commission spokesman. The latter announced that a *forward study* was to be made on freight movement which would consolidate the COST 33 study on passenger transport made within the OECD. He indicated in this connection that failing knowledge of overall future transport needs, it was hard to conceive a sound design for the future European communications network which the Commission regarded as a vital component of the common transport policy.

The statement by the German delegation referred to the problem of *infrastructure costs*. The Belgian delegation spoke of traffic aids to promote *road safety* and in another statement on behalf of Benelux the Belgian delegates advocated that a Community *policy for ports* be steadily implemented. The Dutch delegation brought up certain problems involved in applying the Council Regulation on harmonizing certain *social* provisions in road transport.

Infrastructures

2284. The Committee on *Transport Costs* made up of government experts met on 19 and 20 June 1974. Broad agreement emerged from the discussion on methods for computing the marginal cost of the use of road infrastructures and on other technical points arising from the proposed first Council Directive on adjusting national tax systems covering utility vehicles.

Harmonization

2285. On 17 June 1974 the Commission decided to send the French Government an *Opinion*[1] on a draft Ministerial order concerning application of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on harmonizing *certain social provisions in road transport*. Pending adoption by the Council of the Directive put forward by the Commission, the order would allow the French Government to bring in national regulations for issuing diplomas to persons wishing to work as drivers of freight haulage vehicles weighing more than 7.5 tonnes. The certificate would be recognized as a certificate of occupational proficiency for those of age 18-21 and as a certificate of adult training. The Commission gave a favourable Opinion on the draft Ministerial order.

2286. On 21 June 1974[2] the Commission decided to send the Dutch Government an *Opinion* on measures to be taken in applying the *same social Regulation* of 25 March 1969. The measures contemplated by the Dutch authorities would make use of the scope for exemptions provided for in Article 14(a) of the Community Regulation covering certain short-distance transport operations, which in point of fact refer to test and demonstration drives by motor vehicle mechanics, and to transport operations on own account by self-employed operators and by senior employees for their own account and for others. The Commission gave a favourable Opinion provided that the Dutch Government rescrutinizes some of the controls.

2287. On 24 June 1974 the Commission sent the Council its *second report* on implementing the Council's Regulations of 26 June 1969 relating to (a) action by Member States concerning the *obligations inherent in the concept of a public service* in rail, road and inland waterway transport and (b) *the standardization of railway companies' accounts*. The report outlines the

[1] OJ L 196 of 19.7.1974.
[2] OJ L 199 of 22.7.1974.

Transport policy

problems involved in applying the two Regulations within the Member States and makes suggestions for more strenuous harmonization of certain application terms in the Community Regulations.

In its conclusion, the Commission reserves the right to make any helpful proposal and to invoke, if need be, the procedures to ensure closer compliance with the Community provisions. In 1976 the Commission will compile a fresh overall report on application of these Regulations including data on the new Member States who were not bound by the Regulations over the period covered by the second report.

Working of the market

2288. On 28 June 1974[1] the Commission decided to send the Netherlands Government a *Recommendation* on a draft Decree enforcing the Council Regulations of 28 February 1972 with respect to laying down joint rules for the *regular and regular specialized services* and for the *shuttle services* performed by buses and coaches plying between Member States. The draft is part and parcel of a more general amendment to the 'Decree implementing the Law of 1939 on the carriage of passengers by motor vehicle' (Uitvoeringsbesluit autovervoer personen 1939).

In the Recommendation the Commission expressed its regret that the Dutch Government had not adhered to the deadlines set for preparing the measures to implement Community Regulations.

The Dutch Government was also asked:

(i) to omit from the draft the measures transposed from the Community Regulations so as to avoid any ambiguity in the direct application of the latter under Article 189 of the Treaty;

(ii) to specify penalties for breaches of the Community Regulations in order to discharge obligations stipulated by those Regulations;

(iii) to specify that the transfer of a regular or regular specialized service is barred because such an eventuality is not provided for by Dutch Law.

2289. The Commission on 29 June sent the Council a *report* on the results obtained and problems now apparent from implementing the Council Directive of 8 December 1969 on the survey in the context of *regional statistics, of international road freight haulage*. The report shows that the Directive cannot be applied, as it stands, by all the Member States. The Commission therefore intends to submit a Proposal during 1974 to replace it.

2290. From 10 to 13 June a Working Party reviewed technical tariff matters arising over *application of ECSC tariff 9001*. It particularly scrutinized the factors involved in compiling the scales for steel products which were submitted by British Railways in order to extend the ECSC tariff 9001 to cover carriage by the rail-ferry link with the United Kingdom. The extended coverage could take effect from 1 January 1975.

2291. On 18 June a meeting was held between Member States' railway experts and Commission representatives. The delegates got down to an initial discussion of the scope for revising the Agreement of 21 March 1955 on establishing *direct international rail tariffs for coal and steel*. The revision had been requested by the Dutch Government. It was decided to assign a Working Party to try and find ways and means, within the ECSC Treaty, of adapting, in a more flexible way, the transport price-forming rules to market conditions, without overlooking the fact that the railway companies had to be sure of meeting their costs.

Safety

2292. In applying Article 149, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission on 13 June

[1] OJ L 199 of 22.7.1974.

Transport policy

1974 sent the Council some amendments to its proposed Directive for approximating Member States' laws on *road worthiness tests for motor vehicles and their trailers*. The Directive had been laid before the Council on 17 August 1972.

2293. Since several Member States have applied *generalized speed limits* within their borders, the Commission took the initiative of organizing an informal discussion between national experts, which took place in Brussels on 7 June 1974. The outcome was an inventory of measures now in force in those States and an initial outline of the implications of this action with regard to road safety, the motor industry, traffic flow and fuel economy. All the experts agreed on the need for harmonization and on the value of making exhaustive studies on a Community basis in order to arrive at the best possible solutions. The contacts between the Commission and the Member States will be resumed shortly.

Meeting with the transport trade union organizations

2294. On 13 June 1974 Commission departments organized an informative meeting in Brussels with the officers of the *European Transport Committee/CMT* and the *Community Transport Union Committee/ITF*. The union delegates elucidated and discussed the scope of their commentary on the Memorandum to the Council of 24 October 1973, concerning progress in the common transport policy.[1] The delegates and Commission departments decided to get together again during the annual meeting scheduled for end-1974 in order to study other aspects of the common transport policy.

Meeting with the railway directors

2295. On 24 June 1974 Commission representatives had a meeting in Brussels with the Directors-General of the nine Community railway companies in order to examine some of the rail problems arising from the common transport policy. They took a hard look at European rail investments, the management of railway companies and commercial cooperation. Certain specific problems concerning the rôle of the railways in the Community transport network will be analyzed at a later meeting.

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2296. During the sitting of 26 to 28 June in Luxembourg the *European Parliament* passed Resolutions on Commission Proposals amending two Council Regulations: the first, dated 30 July 1968, concerns the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to intra-Community road freight haulage and the second, dated 28 December 1972, covers the Community quota for intra-Community road freight haulage.

[1] Supplement 16/73 - Bull. EC.

3. External relations

Multilateral negotiations

Trade Negotiations Committee

Non-tariff barriers

2301. The experts of the Group dealing with non-tariff measures met from 18 to 21 June to complete their study of the problems arising over *packaging and labelling and import documentation.* They met again from 25 to 27 June to update and add to the documentary material and basic data collated as part of the work programme laid out by the contracting parties in 1967 (list of non-tariff barriers regarding industrial products under Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature).

The reports on these three matters will consolidate the general report of the Group working on non-tariff barriers, which will go to the Trade Negotiations Committee, whose third meeting is set for 17 July.

Commercial policy

Preparing and implementing the Common Commercial Policy

Common import systems

New regulation on the system applicable to imports from non-member countries

2302. On 4 June 1974[1] the Council adopted a Regulation in connection with the common system applicable to imports from non-member countries (excluding State-trading countries). In relation to the Regulation of 25 May 1970[2] which it supersedes, the new text contains several major innovations in three key areas.

Applying the criterion of origin—The Regulation of 25 May 1970 allowed products on the common liberalization list freedom of importation 'with regard to' (à l'égard de) countries in the GATT area and countries on an equal footing with them. Since the term 'à l'égard de' had not been defined, it was still an open question whether, to be able to benefit from liberalization, a product had to 'originate' (originaire) from one of those countries, whether it had 'to come from' there (provenir) or be 'purchased' (acheté) there, or again whether it had to meet more than one of these requirements at the same time.

To clear up the ambiguity, the Council, acting on a Commission Proposal, decided that Community liberalization 'with regard to' countries affiliated to GATT or countries on an equal footing would hinge on the single criterion of origin. But this principle only applies to part, albeit the most important part, of the liberalized products. For the other products, Member States can provisionally continue to make the advantage of freedom of importation subject to their own choice of criteria (country of origin, of purchase or of dispatch). Lastly, a few individual exceptions were provided for certain importations by Member States from non-member countries (Art. 16(2) of the new Regulation of 4 June).

Supervision—Over and above the May 1970 Regulation, which covered only Community supervisory measures, the Council decided to settle the system of national measures and integrate them into a Community procedure.

The supervisory procedure is now set out as under:

- advance notification of the Commission if risks arise;

[1] OJ L 159 of 15.6.1974.
[2] OJ L 124 of 8.6.1970.

Commercial policy

- consultation procedure;
- possible introduction of Community supervision;
- failing the introduction within eight days of Community supervision measures, the possibility for Member States to fall back on national measures;
- in emergencies, the possibility of national supervision after advance Community notification; in this case consultation may take place *a posteriori*. At any event the Commission has the possibility of amending or rescinding national supervision measures.

In all cases the release of 'supervised' products into free circulation is subject to surrender of an importation document.

Importers established in another Member State—Equality of treatment for all Community importers regardless of where they are established in the Community stems from the very fundamentals of the Treaty of Rome and has long since been achieved with regard to the controlled agricultural products. The Council therefore thought that the time was ripe to apply this equality of treatment to all of the liberalized products by deciding that the document required when supervision is applied could be obtained from the importing Member State by any Community importer regardless of where he is established therein.

Other improvements—Apart from these major innovations, the rules of the Regulation of 25 May 1970 remain unchanged, especially with regard to the provisions for protective measures. But two improvements have been made to the old text.

With regard to *supervision*, the Commission may henceforth require a certificate of origin to be surrendered.

In the case of *safeguards*, the Council's powers have been amplified. Besides being authorized to act when the market is disrupted within the meaning of Article XIX of GATT and 'in order to discharge international commitments' the Council is also empowered to act 'to allow the exercise of the rights of the Community or of all its Member States'. The new formula particularly applies to the safeguard clauses which have a wider application range than Article XIX of GATT and are contained either in Community bilateral Agreements or in multilateral Agreements.

Defence against dumping, premiums or subsidies

2303. On 21 June 1974[1] the Commission decided to close two anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures which it had opened on 8 March 1974[2] with respect to Community imports of synthetic socks from *South Korea* and *Taiwan*.

Since the South Korean and Taiwan exporters have made two commitments which the Commission, on learning the opinion of the Anti-Dumping Committee, deemed acceptable, no defence measures appear to be necessary for the moment with respect to the said exporters.

Particular measures of commercial policy

Textiles

Arrangement on the International Textile Trade

2304. On 7-8 and 27-28 June the *Textiles Surveillance Body*, set up under the International Textiles Arrangement, to which the Community has appointed one of the eight members, continued its work in Geneva. Amongst other mat-

[1] OJ C73 of 29.6.1974.
[2] OJ C25 of 12.3.1974.

ters, it considered reports on current restrictions in international trade in textiles.

2305. On 14 June 1974[1] the Council decided to increase autonomously the Community imports of *jute products* covered by the running Agreement between *India* and the EEC on the jute product trade. The additional quantities are largely intended for the Irish market.

2306. On 6 June two Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters were initialled between the Community and *Bangladesh*. The Agreements[2] cover the lines and terms on which Bangladesh will benefit from duty-free tariff quotas opened by the Community in 1974 for the import of certain handicraft wares and certain fabrics (silk and cotton) woven on handlooms.

Steel

2307. The Member States' Government Representatives of the ECSC adopted in June a series of Decisions affecting the steel sector.

The Government Representatives also opened a duty-free tariff quota for the third quarter of 1974 for the *United Kingdom*. It covers 50 000 tonnes of rolls for sheets (coils) imported from non-member countries and intended solely for rerolling. The derogation required was granted by the Commission[3] on 24 June.

The Member States' Government Representatives also adopted *half-yearly tariff measures* for imports from non-member countries over the second half-year (wire rod, worn rails, so-called magnetic grained sheet); the entry into force of the above measures implies a derogation to be granted by the Commission.

Four other Decisions prolong until 31 December 1974 the validity duration of earlier Decisions on the exporting of *worn rolling-mill cylinders*, the exporting of alloyed steel *scrap* and the temporary importing and exporting of *scrap metal*.

Lastly, the Member States' Government Representatives, meeting within the Council, adopted a Decision on certain measures applicable to *State-trading countries or territories* with respect to the trade in iron and steel products coming under the ECSC Treaty, including castings and carbonized ferro-manganese. This Decision means limited increases in the 'switchable bulk' established at the end of 1973 for the year 1974. These quantities freely used by each Member State are an addition to the quotas written into the trade agreements.

Development and cooperation

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States

2308. The UNCTAD Working Party on the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States held its fourth session from 10 to 28 June in Mexico City. The group resumed its work of drawing up the Charter, in accordance with one of the Resolutions passed during the third session of UNCTAD in Santiago in May 1972.

During the session in Mexico City the group reached agreement on a number of provisions to be incorporated in the Charter. This success

[1] OJ L 189 of 12.7.1974.
[2] Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2309.
[3] OJ L 196 of 19.7.1974.

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was notably due to the consistent and open-minded attitude of the Community delegates.

But several key problems are still unsolved, namely: sovereignty over natural resources, nationalization, the supervision of foreign investments and multinational companies, security of supply, world agreements on commodities, etc. Another outstanding issue is the extension of the 'most favoured nation' clause which the Eastern bloc countries would like to see accepted by the Nine.

The most striking fact which came out of the Mexico meeting was the implicit recognition of the Community as such by the Group of 77 and by the People's Republic of China whereas the Eastern European countries took the opposite position. By the wording of a text contested by the Eastern European countries, and still to be approved, the provisions of the Charter, in so far as they apply to issues for which some countries have conferred authority on a regional grouping, also apply to this group. The text in the end recognized the existence of the Community as such at international level.

Since a number of points, including the aforesaid, are still outstanding a further meeting of the Working Party will be held in the margin of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Council which is to meet in Geneva in September.

Development and cooperation policy

Special international action for the benefit of the developing countries

2300 During its session of 25 June 1974 the Council adopted the text of a reply to the UN Secretary-General on the UN programme as part of the special international action for the benefit of the developing countries hardest hit by certain trends in international prices.

In March 1974[1] the Commission had asked all the wealthy countries to help in setting up a World Fund of 3 000 million dollars for the benefit of the countries most affected. Relevant proposals were made by the Community at the extraordinary meeting of the UN General Assembly on the problem of raw materials and developments.[2] At the end of May the Commission had approved a Communication intended for the Council, 'on the form and financing terms of the Community contribution to exceptional international action for the benefit of the developing countries hardest hit by the recent movements in international prices'.

The letter approved by the Council and sent on 25 June 1974 to Mr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the UN, by the President-in-Office of the Council of the EEC, reads as follows:

'The European Community reaffirms that she is willing to make a substantial contribution to special aid for the benefit of the developing countries hardest hit by the present crisis in so far as the other members of the world community are prepared to participate.

A declaration to this effect had already been made by the Community spokesman at the extraordinary general meeting of the United Nations in New York on 1 May 1974. Subject to the other members of the world community contributing their share, the European Community sets itself the objective of taking part in the special effort recommended by the United Nations for twelve months, to the extent of a sixth of the overall sum, the contribution not to exceed 500 million dollars. In this respect the Community starts from the premiss that all the other industrialized countries will bear one third of the overall sum and that the oil exporting countries will provide the remaining half. The

[1] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 1302.
[2] Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1301-1303.

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Community will act on its intentions when agreement has been reached on the terms for granting this aid and on the criteria for selecting the countries to benefit.

I would also inform you that the Community, through those of her Member States belonging to the relevant organizations, intends to play her full part as such in those organizations which will be responsible for deciding on the lines of international emergency action and for supervising its implementation.'

Aid for Palestinian refugees

2310. Following the Proposal submitted by the Commission on 22 May,[1] the Council during its session of 25 June 1974 after a briefing and discussion recorded its agreement in principle to the Community's assuming by way of exception, all the operating expenses of the preparatory courses for secondary and technical education in 1974, carried out by UNRWA for the benefit of Palestinian refugees.

Generalized preferences

Commission Proposals for the Community's 1975 Generalized Preferences Scheme

2311. On 19 June 1974 the Commission adopted Proposals and Communications to the Council concerning the 1975 applications of generalized products and manufactured and semi-finished wares from the developing countries.

The Proposals, sent to the Council on 27 June, are part and parcel of the Community's offer of generalized tariff preferences presented to UNCTAD in 1969. The Proposals bear on application of preferences to a certain number of processed farm products within Chapters 1-24 of the CCT and to all the manufactured products within Chapters 25-99 save for textile wares to be covered by later Proposals in connection with negotiations now running under the 'all-fibres' Agreement.

In submitting its Proposals for 1975 with time to spare, the Commission hopes that the Council will take all the necessary Decisions in October 1974 so that the new scheme may apply normally as from 1 January 1975. It also hopes that the European Parliament when consulted will have enough time to express its Opinions and that the Associated States can be informed and will be able to voice their views in the time available. The Commission is also proposing to make the following improvements in the 1975 scheme.

For *processed farm products*, the Proposals would widen the preference margins for most products already covered by the Community scheme. They also provide for new products to be included such as natural honey, anchovy preserves and orchids. They also cover palm oil and palm kernel oil for food use and industrial purposes, coconut oil for food use and pepper. The tariff reductions for the above products according to individual terms would not come into force until the Association now being negotiated with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries takes effect.

For *manufactured and semi-finished products* other than textiles, under Chapters 25-99 of the CCT, the Commission's proposed improvements concern in the first place a raising of the 'ceilings' by recalculation based on the latest statistics, which comes out at an overall increase of about 15%. The second improvement proposed by the Commission would be a major reduction in the number of non-textile industrial

[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2305.

wares subject to tariff quotas. For the products remaining under the tariff scheme the Commission would introduce a Community reserve in line with what the Council had decided in 1973.

Moreover, to facilitate a fairer distribution of advantages between those enjoying the Community preference scheme, the Commission is proposing that the 'cut-offs' (butoirs)[1] be brought up to 15% for certain specific products and countries according to objective criteria and corrective factors. But none of the recipient countries will suffer cuts in benefits already gained under the Community's 1974 scheme.

The Commission feels that its Proposals for applying the Community's 1975 scheme represent a harmonious development of Community policies conducted *vis-à-vis* all the developing countries within the constraints of the present economic situation. The expanded range of products covered, the cuts in tariff quotas, the new Community reserve and the measures for a fairer distribution of benefits, are a logical development and a substantial improvement to the Community scheme. In its Communication the Commission stresses that the generalized preferences are a token of cooperation and development and a major Community contribution to helping the developing countries to face the critical developments in the world economic situation.

Food aid

2312. During its session of 27 June 1974, the Council approved the allocation of the 20 000 tonnes of cereals entered in the special *Sahel reserve* (Mali: 6 000, Mauritania: 4 000 and Niger: 10 000) and authorized the Commission to implement the programme in advance as soon as negotiations with the authorities of the beneficiary countries were completed. The Commission adopted a number of Decisions concerning exceptional consignments of Community food aid for the Sahel countries.

2313. Under the 1973/74 implementation plan, the Council on 27 June authorized the Commission to implement in advance the programme for *Bangladesh* (115 000 tonnes of cereals).

2314. On 4 June the Commission submitted a Communication to the Council on the revision of food aid allocation terms for *Ruanda* and on using up the balance of available quantities under the 1970/71 implementation plan for the benefit of *Jordan, Gambia* and the *Cameroons*.

Commodities and world agreements

Cereals

2315. On 4 June 1974 in line with a Council Decision and before the deadline of 18 June 1974, the Community issued a declaration confirming the provisional application of the Protocol, which extends the 1971 *Food Aid Convention* for twelve months.

An inter-governmental Conference meeting in London on 25 June 1974 recorded the Protocol as taking effect from 1 July 1974. So by virtue of its declaration the Community is bound by the Protocol with all its inherent rights and obligations.

But since the Community was unable to deposit its instruments of final approval in good time, the Commission on 28 June 1974 asked the

[1] Meaning the maximum percentage use by one country of a ceiling on preferential imports.

competent authority, namely the Food Aid Committee, to allow the instruments to be deposited by 31 December 1974 at the latest.

2316. The inter-governmental Conference meeting in London on 25 June also recorded the official application, as from 1 July 1974, of the Protocol extending the *Wheat Trade Agreement* for twelve months. On 22 April 1974 the Community had issued a statement confirming the provisional application of the Protocol and is therefore now bound by all its inherent rights and obligations.

As was the case with the Food Aid Convention and on the same grounds the Commission on 25 June filed a request with the International Wheat Council to extend the deadline for depositing the instruments of final approval until 31 December 1974.

Cocoa

2317. The International Cocoa Organization, to which the Community and all the Member States belong, met in London from 6 to 14 June 1974. Considerable progress was made in revising the scale of prices set under the 1972 International Cocoa Agreement. The producer countries had been urging a revision of the scale for several months.

Although it was not possible to gain unanimous support from the consumer countries for the final proposed compromise, the Executive Committee found an adequate majority among the producers and consumers in order to recommend the International Cocoa Council, due to meet in August 1974, to *revise the prices* set under the Agreement to the tune of 24% of the mean price of the scale. The minimum price of cocoa beans would then be raised from 23 to 29 US cts./lb and the maximum price would go up from 32 to 38.5 cts./lb.

