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The Supplements are published separately as annexes to the Bulletin. They include the official texts of the Commission (communications of the Council, reports, proposals) of the documents published under the double responsibility of the Council and of the Commission. The Supplements are not published in Spanish.

BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

Commission of the European Communities
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Dr Guido Brunner, the new Member of the Commission

The Member States' Government Representatives have decided to appoint Dr *Guido Brunner* as Member of the Commission of the European Communities from 12 November 1974 to 5 January 1977,[1] to succeed Professor *Ralf Dahrendorf*, who has resigned. Professor Dahrendorf's term of office expires with the appointment of his successor. In his capacity as a Member of the Commission Dr Guido Brunner, like his predecessor, will be responsible for research, science, education and the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Dr Brunner was born in Madrid on 27 May 1930. After taking his school-leaving certificate at the German School in Madrid, he studied law and economics at the Universities of Munich, Heidelberg and Madrid, from 1949 to 1954. He holds a degree in law from the University of Madrid. In 1955 he obtained a doctorate in private international law at the University of Munich.

Immediately afterwards he entered the Federal Foreign Ministry. In 1956, as part of his training, he worked in the Office of the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, Heinrich von Brentano, and in 1957 served for several months at the Consulate in Liverpool and at the West German Embassy in Madrid. After completing his diplomatic training in 1958, he spent two years in the State Secretary's Office in the Federal Foreign Ministry.

In 1960 he was transferred to the Office of the West German Observer at the United Nations in New York. There he was initially responsible for development aid and social affairs, then later, for matters associating with the Commission on Human Rights and later for economic and technological affairs. He was finally appointed Head of the Mission's Political Section.

During this period he represented his country as a delegate on the following bodies: Executive Committee of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Executive Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Governing Body of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). He was also a delegate to numerous conferences on raw materials. He was a member of the West German Delegation to the world trade conferences (UNCTAD) in Geneva, and in New Delhi in 1968. From 1966 to 1968 he was a member of the observers' delegation at the Geneva negotiations on the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In 1968 he was a member of the West German Delegation to the UN Conference of Non-Nuclear Powers held in Geneva.

In 1968 he returned to the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, where he worked in the Scientific and Technological Relations Department of the Political Section. During this period he served as deputy head of the West German Delegation to the negotiations on a worldwide commercial communications satellite system (INTELSAT) in Washington.

[1] Press release issued on 12 November 1974 by the Secretariat of the Conference of Member States' Government Representatives; OJ L 330 of 10.12.1974.

In April 1970 the then Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, Walter Scheel, appointed him to the post of Foreign Ministry spokesman (head of the Press Section). In this capacity, Dr Brunner attended numerous meetings of the Council of the European Communities. He also took part in all major international negotiations involving the Federal Republic of Germany, e.g., European Political Cooperation, NATO ministerial conferences, the Moscow Treaty with the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Treaty with Poland and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in Peking.

In 1972 he took over as head of the Planning Staff in the Foreign Ministry, where he was engaged, until his appointment as a Member of the Commission of the European Communities, in the formulation of the Federal Republic's foreign policy guidelines.

In November 1972 Dr Brunner headed the West German Delegation to the CSCE multilateral preparatory talks in Helsinki. From August 1973 he served as head of his country's delegation during the second stage of this Conference in Geneva.

Dr Brunner is a member of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) and serves on the security policy committee of the FDP Federal Executive Council.

1ST PART

DOCUMENTS, FACTS AND STUDIES

1. Meeting of the Ministers of Justice

1101. The Ministers of Justice of the Member States of the Community, who had met for the first time in Luxembourg, on 3 June 1971,[1] held a second meeting in Brussels on 26 November 1974,[2] first in their capacity as Council of the European Communities, and then as the Member States' Permanent Representatives meeting within the Council.

The Council proceedings

Questions involving the Court of Justice

1102. The Council first of all approved the amendments which the Court of Justice wishes to make to its Rules of Procedure, and Supplementary Rules of Procedure, consequent upon the accession of three new Member States to the Community.

It then had to rule on a request from the Court of Justice, which would amend subparagraph 3 of Article 165 of the EEC Treaty, Article 32 of the ECSC Treaty, and Article 137 of the Euratom Treaty, allowing the Court to rule 'in chambers', and not in plenary session, on certain preliminary rulings referred to it by national courts under Articles 177/EEC, 41/ECSC and 150/Euratom. The Court had made this request because it feared it might be unable to handle all its work if there were a heavy and sudden increase in the number of cases involving preliminary rulings. The Council considered that the Court's request was well-timed, and decided to amend Article 165/EEC and the relevant Articles in the other Treaties, to the effect that the provision in their third subparagraph applied only in so far as the Rule of Procedure did not vest authority on the Chambers of the Court. At the same time it approved an amendment to the Rules, which means that the Court's option of referring preliminary ruling cases to its Chambers applies only to legal actions of an essentially technical nature, or which bear on questions already covered by established jurisprudence, and in so far as no Member State intervenes or no institution asks for the case to be dealt with in plenary session.

Again to lighten the burden of the Court, the Federal Republic of Germany had suggested that a court of first instance be established to rule in legal actions between the Community and its servants. The other delegations were favourably disposed and the Commission was instructed to investigate the problem and submit specific Proposals to the Council.

Penalties imposed by Community institutions

1103. After adopting a Regulation on the time limits for penalties which the Commission may impose on economic undertakings when they infringe certain Community rules under EEC transport and competition law, the Council discussed related questions, treated in a Dutch memorandum. The Netherlands also hope that the Community will lay down general rules regarding penalty procedure, and observance, in the course of that procedure, of the general principles recognized by the law of Member States. The Council instructed the Commission to report on these matters.

Company law

1104. The Council heard a report by the Chairman of the Permanent Representatives' Committee concerning the status of work on a series of proposed Directives on company law,

[1] Bull. EC 7-1971, Part 1, Chap. I.
[2] Point 2423.

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and also on a Commission Communication highlighting the political and economic significance of the problem, and the need to make progress without delay. With regard to its proposed Regulation on the statute of a European Company (société anonyme), the Commission announced its intention of submitting an amended Proposal early in 1975, following on the Opinion, expressed by the European Parliament on 11 July 1974.[1]

At the end of the debate, the Council agreed to make every effort so that decisive headway can be made in this sector during 1975.

Publication and presentation of Community Law

Consolidation and codification

1105. On 20 September 1973, the Commission had laid a Proposal before the Council to set up a consolidation and codification procedure,[2] whereby the Commission would be empowered by the Council to consolidate and codify the Council's legal acts; this operation would not mean abrogating the acts in question. Without committing itself to any action on the Proposal, the Council stated its preference for a legislative consolidation according to the standard procedures laid down by the Treaty, and thereby entailing the repeal of previous acts. Inviting the Commission to submit appropriate Proposals, the Council passed a Resolution undertaking to rule on these Proposals at the earliest opportunity, and without touching upon matters of substance already settled in the consolidated and codified texts.

Corrigenda

1106. Calling attention to the host of corrigenda to the acts of the Community institutions, the Federal Republic of Germany had presented a Memorandum defining, in strict terms, the principles to be followed in this area. The Council took note of this document, and instructed the Permanent Representatives' Committee to review it in liaison with the Commission.

Official Journal

1107. Arguing that it was essential for Community legal acts to be easily referred to, so that the public could be advised of derived Community law and the law be effectively applied in Member States, the Danish Government had submitted a note recommending that the Official Journal of the Communities be split into two editions, one of which would record acts of limited duration. The Council asked the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities to look into this suggestion and report to the institutions by 1 May 1975.

Automation of Legal Documentation

1108. In line with its assignment from the Ministers of Justice during their meeting of 3 June 1971 in Luxembourg, the Commission, on 20 April 1974, had sent the Council a report on the results of an automated documentation system, which, limited in scope and access, has been in operation for over three years, and on how it might now be further developed.

After debating the report, the Council passed a Resolution emphasizing that the Community institutions should gradually and jointly set up an automated inter-institutional documentation system, to which Member States would have

[1] Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2406; OJ C93 of 7.8.1974.
[2] OJ C99 of 20.11.1973.

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access under conditions to be defined. The Resolution also calls for an expert group to be formed from representatives of the Member States and the Community institutions, to review, on the basis of Commission proposals and bearing in mind the work already done, the objectives of this Community system and its various technical aspects.

The Conference proceedings

Conventions on the basis of Article 220 of the EEC Treaty

1109. The Convention concerning legal authority and the implementation of civil and commercial decisions, which took effect between the six contracting States on 1 February 1973, is now being reviewed for amendments, following the accession of the new Member States. The Ministers of Justice agreed to ensure that this work was completed as swiftly as possible, and noted that the Court of Justice was ready to set up and operate a scheme which would centralize all the jurisprudence connected with the Convention.