This revision will not affect the short-term working of the Agreement, since world prices are still much higher than the new planned maximum. But the outcome is encouraging for the future of the Agreement, for the pricing problem had always been the stumbling block of the lengthy negotiations and discussions over the 1972 International Agreement.

International organizations

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

2318. In Paris on 25 and 26 June the Commission departments attended the proceedings of the OECD *Trade Committee*, which were mainly devoted to an informal discussion on commodities and the related question of export controls. In the face of the oil crisis and the escalating prices of raw materials, the Committee attacked the various facets of these problems and delegated its Working Party to come up with facts and figures for a further discussion.

The Committee also talked, regretfully, about the system of prior deposits on imports introduced in Italy and Iceland. Lastly, it studied the report of its Working Party on the review made of Australia's trade policy. The Committee took note of the current status of other dossiers within its province concerning for instance the safeguard clause for sectoral difficulties, internal policies and their impact on international trade, state purchasing, credits and export credit guarantees, trade with the developing countries and the activities of UNCTAD. The next meeting of the Trade Committee will probably be held early next November.

2319. The Working Party of the OECD *Agricultural Committee*, which was assigned to

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review the agricultural policies of member countries of the OECD, met in Paris from 10 to 13 June 1974. It examined the draft of the general report intended to cover all the agricultural policies of the OECD members. The main purpose of this summary report is to set out the major problems facing agricultural policies and relate them to their economic and social background.

Western European Union

2320. The Commission attended as an observer the proceedings of the first part of the twentieth session of the Assembly of the Western European Union, held in Paris from 18 to 20 June 1974, chaired by Mr Edmond Nessler (France) and made up of MPs from seven countries: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

On behalf of the President-in-Office of the WEU Council, Mr Roy Hattersley, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presented the nineteenth Annual Report and highlighted the unique role of the WEU Assembly as the only institutionalized parliamentary body which could speak on the problems of European defence. Other speakers in the debate included, Mr Alex Eadie, the British Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy, who reviewed the present energy situation with particular reference to the nuclear side, Mr James Fletcher, a NASA administrator who spoke on the organization of NASA, its objectives and the management of the major programmes of advanced technology, and Mr Donald Riegle Jnr., a Democrat member of the United States Congress, who discussed the new realities within the span of the Atlantic Alliance.

A number of reports, recommendations and resolutions were approved by the Assembly in the political, scientific and technical fields and on defence. They included, on the political side, the reports presented by Mr Steel (UK) on the political activity of the WEU Council, by Mr Sieglerschmidt (FRG) on 'the obstacles blocking an agreement between Europe and the United States on solutions to current economic and political problems' and by Mr Leynen (Belgium) on obstacles to the political union of Europe. On the scientific and technical side, the WEU Assembly adopted the reports by Mr Richter (FRG) on the European Space Agency and Mr Osborn (UK) on a European policy for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The second part of the twentieth session of the WEU Assembly will take place in the autumn.

European Transport Ministers Conference

2321. On 20 June Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, attended the thirty-ninth session of the European Transport Ministers Conference (ECTM) in Vienna. This was the first time that the Commission was asked to be represented at the ECTM Council's proceedings, since this session was concerned with reviewing the current status of projects centred on the arterial communications linking Europe and with questions concerning the railways, the roads and road haulage.

After summarizing the objectives of Community policy in the field of transport, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza stressed the need to think of strengthening Community action in various quarters, such as infrastructure investments, development of new transport techniques, improvements in safety and cooperation and complementarity between various transport media and techniques. He indicated that the common transport policy ought to play its part in opening up the Community towards the exterior and in

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helping to improve the conditions for the free movement of people and goods across frontiers.

In conclusion, Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza considered that regular meetings at ECTM Council level between non-member States and the Commission to discuss the main guidelines underlying their respective projects could well be one of the instruments to open up and align relationships between those States and the Community.

International Labour Organization

2322. On 21 June Vice-President Hillery of the Commission attended the fifty-ninth session of the *International Labour Conference* in Geneva. In his address Dr Hillery highlighted the advance of the Community social policy and gave details on the implementation to date of the Community Social Action Programme. He stressed that two priority areas, of special interest to the ILO this year, have been the scene of Community action: measures in favour of migrant workers and their families and the development of an occupational training policy, a main feature of which is the projected European Occupational Training Centre. Dr Hillery expressed the hope that the Commission would be able to continue the fruitful collaboration which had already made its mark on the work accomplished by the two institutions.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GATT Council

2323. On 21 June the GATT Council held a meeting in Geneva during which a number of questions directly affecting the Community were discussed.

The GATT Council took a hard look at the *Italian measures* entailing deposits on imports. These had already been reviewed on 7 June, at the first meeting, by the Working Party set up for this purpose by the Council a month before.[1] The Italian delegation presented the measures in question to the Working Party and emphasized that they had basically a monetary objective. The Commission representative defined the legal basis enabling them to be converted into a Community trade measure and stated that they were applied in accordance with the spirit of Article XII of the General Agreement. Tentative views were expressed pending the opinion of the IMF on these measures and the Working Party asked the Secretariat to present a study, based on facts and figures, regarding the repercussions of this action on the trade of the contracting parties.

At the GATT Council meeting on 21 June, certain delegations (the United States, Japan, Canada) contended that a recent Commission Decision, which adjusted the system but which was still to be notified, brought in a factor of discrimination with regard to non-member countries. The Community representative stated that calculation of the deposit followed precedents and did not clash with the philosophy of Article XXIV of the General Agreement.

The GATT Council also adopted the report of the Working Party on the *EEC-Cyprus Association* and set its next review for April 1976. The Council took note of reports on the running of the *EEC-Israel*, the *EEC-Spain* and the *EEC-Malta* Agreements. With regard to the *EEC-Finland* Agreement, the Working Party formed to scrutinize its conformity with Article XXIV of the General Agreement, held its first meeting on 17 June; a draft report, drawn up by the GATT Secretariat, will be discussed by the Working Party at its next meeting.

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[1] Bull. EC 5-1971, point 2310.

In general terms, the Director-General of GATT made known his plans to put forward proposals on the implications, for the organizational levels of GATT, of IMF Committee decisions on consultations concerning *balances of payments*.

Trade and Development Committee

2324. The twenty-seventh session of the Committee, which ran on 24 and 25 June was mainly given over to an analysis of practical implementations of Part Four of the General Agreement, concerning the developing countries.

United Nations

World Food Conference

2325. The *Preparatory Committee* for the World Food Conference met for the second time in Geneva from 4 to 8 June 1974. It discussed the paper drawn up by the Secretariat concerning the preliminary review of the present and future world food situation. The paper anticipates a serious food deficiency in the developing countries over the next ten to fifteen years. The Committee agreed the draft agenda for the Conference which will run from 5 to 15 November 1974.

Conference on the Law of the Sea

2326. During its session of 4 June 1974, the Council of the European Communities agreed the arrangements required for the Community and its Member States to present a *common attitude* during the third Conference on the Law of the Sea, which is to assemble in Caracas under the aegis of the United Nations. This joint approach applies both to matters subject to Community authority and to economic issues or questions likely to affect the common policies.

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization

2327. On 11 June the Commission approved the conclusion of a *Cooperation and Collaboration Agreement* with the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), the UN agency which specializes in matters concerning safety and other facilities for ocean shipping, sea pollution etc. In 1972 IMCO had suggested that such an Agreement be made which would provide for mutual consultation on questions of joint interest, exchange of information, the attendance of Commission observers at IMCO meetings and of an IMCO observer at public conferences organized by the Commission.

2328. On 11 June 1974 the *European Parliament* passed a 'Resolution on the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea'.

EFTA countries

Streamlining customs formalities

2329. During the session of 25 June 1974 the Council agreed a draft Decision of the Joint EEC-EFTA Committees to set up a simplified procedure for issuing freight movement certificates. This procedure was the subject of a Commission in May.[1]

This Decision is aimed at simplifying considerably the formalities relating to the issue of freight movement certificates for 'approved exporters'—exporters who export frequently

[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2314.

and who satisfy the customs authorities by giving every guarantee for checking the nature of the products.

Joint Committees

2330. Five of the Joint Committees set up under the Agreements between the Community and the EFTA countries met in June.

The Joint *EEC-Austria* Committee held its third meeting on 11 June 1974 in Brussels chaired by Ambassador Rudolf Reiterer, Head of the Austrian Mission to the European Communities. This session was followed by the first meeting of the Joint Committee formed by the *ECSC-Austria* Agreement. With regard to the steps taken by various European States to protect their balance of payments, the delegations agreed that the free trade already achieved should not be jeopardized but further developed.

The third meeting of the Joint *EEC-Norway* Committee took place on 12 June 1974 chaired by Ambassador Boyesen, Head of Norway's Mission to the European Community.

The Joint Committee formed under the *EEC-Iceland* Agreement met for the third time on 14 June 1974 chaired by Mr Th. Asgeirsson, Secretary-General of Iceland's Ministry of Trade.

The second meeting of the Joint *EEC-Finland* Committee was held on 19 June 1974 chaired by Ambassador Talvitie, Head of Finland's Mission to the European Communities.

At each of the meetings both sides reviewed the running of the current Agreement and noted that trade between the Community and the country in question was developing satisfactorily. All the Joint Committees were advised of the work of the Excise Committee and were pleased to note the headway made in streamlining administrative formalities and in the work on the rules of origin.

Mediterranean countries

2331. During the session of 25 June 1974 the Council made solid headway in preparing fresh Directives for negotiations with Spain, Israel, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Malta. The Permanent Representatives were instructed to work out, in the light of the Council's thinking, the final wording of the texts of the Directives which should enable the Commission to resume negotiations before the summer holiday period.

Greece

2332. The EEC-Greece *Association Committee*, meeting on 14 and 28 June 1974, reviewed, *inter alia*, the Greek request for extensions to certain time limits written into Article 18 of the Athens Agreement. The Committee also examined certain measures applied by the Greek Government to resist inflation.

2333. On 4 June the *Association Council* adopted a decision on application of Article 8 of the Athens Agreement to goods obtained in the Member States of the EEC, from goods originally imported from non-member countries, allowing for the fact that on 1 May 1974 Greece made a further cut in her excise duties, equal to 8% of the basic duty, for goods subject to a phase-out of duties over twenty-two years.[1] The proportion of CCT charges to be reckoned with in setting the levy rate on these goods thus moved from 28 to 36%. The necessary application terms, on the Community side, were adopted on the same day by the EEC Council.[2]

2334. On 27 June 1974[3] the *Council of the EEC* decided to prolong until 30 June 1975, i.e.

[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2318.
[2] OJ L 150 of 7.6.1974.
[3] OJ L 176 of 30.6.1974.

Mediterranean countries

by twelve months, the validity duration of the Regulation specifying particular provisions to cover Community imports from Greece of certain goods processed from agricultural produce. These provisions have been prolonged regularly since 1969.

Turkey

2335. On 24 June Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission received Mr Ecevit, the *Turkish Prime* Minister. During their talk Mr Ecevit stressed the value which the Turkish Government attaches to the development of economic and trade relations with the Communities, especially at a time when the pattern of international economic relations is radically changing.

2336. Members of the *EEC-Turkey Association Joint Parliamentary Committee* and officers from its Bureau met on 10 and 11 June 1974 in Strasbourg. A communiqué issued after the meetings stressed the need to link Turkey more closely with the Community's economic, social and political thinking.

2337. On 25 June the *Association Council* approved its ninth annual activity report (1973). The report was sent to the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Committee will review it at its next meeting to be held in Ankara between 6 and 11 October 1974. This decision by the Association Council had been preceded by a meeting of the Association Committee which was mainly devoted to finalizing the report.

2338. On 10 June 1974 the *EEC Council* adopted the Community's position on implementing Article 39 of the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement which has to do with certain social rights of Turkish migrant workers. Approval was also given to a draft decision of the EEC-Turkey Association Council concerning application of Member States' social security schemes to Turkish workers who move within the Community and to their families who live there.

Morocco and Tunisia

2339. On 28 June the Commission adopted a Recommendation to the Council for opening negotiations with Morocco and Tunisia *to extend*, beyond 31 August 1974, *the Association Agreements* made with them in 1969. Such extensions will maintain the Association until the new Agreements, now being negotiated, come into force.

Portugal

2340. On 26 June 1974 President François-Xavier Ortoli and Vice-President, Sir Christopher Soames of the Commission received Professor Adelino de Palma Carlos, the *Portuguese Premier* and Mr Mario Soares, the *Portuguese Foreign Minister*. The talks bore on relations between the Community and Portugal.

2341. The *Joint Committee* set up under the EEC-Portugal Agreement held its third meeting on 27 June 1974 in Brussels. It was immediately followed by the first meeting of the Joint ECSC-Portugal Committee.

The two delegations reviewed the running of both Free Trade Agreements which took effect on 1 January 1973 and 1974 respectively. They found that the trade in products covered by the Agreements was proceeding satisfactorily.

In a statement the Portuguese delegation intimated that the Portuguese Government wanted to go further than the Agreements signed in 1972. The delegation reaffirmed Portugal's resolution to stand by the democratic principles

and the basic objectives of the Community. The visitors especially stressed the need to develop still further the ties of cooperation between both sides by exploiting the scope offered by the 'evolutionary' clause in the Agreements. In conclusion the Portuguese delegation voiced the hope that the Community would be able to provide swiftly the cooperation and development now under consideration for the Portuguese economy to enable Portugal to play her full part in a democratic Europe.

The Community delegation reiterated its approbation of the political development now unfolding in Portugal and opening the way to progress towards a democratic system based on the principles underlying the Community. The EEC delegation also welcomed the chances provided by recent events for developing relations with Portugal.

In response to the positive viewpoints of the Portuguese Government with regard to the Community and in particular to the expressed resolve by the Portuguese to strengthen their ties with the Community, the latter stressed its positive attitude and its determination to do the utmost to meet the requests which Portugal might make in areas where she wanted the cooperation initiated in the 1972 Agreements to be launched or developed.

The Lebanon

2342. An Agreement in the form of an exchange of correspondence was signed on 27 June 1974 between the EEC with its Member States and the Lebanon.[1] This is the fourth twelve-month renewal of the 1965 Agreement on trade and technical cooperation.

As far as trade is concerned an amplified Agreement was signed on 18 December 1972 backed by an Additional Protocol (entailed by the enlargement of the Community) signed on 6 November 1973. The Agreement and the Protocol will take effect as soon as the signatories have notified each other that the required procedures have been completed.

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2343. During the sitting of 26 to 28 June 1974 the *European Parliament* passed a Resolution on the Recommendations adopted by the Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee at its Berlin meeting last March. The Economic and Social Committee meeting in plenary session on 26 and 27 June approved a study which it had made on 'the agricultural aspects of Community policy in the Mediterranean'.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Negotiations

2344. During June work in connection with the EEC-ACP negotiations went ahead on both sides. The ACP States held a Ministerial meeting in Dakar from 4 to 6 June followed by a meeting of Heads of State in the Organization for African Unity from 12 to 15 June at which the Caribbean and Pacific States were also represented.

After these meetings the Ambassadors and plenipotentiaries of the ACP States are in a position to tackle all the outstanding questions in the negotiations so as to be able to deal with the main unsettled problems at the joint Ministerial meeting which the Community has been invited to attend in Kingston (Jamaica) on 25 and 26 July. The Community has decided to accept the invitation.

[1] OJ L 195 of 18.7.1974.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

During the session of 4 June the Council of the European Communities made a formal offer with respect to the special scheme planned for certain farm products covered by the CAP, an offer which should allay the concern of the ACP countries. On 25 June the Council adopted Directives regarding the overall objectives and principles of trade cooperation.

In a Memorandum of 5 June the Commission sent the Council practical Proposals for institutional Directives and the Council is currently working on them.

2345. The negotiations were actually resumed on 28 June 1974 by a full meeting of the Ambassadors Committee which was attended by Mr Cheysson of the Commission.

The meeting set off the fourth round of the negotiations during which, with an eye on the Kingston Ministerial meeting, several questions still outstanding or in abeyance will have to be dealt with.

Yaoundé Convention

The campaign against the Sahel drought

2346. On 13 and 14 June the Commission organized a meeting in Brussels for advice and coordination regarding the scope for *cattle breeding* in the Sahel. The meeting was attended by some seventy delegates representing the Sahel countries, the inter-State Standing Committee on the Sahel Drought, the Member States of the European Community and various aid agencies such as the African Development Bank, the World Bank, Canada, the FAO and US-AID.

The discussions were based on a report of studies made on the present conditions of breeding in the Sahel countries and on the guidelines for future aid programmes. The report had been drawn up by five experts after a tour of service in the stricken countries. The Conference primarily endeavoured to define the real vocation of the Sahel in the way of livestock production and to set out the basis of strategic action. The Conference also made for a closer coordination of aid between the various donating bodies and the recipient countries.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2347. On 7 and 19 June 1974 following a favourable Opinion from the EDF Committee, the Commission took five new financing Decisions for a total of 16 582 000 u.a. out of the resources of the 3rd EDF.

Four projects will share a sum of 9 582 000 u.a. in non-repayable grants:[1]

(i) *Zaïre:* Promotion of small and medium-sized firms (586 000 Zaïres or ± 972 000 u.a.) to support the Government's efforts to develop an entrepreneurial class in Zaïre.

(ii) *Upper Volta:* Rural education in the Yatenga and South-East regions (600 million CAFrs or ± 2 161 000 u.a.). This aid will enable the rural education system to be consolidated and enhanced. The aim of the system is to provide youngsters in rural areas with practical training and integrate them into their surroundings;

(iii) *Senegal:* Construction of the Tambacounda-Dialakoto road and the Mako bridge (1 680 million CAFrs or ± 6 049 000 u.a.). It is planned to improve and asphalt an initial 65 km stretch of the Tambacounda-Kedougou road link. A bridge will also be built over the Gambia river at Mako.

[1] OJ C71 of 21.6.1974.

Non-member countries

(iv) *Somalia:* Planning study for developing the Juba valley (3 008 000 So. Sh. or ± 400 000 u.a.). The purpose of the study is to assess the economic development possibilities of the Juba Valley with regard to agriculture.

One other project has been backed by a loan on special terms from the EDF resources. It concerns the building of the Owendo-Boua railway in the Gaboon for which 1 944 million CAFrs or ± 7 000 000 u.a. have been granted at 2% interest over 40 years, with a 10 year grace period.

Following these Decisions the total commitments of the 3rd EDF amount to 726 570 000 u.a. for 267 financing Decisions since the Fund started operating on 1 January 1971.

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2348. On 10 June 1974 the *European Parliament* passed a 'Resolution on the overall result of technical and financial cooperation within the EEC-AASM Association'. The *Economic and Social Committee* meeting in plenary session on 26 and 27 June issued an Opinion on 'questions in connection with the Community's negotiations with the African, Caribbean and Pacific States'.

Non-member countries

Cooperation agreements

2349. During the session of 25 June 1974 the Council approved the principle of introducing a *procedure for advice and consultation* regarding cooperation agreements made by the Member States.

A relevant Proposal had been put forward by the Commission in a Memorandum sent to the Council in October 1973.[1] This document referred to the Cooperation Agreements made between the Member States and non-member countries, a development which has expanded substantially.

In the first place it is important to see that the balance of reciprocal advantages both between Member States and in relation to the east European trading partners is not upset by such agreements. Furthermore in the years ahead the Community must possess effective instruments for intervention and coordination which will enable her to withstand competition from her other trade partners, particularly on the markets of the eastern countries.

This is why the Commission had recommended the Council to rule that from now on a permanent procedure for advice should be established within the Community together with a process of prior consultation, which would enable all relevant contemplated action to be coordinated.

Industrialized countries

United States

2350. The eight round of regular high-level consultations between the Commission and the United States administration took place in Brussels on 6 and 7 June. The discussions were led by Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission, and Mr William Eberle, President Nixon's Special Trade Representative, respectively.

The two sides discussed Community/United States relations, both bilaterally and with non-member countries, in the light of policy develop-

[1] Bull. EC 10-1973, point 2321 and OJ C 106 of 6.12.1973.

Non-member countries

ments since the last official meeting in October 1973.[1] The talks covered a wide range of problems of common concern, including energy strategy in the Community and in the United States and trade policy matters.

In the energy sector, the discussions embraced research and development as well as bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The trade policy issues reviewed included those associated with raw materials and agricultural produce in the light of the preparations for the World Food Conference.[2]

Canada

2351. The fourth round of consultations in the *regular bilateral series of talks* between the Community and Canada took place in Brussels on 11 and 12 June 1974. The Canadian Delegation was led by Mr Michel Dupuy, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The talks covered the full range of EC/Canada relations, both in their multilateral and bilateral context. In particular, the discussions focused on trade matters of common concern to both parties and the prospects of cooperation in the industrial and energy sectors. The respective attitudes of Canada and the Community towards the World Food Conference and relations with developing countries were also discussed.

The previous high level consultations between the Commission and the Canadian Government had been held in Ottawa in November 1973.[3]

Developing countries of Asia and Latin America

EEC-Latin America Meeting

2352. Under the procedures laid down by the Joint Declaration of the Conference of 18 June 1971,[4] the *first round of the fifth EEC-Latinæ America Meeting* took place in Brussels on 28 June 1974 between the Community and the Latin American countries belonging to the Special Commission for Latin American Coordination (CECLA).

This round was mainly devoted to a discussion on the big problems of today; the observations from the Community bore *inter alia* on recent features of international trade, on coordination and development and on the Association policy, while the Latin American countries talked about the Community's scheme of generalized preferences and the problems arising over exports of beef and veal to the Community.

The second round of the meeting set for the end of the year will learn the results of work done by the Joint Group dealing with trade questions. The Group was assigned in November 1973 to look into the technicalities of generalized preferences and the promotion of trade.[5]

Mexico

2353. A second exploratory meeting was held in Brussels on 4 and 5 June 1974 between a *Mexican delegation* led by the Under-Secretary for Commerce at the Mexican Ministry for Industry and Commerce, Mr Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto, and a Commission delegation led by Mr Wolfgang Ernst, Assistant Director-General for External Relations.