The Conference was advised of the status of ratifications concerning the Convention on the mutual recognition of companies and other legal persons, and also on the two Protocols concerning interpretation by the Court of Justice of the foregoing Convention, and the Convention on the recognition and enforcement of judgments. The Member States were asked to ensure that the ratifications were made without delay.

Finally, the Conference took note of the status of the work involving preparation of a draft Convention on law applicable to contractual or non-contractual obligations.

Questions of criminal law

1110. Regarding the liability and protection of European officials, the Conference was advised by a Commission report of the status of the work, following the enlargement, regarding the Convention originally drawn up for the Six.

The Conference then acknowledged the Commission's report on the work of strengthening cooperation as regards penalties for offences against European economic law, an assignment which was undertaken as requested by the Ministers of Justice at their 1971 meeting. The report shows that, together with national experts, the Commission has set out some basic guidelines which will form the basis of a cooperation scheme, particularly the principle of the transferability of proceedings, together with mandatory judicial collaboration. The Commission was asked to continue its efforts in this direction, with the aim of laying a draft Convention before the Ministers, if possible during 1975.

2. Second meeting of the Environment Ministers

1201. The Community environment policy has so far seen three major developments.

- In March 1973, the Member States' Government Representatives, meeting within the Council, adopted an Agreement on briefing the Commission and the Member States, with the aim of *harmonizing urgent Community-wide measures for the nvironment.* As an instrument originating from Community policy, the Agreement enables Community rules to be established in many sectors involving the environment.

- In November 1973, the Council adopted the first *action programme of the Communities for the environment,* which provides them with the means of conducting an environmental policy.

- On 7 November 1974, one year after the programme was adopted, the Council approved a series of *measures to give practical form to the policy adopted* by the Communities.

The second meeting of the Council of Environment Ministers ended with positive results, especially in that a reservation by the Dutch delegation, on the proposed Directive concerning the quality of surface waters, was subsequently withdrawn.

Surface waters used in producing drinking water

1202. The Council adopted a Directive on the quality of surface waters used to produce drinking water in the Member States. This Directive concerns the quality requirements of surface water used in producing feed water, after appropriate treatment. For this purpose, surface water will be graded into three categories, A1, A2 and A3, according to purity and the degree of treatment required.

The degree of purity will be defined in respect of all pollutant substances. The treatments for processing surface water in all three categories will be specified. During the debate, the Council examined the problems arising from river water which passes through more than one country, especially Rhine water.

Here, a balanced solution will have to be worked out, in terms of the complicated problems deriving from industrial and port complexes and from the drinking water and farming needs of the region concerned.

The 'polluter pays' principle

1203. The Recommendation adopted by the Council aims at avoiding distortion of competition in the common market by ensuring that expenditure incurred in protecting the environment is charged on a uniform basis. Making the polluters financially accountable, according to Community-wide principles, for the cost of combating pollution, should induce them to avoid or reduce it.

With this in mind, the Council recommends the application of:

- Standards and equivalent measures, which the polluters will be required to respect, to enable the quality objectives of the environment to be attained; this will involve investment expenditure for anti-pollution plant and equipment, new processes and operating expenses for the new installations etc.

- Levies to induce the polluter to take the necessary measures, at the lowest cost, to reduce the pollution for which he is responsible (incentive levies). These may also form his share of financing collective measures, such as the expense of purification (redistributive levy).

As regards the matter of civil responsibility raised in the Recommendation, the Council asked the Commission to report at the earliest opportunity on the possibility of approximating laws governing the civil responsibilities of pollu-

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ters in respect of third parties, in the same country, or in another Member State of the Community.

Exceptions to the 'polluter pays' principle may be allowed in certain instances, largely in order to afford certain polluters a limited period in which to modify their products or production processes to the new norms, and/or to grant limited aid over a period of time, which is justified by economic, social or technical problems and/or by the counter requisites of other policies (regional, social, agricultural or research).

The Recommendation, which is simply the initial phase of the environment action programme, is to be backed by proposals for harmonizing the means of administering the 'polluter pays' principle, and of its specific application to the problem of international pollution.