The first meeting took place in May 1973[6] shortly after the visit of the President of the United States of Mexico, Mr Luis Echeverria Alvarez, to the Commission.

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1 Bull. EC 10-1973, point 2320.
2 Point 2325.
3 Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2319.
4 Bull. EC 8-1971, Part 1, Chapter IV.
5 Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2325.
6 Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2329.

The exploratory talks focussed on the possibility of making a bilateral Agreement between the Community and Mexico and of analyzing the substance of such an agreement. The Commission delegation had to point out that the Community was not yet fully operational in all the areas envisaged by the Mexican Government such as financial and technological cooperation. But a cooperation agreement linked to the development and diversification of trade could be considered and gradually expanded.

It is now for the Commission to report on the talks and submit appropriate recommendations to the Council.

Diplomatic relations of the Community

2354. On 4 June 1974[1] the President of the Council and the President of the Commission received His Excellency, Ambassador Claude Caillat *(Switzerland)* and his Excellency Ambassador In Sang Song *(South Korea)* who presented their credentials as the Heads of their countries' Missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, Euratom).

[1] OJ C70 of 18.6.1974.

4. Institutions and organs of the Communities

European Parliament

Part Session from 10 to 14 June, Strasbourg

2401. The main features of Parliament's first sitting in June[1] were: the problem of migrant workers in Europe, the younger generation's participation in the unification of Europe and various issues concerning agriculture, shipbuilding, the Association policy and protection of the environment.

The House also received the delegation from the Turkish Parliament in the Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee and took note of the Communication from the President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities on the extension of Parliament's budgetary powers.[2]

Parliament's budgetary powers
(11 June)

Statement by the Council President

2402. On 11 June the President of the Council, Mr Wischnewski, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal German Ministry for Foreign

[1] The report on this sitting of Parliament was prepared from the German edition of 'Informations' published by Parliament's General Secretariat.
The Political Group and nationality of members speaking in the debates are indicated in brackets after their names and abbreviated as follows: *C-D* = Christian Democrats, *S* = Socialist Group, *L* = Liberal and Allied Group, C = European Conservatives, *EPD* = European Progressive Democrats, COM = Communist and Allied Group (SF, Ind. Sin.); B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, G = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

[2] The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament during this part-session are reproduced in OJ C76 of 3.6.1974 and the verbatim report of the sitting is contained in OJ Annex 177.

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Affairs, informed the President of the Parliament of the guide lines adopted at the Council meeting in Luxembourg on 4 June concerning the strengthening of Parliament's budgetary powers.[1]

Addressing the House on this subject, the Council President pointed out that in making its decisions the Council has based its approach on the principle of cooperation between itself and Parliament in the preparation of legal acts with financial consequences. The decisions included a revision of the Treaty Articles on budget procedures, especially the recognition of Parliament's right to reject *in toto* the Community Budget. They also covered the setting up of a European Court of Auditors and the introduction of consultation procedure for legal acts of overall application which have appreciable financial effects and for which approval does not necessarily follow from existing legal acts.

The Chairman of the Budgets Committee, Mr *Spénale* (SF), regretted that the Council's decisions had been so protracted and were thus no longer relevant to the 1975 Budget. The decisions were not satisfactory on all counts since they contained nothing new about 'own resources.' He asked the Council whether the consultation procedure planned was to apply also when the procedure and the budgetary powers were being defined. That would be the only acceptable arrangement for Parliament. The Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, Mr *Giraudo* (C-D/I) stressed the significance of the decisions for the Community's institutional development.

Mr *Aigner* (C-D/D) also took up Mr Spénale's query whether the consultation procedure could be applied in its planned form during the dialogue on these new proposals. Mr *Pounder* (C/UK) asked whether the Council could assure the House that a useful dialogue would develop. In his concluding remarks, the Council President, Mr Wischnewski, pointed out that the compromise had not been easy to secure and emphasized that there was nothing to block the dialogue in the desired form between the Community institutions.

Question to the Commission from Lord O'Hagan (Non-affiliated, UK, Independent) during Question Time: 'What progress has the Council made towards agreeing to increase the budgetary powers of the European Parliament?'

2403. During Question Time, the President-in-Office of the Council confirmed in reply to Lord O'Hagan that the Council had no further problems in implementing its guidelines. It was now a question of waiting for the results of the dialogue.

Social policy

Statute of migrant workers (12 June)

Petitions concerning Proposals for an international statute for the rights of migrant workers or a European Statute for migrant workers (Report by *Wieldraaijer* (S/NL)

2404. In the Community today there are some 10 000 000 migrant workers with their families. Some come from EEC countries and others from non-member States. The problem of migrant workers becomes acute when economic growth is slight. The report highlights the various discriminations to which migrant workers are exposed. They are shut out of political life and those who come from non-member countries are only entitled to stay temporarily in the host country and under very indifferent living conditions at that. In its Resolution Parliament called for a Community immigration policy and held that the 'Statute for Migrant Workers' was a good start.

[1] Point 2501.

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The rapporteur stressed the Community's responsibility towards migrant workers whose numbers were steadily increasing, while the capacity for absorbing them was still limited. He recalled the many Parliamentary reports on the question of migrant workers. But there were still no common legislative provisions for them. Mr Wieldraaijer alluded to the fact that the interim President of France, Mr Poher, addressing the Council of Europe on its twenty-fifth anniversary, had urged that a statute for migrant workers be adopted. The speaker also spoke of the draft laws in Belgium, Italy and Sweden on the right of migrant workers to vote in local and regional elections.

A migrant workers' statute was an initial step; in the long term the actual causes of emigration both inside and outside the Community would have to be removed.

In the ensuing debate the Group spokesmen voiced their approval of the Wieldraaijer report. For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Pisoni* (I) urged the Commission to surmount the delays up to now and proposed as promptly as possible the appropriate instruments to guarantee the rights and satisfy the basic needs of all migrant workers.

Mr *Glinne* (B) for the Socialist Group stressed the need for a coordinated Community immigration policy *vis-à-vis* non-member countries and said it was a prerequisite for drawing up a European statute. The immigration policy was never meant to be merely an appendage to the short-term economic policy; it had to be seen against the background of the contribution made by workers from poor countries to the development of the rich nations, and in relation to the policy of development aid.

Lady *Elles* (UK), for the Conservatives, stressed the need for legal protection for all those people living in a Community country who were not nationals of their host country. She urged that all international agreements on this problem be strictly observed. For the EPD Group Mr *Rivierez* (F) warned against asking too much on the issue of migrant workers' political rights since these rights fell within the 'immune' area of Member States' sovereignty. For the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *D'Angelosante* (I) pointed out that it was not a question of creating special rights and advantages for migrant workers but simply of stopping blatant discrimination against them.

The Chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, Mr *Bertrand* (C-D/B) referred to the responsibilities of the host countries, who had called the workers in. He warned against the development of disparate legal situations in the Member States if the Commission did not work out a skeleton proposal at once.

Mr *Della Briotta* (S/I) in contrast underlined the responsibilities of the countries of origin who condoned emigration as a relief valve for their own population growth. Mr *Lemoine* (COM/F) called for the swift preparation of a European statute for migrant workers with the collaboration of the leading trade union organizations.

Winding up the debate, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* of the Commission said that with its action under the social programme adopted by the Council in January, the Commission was aiming at the same objectives as the authors of both petitions. He was optimistic about solving the legal, political and humanitarian problems.

Political rights of migrant workers
(11 June)

Oral Question with debate to the Council from Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli, Mrs Iotti, Mr Fabbrini and Mr Sandri (COM/I): 'At a colloquy on the political rights of migrant workers held in Brussels during the

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weekend of 23-24 February 1974 by the "Santi Institute", Mr Ernest Glinne, the Belgian Employment Minister, delivered a long and interesting speech on this problem.

Mr Glinne informed the participants that at the Paris summit Belgium had supported the idea of granting migrant workers the right to vote at municipal level in all the Member States after five years of residence.'

1. Is it true that the Italian Minister did not support the proposal made at the February 1973 Council meeting by the Belgian representative that the migrant workers of the Community be granted the right to vote in municipalities?

2. What is the position of the Federal Republic of Germany on this important matter, that State being the principal host country for the migrant workers of the Community?

3. Would the Council be prepared to recommend that the Member States try for themselves the successful Belgian experiment of setting up advisory committees of immigrants attached to the municipal councils and elected by universal suffrage?

4. Would the Council welcome a Commission proposal on these lines?'

2405. On behalf of the Questioner, Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli commented on the importance of this problem in relation to democratizing the Community and its institutions. In some Member States foreigners were today counted, as regards the determination of Parliamentary seats but were not themselves entitled to vote. Assuming the direct election of members of the European Parliament, nationals of the Community in this legal situation would not be entitled to vote, simply because they were not living in their country of origin.

The speaker referred to various developments in Belgium and Germany where the foreign workers in Works Committee elections had shown themselves worthy of the trust placed in them. The thought behind the question was to prod the Community into taking action since local initiative was not enough. More rights must be conferred on those who through their labours were helping to build Europe.

The President of the Council Mr *Wischnewski*, said that the Council could neither confirm nor deny Opinions given during sessions by one or other of its members. It was up to the Commission to make the required Proposals on the social policy action programme within the terms of the Resolution adopted at the beginning of this year.

Mr *Glinne* (B) for the Socialist Group, commented on the Belgian draft law concerning migrant workers' entitlement to vote after a five year period of residence. He also pointed to the need for a coordinated Community immigration policy towards non-member countries. On behalf of the Italian members of the Christian Democrat Group, Mr *Bersani* (I) thanked Mr Glinne for what he had done for people in Belgium and urged the Commission to take action itself.

Mr *Bertrand* (C-D/B), Chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment referred to the responsibility of the Association Council for solving Turkish workers' problems. It was very hard to solve the varying problems of the different groups of foreign workers altogether and in a short time. Mr *Della Briotta* (S/I) quoted the example of Sweden where from 1976 foreigners with two years residence would be entitled to vote in municipal elections. This affected some 300 000 people whereas the Community was host to about 10 000 000 migrant workers. The granting of voting rights at local level was at any rate no more than a start.

Sir *John Peel* (C/UK) contended that this question had still not been examined sufficiently thoroughly for any definite conclusions to be reached. Mr *Giraud* (S/F) said that granting civic rights to migrant workers would be the first evidence of the 'European Identity' so often mentioned. Mr *Pisoni* (C-D/I) declared that people should take part in the political life of the place where they were living. Lord O'*Hagan* (*Non-affiliated*/UK, Independent) asked the Council President for information as to the

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decisions of the previous day's Council of Social Ministers on extending the field of application of the European Social Fund to cover migrant workers.

The Council President, Mr *Wischnewski* explained the Council's Decisions regarding implementation of the Resolution of 21 January 1974 on the social policy action programme.[1] The problem of the migrant workers' participation in the political life of the host country should be considered from three different aspects: direct election to the European Parliament; the different facilities for taking part in elections in their home countries; and the possibility of influencing local politics in their place of residence. In Germany migrant workers were fully integrated on the social side, through works committee elections and social elections, but not as yet at municipal level. Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza of the Commission confirmed that despite the legal complications, since the Treaty contained only general indications, Proposals would shortly be presented.

Mrs *Carettoni Romagnoli*, speaking for the questioner, said that the complexity of any problem was no reason for procrastinating over its solution. Isolated action was often useful in breaking the ice but was not adequate by itself; the Community institutions must provide the impetus here.

Approximation of Member States' laws on nationality
(13 June)

Oral Question with debate to the Commission from Mr Premoli (I) and Mr Durieux (F) on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group: 'In view of the repercussions in various fields—social, economic, civil status —of the differences between Member States' nationality laws, does the Commission not plan to propose to the Council that those laws should be harmonized?'

2406. Mr *Nielsen* (L/DK) based his Group's question on the argument that the desired harmonization was a prerequisite for the free movement of persons and could promote solidarity within the Community. Mr *Gundelach* of the Commission explained that it was not clear whether on this issue Article 100 of the EEC Treaty could be taken as a basis whereby legal provisions were to be aligned which acted directly on the setting up or operation of the common market. Lord O'*Hagan* (*Non-affiliated*, Independent/UK) thought that the Commission's jurisdiction on this issue was to some extent based on Article 48, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty, whereby in relation to the free movement of persons, all variations in the treatment of workers which hinged on nationality were to be eliminated. Miss *Lulling* (S/L) illustrated the urgency of the problem, by reference to the outdated legal provisions in certain countries on the nationality question when subjects of different Member States married one another. For the woman this often meant that she lost her original nationality and consequently her job.

Winding up the debate, Mr *Gundelach* of the Commission explained that the Commission would examine whether the cases quoted justified the need for harmonization within the scope offered by the EEc Treaty.

Youth Policy
(11 June)

Commission Memorandum to the Council on measures to be adopted to implement Point 16 of the Hague Communiqué, in particular the Recommendation to set up a Youth Advisory Committee (Report by Mr *Seefeld*, S/G).

2407. The different views of the political Groups are appended to the report by the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth. The

[1] Points 2210 to 2215.

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report was not approved by all the Groups. Their opinions centred on the question of which youth organizations should sit on the Youth Advisory Committee. The Christian Democrats felt that representatives should be sent by those organizations which were structured at European level and had advisory status with respect to the Commission. The Socialists endorsed the appointment of Committee members by the two European 'umbrella' organizations, namely the CENYC[1] and the Coordination Bureau. The European Conservatives objected to an unduly formal statute for the participation of youth in the construction of Europe. They suggested that three committees be set up to cover political, social and cultural affairs. Together they should form a Community Conference for Youth Questions. Every international youth organization should be able to send delegates to the Conference.

The rapporteur, Mr *Seefeld*, described the desire of the younger generation to collaborate in spheres of political life as the foundation for a youth policy. This policy had to have three objectives: (i) a more intensive dialogue with the younger generation; (ii) co-management and cooperation rights for young people, and (iii) provision of social assistance for the growing citizens of tomorrow. The European Parliament had tried to attune its ideas on youth cooperation in the construction of Europe to those of the younger generation; this had been only partially successful. Mr *Terrenoire* (EPD/F) put forward the reservations of the Budgets Committee which had not had enough time to examine all the financial aspects.

In the ensuing debate, argument developed over the representation of youth organizations in connection with the appointment of members of the Youth Advisory Committee (Youth Forum). Mr *Klepsch* (C-D/G) attacked the Socialist Group's amendments, which would accept representatives solely from the European 'umbrella' organizations, and would thus amount to a kind of filtration of opinion. His Group wanted to see the national youth organizations directly represented.

For the Socialists, Mr *Walkhoff* (G) contended that the Conservative and Christian Democrat majority was hoodwinking the younger generation, like consumers previously, with the illusion of cooperation. Their model of a youth advisory committee seemed to him more like a nursery school, their lack of democratic understanding being clearly discernible. To equate all youth organizations, with or without a political slant, violated the principles of representation. In its ideas the Socialist Group knew itself to be of one mind with the majority of the national youth organizations.

Mr John *Hill* (UK) developed the Conservative view, which advocated that the Youth Advisory Committee be split up into several sections covering the various separate interest groups. He described the Socialist attitude, which assumed the Committee to be a political body, as 'rather bureaucratic'. For the EDP Group, Mr *Yeats* (IRL) urged that in future more consideration be given to the view of the younger generation. For the Communist and Allied Group, Mrs *Carettoni Romagnoli* (I) drew attention to the fact that young Communists were not represented in the planned youth groups, which she described moreover as paternalistic and ineffective.

Later on in the debate, Mr *Deschamps* (C-D/B) said that only a vote could settle the argument. Mr *Pisoni* (C-D/I) warned against manipulating the votes of the younger generation.

In his concluding comments, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* of the Commission said that he did not share the pessimism of the Socialist

[1] Council of the European National Youth Committees.

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speakers. Indeed, he hoped that the planned youth groups which admittedly still seemed incomplete, would steadily develop into a rallying point for the younger generation.

Mr *Seefeld*, in his final remarks, declared that after two years practical experience, they should reconsider whether the present decision on the shape of the Youth Forum was the right one.

In the Resolution Parliament urged that an initial conference of Member States' Ministers for Youth be convened, and recommended that the decisions taken by such a conference be coordinated with the decisions of the Ministers responsible for educational affairs so as to arrive at a coherent Community educational, youth and cultural policy. The House approved the Commission's Recommendation on the formation of a Committee on Youth Questions, but urged the Commission to make radical amendments to its Recommendation for setting up a Youth Advisory Committee. Parliament's wishes expressed in the amendments concern (i) the renaming of the new body as the European Youth Forum, (ii) subdivision of the Forum into groups concerned mainly with political, social and cultural affairs, (iii) consultation of the Forum through the European Parliament, (iv) consideration of minority viewpoints which gain at least 25% of votes, (v) direct appointment of members of the Forum by the international youth organizations and (vi) the Forum's agendas and secretariat.

The House also asked that action be taken to consolidate appropriations for youth measures into one chapter of the Budget. The Commission's failure to consult representatives of national and international youth organizations in drawing up its Proposals was much regretted.

State aid for students

Question from Mr Hougardy (L/B) to the Commission: 'The Member States follow different procedures for awarding grants to their students, contrary to Article 118 of the EEC Treaty, which provides for close cooperation between Member States, particularly in matters relating to vocational training. Does the Commission therefore intend to submit proposals to harmonize these systems of State aid to students?'

2408. In reply, Mr *Cheysson* of the Commission explained that the Commission was now preparing a study on the granting of paid or unpaid leave in the Member States. The granting of State aid was not basically incompatible with Article 118 of the EEC Treaty. But in order to attain a gradual harmonization of criteria for awarding bursaries, the Commission was now completing the collation of the required documentary material.

Economic and monetary affairs

The Community's economic situation
(13 June)

2409. In the Resolution Parliament appealed to Member States to adopt quickly any measures likely to reestablish and safeguard the free circulation of goods within the Community, which was at present jeopardized. The House urged the Community institutions to establish more effective decision-making structures in economic and monetary matters, without which economic integration would always be at risk as recent events had proved.

In the debate on the resolution motion put down by Mr *Bousch* (EPD/F) for the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, concerning the Community's economic situation, Mr *Artzinger* (C-D/G) recommended that the Commission's powers be amplified. With the means used up to now, neither an optimal degree of convergence nor a balance-of-payments equilibrium could be attained. The example of Germany showed that even repeated revaluations were no

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longer an effective steering mechanism for foreign trade. A strict stability programme was the only way to overcome the trade, balance-of-payment and economic growth problems.

The Chairman of the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, Mr *Lange* (S/G) stressed that unless a common solution were found, no Member State could escape the problems besetting its partners. The Commission must resist national egotism more strongly than ever, and scrutinize unilateral measures for their ill effects on the other EEC countries. The Commission should therefore be vested with extensive powers to enforce the application of decisions. But it would all be pointless, if no international understanding was reached on combatting inflation.

Sir Brandon *Rhys Williams* (C/UK) highlighted the monetary policy side of the crisis. It was regrettable, that through its decision on the use of gold reserves to provide credit, the Group of Ten had undermined the efforts of the International Monetary Fund to solve the world monetary problems through special drawing rights.

Mr *Leonardi* (COM/I) thought that the Community's structure no longer met the material requirements of integration. Neither the rich nor the poor countries had stable governments. Speaking of Italy's problems, Mr Leonardi stressed that the economic difficulties would be hard to resolve. The guidelines adopted by the Council were inadequate, the more so since they lacked political will.

Mr *Borschette* of the Commission rebutted the criticism that in the Commission's Proposals, national considerations had prevailed. The Commission was proposing what it felt to be right and not what had been urged by one Member State. Mr Borschette welcomed Parliament's move. The Commission endorsed the Resolution motion and supported Parliament's recommendations.

Effect on the release of gold reserves on Community trade
(10 June)

Oral Question from Mr Durieux (L/F) on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group: 'Does the Commission not feel that the Italian measures affecting imports could have been avoided, at least as far as agricultural products are concerned, if the agreement in principle to release gold reserves at the free market price concluded in April between the Finance Ministers had already been implemented?

If so does the Commission not consider that negotiations in the International Monetary Fund should be speeded up in order to reach a satisfactory solution?'

2410. Replying for the Commission, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* said that during their meeting in April this year, the nine Finance Ministers had not taken any final decisions. In his view the possibility of revaluing the gold reserves of central banks at market prices would give Italy no more than a breathing space.

Industrial policy

Technological cooperation
(13 June)

Oral Question with debate from Lord Bessborough (C/UK) to the Commission: 'The Commission is asked what progress has been made in increasing European technological cooperation in specific industrial sectors (apart from the Commission's computer programme) since the publication of the Spinelli and Dahrendorf reports of 7 May 1973 and 25 July 1973 and the Resolutions adopted in the part-session on 15 November 1973 on the Flämig and Bessborough reports?'

2411. Mr *Spinelli* of the Commission replied, that the European Research and Development Committee (CERD) had reviewed the Commission's Proposals on data-processing, medicine, energy and raw materials and had set up an Energy sub-Committee. The Scientific and Technical Research Committee (STRC) had

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reviewed a report on research in oceanography. Of 250 projects in environmental research 62 had been approved. In conclusion Mr Spinelli conceded that only modest progress had been made in technological cooperation. Further positive developments could only materialize through the attainment of economic and monetary union.

Mr *Flämig* (S/G) called for European transnational industrial standards. Lord *Bessborough* (C/UK) referred to the difficult position of the Ispra research establishment and Mr *Leonardi* (COM/I) urged that the Ispra centre be strengthened. Mr *Bousch* (EPD/F) deplored the fact that despite explicit mandates in the Treaties with regard to technological cooperation so little headway had been made.