Disposal of waste oils

1204. According to certain estimates, waste oils account for about 20% of industrial water pollution. So the Directive adopted by the Council lays down that Member States will have to take the necessary measures to ensure that waste oils are safely collected and disposed of. It is of prime importance to ensure that disposal is effected by recycling rather than by elimination. The firms who collect or dispose of waste oils are subject to authorization and surveillance by the appropriate authority, who will be able to indemnify them, as a fair return for services rendered.

The Member States will report yearly to the Commission on their technical knowledge and practical experience of applying these provisions. The Commission will, in turn, forward an overall summary to the Member States.

Member States have two years in which to comply with this Directive and four years to apply it to the firms in question.

Energy and environment

1205. The Council also passed a Resolution on energy and the environment, recognizing that the consumption of energy can pose serious environmental problems in respect of air pollution, the contamination of water and the disposal of radioactive waste. The specific purpose of the Resolution is to urge the Member States to work for a harmonious balance, in energy policy strategy, between the two prime considerations, namely, conservation and rational and economic use of energy resources on the one side, and protection of the environment on the other.

The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to review the Commission's preliminary report on the problems of pollution and harmful effects deriving from energy production, and asked the Commission to submit Proposals on the policies to be followed concerning certain major items in the report, i.e. pollution from:

(a) Thermal discharges;

(b) Sulphur dioxide;

(c) Oxides of nitrogen.

Lastly, the Council undertook to examine, at the earliest opportunity, the Proposals already made or to be submitted by the Commission, in order to work out a schedule of firm projects between 1 January 1975 and 31 December 1980.

International conventions

1206. The Council decided to delegate the Committee of Permanent Representatives to

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finalize the instruments required for the Community to participate, as such, in the Paris Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from land-based sources, agreed last February, and possibly in the Strasbourg Convention for the Protection of International Watercourses against Pollution.

In view of the variety of areas concerned and the importance of the matters dealt with, the decisions of the Council of Environment Ministers of 7 November 1974 thus enabled considerable headway to be made in the Community's action for a better environment.

3. The Community and State-trading countries

Community commercial policy towards State-trading countries

1301. During its debate on 7 May 1974[1] concerning relations with State-trading countries, the Council had reiterated that, from now on, any trade negotiations should be led by the Community, and had indicated that if a State-trading country so wished, the Community was prepared to initiate such negotiations with it.

Since the Trade Agreements made by Member States with the countries in question will expire at the end of 1974, the Council decided in September 1974 that the Community should make the point that it was ready to negotiate new agreements with the various State-trading countries, by forwarding an outline agreement to the third countries involved, indicating the main areas of possible trade agreement between the Community and each State-trading country concerned.

An outline proposed by the Commission was approved by the Council on 7 November and in the next few days, the Commission made known the text to the countries in question. The text contemplates long-term non-preferential trade agreements, based on a reciprocal assurance of equal benefits and obligations. The agreements, which would allow for the individual trade structures of the various countries, would contain provisions for solving the commercial difficulties arising between these countries and the Community. The Community would include in the agreements most-favoured nation treatment in respect of tariffs subject to the customary exceptions; provisions for the agricultural sector would not be ruled out. As is the practice with such agreements, the outline provides for Joint Committees and appropriate safeguard mechanisms.

[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2330.

Pending initiation of such negotiations, the Community, anxious not to impair the development of trade, and hoping that its partners will show the same concern, adopted the following measures.

On 12 November 1974, the Council declared that the Community will in practice continue to grant State-trading countries most-favoured nation treatment in respect of tariffs subject, of course, to the customary exceptions.

On the same day, the Council approved the principle whereby the scope for imports afforded during 1974 as regards products covered by import quotas in the various Member States shall be continued for 1975. The principle will come into being through a Council Decision[1] establishing, autonomously, the quotas valid for the various non-member countries involved. The Decision will carry a procedure enabling any adjustments to be made to the quotas, which may prove necessary in the course of next year.

The Community and Comecon

1302. Mr Fadeyev, the Secretary-General of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA or Comecon) had written to the President of the Commission on 16 September, inviting him to Moscow to make contact with Comecon.[2] Mr Ortoli sent a positive reply on 14 November, Mr Fadeyev's invitation having already been accepted in principle. As a start, the Commission sees the exploratory talks with Comecon, at senior official level, in terms of defining the subject matter which, depending on the responsibilities of both sides, might subsequently be discussed in greater detail. No date has yet been set for an initial meeting.

[1] Anticipated for 3 December 1974.
[2] Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1201.