Shipbuilding
(13 June)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Directive on aid to the shipbuilding industry. Commission Memorandum to the Council on procedures for action in the shipbuilding industry (Report by Mr *Krall*, L/G).

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Decision on assistance from the European Social Fund to persons employed in the shipbuilding industry (Report by Miss *Lulling*, S/L)

2412. There was a danger that towards the end of the century the shipbuilding industry could be suffering from worldwide overcapacity. The first of the Commission Proposals would therefore make for coordinated and more effective structures in the Community shipbuilding industry so as to promote its competitivity.

Parliament shared the Commission's fears but in its Resolution regretted that the desire to eliminate national aid which distorts competition had not been given sharper definition. The Commission should draw up a timetable for abolition of the various aids and stand by this position at the 1975 OECD negotiations.

It should propose a structural Directive with binding regulations for investment aid.

The rapporteur for the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, Mr *Krall*, advocated agreement with Japan on controlling shipbuilding capacity. Aid should be gradually phased out and meanwhile granted only in compliance with Community regulations which should be enacted in the form of a structural Directive. The Community should give itself a strong negotiating position for the forthcoming talks with Japan.

Mr *Spinelli* of the Commission draw attention to the fact that every agreement with Japan had to fit in with comprehensive trade arrangements. The measures proposed by her should go to make up an eventual wider-ranging shipbuilding policy which at the moment had little likliehood of gaining the acceptance of all Member States.

The European Conservatives tabled amendments to Mr Krall's motion aimed at protecting the shipbuilding industries in Member States who would have to face most of the problems during the period of change. The Christian Democrats did not accept this demand, and supported the Resolution motion. For the Socialists, Mr *Lange* (G) confirmed that aid regulations would have to be superseded by structural regulations. Restructuration must be backed up by supporting social measures.

The second Commission Proposal would extend the Social Fund range application to cover shipbuilding, a sector with an uncertain future. Despite some misgivings over the financial effects, the House approved this Proposal. But it held that there was a need to extend the Fund's coverage to include those engaged in the supply industries affected by shipbuilding

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restructuration. It was regretted that the Commission had not given more precise figures concerning the people involved. The House warned against doing away with national aid to shipbuilding without scrutinizing the actual results, especially in the case of small and medium-sized shipyards. Coordinated measures to develop shipbuilding in the Community were to recommended.

Mr *Pêtre* (C-D/B) said that even gradual restructuration inevitably put jobs at risk. The aid measures under the European Social Fund were therefore to be welcomed.

Environmental protection

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions
(12 June)

Commission Communication and Proposal to the Council for a Regulation on creating a European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Reports by Mr *Jahn* (C-D/G and Mr *Marras* (COM/I)

2413. Both reports were reviewed within an overall debate. The rapporteur of the Committee on Public Health and the Environment, Mr *Jahn*, approved in general the Commission's Proposal, but criticized the working scope of the projected Foundation, which, he felt, must cover at least 50% of all the environment problems. The Commission had limited this scope in relation to its environment protection programme of 1972. The rapporteur was therefore proposing, that among the tasks to be carried out, provision be made to develop and amplify the basic concepts for improving living conditions in the future Community. The Committee welcomed most of all Parliament's direct right to make proposals.

Acting for Mr *Marras*, the rapporteur of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, Mr *D'Angelosante* (COM/I) stated that the only difference of opinion between the two responsible Committees concerned the question of whether the Foundation should deal primarily with environmental matters or with working conditions. His Committee felt that priority should be given to the social aspects of the lives of working men. Regarding worker representation in the organs of the Foundation, he proposed, that rather than adopt the principle of equal representation between workers and employers, it might be sounder to base representation on the extent of their interests.

In the debate, Mr *Van der Gun* (NL) for the Christian Democrats asked that the Foundation's theoretical work be balanced with practical projects. Greater individual responsibility should be assigned to both sides of industry on the Administrative Board, and in the form of equal representation. For the Socialists, Mr *Wieldraaijer* (NL) expressed general agreement with the Proposal. The Foundation was to handle environmental matters, but studies on employment should get priority. Mr *Wieldraaijer* then based the amendment, tabled by two other MPs[1] and himself, (stronger representation of workers than of employers on the Scientific and Technical Committee) on the argument that through his investment decisions the entrepreneur could already act on the environment as well as on living and working conditions.

For the Conservatives, Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (UK) criticized the Socialists for assuming themselves to be the sole champions of the workers' interests. He opposed the amendment and advocated equal representation on the Scientific and Technical Committee. For the EPD Group, Mr *Yeats* (IRL) welcomed the Commission's Proposals.

[1] Mr *Adams* (S/G) and Mr *Bernani* (S/I).

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For the Commission, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* emphasized that the Commission regarded the Foundation as a body primarily concerned with studies aimed at preserving the quality of life, and which would aid the Community institutions in making their decisions. He did not see the reason for asking that priority be given to any one aspect of its work. When the amendment tabled by Mr Wieldraaijer and his colleagues had been rejected, the House approved the Resolution motions in their original form. The Commission's Proposal was approved in both Resolutions.

Action for environmental protection
(12 June)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Resolution on the adaptation to technical progress of Directives on the protection and improvement of the environment (Report by Mr *Müller*, S/G)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Recommendation to the Member States regarding cost allocations and action by public authorities on environmental matters (Report by Mr *Jarrot*, EPD/F)

2414. Both Commission Proposals, debated by Parliament in general terms, contain the terms for implementing the Community action programme to protect the environment, which was adopted by the Council on 19 July 1973. The first Proposal lays down that future adaptations to Community Directives will be generally decided by the Commission after an opinion from the proposed committees of experts to be made up of Member States' representatives and chaired by the Commission. In the Resolution, the House approved the formation of committees of experts, but insisted that they act only in an advisory capacity and do not cramp the Commission's powers of decision.

The second Proposal concerns the varying financial burdens incurred up to now by companies involved in measures to protect the environment. It also anticipates other specific Proposals. The Resolution reaffirmed the 'polluter pays' principle, including reparations. The Resolution also referred to transfrontier pollution in the Community and regional disparities.

In commenting on his report, Mr Müller pointed out that there were differences between Member States' concepts of criteria of what constituted technical progress. The Commission would have to take this into consideration. Acting for Mr Jarrot, Mr *Della Briotta* (S/L) said that the House was expecting that the Commission would at the earliest opportunity present a series of further Proposals for implementing the Community's environmental protection programme.

For the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, Mr *Notenboom* (C-D/NL) stressed that they must see how to avoid distortions of competition. He asked for flexible action but doubted the effectiveness of the Recommendation in place of which his Committee would have preferred a Directive.

For the Christian Democrats Mr Noè (I) brought up the question of application from the geographical angle. For the Conservative Group, Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (UK) criticized the Commission's Proposals as 'imprecise'. Mr *Bourges* (F), on behalf of the EPD Group, endorsed the Conservative spokesman's comments.

The rapporteur, Mr Müller, concluded by asking whether inter-State agreements should not be taken into account, and advocated that a kind of Euro-standard, a new sign of quality in environmental protection, be introduced.

In no instance was it possible to solve problems on a unilateral basis. In his conclusions, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* tried to dispel the rapporteur's fears that the Commission might lose some of its authority. He reminded the House of the difficulties of gaining acceptance for the 'polluter pays' principle and assured the House than an overall view would be taken in

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October. He also promised to give careful consideration to the opinion of the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee.

The Commission was also in favour of introducing a Euro-standard.

Sulphur content of liquid fuels
(13 June)

Need for Community measures for the desulphurization of fuels (Report by Mr *Kater*, S/G)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels (Report by Mr *Rosati*, C-D/I)

2415. In its Resolutions Parliament called for limits on the sulphur content of all liquid fuels and not on some of them only as proposed by the Commission. The House also urged that the maximum admissible sulphur content of gas oil be brought down to 0.5% by weight from 1975 and to 0.3% by weight from 1980. The rapporteur for the Committee on Energy, Research and Technology submitted the Committee's report on the need for Community measures on the desulphurization of fuels. Dealing with the Commission's Proposal, Mr Kater said that the compulsory desulphurization of light heating oils could only be the first link in a whole chain of measures.

Mr *Rosati*, the rapporteur for the Committee on Public Health and the Environment, told the House that the purpose of the proposed Directive was to harmonize the relevant statutory provisions for limiting air pollution by liquid fuels. By limiting the production of the oil companies to two kinds of heating oil, the cost increases incurred so far could be extensively offset.

Mr *Gundelach* of the Commission did not agree that in this instance costs were the problem; the desulphurization of heavy heating oil was far more expensive. Mr *Springorum* (C-D/G) brought up the problem of the incompatibility of environmental protection measures with action to economize energy. Mr Gundelach pointed out that a decision must be reached on the relationship between costs and advantages.

Threat to the Dollard Nature Reserve
(10 June)

Oral Question to the Commission from the Committee on Public Health and the Environment: 'Since 1966 there have been plans in the Netherlands to dig a canal through which waste water from the Provinces of Groningen and Drenthe would be discharged into the North Sea; this canal would pass through the Dollard and the committee accordingly wishes to put the following questions:

1. Is the Commission aware of the intention to run this canal beyond the dike through the Dollard-Watt, a bird and nature reserve which is well-known and arouses keen interest in Europe, and is it also aware that the Netherlands Government is shortly to take a final decision on the project?

2. Does the Commission realize that the implementation of this plan would have disastrous consequences for millions of breeding and migratory birds and seriously disturb the ecological balance of this area?

3. How has the Commission reacted to the strong protests by the Netherlands population and experts throughout the world?

4. Does the Commission know that an alternative solution might consist in running the waste water canal inland of the dike which would apparently not even involve greater expenditure?

5. In view of the facts that

(a) the Dollard is a frontier area within the Community,

(b) the Commission is granted a right of initiative by the European Treaties,

(c) the European Communities' programme of action on the environment proposed by it and adopted by the Council on 22 November 1973, includes provision for the protection of birds and some other species of animals,

is the Commission willing to urge the Netherlands Government without delay to choose the alternative solution, in order to prevent destruction of the nature reserve?'

2416. Mr *Della Briotta* (S/I), the Chairman of the Committee on Public Health and the Environment, pointed out that protection of the environment covered problems involving the preservation of life on our planet. Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* replied that the Commission had not officially been briefed on the Dollard project. From the studies now being made by Commission departments on the ecological problems of Community coastal regions, it was clear that the Dollard area was of inestimable ecological value. The Commission was aware of the concern which the canal project had aroused in Germany and the Netherlands. The Commission was now engaged in talks with the Dutch Government.

The Group spokesmen, Mr *Scholten* (C-D/NL), Mr *Laban* (S/NL) and Mr *Baas* (L/NL) weighed the pros and cons of the project and urged that prime consideration be given to the safety and protection of the population living in the dike area, although the environmental aspects were not to be undervalued.

For the Commission, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* assured the House that in the talks with the Dutch Government, the Commission would not overlook the question of safety.

Agriculture

Sugar
(14 June)

Amendments to the Commission Proposals to the Council for a Regulation concerning the level of the maximum quota applicable to sugar during the 1974/75 marketing year and a Regulation supplementing Regulation 1009/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in sugar

2417. The Community's sugar output, about 8 850 000 tonnes per year, is governed by quotas through the market organization. Sugar under Quota A can be marketed in the Community at a guaranteed minimum price. The price for the maximum marketable quota of B sugar, which amounts to 135% of the basic quota, is, through a production levy, 8% lower. Any C sugar, i.e. sugar produced at own risk in excess of quota, can only be disposed of on the world market. In view of the present bottleneck in Community supply, the Commission is proposing to raise the B Quota by about 10% of the C Quota.

In the Resolution Parliament gave its approval but expressed its fear, that owing to the very high world sugar prices at the present time, Community sugar producers would incur a loss of income. The rapporteur, Mr Martens, pointed out that the House was now tackling the sugar problem for the third time in recent months. It had dealt with the future sugar policy and security of supply and was now concerned again with supply and producers' incomes.

The spokesmen for the Christian Democrats and the Conservatives, Mr *De Koning* (NL) and Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (UK) endorsed the report of the Committee on Agriculture, but raised the question whether the measures brought in to protect the Italian sugar producers could not at a later date be discontinued. For the EPD Group, Mr *Liogier* (F) asked the Commission to make a basic review of the sugar market organization with the aim of opening the Community market, to ease disposal at profitable world market prices.

Mr *Lardinois* of the Commission said that the sugar problem would once again come up for discussion in the negotiations with the Commonwealth countries. The protective measures for Italy were of a temporary nature. The B Quota primarily offered scope for specialization in the United Kingdom. For the rest, he thought that in the Community every kilo of sugar would be consumed as long as there was a shortage on the world market, so a cut-back in production was not relevant.

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Foodstuff prices
(11 June)

Question to the Commission from Mr Brewis (C/UK): 'The Commission is asked if they are satisfied that the lower prices at present ruling for beef animals are being adequately passed on to the benefit of the consumer?'

2418. For the Commission, Vice-President Sir Christopher *Soames* replied that the situation had improved since the beginning of the year. The Commission felt that price reductions when supplies were plentiful should be fully passed on to the consumers. Through an information campaign, the Commission wanted to make producers and consumers alike more aware of the market mechanisms.

Miscellaneous Opinions

Commission Proposals to the Council for:

a Regulation on pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species (Report by Mr *Gibbons*, EPD/IRL)

a Directive on the stunning of animals before slaughter (Report by Mr *Houdet*, L/F)

a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1411/71 *with respect to the fat content of whole milk* (Report by Mr *Martens*, C-D/B)

a Regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous duties in the CCT *on a number of agricultural products* (Report by Mr *Früh*, C-D/G)

2419. The above Commission Proposals were approved by Parliament.

Fiscal policy
(10 June)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Directive amending Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Directive of 17 July 1969 concerning indirect taxes on the raising of capital (Report by Mr *Artzinger*, C-D/G)

2420. The aim of the Commission's Proposal is to eliminate the danger of unduly high taxation inherent in the original Directive. At the same time the taxes imposed on companies would no longer be based on the real value of the alloted company shares, but companies would be afforded the opportunity of applying the real value of the shares as a criterion for assessing the real value of the investment, if the latter embodied something other than a cash investment. Parliament unanimously approved the Commission's Proposal.

Commission Proposal to the Council for a third Directive on taxes other than turnover tax which affect the consumption of manufactured tobaccos (Report by Mr *Artzinger*, C-D/G)

2421. This Proposal, which would prolong by twelve months the application of the first Directive, was also unanimously approved by Parliament.

Development and cooperation
(10 June)

Overall result of financial and technical cooperation within the terms of the EEC-AASM Association (Report by Mr *Dewulf*, C-D/B)

2422. The Dewulf report provides a comprehensive picture of Community development aid up to now. Acting for Mr Dewulf, who has taken a ministerial post in the Belgian Government, Mr *Bersani* (C-D/I) presented the report, stressing *inter alia* the need to develop African leadership capacity. Mr *Achenbach* (L/D) expressed concern over the future of the Association. The Association negotiations must be successfully wound up in good time. Sir Douglas *Dodds-Parker* (C/UK) urged that the 4th EDF become operative on 1 January 1975. Mr *Laudrin* (EPD/F) pointed out that domestic food production must be promoted to stop the drift

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away from the land in the developing countries. Mr *Van der Hek* (S/NL) and Lord *Reay* (C/UK) complained that too many priorities had been set. A choice had to be made between the promotion of agriculture and the development of industry and most important of all the wishes of the developing countries had to be considered.

In conclusion, Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* read out a statement by his colleague Mr Cheysson. The House heard that the Commission like Parliament set great store on occupational training in the Associated countries. This also applied to the promotion of agriculture where efforts were focussed on the cultivation of various produce. The priorities set by the Commission were to be regarded as the starting point for the new negotiations.

In the Resolution the House noted that the mechanisms of technical and financial cooperation of the Association had worked satisfactorily. The importance of Community aid for the Associated States was emphasized. The House considered that in future the development strategy of the Association should be directed more than before towards social objectives.

External relations

United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea
(11 and 14 June)

Resolution motion tabled by Mr Concas (S/I) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee concerning the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

2423. Parliament welcomed the Community's participation as an entity in the Conference and hoped that it would put forward a unified viewpoint. To this end the powers of the Community institutions should be amplified in this sphere.

Oral Question with debate from Mr Laban (S/NL) to the Commission: 'Will the Commission report on what progress has been made in reaching a common EEC position with regard to the following problems at the Conference:

1. The creation of an economic 200 miles zone beyond the present 12 miles territorial waters.

2. The extent of national jurisdiction over fishing-rights in that zone, bearing in mind that fishing-grounds inside it provide the major part of world catches.

3. International measures to ensure the conservation of fish stocks, bearing in mind the increasing impoverishment of resources in areas of vital importance to Community fishing fleets, e.g., the North-east Atlantic?'

2424. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission, said that the Commission did not entirely oppose the granting of certain fishing preferences to the coastal States, in so far as the traditional rights of the other traditional fishing countries were guaranteed. The Commission had sent the Council a relevant Memorandum at the end of March. The last point did not fall within the terms of reference of the Conference on the Law of the Sea.

EEC-USA relations
(11 June)

Question put by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (C/UK) to the Commission: 'The Commission is asked what proposals there are for an observer from the Government of the United States of America to meet regularly with the Commission?'

2425. Replying for the Commission, Vice-President Sir Christopher *Soames* said that the Commission was meeting senior representatives of the United States Government twice a year. There were also frequent visits and almost daily contacts at diplomatic level.

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Palestinian refugees
(11 June)

Question put by Mr Blumenfeld (C-D/G) to the Commission: 'What precautions has the Commission taken, or what precautions does it intend to take, to ensure that the Community funds (6.55 million u.a.) which, in accordance with its proposal, are to be paid to UNRWA for the training of Palestinian refugees are in fact used for the intended purpose and not to finance other Palestinian activities?'

2426. Mr *Cheysson* of the Commission replied that the Community would this year be making a contribution of nearly 11 500 000 u.a. Decisions concerning allocations should be left to the United Nations Organization.

Mediterranean relations
(11 June)

Question put by Mr de la Malène to the Commission: 'Can the Commission say what measures it plans to take in order to come to terms with the obvious impossibility of observing the deadlines agreed with Morocco and Tunisia to clear up the confusion resulting from the unilateral measures applied by certain new Member States *vis-à-vis* certain Mediterranean countries?'

2427. Replying for the Commission, Mr *Cheysson* said that the situation would not change, since the Commission had not been given a new mandate.

Development of the Amazon Basin
(11 June)

Question put by Mr Noè to the Commission: 'Does the Commission not consider that it would be desirable for the Community to play a part, by taking technological and financial action, in the development of the Amazon Basin which is being carried out by Brazil with the participation of the United States and Japan?'

2428. Vice-President Sir Christopher *Soames*, replying for the Commission said that this question had not been included the talks between the Community and Brazil.

New Zealand
(11 June)

Question put by Lord Chelwood (C/UK) to the Commission: 'What anxieties have been expressed by the New Zealand Government about their 1973 dairy exports to the Community and future prospects in the light of Protocol 18 of the Treaty of Accession, Council Regulation 226/73, and Commission Regulation 713/74, and about sheepmeat exports?'

2429. Sir Christopher *Soames* replied that in 1973 New Zealand had exported to the Community 35 000 tonnes of butter and 23 000 tonnes of chees less than the quantities authorized in Protocol 18. The New Zealand Government had intimated its concern and the matter was now being investigated. New Zealand's position as an exporter of sheepmeat was also being reviewed.

Question put by Lord St. Oswald (C/UK) to the Commission: 'Will the Commissioner summarize the Commission's annual review of trade relations with New Zealand?'

2430. Sir Christopher *Soames* replied that in 1973 New Zealand's total exports to the Community amounted to a value of 949 000 000 u.a. EEC exports to New Zealand had amounted to 549 000 000 u.a. The trend was a favourable one.

Information programme
(12 June)

The Commission's 1974-1975 information programme (Report by Mr *Broeksz*, S/NL)

2431. The report was drawn up on the initiative of the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth. In February 1974 the Commission had presented a programme for its information policy with priorities in respect of the subject matter, group objectives and information media.

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In the Resolution Parliament welcomed the Commission's information programme and urged that one of the group objectives be the priority consideration of youth, especially young workers, consumers and the new Member States. Member States had a duty, inherent in the Treaty, to promote the exchange of young workers. Focal points of information policy were opinion-polling, the use of mass media and audio-visual resources and guidance for teachers. Rapid and up-to-date information was crucially important.

Part Session of 26 to 28 June, Luxembourg

2432. The part session of 26 to 28 June in Luxembourg was largely devoted to Parliamentary financial estimates with a review of related financial matters. Other issues debated were the manifold facets of agricultural policy, transport policy and energy policy, environment policy and the Association policy.[1]

The House paid tribute to Mr Francis *Vals*, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Socialist Group who passed away in Luxembourg on the night of 26-27 June.

Financial Matters

Estimates of Parliament's Revenue and Expenditure (26 and 27 June) (Report by Mr *Gerlach*, S/G)

2433. Parliament estimated its revenue and expenditure for 1975 at 35 866 280 u.a. (1974: 33 240 000 u.a.).

Since April 1970 Parliament has acted autonomously with regard to its revenue and expenditure, insofar as both fluctuate within the applicable Community rules.

Setting up of a Public Accounts Committee in the European Parliament (Report by Mr *Schmidt*, S/G)

2434. In the Resolution Parliament considered that responsibility for Community expenditure should be delegated to the two sub-Committees of its Committee on Budgets, namely the sub-Committee on the Budget of the Communities and the sub-Committee on the Budget of Parliament. For this purpose both bodies must be vested with extensive powers of information and investigation.

In the debate Mr *Gerlach* (S/D) referred to the positive results in Germany where the Audit Committee performs well because it is attached to the Budgets Committee. So an improvement in the functional capacity of the sub-Committees in the European Parliament would meet the requirements.

Mr *Cheysson* of the Commission welcomed Parliament's willingness to set up an audit authority, whose institutional shape would be decided by the House itself.