4. The Community at the World Food Conference

1401. The World Food Conference, attended by delegates from 123 countries, took place in Rome from 5 to 16 November 1974. The proceedings were conducted at a steady pace by three working committees and the full assembly.

The Conference opened with various speeches, in particular by Mr *Leone*, the President of Italy and by Mr *Waldheim*, the United Nations Secretary-General.

The Community's spokesmen in the plenary session were Mr *Bonnet*, the officiating President of the Council, and Mr *Lardinois* of the Commission.[1]

It was world food security which dominated the Community's thinking as the Conference debated the various matters on its agenda. This objective is to be attained by setting up a warning and information system, by forming reserve stocks and by increasing food aid.

Fourteen Resolutions were passed, the most important of which concerned the creation of an agricultural development fund, the problem of world food security, and the setting up of institutional structures designed to develop combined approaches to improve the food situation. The Conference also examined the implications involved in world trade and food supply problems.

International Agricultural Development Fund

1402. Generally speaking, the debates centred on the need to develop agricultural production in the developing countries, and the ways and means of doing so. To promote this objective, the Conference recommended that an International Agricultural Development Fund be set up immediately. The United Nations Secretary-

[1] Points 1406 and 1407.

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General was asked to call an urgent meeting of all the countries and agencies concerned, to finalize the details of such a Fund. Meanwhile it was established that:

(a) contributions to the Fund would be voluntary, and should supplement the resources already provided for agriculture in the developing countries;

(b) the Fund would become operational as soon as the United Nations Secretary-General, in consultation with representatives of the contributing countries, had ascertained that the Fund was offering substantial additional resources, and that continuity of operations could be fairly assumed.

World food security

1403. The recommendations of the Conference involve:

A warning and information system: this was accepted by all countries, except the Soviet Union and China, which made reservations.

Formation of reserve stocks: the Conference agreed to endorse the draft international commitment on world food security, known as the *Boerma Plan.* The governments of all countries which are major producers, consumers and marketers of foodstuffs, especially cereals, were urged to initiate discussions in the appropriate international agencies, at the earliest opportunity, in order to speed up implementation of the principles expressed in the draft international commitment on world food security.

The Community accepted the recommendation in respect of reserve stocks, but emphasized that an international storage policy might materialize more effectively, as part of the international product arrangements as proposed by the Community in the context of the multilateral GATT negotiations.

Food aid: the Conference accepted a Recommendation that, as from 1975, cereal food aid be raised to a minimum quantity of 10 000 000 tonnes per year. This was accepted as a target figure. It was also planned to extend food aid to products other than cereals. Lastly, the Conference accepted the principle of aid programming.

Prompted by developing countries (India, Bangladesh, Pakistan) the Conference accepted in principle that a meeting be arranged, at the earliest opportunity, between the exporting, importing and potential donor countries (oil-producing countries) in order to assess immediate needs and how to meet them.

International trade

1404. The Conference passed a Resolution on international trade, which simply passes on recommendations to the international organizations (UNCTAD, GATT) regarding their activity, the substance of which does not give rise to any particular problems for the Community.

Institutional recommendations

The Conference recommended that a *World Food Council* be created. This body will be a coordinator, responsible for ensuring an integrated approach to food problem solutions.

The FAO was instructed to set up an internal *Food Security Committee,* assigned to keep a constant watch on the situation and prospects for the supply, demand and stocks of staple food products, and on the action taken by governments to implement the draft international undertaking on world food security. The Con-

ference recommended that the present Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme be remodelled, and changed into a *Committee on Food Aid Programmes and Policies,* whose main job would be to coordinate national, international, bilateral and multilateral food aid programmes and to assess needs and available aid.

General statement on the complete elimination of hunger

1405. The Conference adopted a general statement, of a political nature, proclaiming the right of every human being to be freed from hunger and malnutrition. The statement summarizes the principles adopted in the various recommendations for action by the international community in the various specific areas of development aid, world food security and trade.

The Community's position

Statement by Mr Bonnet, officiating President of the Council

1406. As part of a speech on 5 November to the full Conference, the French Minister of Agriculture, Mr Christian *Bonnet,* made the following statement in his capacity as officiating President of the Council:

The European Community is convinced that one of the prime tasks of our Conference is to lay the foundations of a world food security system, the need for which is being felt more and more acutely.

As we see it, the world community should first of all be prepared to speedily set up a warning and information system which will promptly identify any risks of shortage. The Community is ready to take an active part in any international cooperation drives mounted for the purpose.