Non-automatic carrying forward of appropriations from the financial year 1973 to the financial year 1974
(27 June) (Report by Mr *Terrenoire*, EPD/F)

2435. The appropriations to be carried forward from 1973 to 1974 as proposed by the Commission were approved by Parliament.

Draft Supplementary Budget No 1
(27 June) (Report by Mr *Pounder*, C/UK)

2436. Parliament disapproved of the Council's Decision of 13 May 1974[2] not to draw up the draft of the Supplementary Budget No 1 of

[1] The full text of the Resolutions passed by Parliament during this sitting are reproduced in OJ C85 of 18.7.1974.
[2] Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2459.

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the European Communities for the financial year 1974, a Decision which excluded the House from collaborating on the pending decisions concerning the personnel structure of the Community. The House pointed out that the Proposal from the Commission for a supplementary budget was the direct consequence of the Council's Decision not to accept the proposed amendment of Parliament to the regular budget, in which means had been provided for tightening financial controls. The House was surprised to learn that in its Decision not to draw up a draft Supplementary Budget, the Council was once again invoking the principle that supplementary budgets should be avoided as far as possible.

Luxembourg Agreement of 1966

(27 June)

Question from Lord Chelwood (C/UK) *to the Council:* 'Does the Council share the view that the Luxembourg Agreement of January 1966 has led up a blind alley and will continue to do so, since before debates it is not defined whether a particular subject affects the vital interests of one or more Community countries, and what proposals does the Council now have to settle differences of opinion within the Council so that in future essential work can harmoniously be done?'

2437. In connection with the Paris Summit Conference of 1972 at which it was decided to examine the Council's decision-making machinery, Council President *Wischnewski* replied that the Council had rationalized its working methods as follows: at the start of the individual Council sessions the issues under review would be debated within the closer framework of a group consisting of the Ministers or State Secretaries, with the Permanent Representatives and the President of the Commission; the Permanent Representatives and the President of the Commission would meet a week earlier and the Permanent Representatives would be given more room for manoeuvre in order to reach agreement at this level as often as possible.

In several supplementary questions the Council President was asked for further details on the prospects of surmounting the problem of the Luxembourg Agreement. Mr Wischnewski replied that on 25 June the Council had reached a gentleman's agreement on the question of using abstentions. He hoped that this would result in an improvement in the Council's work. After a period of six to twelve months the Council would review the situation in the light of experience and draw its conclusions. In conclusion he emphasized it was now a question of arriving as swiftly as possible at the arrangement provided for in the Treaty.

Environmental protection

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Directive on the disposal of waste oils (Report by Mr *Jahn*, C-D/G)

2438. In the Resolution Parliament approved the Commission's Proposal, but asked for a number of amendments mostly aimed at tightening the regulations.

The rapporteur said that two things were involved; firstly, the protection of ground and surface waters from pollution by waste oils and secondly, the use of waste oils as a raw material or source of energy. Mr James *Hill* (C/UK) called for the introduction of special authorizations and subsidies for undertakings, which dispose of the total of 2 000 000 tonnes of accruing waste oil; a bill to this effect was already under consideration in Great Britain.

Vice-President *Scarascia Mugnozza* approved the report as a whole, but pointed out that the Commission could not accept all of Parliament's amendments in order to avoid holding up the Directive, which might cause the Member States to take individual measures.

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Protection of the Rhine against pollution
(27 June)

Question from Mr Eisma (S/NL) to the Commission: 'Why has the Commission still not submitted the Proposals for protecting the waters of the Rhine catchment area, which under the Community's action programme for the protection of the environment were expected for 31 March 1974?'

Question from Mr Willi Müller (S/G) to the Commission: 'When will the Commission discharge its obligations laid down in the environment programme with respect to the protection of the waters of the Rhine catchment area and what Proposals will it put forward?'

2439. Mr *Cheysson* of the Commission told the House that the International Rhine Commission was now drafting projects for protecting the river from pollution. If they proved to be inadequate, the Commission would present Proposals of its own.

In many supplementary questions it was pointed out that despite all the efforts so far, the Rhine was steadily getting dirtier and its salt content was increasing, which made the extraction of drinking water impossible. In this connection the attitude of France was criticized and the Commission itself was urged to follow up the many declarations of intent by taking action itself.

Mr Cheysson argued that the Commission was limited in its field of action, since international agreements had to be worked out on the question of the Rhine waters, because non-member countries (Switzerland) were involved. These international skeleton agreements had to be implemented through the legislation of the signatories.

Agriculture
(27 and 28 June)

Milk prices 1974

Question from Mr Martens (C-D/B) to the Commission: 'May all the Member States follow the example of the French Government in granting the milk producers an additional payment of FF 3/100 kg and on top of this a special additional sum of FF 2/100 kg for milk supplied in March 1974 (which corresponds with the Commission's original idea of raising the price of milk from 1 March 1974)?'

2440. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture gave a negative reply, especially in reference to the aid granted over four weeks in France for the total milk output.

In a supplementary question Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C/UK) asked whether the 6% decline in milk output applied to the whole Community. Mr Lardinois denied this and referred to the exceptionally dry periods in certain regions early in the year.

Harvest estimates 1974

Question from Mr John Hill (C/UK) to the Commission: 'In view of the adverse weather conditions during the first quarter of 1974, what are the latest available estimates on the 1974 Community crops of barley, wheat, maize and sugarbeet?'

2441. Mr *Lardinois* replied that the 1974 crops were expected to yield approximately the same quantities as in 1973, except for sugarbeet where because of prevailing conditions a somewhat reduced crop was anticipated. To a supplementary question whether in Denmark and Great Britain, where the crop had been particularly affected by the dry conditions, there was a risk of depleted incomes and whether a shortage

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was generally to be feared, Mr Lardinois replied that in relation to overall production this was not the case with the crops.

Stocks of beef in the Community

Oral Question from Mr Scott-Hopkins (C/UK) to the Commission: 'At the latest recorded date, how many tons of beef are lying in intervention cold storage warehouses and how many days' reserve supply does this constitute for the Community?'

2442. Mr *Lardinois* of the Commission told the House that in the wake of speculation on the world market and in consideration of Italy's problems, the Commission had for fourteen days suspended the issue of import licences for fresh meat and livestock. Beef stocks on 1 June amounted to about 110 000 tonnes, a six-day reserve. The Commission would gladly accept even a fortnight's reserve but the problem was storage. He agreed that the consumers were not getting the benefit of price reductions, which they could expect when supplies were in surplus.

At all events the Community price policy was not responsible for the beef mountain. The world market was disturbed. We had consumed too little in relation to the increase in production. The important thing was to stabilize the position of the beef producers.

Honey

Amended Proposal from the Commission to the Council for a Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws on honey (Report by Mr *Brugger*, C-D/G)

2443. In the Resolution Parliament asked the Commission to amend some of the points in its Proposal. The amendments suggested by the House would clarify some points of the Directive and help to prevent the consumer being misled. Mr John *Hill* (C/UK) said that small apiaries should be protected, for they played a useful part in agriculture.

Mr *Lardinois* told the House that the Commission would accept most of the amendments. But he had reservations over the denomination of 'imported honey' (Importhonig) for the blended product made from Community and non-Community varieties.

Soya beans

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation on special measures for soya beans (Report by Mr *De Koning*, C-D/NL)

2444. In the Resolution Parliament approved the proposed Regulation which is intended to promote soya bean production in the Community.

The rapporteur spoke of the importance of soya bean cultivation for Community cattle breeding, since soya was a staple fodder. For the Socialist Group, Mr *Frehsee* (G) had objections to make. The planned measures would yield at best a domestic supply of 0.1%; in view of the massive contribution from the EAGGF the venture was not worthwhile and was only viable in a scarcity situation and not in normal conditions. The Socialists would therefore abstain. For the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Baas* (NL) approved the planned measures.

Heifers and cows of certain mountain and hill breeds

Commission Proposals to the Council for two Regulations on the opening, allocation and administration of the Community tariff quota for 30 000 head of heifers and cows (mountain and hill breeds) and 5 000 head of bulls, cows and heifers, not intended for slaughter, of certain mountain and hill breeds, falling within subheading ex 01.02 A II b) 2 of the CCT (Report by Mr *Baas*, L/NL)

2445. In the Resolution Parliament approved these Proposals, whereby the Community is

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discharging its accrued obligations under GATT and *inter alia* meeting the wishes of Switzerland and Austria.

Standing Veterinary Committee

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Decision on the procedures of the Standing Veterinary Committee (Report by Mr *Gibbons*, EPD/IRL)

2446. Parliament rejected the Commission's proposed procedures on the grounds that they disregarded objections made earlier by the House against the formation of Committees which did not have a purely advisory function.

Greenhouse cultivation

Oral Question from Mr Martens (C-D/B) on the subsidizing of greenhouse cultivation in the Member States in order to offset the increased heating costs stemming from the higher prices for oil.

2447. Mr *Martens* enquired about the effect of these measures on competition and whether the Commission was planning any harmonization. Commissioner Lardinois replied that the Commission was being advised in good time of Member States' measures. A Memorandum had been laid before the Council laying down strict criteria for such stop-gap aid.

Nursery products

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Directive on the financing of publicity in respect of nursery products (Report by Mr *Martens*, C-D/B)

2448. Parliament rejected this Proposal because it was difficult to implement and of limited efficacity. But in general terms the House considered that measures to expand the outlets for this produce would be useful.

External relations

EEC-Turkey Association

Recommendations by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee (Report by Lord *Lothian*, C/UK)

2449. The recommendations of 28 March 1974 from the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee contain a list of claims by Turkey addressed to the Community. These concern the unfavourable effect on Turkey in practice, resulting from the Community's worldwide trade concessions to a host of countries in the form of generalized preferences, which are undermining the preferential treatment which Turkey is guaranteed under the Association. They also cover the problem of the 700 000 Turkish migrant workers in the Community and the problem of Turkey's industrial development, with special reference to her recently discovered oil deposits.

The Resolution supported Turkey's claims, especially with regard to her inclusion in the scheme of generalized preferences. Measures were proposed to maintain the advantages of the Association Agreement.

The Group spokesman approved the report of the External Economic Relations Committee. Mr *Klepsch* (C-D/G) pointed to the danger of an exodus of skilled labour which Turkey needed for her development. Mrs *Carettoni Romagnoli* (COM/I) complained that Turkey was doing nothing to safeguard the civic rights of the Turkish migrant workers (by, for instance, enabling them to go home to vote). Mr *Broeksz* (S/NL) said that the Association must stand by the principles of democracy required by the Treaty. Before the Association could develop further, Turkey would have to change her attitude towards political liberty and civic rights.

For the Commission Mr *Cheysson* declared his institution to be in agreement with the recom-

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mendations. On the still outstanding social problems, he told the House that his colleague Dr Hillery was organizing a study on the living and working conditions of migrant workers with special attention to the problem of schooling. Regarding trade, he conceded that despite the overall favourable development of trade between the Community and Turkey, the deficit was still heavy owing to the disparate economic structures. It was a moot point whether application of the generalized preferences scheme would in practice bring about an improvement.

Opium production in Turkey

Question from Lord Mansfield (L/UK) to the Commission: 'Is the Commission aware that the Turkish Government is contemplating the readmission of commercial poppy cultivation next season in connection with the manufacture of opium, which may possibly be sold either legally or on the black market in the Member States of the Community?'

2450. Mr *Lardinois*, Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture replied that the Commission had been advised of the Turkish Government's intentions. Commercial poppy growing for opium was not in itself undesirable, since it was needed by the pharmaceutical industry; the real problem was uncontrolled production.

Mediterranean relations

Oral Question from Mr Memmel (C-D/G) to the Council: 'The Community has entered upon a formal commitment to conclude a new Agreement with the Mediterranean countries within the compass of a global approach towards those countries. 1. Can the Council indicate why the date when this formal commitment was to take effect, i.e. 1 January 1974, was not respected? 2. What is the present status of negotiations with the countries in question? 3. Can the Council indicate at what point in time, the action will be taken to which it is committed?'

2451. The President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Wischnewski*, replied that he was confident that the negotiations with the Mediterranean countries as part of an overall concept for this region could be resumed before the summer recess. In view of the progress made by the Council at its meeting of 25 June, the formal adoption of negotiatory Directives for the Commission could be counted on in the next few days.

Reassessing the resources of non-member countries

Question from Mr Noè (C-D/I) to the Commission: 'Does the Commission not think that with a view to easing the Community's future supply of some major raw materials from non-member countries, it would now be worthwhile to promote the participation of Community enterprises in the planning, financing and implementing of major programmes for reassessing the resources of some non-member countries?'

2452. Mr *Cheysson* of the Commission replied that something had already been done. They now had to consider further steps, for instance with regard to investment guarantees, the communication of more detailed information on conditions in the developing countries etc. To a supplementary question asking whether a new version of the Deniau Plan (price support measures to ensure the Community's raw material supply) would be considered, Mr Cheysson stated that such a plan would have to fit into an overall design at world level.

Conference on the Law of the Sea

Oral Question with debate by Mr Brewis (UK) put to the Council on behalf of the European Conservatives: 'Could the Council agree on a common attitude to the problems discussed at the Caracas Conference and can it take a position on the following issues:

(i) extension of territorial waters;

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(ii) protection of existing fishing and shipping rights in those waters;

(iii) property claims and rights for the exploitation of minerals under the ocean floor;

(iv) measures to prevent pollution?'

2453. The President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Wischnewski* replied that on 4 June the Council had agreed, that the Member States with Commission representatives in attendance would reach agreement in Brussels and Caracas on the issues which fell within the Community's province. Mr *Seefeld* (S/G) complained that the Council's concurrence had come miles too late which meant that a unified viewpoint was certainly not guaranteed. All the topics at the Conference concerned the Community either directly or through development aid. The Community must therefore resolutely strive for unity on all the issues.

Monetary policy
(27 June)

Question from Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (C/UK) to the Commission: 'What progress was made in the attempt to introduce the Europa as a European currency?'

2454. Mr *Dahrendorf* of the Commission reaffirmed the desirability of introducing a European currency, since the existing European unit of account (u.a.) was used only for administrative purposes. A group of experts would be submitting a report on the matter before the end of the year. The Commission set great store on presenting realistic Proposals when the time was ripe so as not to raise any false hopes.

To the supplementary question whether it was advisable to strengthen the European Social Fund, Mr Dahrendorf said it was, but this Fund as well was working with the unit of account and not with a parallel currency.

Social policy

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation amending Article 107 of Council Regulation (EEC) 574/72 of 21 March 1972 fixing the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community
(Report by Mr *Bertrand*, C-D/B)

2455. Parliament approved the Proposal with no reservations.

Energy policy

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Directive obliging the Member States of the EEC to maintain minimum stocks of fuel at thermal power stations
(Report by Mr *Bousch*, EPD/F)

2456. In the Resolution Parliament approved the Commission's Proposal but proposed a number of amendments with the aim of obviating any improper interpretations of the Directive.

Commissioner Lardinois said that the Commission would accept the proposed amendments except for one Article, which he thought fell within the administrative province of the Member States.

Transport policy

Rail connections between Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg
(27 June)

2457. To the question from Mr *Delmotte* (S/B) asking what the Commission was thinking of doing about altering the new and inconvenient train timetable between Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg, Mr *Dahrendorf* replied that the setting of railway schedules did not fall within the Commission's terms of reference.

Amongst several supplementary questions, Mr *Eisma* (S/NL) and Mr *Noè* (C-D/I) mentioned the problems encountered by many M.P.s. in getting to Strasbourg and in this connection brought up the question of the joint site for the Community institutions.

Bracket Tariff System for Road Freight Haulage
(26 June)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation extending Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket tariffs for the carriage of goods by road between Member States (Report by Mr *Schwabe*, S/G)

Community quota for the carriage of goods by road
(27 June)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation extending and modifying Council Regulation (EEC) 2829/72 of 28 December 1972 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States (Report by Mr *Giraud*, S/F)

2458. Parliament approved both the Commission's Proposals.

Customs union

Free movement of goods

Commission Proposal to the Council for the release of goods for free circulation (Report by Mr *Schwörer*, C-D/G)

2459. Parliament approved the proposed Directive aimed at eliminating difficulties in applying the CCT.

Duty-free importation of educational material
(26 June)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation on the importation free of CCT duties of educational, cultural and scientific materials (Report by Mr *Lange*, S/G)

2460. The House approved the Commission's Proposal, which in line with the 1952 Florence Agreement under the auspices of UNESCO, will eliminate disparities in Member States' applications of the relevant duty exemptions.

Council

During June the Council held nine sessions devoted to general matters, agriculture, economic and financial affairs, transport, and cooperation and development.

287th Session—Agriculture
(Luxembourg, 4 June 1974)

2461. *President:* Mr *Ertl*, Federal German Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission: Mr *Lardinois*, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Lavens*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Kofoed*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Denmark); Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Rohr*, State Secretary for Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Bonnet*, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (France); Mr *Clinton*, Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Bisaglia*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Salvatore*, State Secretary for Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Ries*, Director for Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Van der Stee*, Minister of Agriculture and Fish-

eries (Netherlands); Mr *Peart*, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

Italian Measures: On the basis of a Communication from the Commission, the Council began a thorough discussion of the agricultural aspects of the Italian measures which require a deposit to be made on imports. The Council expressed its understanding of the difficulties besetting the Italian Government, and of the Member States' determination to cooperate effectively at Community level in order to overcome the problems It was necessary however to safeguard the proper functioning of the common market in the farm product sector. The Council expressed agreement in principle on a series of measures to be taken by the Commission. In the same context, the Council approved amendment of the Regulation concerning the conversion rate applied in the farming sector for the lira. The amended Regulation fixes the new representative rate for the 'green' lira devalued by 12.5%.

The Council also carefully considered the situation of the *beef and veal* and *pigmeat* markets,[1] the current position of the wine market and the distortions of competition stemming from aid granted by certain Member States with the aim of cutting energy costs. In the fruit and vegetables sector, following a Court of Justice Decree, the Council adopted a Regulation amending, with respect to *tomatoes*, Regulation 228/73 which set the ground rules for the compensatory amounts scheme in the fruit and vegetables sector.

A Resolution was passed on the Community *supply of enriched uranium.*[2]

288th Session—General matters
(Luxembourg, 4 June 1974)

2462. *President:* Mr *Genscher*, the Federal German Foreign Minister.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, President, Mr *Simonet*, Mr *Haferkamp*, Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-Presidents, Mr *Spinelli*, Mr *Borschette*, Mr *Dahrendorf*, Mr *Thomson*, Mr *Gundelach*, Mr *Cheysson*, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Van Elslande*, Foreign Minister (Belgium); Mr *Guldberg*, Foreign Minister (Denmark); Mr *Genscher*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Wischnewski*, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr *Sauvagnargues*, Foreign Minister (France); Mr *FitzGerald*, Minister for External Affairs, Mr *Keating*, Minister for Industry and Commerce (Ireland); Mr *Moro*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Colombo*, Minister for the Treasury, Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Van der Stoel*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Brinkhorst*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr *Callaghan*, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr *Shore*, Secretary of State for Trade, Mr *Hattersley*, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (United Kingdom).

Statement by the United Kingdom delegation: The Council heard a statement by the Head of the United Kingdom delegation,[3] expanding on his statement made on 1 April last.[3]

During the broad exchange of views which followed, the delegations expressed their immediate reactions to the United Kingdom statement with regard both to its basic assumptions and to the procedure to be followed in examining the problems raised. The Council asked the Commission to draw up a report taking stock of the Community's economic and financial situation since its enlargement, and outlining fore-

[1] Point 2245.
[2] Point 2274.
[3] Part One, Chapter I of this Bulletin.
[4] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 1104.

seeable developments up to 1980. It was also agreed to examine the whole range of problems raised by the United Kingdom delegation.

Italian measures: After hearing a statement by the Commission, the Council—attended by the Ministers of Agriculture[1]—discussed the problems faced by the Community as a result of the measures taken by the Italian Government to restabilize the balance of payments.

Joint statement by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission on the situation of the Community: The Council took a close look at certain suggestions in the joint statement of 1 April last and at a proposal by the Belgian delegation to improve the decision-making machinery within the Council. At the close of the debate the Council agreed on a certain number of provisions.[2]

Budgetary powers of the European Parliament: On the basis of the Commission's Proposal and in the light of Resolutions passed by Parliament, the Council set out a common guideline on the question of strengthening Parliament's budgetary powers.[3] It was agreed to inform Parliament immediately in order to obtain any comments from the House.

Negotiations with the ACP States; After a searching debate on the question of access to the Community market for ACP agricultural products, the Council adopted supplementary Directives for negotiation which provided for unlimited access, duty-free, for a very large number of the products in question. Agreement was also reached on the factors to be borne in mind as regards specific import procedures for other farm products subject to market organization within the CAP.

The Council also considered (a) the Community's contribution to international emergency action to assist those developing countries most affected by international price trends, (b) negotiations with the Mediterranean countries, as part of the global approach, (c) the generalized tariff preference scheme for certain processed farm products, and (d) regional policy.

289th Session—Economic and financial affairs
(Luxembourg, 6 June 1974)

2463. *President:* Mr *Apel,* Federal German Finance Minister.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli,* President, Mr *Haferkamp,* Vice-President, Mr *Borschette,* Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Van Der Meulen,* Ambassador, Permanent Representative (Belgium); Mr *Nyboe-Andersen,* Minister for Economic Affairs and Commerce, Mr *Hansen,* State Secretary for Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Apel,* Finance Minister, Mr *Friderichs,* Minister for Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr *Fourcade,* Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance (France); Mr *Ryan,* Minister for Finance (Ireland); Mr *Colombo,* Minister of the Treasury, Mr *Carli,* Governor of the Bank of Italy (Italy); Mr *Werner,* Finance Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Duisenberg,* Finance Minister (Netherlands); Mr *Healey,* Chancellor of the Exchequer (United Kingdom).