In more general terms, the food situation in many developing countries, as clearly indicated in the Conference Secretary-General's report, serves to illustrate the vital role which will devolve on food aid. This is a form of assistance to the most deprived countries, which the Community has been providing for a long time now, and which it is determined to maintain, while trying to tailor it even better than before to the needs of countries where the food situation is the most alarming. The European Community has now decided to approve a greater financial effort, over next year, thus enabling it to keep up and diversify its aid policy in this sphere. The European Community is also ready to throw its support behind any proposal which would make for international cooperation to facilitate a joint review of programmes and achievements in this field, as of food aid prospects.

To conclude, there can be no real and lasting food security, unless the world Community commands adequate stocks and initiates the required cooperation and concertation in this respect. So the European Community wholeheartedly approves the principles of the 'draft international commitment' which would make it possible to coordinate storage policies. The Community will continue to take an active part in the relevant discussions, initiated within the FAO, bearing clearly in mind the undeniable links between the matter of storage, and the solutions to be found to the other problems involved in the functioning of the markets.

It is with this openminded and constructive attitude that the European Community will share in the discussion of trade matters, in so far as they are bound up with a solution to the world food problem which, I repeat, we feel is to be sought in the growth of world agricultural output, especially that of the developing coun-

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tries. In general terms, the European Community reiterates the importance it attaches to measures likely to help in stabilizing the markets, which must obviously be linked to the desired growth of the developing countries' exports. Although it is desirable and worthwhile for us to talk here in general terms about these matters, it would be neither realistic, nor even feasible, for the Conference to embark on full-scale negotiations on them, a complicated task which devolves on other bodies, and upon whose competence the Conference must not encroach.

Turning finally to agricultural adjustment, the European Community considers that studies must continue on the basis of the data at our disposal concerning the world food outlook, and must take due account of the need to establish real world food security.

Statement by Mr Lardinois, Member of the Commission

1407. Addressing the full meeting of the Conference on 6 November 1974, Mr Petrus Josephus *Lardinois,* of the Commission, made the following speech:

Since the last World Food Congress in the Hague,[1] which I had the honour to chair, we have experienced profound changes in the world economic pattern. The Hague Congress was useful in creating a better awareness of the world food problems.

The parallels and interrelations between food and fuel have already been stressed by previous speakers. I don't need to dwell on these developments.

The present World Food Conference provides additional proof of the serious attention which must be given in this changing world economic context to food and agriculture, and also provides the occasion for real government action.

The times of relative abundance of our most essential foodstuffs are—at least for the time being—over and gone. World food supply has become now a matter of *vital* importance, which can only be tackled on a worldwide level.

In a world that is increasingly characterized by relations of interdependence, it is no longer possible to consider any country's food supply situation in isolation. It is essential to take fully into account worldwide possibilities and prospects, *and* worldwide responsibilities.

Today we need more concrete governmental action to cope with the existing shortages of agricultural food products and the problem of hunger.

We can no longer merely react to crises. We must be prepared in advance. And this requires not only awareness but an ever increasing international solidarity.

The fight against hunger and malnutrition must be a *joint one.* What is at stake, is the political and economic shape and destiny of the world. This is a real challenge, in which the European Economic Community must and will play its full part.

I. Until a few years ago we knew a reasonable balance between supply and commercial demand for most of the basic agricultural foodstuffs. A vital element in this balance was provided by the existence of vast reserves, particularly in North America. Since then, these reserves have disappeared. At the same time the needs of a fast growing world population have increased markedly. It is obvious that in these new circumstances no single country or region, no matter how powerful or well disposed it may be, can balance world food requirements.

[1] Bull. EC 8-1970, Part 2, point 129.

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We are faced at this very moment with deficits in world supply of essential foodstuffs, in particular cereals and sugar. Immediate action is needed here. We must, however, distinguish between these urgent needs and the long-term food requirements of developing countries.

It is the profound conviction of the European Economic Community that the heart of this problem lies in increasing food production in the developing countries, notably those with suitable land resources. Only an increased production in these countries can give, in the long term, an appropriate response to the problems of hunger in the world.

The European Economic Community has for a long time been engaged in increasing food output in the developing countries. For a number of years development resources from the EEC have been channelled to an increasing extent into agricultural projects under the European Development Fund, amounting now to about 37% of its overall investments.