Economic situation in the Community: On the basis of the Commission Communication on 'urgent economic and monetary measures',[4] the Council began discussion of the economic situation in the Community.[5] It also reviewed the Commission's Proposal on adapting the 1974

1 287th Session, point 2461.
2 Point 2504.
3 Point 2501.
4 Point 2201.
5 Point 2202.

economic policy guidelines. Since one delegation entered a provisional reservation as to this Decision, the Council agreed to consider it as being adopted once this reservation has been withdrawn.[1]

Reform of the international monetary system: The Council heard a statement from Mr Duisenberg, the Netherlands Finance Minister, on his talks with the United States' authorities concerning the gold problem.[1] It then went on to prepare for the forthcoming meeting of the Committee of Twenty scheduled for 12 and 13 June 1974 in Washington.

The Council also formally adopted the Regulation amending in particular Regulation (EEC) 2958/73 on the exchange rate applied in agriculture for the Italian lira.

290th Session—Education and the Member States' Education Ministers Conference
(Luxembourg, 6 and 7 June 1974)

2464. *President:* Mr *Rohde*, Federal German Minister for Education and Science.

From the Commission: Mr *Dahrendorf*, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Humblet*, Minister of Education (French Section), Mr *De Croo*, Minister of Education (Netherlands Section) (Belgium); Mrs *Nielsen*, Minister of Education (Denmark); Mr *Rohde*, Federal Minister for Education and Science, Mr *Girgensohn*, Minister of Education (North Rhine-Westphalia), Mr *Jochimsen*, State Secretary for Education (Germany); Mr *Haby*, Minister of Education (France); Mr *Burke*, Minister of Education (Ireland); Mr *Malfatti*, Minister of Education (Italy); Mr *Dupong*, Minister of Education (Luxembourg); Mr *Van Kemenade*, Minister for Education and Science (Netherlands); Mr *Prentice*, Secretary of State for Education and Science (United Kingdom).

Cooperation in the field of education: he Ministers approved a Resolution comprising the principles and priority spheres of action for cooperation on education. The Resolution also provides for the formation of an Education Committee delegated to implement the action planned.[2]

Mutual recognition of diplomas: The Council passed a Resolution to advance the work on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications pursuant to Article 57 of the EEC Treaty.[3]

European University Institute: The Ministers took note of a report by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the progress of work towards launching the European University Institute and on the tasks to be accomplished before the Institute's scheduled opening date in the autumn of 1975.[4] In the ensuing discussion, the Ministers acknowledged the urgent need to have the ratification procedures completed by the contracting parties so that the Convention establishing the European University Institute could come into force as soon as possible. The Ministers also stressed the need to select teaching staff of the highest academic level.

291st Session—Social affairs
(Luxembourg, 10 June 1974)

2465. *President:* Mr *Arendt*, Federal German Minister for Labour and Social Affairs.

From the Commission: Dr *Hillery*, Vice-President.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Califice*, Minister of Labour and Employment (Belgium); Mr *Philipsen*, Minister of

[1] Point 2202.
[2] Point 1203.
[3] Point 1204.
[4] Point 1202.

Labour and Housing (Denmark); Mr *Arendt*, Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs (Germany); Mr *Durafour*, Minister of Labour (France); Mr *O'Leary*, Minister of Labour, Mr *Cluskey*, Parliamentary Secretary (Ireland); Mr *Bertoldi*, Minister of Labour and Social Security, Mr *Granelli*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Santer*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (Luxembourg); Mr *Boersma*, Minister for Social Security, Mr *Mertens*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr *Fraser*, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Employment, Mr *Brown*, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security (United Kingdom).

Social Action Programme: During this session the Council took a certain number of Decisions forming an initial series of practical measures designed to implement the Resolution of 21 January 1974 concerning a social action programme.[1] This was a token of the Council's resolve to move ahead in the social sphere by confirming that the social aims of European integration must always be the constant concern of the Community. The Council's thinking with respect to the Social Action Programme centred on Social Fund intervention for migrant workers, the aid likely to be covered by Social Fund assistance, the formation of an Advisory Committee for Industrial Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection and the work of the Mines Safety and Health Commission, collective lay-offs, the protection of employment and income levels, the Community Action Programme and Social Fund intervention for the benefit of the handicapped.

The Council also heard a *report* from the Commission concerning *progress in carrying out the Social Action Programme* and went on to a discussion in general terms which touched on a wide range of questions.

Social security for Turkish workers: The Council approved the Community's position with regard to implementing Article 39 of the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement. It agreed a draft Decision of the EEC-Turkey Association Council concerning the application of Member States' social security schemes to Turkish workers who relocate within the Community and to members of their families residing there.

292nd Session—Cooperation and development
(Luxembourg, 13 June 1974)

2466. *President:* Mr *Eppler*, Federal German Minister for Economic Cooperation.

From the Commission: Mr *Cheysson*, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Van Der Meulen*, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (Belgium); Mr *Ulrichsen*, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Eppler*, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, Mr *Brück*, Parliamentary Secretary of State at the Ministry of Economic Cooperation (Germany); Mr *Abelin*, Minister for Cooperation, Mr *Destremau*, State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr *FitzGerald*, Minister for External Affairs (Ireland); Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Pronk*, Minister for Development and Cooperation (Netherlands); Mrs *Hart*, Minister of Overseas Development (United Kingdom).

Community participation in international emergency action in favour of certain developing countries: The Council gave very careful consideration to the Community's participation in emergency operations under the UN action programme for the benefit of those developing

[1] Points 2210 to 2215.

countries hardest hit by recent world price trends, especially in oil prices. Although the discussions yielded substantial progress, it has not yet been possible to reach agreement on this issue.[1]

The Council also held an initial discussion on the Commission's Memorandum concerning the *various forms of Community development aid* and assessments of anticipated costs. A thorough debate also took place concerning the question of *making financial resources available to non-Associated countries* out of Community funds.

293rd Session—Agriculture
(Luxembourg, 17 and 18 June 1974)

2467. *President:* Mr *Ertl*, Federal German Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission: Mr *Lardinois*, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Lavens*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Kofoed*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Denmark); Mr *Ertl*, Federal German Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Rohr*, State Secretary for Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Bonnet*, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (France); Mr *Clinton*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Bisaglia*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Salvatore*, State Secretary for Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Dondelinger*, Permanent Representative (Luxembourg); Mr *Van der Stee*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Netherlands); Mr *Peart*, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

Beef and veal and pigmeat markets: The Council, reviewing the market situation for beef and veal and pigmeat, found that problems exist or threaten to develop. A series of measures was examined which aim to ease the situation on those markets, in particular by improving the intervention machinery. At the close of discussion the Council agreed two proposed Regulations. One concerns the responsibility for certain carriage charges incurred by beef and veal offered to intervention. The other specifies the conditions for setting in motion the grant of aid to private storage in the pigmeat sector.

UK statement: The Council heard a statement from the Head of the UK Delegation concerning improvements to the CAP. The Council noted that the various items in the statement would be adequately dealt with in the context of the tasks which it proposed to carry out during the second half of 1974.

Italian measures: The Council heard statements from the Commission and the Italian delegation concerning the application of Decisions taken by the Council and Commission which aim to ease application of the import deposit scheme in the agricultural sector.

Sugar: The Council discussed the sugar market situation and the Commission Memorandum on the Community's future sugar policy. Several administrative Regulations were adopted.

Wine: The Council debated in general terms the measures which could improve the current situation on the Community wine market and agreed the principles of aid for the re-accomodation of wine in storage and for table wine distilling operations.

294th Session—General matters
(Luxembourg, 25 June 1974)

2468. *President:* Mr *Genscher*, Federal German Foreign Minister.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, President, Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-President, Mr *Spinelli*,

[1] Point 2309.

Mr *Borschette*, Mr *Dahrendorf*, Mr *Thomson*, Mr *Gundelach*, Mr *Cheysson*, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Van der Meulen*, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (Belgium); Mr *Guldberg*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Christensen*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Genscher*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Wischnewski*, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr *Sauvagnargues*, Foreign Minister (France); Mr *FitzGerald*, Minister for External Affairs (Ireland); Mr *Moro*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Pedini*, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Van der Stoel*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Brinkhorst*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr *Callaghan*, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr *Shore*, Secretary of State for Trade, Mr *Hattersley*, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (United Kingdom).

Institutional matters: The Council received a delegation from the European Parliament led by the President, Mr Berkhouwer. The purpose of the meeting was to enable the delegation to express Parliament's initial reactions to the guidelines set out on 4 June with respect to the *strengthening of Parliament's budgetary powers*. The Council also formulated a declaration of intent in connection with *improving its decision-making process* and with making wider use in future of Article 155 of the EEC Treaty as regards vesting the Commission with executive powers.[1]

On the subject of *European union*, the Council agreed that Member States be sent the questionnaires finalized within the Committee of Permanent Representatives.[2]

International emergency action in favour of certain developing countries: With regard to the special UN programme and particularly the international emergency action in favour of those developing countries hardest hit by certain world price trends, the Council approved the reply to the letter of 15 March from the UN General Secretary. The Community confirmed therein the declaration made on behalf of the Community's contribution and the terms and conditions of the Community's offer.

Negotiations with the ACP States: The Council adopted a new negotiating Directive for the Commission with respect to trade cooperation. It was also decided to accept the proposal put forward by the ACP countries that within the compass of negotiations now under way, a meeting of Ministers be held in Kingston, Jamaica, on 25 and 26 July 1973.

Cooperation agreements: The Council gave its agreement in principle to setting up notification and consultation procedure for Member States' cooperation agreements.

Mediterranean countries: Regarding the formulation of new Directives to the Commission for negotiations with Spain, Israel, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Malta, the Council made considerable headway and agreed to approve the definitive text by 20 July 1974 through the written procedure

Industrial policy: Concerning the shipbuilding sector the Council extended the second Directive on aid which is due to expire on 1 July 1974 and approved a Resolution on a Community data-processing policy. The Council also took note of a report from the Permanent Representatives Committee and of a statement by the Commission concerning work in progress on the industrial policy action programme.

Palestinian refugees: The Council recorded its agreement in principle for the Community to bear, by way of exception, all the 1974 operating

[1] Point 2505.
[2] Point 2507.

expenses for the preparatory courses in secondary and technical education, carried out by UNRWA for the benefit of Palestinian refugees.

295th Session—Transport
(Luxembourg, 27 June 1974)

2469. *President:* Mr *Gscheidle,* Federal German Minister of Transport.

From the Commission: Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza,* Vice-President.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Chabert,* Minister of Transport and Ports and Harbours (Belgium); Mr *Damsgaard,* Minister of Transport, Mr *Halck,* State Secretary at the Ministry of Public Works, Mr *Gscheidle,* Federal Minister of Transport (Germany); Mr *Cavaille,* State Secretary at the Ministry of Transport (France); Mr *Barry,* Minister for Transport and Power (Ireland); Mr *Preti,* Minister of Transport (Italy); Mr *Mart,* Minister for Economic Affairs, Transport and Power (Luxembourg); Mr *Westerterp,* Minister of Transport and Waterways (Netherlands); Mr *Mulley,* Minister of Transport (United Kingdom).

As the session opened, the President of the Council and Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission, *paid tribute to Mr François Vals,* Chairman of the Socialist Group in the European Parliament, who passed away suddenly in Luxembourg.

Progress of the common transport policy: The Council noted a statement by Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza of the Commission, concerning the progress of the common transport policy and continuing review of the Commission Communication to the Council of 31 October 1973.[1]

Cooperation between railway undertakings: The Council noted the 1973 report by the group of railway companies of the nine members of the EEC concerning the progress of their cooperation.[2]

The Council passed a Resolution on the financial relations between railway companies and Member States.[3]

Admission to the occupations of road haulage operator and road passenger transport operator:[4] The Council agreed the substance of two Directives on admission to the occupation of road transport operator for national and international transport in respect of goods and in respect of passengers.

Community quota for road freight haulage:[5] The Council approved amendment of the Regulation concerning the Community quota for intra-Community road freight haulage.

Commission

Activities

2470. The Commission held four meetings in June.

Concern focussed for the most part on the Italian measures, the economic situation with special reference to the battle against inflation and on agricultural policy.

With regard to the *Italian measures,* the Commission resumed its scrutiny of Community action to support the Italian Government's measures to restabilize the economy. Several Decisions were issued by the Commission.

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1 Point 2281.
2 Point 2282.
3 Point 2280.
4 Point 2277.
5 Point 2278.

Regarding *economic and financial matters*, the Commission on 5 June adopted a Memorandum on urgent action which the Council ought to take. On the following day this Memorandum was dealt with in an initial debate within the Council, after which the Commission undertook to present practical Proposals as part of an overall strategy. The Commission emphasized that its Proposals to the Council should lead to consistency, from the Community angle, in national anti-inflation measures and to the initiation of Community supporting or consolidating action.[1]

The Commission also took a hard look at the agricultural policy with particular reference to the beef and veal market situation and improvements to the generalized preferences scheme. Other matters examined were relations with the United States and the determination, within the own resources scheme, of a 'GNP' key for financing the Community Budget.

Departmental organization

2471. The Commission has appointed Mr Andre *Louw* financial and monetary Adviser to its United States Delegation. In the Directorate-General of Research, Science and Education, Mr Karl Friedrich *Lauer* has been appointed Head of the Division—'Materials and Reference Methods (CBR)' in the Directorate of 'Scientific Programmes and Collaboration with National Centres, Research Councils and Scientific Associations'.

Court of Justice

New Cases

Case 38/74—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2472. This is an appeal to quash the Commission Decision refusing termination of the plaintiff's duties under the terms of Article 2 of Regulation 1543/73, which brought in particular measures of temporary application to officials of the European Communities paid out of research and investment credits.[2]

Case 39/74—Mrs Luciana Mazzier-Costa, Flemalle-Haute, vs. Belgium, Represented by the Ministre de la Prévoyance sociale

2473. On 5 June 1974 the Liège Labour Tribunal asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether Belgian law relative to disablement allowances[3] constitutes social assistance legislation which does or does not fall with in the scope 'ratione materiae' of Article 2, paragraph 3 of Regulation 3, concerning the social security of migrant workers.[4] If the answer were negative, the Court was asked whether that legislation amounted to a social advantage provided for under Article 7, paragraph 2 of Regulation 1612/68 on the free movement of workers within the Community.[5]

Case 40/74—(1) Belgium, represented by the Ministre de la santé publique et de la famille, (2) Mr Henri Costers, Wilsele, and (3) Mrs

[1] Point 2201.
[2] OJ L 155 of 11.6.1973.
[3] Law of 27.6.1969, Moniteur belge of 15.7.1969.
[4] OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.
[5] OJ L 257 of 19.10.1968.

Court of Justice

Marie Vouckx, Wilsele, vs. Berufsgenossenschaft der Feinmechanik und Elektrotechnik, Cologne

2474. Two Belgian nationals had lodged an appeal with the Cologne Sozialgericht for the payment of accident insurance benefits and the appeal had been rejected as unfounded. Having appealed against this decree not to the appeal court but to the Ministère de la Prévoyance sociale, Belgium, the Bundessozialgericht on 11 June 1974 asked the Court of Justice to give a preliminary ruling on whether a liaison body, like the above Belgian Ministry, may be regarded, within the meaning of Article 47 of Regulation 3 on migrant workers' social security,[1] as a corresponding authority or body to whom, for the purpose of applying the legislation of a Member State, application may be made to hold open the time limit for the appeal.

Case 41/74—Miss Yvonne van Duyn vs. the Home Office

2475. Dealing with a legal action concerning a Dutch national who had not received a permit to enter Great Britain in order to work for the Church of Scientology of California, the High Court of Justice on 13 June 1974 filed a request with the International Court for a preliminary ruling on (a) the direct applicability of Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and of Directive 64/221 for coordinating special measures to foreigners, as regards residence and relocation, justified on grounds of law and order, public safety and public health[2] and (b) on interpretation of Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and Article 3 of the abovementioned Directive.

Case 42/74—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2476. A Commission official is contesting the validity of the conclusions of the Invalidity Committee (not signed by three doctors).

Judgments

Case 2/74—Mr Jean Reyners vs. Belgium

2477. The Belgian Council of State called upon to rule on a petition to annul Article 1, paragraph 3 of the Royal Decree of 24 August 1970[3] concerning the stipulation regarding nationality laid down in Article 428 of the Code judiciaire, which relates to the qualifications for and practice of the profession of lawyer (avocat), had on 9 January filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling. This involved interpretation of the words 'activities which in that State are connected, even occasionally, with the exercise of official authority', contained in Article 55 of the EEC Treaty and also concerned the direct applicability of Article 52 of that Treaty with regard to right of establishment, despite the absence of the Directives provided for under Article 54, paragraph 2 and Article 57, paragraph 1.

By Decree of 21 June 1974, the Court ruled that since the end of the transition period, Article 52 has been a directly applicable provision. It also ruled that the exception to the freedoom of establishment provided for by Article 55, paragraph 1 must be confined to those activities referred to in Article 52 which, in themselves, involve direct and specific participation in the exercise of public authority and that this qualification, within a profession like that of lawyer, cannot be afforded to activities such as legal advice and assistance, or the representation of parties in litigation even if the performance of those activities is the subject of an obligation imposed by or an exclusive right granted by the law.

[1] OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.
[2] OJ 56 of 4.4.1964.
[3] Moniteur belge of 8.9.1970.

Economic and Social Committee

Case 13/74—Firma F.H. Diedrichs KG, Mannheim, vs. Hauptzollamt Nordhorn

2478. Having to rule in a legal action over exemption from payment of countervailing charges, brought in to protect German agriculture after the floating of the DM, on imports of starch and dextrose or dextrine in fulfilling import contracts made before 10 May 1971, the Hamburg Finanzgericht had filed a request with the Court on 1 March 1974 for a preliminary ruling. This involves interpretation of Article 4, paragraph 1 of Regulation 1013/71 on the terms of application of Regulation 974/71 concerning certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken for agriculture following the temporary widening of certain Member States'[1] currency fluctuation margins. It also concerns interpretation of Article 5 of Regulation 1871/71 amending Regulation 1013/71 with regard to the application terms to be adopted in the farming sector, following the temporary widening of the Belgian and Luxembourg currency fluctuation margins.[2]

By the Order of 11 June 1974 the case was struck from the Court register, since the German excise authorities had amended their notice of taxation in favour of the plaintiff.

Economic and Social Committee

The Economic and Social Committee held its 121st plenary session in Brussels on 26 and 27 June 1974 with Mr *Lappas*, the Chairman in the Chair. Dr Hillery, Vice-President of the Commission, attended part of the proceedings. The Committee adopted fourteen Opinions and two Studies.

Opinions

Commission Communication to the Council concerning multinational undertakings and Community Regulations

2479. This Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Margot (General Activities group, Belgium) was adopted by 61 votes to 28, with 4 abstentions. The Committee approved the Commission's Communication and the draft Resolution, subject to certain observations. For want of international rules governing the behaviour of multinational companies at world level, the Committee stressed the need to make their conduct within the Community subject to the Community legal system applying to European companies. To deal with problems which go beyond the bounds of the Community the Committee recommended that action be taken by the appropriate international institutions, notably the OECD and the UN. In this context the Committee did not rule out the idea of a code of good conduct to be worked out with respect to the multinationals.

Commission Report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1973

2480. In the presence of Dr Hillery, Vice-President of the Commission the Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr De Bruyn (General Activities group, Belgium). The Committee noted that the Community was going through a crisis marked by accelerating inflation which generated serious social consequences. In these circumstances the Committee felt that, in relation to the latest social and economic developments, the order of priorities set over a year ago within the Social Action Programme should be rescrutinized.

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[1] OJ L 110 of 18.5.1971.
[2] OJ L 195 of 30.8.1971.

Economic and Social Committee

Questions connected with the negotiations between the Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States

2481. The Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Bodart (General Activities Group, Belgium). In its overall observations the Committee made special reference to changes in the relations between industrialized and developing countries and to the need for the Community to reassess the basis of the Association and the whole pattern of its relations with developing countries. Regarding the negotiations the Committee asked in particular that the Community ensure in general terms that its future commitments were consistent and compatible with the policies which it intended to pursue in other fields. It also asked that the Community define its own pattern of development, in the light of present and future changes in the pace and character of its partners' development, and the growth of their competitive capacity. With regard to these specific comments, the Committee examined the main headings of the negotiations and drew up a number of requests.

Provisional measures to be put into effect pending the creation of the European Regional Development Fund

2482. On the basis of a report by Mr Ventejol (Workers group, France) the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion on the European Regional Development Fund.[1] This met the urgent need to find a solution to the problem of Europe's underdeveloped regions, in view of the considerable delays in Council Decisions on regional policy. Pending creation of the European Regional Development Fund the Committee proposed that by way of a provisional solution a European loan be floated, of the order of one thousand million u.a.

Draft Recommendation by the Council to the Member States regarding cost allocations and action by public authorities on environmental matters

2483. This Opinion also prepared from the report by Mr Ventejol (Workers group, France) was unanimously adopted. Whilst approving the draft, the Committee would have liked to see the text as a Directive rather than a Recommendation and felt that the Community should have firmly stated the need for a general environmental policy. The Committee also emphasized preventative action in the battle against pollution and stressed the need to identify polluters and to sensitize and educate public opinion.

Commission Communication to the Council on implementing guidelines and priority measures for a Community energy policy

2484. This Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Schlitt (General Activities group, Germany) was unanimously approved. The Committee welcomed the Commission's Action Plan designed to speed up the development of nuclear energy within the scope of a Community energy policy and the Council was urged to adopt the Proposals in their entirety. The Committee further contended that any measures intended to speed up or amplify existing nuclear programmes must give prime consideration to the protection of people. In conclusion, the Committee drew attention to the question of financing investments. Given the size of capital requirements in the nuclear sector compared with the current proportions of the capital market, the Commission should pay special attention to the problems of raising other resources and especially long-term capital.

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[1] Bull. EC 10-1973, point 2450.

Economic and Social Committee

Draft for a Council Resolution on guidelines for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications, by virtue of Article 57 of the EEC Treaty

2485. The Committee unanimously approved this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr Sloman (General Activities Group, United Kingdom). In it the Committee stresses the need for progress in the field of freedom of establishment and, consequently, the mutual recognition of diplomas. The Committee deplores the delays over this question and applauds the Commission's initiative. It also stresses the need to ensure that the Directives for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications are sufficiently flexible.

Proposed Council Directive concerning approximation of Member States' laws relating to the composition of petrol — Problem of the lead content of petrol (Rapporteur: Miss Roberts, General Activities Group, United Kingdom)

Proposed Council Directives on approximation of Member States' laws — relating to analytical pharmacotoxicological and clinical standards and protocols in respect of the testing of proprietary medicinal products — relating to the advertising of proprietary medicinal products and to package leaflets — relating to substances which may be added to proprietary medicinal products for colouring purposes (Rapporteur: Mr Chabrol, General Activities group, France)

Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) laying down conditions for granting national aid under the common structural policy for sea fishing (Rapporteur: Miss Mackie, Employers group, United Kingdom)

Proposed Council Directive amending the Council Directive of 15 February 1971 on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat (Rapporteur: Mrs Evans, General Activities group, United Kingdom)

Proposed Council Regulation on pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species (Rapporteur: Mr Wick, Employers group, Germany)

Proposed Council (EEC) Regulation laying down special measures for soya beans (Rapporteur: Mr Emo, Employers Group, Italy)

Proposed Council Directive — concerning the campaign against carnation leaf rollers (Rapporteur: Mr Caprio, Employers group, Italy)

2486. The Committee approved the above Commission Proposals sometimes subject to certain reservations.

Study of EEC action affecting small and medium-sized companies

2487. The study, prepared from the report by Mr Caprio (Employers group, Italy) was adopted by a substantial majority with 5 members voting against and 13 abstaining. After analyzing the structures and economic role of small and medium-sized companies together with the effects of national and European competition policies in that sector, the Committee proposed a series of practical incentive measures for those companies.

Study on the agricultural aspects of the Community policy in the Mediterranean basin

2488. This study, also prepared from the report by Mr Caprio (Employers Group, Italy) was unanimously adopted, apart from 2 abstentions. The Committee reiterated the reasons why the Community was obliged to rescrutinize agreements made with the Mediterranean countries from the angle of a global approach harmonizing economic and trade relations with those countries. The Committee then examined the possible repercussions of the EEC offers concerning farm products and processed foodstuffs on Community agriculture and especially on farming in the Mediterranean regions. The study highlighted the possible impact of Community concessions on farming incomes in those areas, should the Community fail to provide appropriate measures to offset the negative effects of any agreements made on bases now being discussed.

ECSC Consultative Committee

2489. At its meeting of 25 June 1974, the Council appointed the members of the ECSC Consultative Committee for the period 26 June 1974 to 25 June 1976.

European Investment Bank

Cooperation between Institutions specializing in long-term credit in the European Community

2490. Eight long-term credit institutions of the European Community have decided to pursue their cooperation in conjunction with the financial bodies of the Community.

This work which has covered three areas: economic analysis, legal studies and investigation of possible joint investments, led to the signature of a cooperation Convention on 20 November 1973.[1]

In the context of this Convention the Heads of the Institutions met in Paris on 10 June 1974 under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier, Chairman and Director-General of the Crédit National. The meeting strengthened cooperation even further. After a period devoted to examination of an initial group of projects of European dimensions, the Heads of the eight Institutions decided to adopt various categories of project.

One venture concerns operations of multinational scope, particularly in the natural gas sector. Another is the financing of transnational investment projects involving two or more member institutions. Bilateral contacts in this regard are already underway between the Belgian, French, German and Irish institutions. For these investments the institutions also intend to approach the Community's financial bodies and other European financial institutions.

Loans granted

Germany

2491. The EIB has granted a loan of DM 30 000 000 (9.3 million u.a.) to the Berliner Kraft- und Licht (BEWAG)-AG for 15 years at 9.50% p.a. The loan will help to finance three gas turbine generator sets rated at 68 MW each to be installed in the Charlottenburg power station in West Berlin. The sets, which will produce electricity for peak demand, will also be equipped with a heat recovery system for the production of hot water for district heating schemes.

2492. A loan of DM 50 million (15.6 million u.a.) has been granted to Rheinkraftwerk Iffezheim GmbH for 20 years at 9.50%. The amount of the loan will be earmarked for the construction at Iffezheim on the Rhine (Baden-Württemberg) of a hydro-electric power station rated at about 110 MW.

Rheinkraftwerk Iffezheim GmbH, in which Badenwerk AG of Karlsruhe and Electricité de France each hold a 50% stake, was set up under the Convention signed between France and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1969. The Convention is designed to promote joint action on the Rhine to improve navigation and produce hydro-electricity as well as to develop agriculture and industry on both sides of the river.

In 1973 the EIB had agreed a loan for the Gambsheim, Alsace, power station which is also part of the Franco-German programme.[2]

2493. The Bank will also help to finance a large water purification plant which will consid-

[1] Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2456.
[2] Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2437.

European Investment Bank

erably reduce pollution of the Rhine. The new plant, which will be built downstream from the BASF factory at Ludwigshafen, will treat the factory's industrial effluent and sewage from Ludwigshafen (population about 180 000) and Frankenthal (population about 40 000). It was designed to deal with an average annual quantity of polluted water of between 260 million and 440 million cubic metres, according to the amount of atmospheric precipitation. The project includes plant for neutralizing acidic water, a biological purification plant and a sludge treatment plant. In granting the Société BASF AG of Ludwigshafen a loan of an equivalent value of DM 50 000 000 (15.6 million u.a.) for 15 years at 9.50% p.a., the Bank has acted in support of this project, the total cost of which is put at DM 265 000 000.

France

2494. The EIB has granted a loan equivalent to FF 110 000 000 (19.8 million u.a.) to the Société Concessionnaire des Autoroutes Paris-Est-Lorraine (APEL) SA for 20 years at 9.50% p.a.

The loan will be used to finance the Verdun-Metz section of the A 4 motorway between Paris and Metz. The section is about 67 km long and is estimated to cost FF 482 million (86.8 million u.a.). It is planned to come into service at the end of 1975. Tolls will be charged and by 1985 it is expected that the road will carry an average of 15 000 vehicles a day.

Ireland

2495. The EIB has granted the Agricultural Credit Corporation Limited (ACC), Dublin, a loan equivalent to 3 300 000 Irish pounds (6 350 000 u.a.). ACC will on-lend the funds to Golden Vale Food Products Limited who will use them to extend their dairy produce plant at Charleville (Rath Luirc) in county Cork.

The project will help to improve production conditions in a vital sector of the country's economy and will also give rise to some 400 new jobs in this particular part of the West of Ireland.

Italy

2496. The EIB has granted two loans totalling Lit 14 700 million (19 300 000 u.a.) to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno to finance industrial projects in the Mezzogiorno.

The first loan, of the equivalent of Lit 6 700 million (8 800 000 u.a.) will contribute to finance provided by the Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER) for the construction of an ice-cream factory at Caivano, in the province of Naples.

This project is being carried out by ALSO, set up by the UNILEVER group in conjunction with the NESTLE group, and will lead to the replacement of two former production units belonging to the same promoters in Southern Italy.

The new plant contains up-to-date equipment and special antipollution devices. Fixed investment is estimated at Lit 15 000 million, and about 800 permanent jobs will be created.

The second operation is a 'global loan' of the equivalent of Lit 8 000 million (10.5 million u.a.) which will contribute to financing provided by the Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia (IRFIS) for small and medium-scale industrial ventures in Sicily.

2497. The EIB has granted a loan of an equivalent value of Lit 16 000 million (about 21 000 000 u.a.) to Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), Rome. The loan will go towards financing two continuous casting units to be installed

at the Taranto (Apulia) iron and steel complex of ITALSIDER S.p.A. of Genoa.

This is the fourth loan granted by the EIB in support of the Taranto iron and steel plant, bringing the total amount of finance provided to Lit 65 400 million. In 1975 with a raw steel output of 10 million tonnes per year, this plant will be the largest in the Community and one of the largest in the world. The Taranto complex will play a key part in helping to remedy the particularly acute labour problems affecting this region. It will create 19 000 new jobs on the spot, as well as fostering secondary job opportunities as a result of its impact on the regional economy.

Financing Community activities

ECSC loans

2498. During June the Commission made various private placements for a total amount of 200 million dollars over periods varying between eight and ten years. With these transactions the total value of loans contracted by the ECSC since it started activities has now reached the equivalent value of 1 758.9 million US dollars (computed on the parities of the balance sheet at 31 December 1973).

During its part session from 26 to 28 June 1974, the European Parliament passed four Resolutions on: the Council's Decision[1] not to draw up the draft Additional Budget No 1 for 1974, on the carry-over of 'non-automatic' credits from the 1973 to the 1974 financial year, on the formation of an Audit Committee within Parliament and on the estimates of Parliament's receipts and expenditure for 1974.

The ECSC Auditor

2499. In conformity with Article 78(e) of the ECSC Treaty, the ECSC Auditor presented his report on 30 June concerning the propriety of accounting operations and the Commission's financial stewardship of the ECSC over the financial year 1973.

The report is in two parts. The first part analyses and comments on the balance-sheet and the management account as well as on the posting of the surplus balance of revenue over expenditure. The second part which covers the major sectors of ECSC operations, summarizes the extent of inspection, with relevant critical comment on statistics and developments.

The conclusions first of all take stock of the main *features of the ECSC's financial activity* which show a fresh and considerable increase in the overall resources of the Community. Issues on the capital market reached 277 000 000 u.a. (against 185 000 000 in 1972). Levies raised amounted to 63 000 000 u.a. (against 47 000 000 u.a. in 1972) while investments have yielded 17 000 000 u.a. (against 12 000 000 u.a. in 1972). This year an additional contribution has come from the initial deposit on account of Accession contributions (19 000 000 u.a.).

During the 1973 financial year, 36 000 000 u.a. were committed for readaptation, 5 000 000 for research, 1 000 000 for rebates and allowances and 4 000 000 as aid for coking-coal.

In appraising the financial stewardship, emphasis has again been laid on more active intervention by the institution itself in management trends so as to back up coordinated and effective action in the departments particularly responsible for assignments deriving from the Treaty of Paris.

[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2459.

The major recommendations make for even truer and more easily comparable subsequent balance-sheets which, moreover, should be drawn up as swiftly as possible.

A very close scrutiny of research expenditure yielded a number of general comments on this field, which bear mainly on:

(i) more systematic application of an overall policy in the research sector with sounder justification as regards the purpose of the funds involved;

(ii) recasting the procedural structure so as to boost the efficiency of financial administration;

(iii) more advanced collaboration between the technical and financial departments with the aim of greater economy and more effective application of external control.

Three appendices are attached to the report. The first describes and outlines developments in the financial machinery of the ECSC since its inception (the levy, readaptation, research, loans and guarantees, management and investment of funds, the financing and building of low-cost housing, aid for coking-coal and the ECSC pension fund). The other two appendices cover (a) current liquidation operations in the equalization of scrap metal prices and (b) a comparison of statistics from the 1972 and 1973 balance sheets and from the major financial constituents of the Community over recent financial years. Since the new rules for the conversion of the unit of account took effect just when the balance sheet of 31 December 1973 was being drawn up, the report provides a version of the tables in u.a. as they stand in the balance sheet together with relevant remarks, so as to facilitate comparison with previous results.

5. Institutional questions— European policy

Budgetary powers of the European Parliament

2501. On the basis of the Commission proposal and in the light of the Resolutions adopted by the European Parliament[1] the Council, at its meeting of 4 June 1974 evolved a common position on the strengthening of the budgetary powers of the European Parliament.

To obtain any comments which the European Parliament may have, the Council agreed to inform it immediately of this position, consisting of three aspects:

(i) Firstly, the revision of the Articles of the Treaties concerning the budgetary procedure. The European Parliament's powers in this field will be strengthened on two fronts:

(a) in the first instance, any proposed amendment by the European Parliament to the draft budget which would not result in an increase in the overall expenditure of an Institution shall be accepted unless the Council, acting by a qualified majority, rejects it;

(b) the Council shall then recognize the European Parliament's right to reject the draft budget in its entirety if there is good reason.

(ii) The second aspect of the position concerns the establishment of a Court of Auditors of the European Communities which will be responsible for the external control of the financial administration of the Community.

(iii) Finally, the third aspect of the position concerns a draft joint statement by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission. The draft statement aims at introducing a consultation procedure between the Council and the European Parliament, with the participation of the Commission. The objective of the consultation procedure is to enable an agreement to

[1] Supplement 9/73 - Bull. EC and Bull. EC 10-1973, points 1501-1505.

European policy

be reached between the Council and the European Parliament on general Community instruments which have considerable financial implications and whose adoption is not imperative pursuant to pre-existing instruments.

2502. During the sitting of 11 June[1] Parliament heard a statement from Mr *Wischnewski*, President-in-Office of the Council, on this joint-position. On 25 June the Council met a Parliamentary delegation made up of Mr *Berkhouwer*, the President of the House, Mr *Spénale*, Chairman of the Budgets Committee, Mr *Aigner*, Mr *Fabbrini*, Miss *Flesch* and Mr *Kirk*. The aim of the meeting was to enable the Parliamentary delegation to express its initial reactions on the guidelines which came out on 4 June concerning the strengthening of Parliament's budgetary powers. At the end of a discussion following these statements, the Council assured the MPs that the points raised would be attentively examined and that the Council's view would be brought to Parliament's attention at the earliest opportunity.

Improving the working of Community institutions

2503. The problem of the working of the Community institutions was considered by the Council at its meetings of 4 and 25 June.

2504. During the session of 4 June 1974 the Council made a thorough examination of certain practical suggestions contained in the joint statement by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission of 1 April last[2] and of a proposal by the Belgian delegation for the improvement of decision-taking machinery within the Council.

At the end of the discussion, the Council recorded its agreement on the following:

(a) each general Council would begin with a discussion in restricted session attended by Ministers and Secretaries of State and also, as a rule, the Permanent Representatives and the President of the Commission. This would enable the President to report on progress and to have a frank and open political discussion;

(b) During the week before each Council meeting, the Permanent Representatives Committee should hold a working meeting with the President of the Commission to prepare the agenda and specify the main political questions on which the Council should concentrate;

(c) the governments of all the Member States should give their Permanent Representatives instructions which would leave them wider scope for negotiation so that agreement might be reached as often as possible at that level.

With regard to two other suggestions in the statement, dealing with more frequent recourse to abstention and a wider application of Article 155(4) of the EEC Treaty, and to a suggestion from the Belgian delegation for concentration of work, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to finalize those suggestions, to enable the Council to take a decision at its next meeting.

2505. On 25 June the Council drew up a declaration of intent providing for:

(a) the improvement of the Council's decision-making procedure;

(b) the wider use, in future, of Article 155 of the EEC Treaty which confers upon the Commission powers to implement rules laid down by the Council.

In both cases, the President of the Council will have a special rôle to play to which end the restricted sessions scheduled for the beginning of each meeting should be continued.

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[1] Point 2402.
[2] Bull. EC 3-1974, Introductory Chapter.

European policy

Finally, the Council recorded its agreement on the following text:

'So as to ensure coherence in Community action, it has been agreed that the most important problems falling within the competence of several administrations will normally be dealt with in the same context within the Council.' This will not preclude the holding of specialist Council meetings.

2506. Speaking to the European Parliament, on 27 June, Mr *Wischnewski*, the President-in-Office of the Council, explained that the Council had reached a gentleman's agreement regarding the suggestion to vest the Commission with executive authority and regarding the practice of abstention from voting. The Council had in fact confirmed its political resolve to reach decisions in this way especially on issues where a substantial majority was evident.

European union

2507. During the session of 25 June 1974, the Council agreed that the questionnaire on European Union finalized by the Permanent Representatives Committee be sent to the Member States.

This is a preparatory document with a view to drawing up the report on European Union.[1] At the Copenhagen Summit Conference on 14 and 15 December 1973, the Heads of State or Government had decided to speed up the necessary proceedings for defining the European Union and had asked the Presidency to make prompt and purposeful proposals.[2] Following this Decision the *Council* on 5 February 1974 had asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to undertake the preparation of the report on the European Union. It was agreed that the Committee could be assisted by an *ad hoc* group of nationally delegated officiales. The *ad hoc* Group has compiled a draft questionnaire on the various aspects of the European Union.

European political cooperation

2508. The *Political Committee* held a meeting on 27 and 28 May which was attended by Commission representatives. This meeting together with the sessions of a corpus of sub-Committees also attended by Commission officials were devoted to preparations for the *Conference of Ministers* which took place in Bonn on 10 June and were chaired by Mr Genscher, the Germany Foreign Minister and Chairman-in-Office for political cooperation. The Commission was represented by President Ortoli and Mr Cheysson.

At the press conference given immediately afterwards by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Genscher made the following statement:[3]

'You know that it was originally planned to allow two days for the meeting which gathered us here under the banner of European political cooperation. We finished our work yesterday.

This in itself clearly shows that broad agreement was reached between the nine governments at a very difficult time in European politics and that we are agreed on a truly pragmatic and realistic line of action.

On this basis, it was possible to find agreement particularly on two major issues on our agenda for the meeting. I am thinking of the dialogue between Europe and the Arab countries and the consultation with our friends and allies.

So we can say that the Presidency has been handed over to our French friends at a time when we can cherish hopes for Europe.

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[1] At the Paris Summit Conference of 19 and 20 October 1972, the Heads of State or Government had asked the Community institutions to draw up a report by the end of 1975 which would be laid before a later Summit Conference: Bull. EC 10-1972, Part. 1, Chapter I.

[2] Point 2 of the Declaration from the Presidency at the close of the Copenhagen Conference: Bull. EC 12-1973, point 1106.

[3] Source: Bulletin No 72 of the Federal German Government, 11.6.1974.

European policy

I would first like to tell you the outcome of our discussions on the Euro-Arab dialogue:

The Ministers decided to begin the long contemplated dialogue with the Arab countries. The Ministers had adopted a decision of principle in Brussels on 4 March during their twelfth Conference chaired by my predecessor. At the time the actual start of the dialogue had had to be deferred, since problems had loomed up over internal political developments and during the talks with the United States. We can now say that these problems have since been overcome. Over the next few days we shall be sending preparatory notes to twenty Arab capitals and we shall offer these countries long-term cooperation on economic, technical and cultural matters.

We shall ask the Arab States to appoint one or more representatives for an initial meeting with the Presidency of the Nine.

This early meeting will focus on the procedures for later talks as part of the dialogue and on initial discussions over the substance and priorities of Euro-Arab cooperation.

A second stage of the dialogue will see European and Arab experts meeting in working committees and having to find ways and means to further cooperation and draw up recommendations.

Should the results of this extensive work justify it, we plan to hold a Foreign Ministers Conference to adopt the necessary decisions.

I should emphasize that we are embarking on a very long-term venture which the Europeans, and we believe the Arabs, feel must not impair the present efforts towards peace in the Near East.

As my predecessor stressed after the European political cooperation meeting of 4 March, the European governments also want talks with Israel. This matches up to the well balanced character of the EEC's policy in the Near East. So when the time comes our Presidency will also meet the representatives of Israel.

In appraising the agreement on this point, I would like to express our joint satisfaction over the fact that it was possible for us here, according to the established procedure within the ECSC, to put together a joint policy of the Nine in another major department of foreign policy so it is not merely a matter of coordinated policy. This was highlighted yesterday by my French colleague when concluding his comments on this item on the agenda and the other delegates endorsed this appraisal wholeheartedly.

On the second point, the question of *consultation:*

The Ministers all found that in preparing foreign policy positions common to the Nine, the question of consultation with friendly and allied countries arose. Such consultations are part and parcel of any modern foreign policy.

We agreed on a pragmatic procedure applied on a case by case basis. The Presidency has been assigned by its eight partners to spearhead the consultations on behalf of the Nine.

Practically speaking this means that when one of the partners affiliated to European political cooperation raises the question of advising and consulting an allied or friendly State, the Nine will discuss it and when they reach agreement will delegate the Presidency to act on this basis.

The Ministers are confident that this informal gentleman's agreement will in practice lead to flexible and pragmatic consultations with the United States which will intelligently allow for the interests of both sides.

The following point bore on relations between *Europe and Canada:*

You know of the Canadian note of 22 April 1974. The Ministers acknowledged it with interest. They welcome the Canadian proposals aimed at intensifying the relationships between Canada and the European Community; the proposals are in fact a reply to a European note of November 1973. The Europeans will give careful attention to the Canadian note. As you may have realized, in view of the brevity of the note, this matter given the current status of the record has not yet been extensively discussed but was dealt with at procedural level.

The Foreign Ministers of the Nine also discussed the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe whose second phase is now unfolding in Geneva.

They confirmed their intention to carry on the policy of détente and cooperation in Europe. They feel that accomplishing the whole work programme, adopted by the Ministers of the States present at the Helsinki Conference, would be a major step in this direction.

The Ministers reiterated that besides elucidating the principles underlying inter-State relations, this programme must also result in the adoption of measures to develop cooperation, especially economic cooperation, and in the creation of more open contacts and relationships between nations and people.

European policy

They also presented proposals which met with broad acceptance and active support from many other governments and from public opinion.

Results were gained in specific areas. In this context, the Ministers recalled the special efforts of the Nine to Join with other partner States. This notably applies to the declaration of principles.

But the Ministers must express their disappointment over the poor progress made in Geneva, particularly on issues as crucial as the measures for improving human contact, for the dissemination of knowledge, for access to the cultural heritage of the partner States and for imbuing a sense of confidence in security.

They also deplored the fact that agreement could still not be reached on the fundamentals of the Declaration of Principles.

The Ministers confirmed their resolve to go on making a constructive contribution to the Conference. They still hope that their constant efforts towards order and progress will be staunchly supported by all and that the Geneva proceedings will, in all areas of the Helsinki mandate, arrive at solid results enabling agreement to be reached over the final stage of the Conference.

Perhaps I may add that when we started to discuss this item on the agenda, I too appreciated the agreement between the Member States which had a happy influence on the running of negotiations within the ECSC. From this angle the Euro-Arab dialogue is really the second major event and not the prime one.

You will not be surprised to learn that the Conference also discussed Portugal.

Here perhaps I can outline the ideas which marked the outcome of our discussion.

As part of the debate on current affairs of political significance, the Member States of the EEC also talked about developments in Portugal since the change of government.

The Ministers have followed these developments sympathetically and attach great importance to them for Europe and Africa alike. They welcomed the new political trend which is opening the way to Portugal's democratic development and facilitating a policy which will lead to stopping a conflict which has been raging in Africa for some years now.

The Ministers are confident of the outcome of the negotiations between the partners, which are aimed at achieving self-determination with all that this implies and they are prepared to support these efforts.

They are aware of the value of strengthening relations between the Nine and Portugal and they expressed the hope that the new political development will boost Portugal's economic and social progress and enable her to foster relationships with the European Community.

In conclusion, I should like to say that cooperation during the conference was positive and that it developed a constructive spirit due to the efforts of all those who attended it.

The unanimous vote yesterday was that it has been a heartening experience for all of us. I hope that my successor's Presidential term continues under the same lucky star.'

Colloquium with the European Parliament's Political Committee

2509. The European Parliament's Political Committee met in Strasbourg on 11 June 1974.

During the meeting the President-in-Office of European political cooperation, Mr Genscher, the German Foreign Minister, informed the Political Committee of the meeting of the nine Foreign Ministers in Bonn, which constituted a new start in accomplishing political union.

Agreement was reached on consultation between Europe and the United States on starting the dialogue between the Community and the Arab countries and on the stand to be taken at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

3RD PART

PUBLICATIONS

Published in the Official Journal

This tabulation covers the numbers of the Official Journal published during June 1974.

European Parliament

1974-1975 Session

Report of Proceedings from 13 to 15 May 1974
Annex 176, May 1974

Written questions with Replies

Written Question 328/73 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Use of growth stimulants in stock-rearing
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 385/73 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Migration of French, Belgian, Luxembourg, Dutch, Italian, German, Danish, Irish and British workers between the Member States of the Community
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 622/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Consultations before Commission formulates proposals on Community farm prices
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 629/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Agreements on capital movements
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 653/73 by Mr Willi Müller to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Health risk from the use of asbestos in brake linings
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 656/73 by Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Anderlecht abbatoir subsidy
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 662/73 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Nuclear power stations
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 680/73 by Sir John Peel to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Cooperation between the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 698/73 by Mr Jahn to the Council of the EC
Subject: Consultation of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal for a Regulation fixing common standards for the water content of slaughtered fowls
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 724/73 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Miners' wages in the Community
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 739/73 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Immigration cards on flights into Italy
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 758/73 by Mr Schwörer to the Council of the EC
Subject: The oil market
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 16/74 by Mr Scholten to the Council of the EC
Subject: Economic cooperation agreement between France and Iran
C 65, 7.6.1974

Written Question 44/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Increase of democratic control over the EEC
C 65, 7.6.1974

Council and Commission

Regulations

Regulation (EEC) 1363/74 of the Commission of 31 May 1974 fixing the reference prices for table grapes for the 1974 marketing year
L 147, 1.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1364/74 of the Commission of 31 May 1974 fixing the reference prices for lemons for the 1974/75 marketing year
L 147, 1.6.1974

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Regulation (EEC) 1365/74 of the Commission of 31 May 1974 on the supply of butteroil as food aid to certain developing countries
L 147, 1.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1367/74 of the Commission of 31 May 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 813/74 on an invitation to tender for the levy for export of milled long grained rice to certain third countries
L 147, 1.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1369/74 of the Commission of 31 May 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 722/74 authorizing the United Kingdom to grant a decreasing national subsidy to pig producers
L 147, 1.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1370/74 of the Commission of 31 May 1974 laying down detailed rules for applying the system of aid for dehydrated fodder for the 1974/75 marketing year
L 147, 1.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1382/74 of the Commission of 4 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1686/72 on certain detailed rules for aid for seed as regards the final date for the payment of aid
L 148, 5.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1383/74 of the Commission of 4 June 1974 amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 389/74 laying down detailed rules for applying the special export levy on syrups and other sugars
L 148, 5.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1385/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 fixing the basic and buying-in prices for apples for the month of June 1974
L 148, 5.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1386/74 of the Commission of 4 June 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on household utensils of wood, falling within heading 44.24 originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 148, 5.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1398/74 of the Commission of 5 June 1974 fixing the maximum price levels for tomatoes grown under glass for the 1974 marketing year
L 149, 6.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1399/74 of the Commission of 5 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 2865/73 as regards the list of agencies and laboratories empowered to issue the document accompanying wines for direct human consumption imported from third countries
L 149, 6.6.1974

Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 1408/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 adjusting the weightings applied to the remuneration and pensions of officials and other servants of the European Communities
L 150, 7.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1409/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 extending the Community tariff quota opened by Regulation (EEC) 3509/73 for newsprint falling within subheading 48.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff to include certain papers falling within subheading 48.01 E thereof
L 150, 7.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1410/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 on the tariff treatment applicable to goods imported for free circulation in the event of disasters occurring in the territory of one or more Member States
L 150, 7.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1411/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 610/72 on the application of the provisions adopted within the framework of the Association established between the European Economic Community and Greece relating to the movement of goods in the manufacture of which are used products which come from third countries and are not in free circulation either in the Community or in Greece
L 150, 7.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1424/74 of the Council of 6 June 1974 amending in particular Regulation (EEC) 2958/73 on the exchange rate applied in agriculture for the Italian lira
L 150, 7.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1427/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 fixing the threshold prices for the 1974/75 marketing year
L 151, 8.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1428/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 amending, in respect of tomatoes, Regulation (EEC) 228/73 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for fruit and vegetables

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 1408/74 of 4 June 1974 adjusting the weight-

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ings applied to the remuneration and pensions of officials and other servants of the European Communities
L 150, 7.6.1974

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EEC) 1410/74 of 4 June 1974 on the tariff treatment applicable to goods imported for free circulation in the event of disasters occurring in the territory of one or more Member States
L 150, 7.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1392/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 and 574/72 on the applications of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community
L 152, 8.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1453/74 of the Commission of 10 June 1974 fixing the amounts entering into the calculation of the guaranteed prices for cereals in the United Kingdom during the 1974/75 marketing year
L 155, 12.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1454/74 of the Commission of 11 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards the security relating to export licences for cereals and rice
L 155, 12.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1455/74 of the Commission of 11 June 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, etc., of stainless steel, falling within subheading 82.14 A, originating in South-Korea, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 155, 12.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1456/74 of the Commission of 11 June 1974 on the sale at flat-rate prices fixed in advance of certain beef held by the German intervention agency and intended for export
L 155, 12.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1457/74 of the Commission of 11 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1162/74 concerning the sale of beef and veal held by intervention agencies at prices fixed in advance at a standard rate
L 155, 12.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1458/74 of the Commission of 11 June 1974 on the sale at flat-rate price fixed in advance of certain beef held by the Irish intervention agency and intended for export
L 155, 12.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1460/74 of the Council of 31 May 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 3609/73 on customs treatment to be applied to certain fishery products originating in Norway
L 156, 13.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1465/74 of the Commission of 12 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 3499/73 authorizing the United Kingdom to suspend temporarily customs duties on some flax and flaxtow imported from other Member States
L 156, 13.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1466/74 of the Commission of 30 May 1974 on communications from Member States concerning the value for customs purposes of wine imported from third countries
L 156, 13.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1486/74 of the Council of 13 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 3574/73 wholly or partially suspending Common Customs Tariff duties on certain agricultural products originating in Turkey
L 158, 15.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1487/74 of the Council of 13 June 1974 on the temporary and partial suspension of the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duty on mackerel, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, falling within subheading ex 03.01 B I m) 2 and intended for the processing industry
L 158, 15.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1488/74 of the Council of 13 June 1974 on the temporary partial suspension of the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duty on sweet oranges, fresh, falling within subheading ex 08.02 A I a) and amending Regulation (EEC) 655/74
L 158, 15.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1495/74 of the Commission of 14 June 1974 complementing the Regulation (EEC) 834/74 laying down requisite provisions to prevent the sugar market being disturbed as a result of the price increase in this sector for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year
L 158, 15.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1439/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 on common rules for imports
L 159, 15.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1440/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 applying to the French overseas departements Regulation (EEC) 1439/74 on common rules for imports
L 159, 15.6.1974

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Regulation (EEC) 1504/74 of the Commission of 17 June 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of cotton, falling within CCT subheading 60.04 A, originating in India, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3503/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 162, 18.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1505/74 of the Commission of 17 June 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on women's, girls' and infants' under garments, other than of cotton, falling within CCT subheading ex 61.04, originating in developing countries, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3505/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 162, 18.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1508/74 of the Council of 18 June 1974 on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters rectifying Annex A of Protocol 1 to the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Finland
L 163, 19.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1515/74 of the Commission of 18 June 1974 on the application of inward processing arrangements in trade between the Member States of the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States, and between the new Member States themselves, for such time as customs duties are levied in such trade
L 163, 19.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1516/74 of the Commission of 18 June 1974 on the supervision by Member States of contracts concluded between sugar manufacturers and beet producers
L 163, 19.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1517/74 of the Commission of 18 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 712/74 laying down the detailed rules of application of the corrective amount for skimmed-milk powder during the 1974/75 milk year
L 163, 19.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1518/74 of the Commission of 18 June 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on outer garments, clothing accessories, of cotton, falling within CCT subheading 60.05 A ex II and ex B, originating in developing countries, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3503/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 163, 19.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1519/74 of the Commission of 18 June 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire, falling within CCT heading 76.02, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 163, 19.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1522/74 of the Council of 17 June 1974 on the tariff treatment of certain products intended for use in the maintenance and repair of aeroplanes of the types Mercure and Airbus during 1974
L 164, 20.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1523/74 of the Council of 17 June 1974 fixing at zero the amount of the carry-over payment for stocks of maize remaining at the end of the 1973/74 marketing year
L 164, 20.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1524/74 of the Council of 17 June 1974 fixing the amount of aid for the production of durum wheat for the 1974/75 marketing year
L 164, 20.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1528/74 of the Commission of 19 June 1974 amending Regulation 282/67/EEC on detailed rules for intervention for oil seeds
L 164, 20.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1529/74 of the Commission of 19 June 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on electrical goods, etc., parts, falling within subheading 85.01 C, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 164, 20.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1469/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 on granting special aid for certain wrapper leaf tobaccos
L 165, 20.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1470/74 of the Council of 4 June 1974 fixing for the 1974 harvest the amounts of the premium granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco
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Regulation (EEC) 1532/74 of the Council of 17 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 816/70 as regards the rules on the total maximum sulphur dioxide content of wine and the definition of liqueur wine
L 166, 21.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1533/74 of the Council of 17 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 948/70 defining certain products falling within heading 20.07, 22.04 and 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff and originating in third countries
L 166, 21.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1534/74 of the Council of 17 June 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for polypropylene falling within subheading 39.02 C IV of the Common Customs Tariff
L 166, 21.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1546/74 of the Commission of 20 June 1974 concerning an invitation to tender for the sale for export of baled tobacco held by the Italian intervention agency
L 166, 21.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1555/74 of the Council of 17 June 1974 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 as regards the import arrangements for carp and trout
L 167, 22.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1556/74 of the Council of 18 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1411/71 as regards the fat content of whole milk
L 167, 22.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1567/74 of the Commission of 21 June 1974 concerning the delivery of milk products to the countries of the Sahel and Ethiopia as food aid
L 167, 22.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1568/74 of the Commission of 21 June 1974 altering the minimum selling price fixed in Regulation (EEC) 1717/72 on the sale of butter at a reduced price to non-profit-making institutions and organizations
L 167, 22.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1569/74 of the Commission of 21 June 1974 on limiting monetary compensatory amounts in the pigmeat sector
L 167, 22.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1570/74 of the Commission of 21 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1259/72 and 218/74 concerning monetary compensatory amounts applicable for butter sold at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings
L 167, 22.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1579/74 of the Commission of 24 June 1974 on the procedure for calculating the import levy on products processed from cereals and from rice and for the advance fixing of this levy for these products and for compound feedingstuffs manufactured from cereals
L 168, 25.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1580/74 of the Commission of 24 June 1974 completing Regulation (EEC) 3280/73 on accession compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
L 168, 25.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1581/74 of the Commission of 24 June 1974 on the price reductions to be taken into account when determining value for customs purposes
L 168, 25.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1583/74 of the Commission of 24 June 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on goat and kid skin leather, other, falling within subheading 41.04 B II, originating in India, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 168, 25.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1584/74 of the Commission of 21 June 1974 altering the minimum selling prices fixed in Regulation (EEC) 1282/72 on the sale of butter at a reduced price to the army and similar forces
L 168, 25.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1595/74 of the Commission of 21 June 1974 establishing certain marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices applicable therein for the 1974/75 season
L 170, 27.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1608/74 of the Commission of 26 June 1974 on special provisions in respect of monetary compensatory amounts
L 170, 27.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1609/74 of the Commission of 26 June 1974 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 834/74 laying down requisite provisions to prevent the sugar market being disturbed as a result of the price increase in this sector for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year
L 170, 27.6.1974

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Regulation (EEC) 1613/74 of the Commission of 26 June 1974 suspending temporarily the issue of import licences for beef and veal
L 170, 27.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1599/74 of the Council of 29 April 1974 fixing the sugar prices, the standard quality of beet and the coefficient for calculating the maximum quota for the 1974/75 marketing year
L 172, 27.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1600/74 of the Council of 29 April 1974 fixing for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year the derived intervention prices, the intervention prices for raw beet sugar, the minimum prices for beet, the threshold prices, and the maximum amount of the production levy
L 172, 27.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1601/74 of the Council of 29 April 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 239/73 on the marketing price for sugar imported into the United Kingdom under the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement
L 172, 27.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1602/74 of the Council of 25 June 1974 amending Regulation 1009/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in sugar
L 172, 27.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1603/74 of the Council of 25 June 1974 on the imposition of an export charge on certain cereal, rice and milk-based products containing added sugar in the event of sugar supply difficulties
L 172, 27.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1636/74 of the Commission of 27 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1108/68 on detailed rules of application for public storage of skimmed-milk powder as regards the conditions of packaging
L 173, 28.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1637/74 of the Commission of 27 June 1974 on special conditions for granting private storage aid for pigmeat
L 173, 28.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1638/74 of the Commission of 27 June 1974 on an invitation to tender for the export levy for milled long grained rice
L 173, 28.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1639/74 of the Commission of 27 June 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on reconstituted wood, etc., falling within heading 44.18, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 173, 28.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1614/74 of the Council of 25 June 1974 on the temporary suspension of the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on a number of agricultural products
L 174, 28.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1615/74 of the Council of 25 June 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff
L 174, 28.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1616/74 of the Council of 25 June 1974 on the temporary suspension of the autonomous duties in the Common Customs Tariff for certain industrial products
L 174, 28.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1617/74 of the Council of 25 June 1974 on the temporary total suspension of the customs duties applicable in the Community as originally constituted on D- and DL-calcium pantothenate falling within subheading 29.38 B II of the Common Customs Tariff and imported from the new Member States
L 174, 28.6.1974

Regulation (Euratom) 1618/74 of the Council of 27 June 1974 amending the conditions governing remuneration and social security for establishment staff of the Joint Research Centre employed in Italy
L 174, 28.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1670/74 of the Commission of 28 June 1974 fixing the threshold prices for certain classes of flour, groats and meal for the 1974/75 marketing year
L 175, 29.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1671/74 of the Commission of 28 June 1974 derogating, for the beginning of the 1974/75 marketing year, from the quality standards applicable to certain varieties of dessert apples and pears
L 175, 29.6.1974

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L 175, 29.6.1974

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L 175, 29.6.1974

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L 175, 29.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1678/74 of the Commission of 28 June 1974 amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) 722/74 authorizing the United Kingdom to grant a decreasing national subsidy to pig producers
L 175, 29.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1679/74 of the Commission of 28 June 1974 repealing Regulation (EEC) 719/74 fixing the guide prices for calves and adult bovine animals and amending Regulation (EEC) 920/74
L 175, 29.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1685/74 of the Council of 27 June 1974 amending in particular Regulation (EEC) 2958/73 on the exchange rate applied in agriculture for the Italian lira
L 176, 30.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1686/74 of the Council of 27 June 1974 fixing for the 1974/75 marketing year the monthly increase in the target and intervention prices for oil seeds
L 176, 30.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1687/74 of the Council of 27 June 1974 extending the term of validity of Regulation (EEC) 1267/69 laying down special provisions applicable to imports into the Community from Greece of goods coming under Regulation (EEC) 1059/69
L 176, 30.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1688/74 of the Commission of 28 June 1974 complementing Regulation (EEC) 442/70 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system offsetting storage costs for sugar
L 176, 30.6.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1689/74 of the Commission of 28 June 1974 fixing the accession compensatory amounts for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year
L 176, 30.6.1974

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74/290/EEC:

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L 159, 15.6.1974

74/295/Euratom:

Council Decision of 4 June 1974 on the establishment of the Joint Undertaking Hochtemperatur-Kernkraftwerk GmbH (HKG)
L 165, 20.6.1974

74/296/Euratom:

Council Decision of 4 June 1974 on the conferring of advantages on the Hochtemperatur-Kernkraftwerk GmbH (HKG) Joint Undertaking
L 165, 20.6.1974

74/297/EEC:

Council Directive of 4 June 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the interior fittings of motor vehicles (the behaviour of the steering mechanism in the event of an impact)
L 165, 20.6.1974

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C 64, 5.6.1974

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C 69, 14.6.1974

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C 70, 18.6.1974

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Communications

Replacement of a member of the Economic and Social Committee
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Lingua danese
Deens

D

Tysk
In deutscher Sprache
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Langue allemande
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Duits

E

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Tyvende fællesmøde mellem medlemmer af Europarådets rådgivende forsamling og medlemmer af Europa-Parlamentet. (Strasbourg, den 14. november 1973). Fuldstændigt mødereferat.
(1974). 85 s. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

6491 (2)
Zwanzigste Gemeinsame Tagung der Mitglieder der Beratenden Versammlung des Europarates und der Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlaments. (Straßburg, 14. November 1973). Ausführlicher Sitzungsbericht.
(1974). 92 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

6491 (3)
Twentieth Joint Meeting of the Members of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Members of the European Parliament. (Strasbourg, 14 November 1973). Official Report of Debates.
(1974). 83 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

6491 (4)
Vingtième réunion jointe des membres de l'Assemblée consultative du Conseil de l'Europe et des membres du Parlement européen. (Strasbourg, le 14 novembre 1973.) Compte rendu in extenso des débats.
(1974). 87 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuit

6491 (5)
Ventesima seduta comune dei membri dell'Assemblea consultiva del Consiglio d'Europa e dei membri del Parlamento europeo. (Strasburgo, 14 novembre 1973). Resoconto stenografico delle discussioni.
(1974). 90 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuito

6491 (6)
Twintigste Gezamenlijke Bijeenkomst van de leden van de Raadgevende Vergadering van de Raad van Europa en van de leden van het Europese Parlement. (Straatsburg, 14 november 1973). Woordelijk verslag van de beraadslagingen.
(1974). 92 blz. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

* *Informationen* (unregelmäßig) Gratis
* *Information* (irregular) Gratis
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Oversigt over arbejdet ved De europæiske Fællesskabers Domstol i 1973.
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6497 (6)
Overzicht van de werkzaamheden van het Hof van Justitie van de Europese Gemeenschappen in 1973.
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(1974) S. 1199-1366. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Vol. 1973
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Recueil de la Jurisprudence de la Cour. 1973-8.
(1974) p. 1199-1368. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Vol. 1973
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6128 (6)
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1972. Tab. 1. 959 p.
1972. Tab. 2-3. 667 p.
(1974) (D/F) Gratuit

INF/63/74 (4)
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Information. 1974. No 63. Relations extérieures.
1974. 9 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuit

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Sonderreihe/Série spéciale. No 8 – 1970.
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17e Année. No 4. (Additif No 3.) 6.6.1974.
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Studies. Transport Series. 1973. No. 3.
(1974). 87 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) FB 250,-

IX/379/73-Rév. 1 (4)
Législation communautaire en matière de transports. (Bibliographie).
Dokumentationsbulletin, Tillæg · *Dokumentationsbulletin,* Sonderbeilage · *Bulletin on Documentation,* Supplement · *Bulletin de renseignement documentaire,* Supplément · *Documentatiebulletin,* Supplement
B/4-F. 12.6.1974.
1974. 43 p. (D.E.F) Gratuit

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X/190/74 (2)
Analyse der Übereinkunft zwischen den Agrarministern der Neun vom 23. März 1974.
Mitteilungen zur gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik. Nr. 4. April 1974.
1974. 17 S. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

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6396
Statistisk årbog for EAMA
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6459
Fourth Symposium on Microdosimetry. Verbania Pallanza (Italy), 24-28 September 1973. Tagungsberichte/Proceedings/Actes. Edited by J. Booz, H.G. Ebert, R. Eickel, A. Waker.
Vol. I. 606 p. Vol. II. 512 p.
(1974). (Mult. D/E/F) FB 1000,-

III/300/74
Die industrielle Gemeinschaftsforschung in den Ländern der Europäischen Gemeinschaft. Organisation und Ressourcen
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Étude expérimentale de l'effet de la courbure sur la valeur du facteur d'intensité de contrainte dans les coques cylindriques. Par J. Bernard, B. Henry. (EUR 5137.)
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