The Community will continue and develop its efforts on an increasing scale. Nevertheless, and I should like to stress this point, the fight against food shortages in the world will be successful only if the governments of the countries concerned give the highest priority to their own agricultural development.

II. The world food supply situation is increasingly characterized by uncertainty and instability.

Marginal fluctuations in the volume of harvests can bring about enormous differences in prices. Moreover, and this is serious, the difference between a good and a poor harvest can affect the basic living conditions and even endanger the survival of large numbers of people.

Stability is a corner-stone of our own Common Agricultural Policy. But it is certainly not enough just to achieve stability at home. The Commission is very anxious to contribute to the achievement of more stability on a worldwde level.

It is true that in agriculture nothing is simple. The accumulation of surpluses, usually representing only a tiny percentage of production or consumption, is enough to spark off a crisis provoking a collapse in prices. But the measures taken to restore equilibrium must not discourage producers, for it is only too easy to move quickly from a situation of surplus to one of scarcity. And to be frank, in my own judgement the management of so called surplus situations is certainly easier than handling situations of real shortage.

In order to create an international guarantee of supply and stability, the European Economic Community fully supports a system of reserves, in which the different storage policies determined at national level are concerted internationally. Since this system is called the 'Boerma Plan', I must be allowed to congratulate my friend and compatriot, the Director-General of the FAO. His proposal to have a relatively small amount of grains and foodstuffs available for emergency relief by the World Food Programme also has our sympathy.

The European Community thinks that stocks can be built up and managed in such a way as to moderate price movements and supply fluctuations which we are witnessing at present.

However, we consider that they can constitute only one of the factors required to ensure the international stability of production and trade.

It is for this reason that the European Economic Community is so strongly in favour of negotiating international commodity agreements, which may vary according to the products in question. Such international commodity agreements can constitute the constant and dynamic frame-

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work of cooperation, integrating all the factors required to define common action, which we need for orderly marketing.

We welcome anything which might help, during this Conference, to further ideas for international agreements on basic agricultural products, even if these international agreements themselves have to be worked out and negotiated within the international organizations created for that purpose; in particular through the multilateral trade negotiations in GATT.

III. The experience of the last few years underlines the slowness and difficulties of developing agriculture in the third world. Agricultural production in the developed countries must therefore also occupy our attention. We need now all the resources of world agriculture in the *short-term* to meet an increasing demand. Western Europe enjoys many natural advantages for agricultural production. By ensuring more satisfactory income-levels for its producers we have been and will be able to play an important role in the overall balance of world food production and demand.

We are of the opinion that the level of *food aid* cannot be linked to the existence of surpluses. As matters stand, the food aid operations undertaken by the Community are designed not only to meet the specific requirements of the recipient countries, but also to fit fully into their programme of economic development; The World Food Programme has always had our sympathy.

We are now in the process of discussing, in our Council of Ministers, Commission proposals for an overall conception of food aid, proposals which deal in particular with multiannual programming of aid, designed to meet the objective of continuity.

In spite of the balance of payments difficulties faced by a number of Member States, it has been decided to maintain the *volume* of next year's food aid at the level of 1974. This means: in money terms for 1975 an increase of nearly 25% over 1974.

As far as emergency actions are concerned, the Community's aid to the Sahel, to Bangladesh and to India has demonstrated the importance of the resources mobilized by the Community and its Member States.

IV. In the field of international trade the EEC is a key area in the world. We are aware of the need to ensure remunerative prices for the export of farm products from the developing countries.

Our proposals for guaranteeing export earnings from developing countries under the new convention of Association with 44 countries all over the world is firm proof of our convictions, and is also a unique innovation which deserves to be stressed.

The Community has facilitated an increase in exports from the developing countries as a whole, by means of a system of generalized preferences.

However, in order to promote trade in farm products from the developing countries, new forms of cooperation are necessary, and we will work on development of this cooperation. I should like to recall that the EEC has never relaxed its efforts to promote development aid: our promotion of the emergency fund of the United Nations, for countries who are most in need, is proof for this.

V. New forms of international cooperation demand a suitable institutional framework for their successful operation. However, we have to be aware of the danger of proliferation of institutions which may prejudice the action required.

The creation of a *'new international body'* (or bodies) is no guarantee that it will be able to

function any more effectively than existing organizations. However, the problems which we face in world food security necessitate a *worldwide* participation in the actions to be taken. The institutional set-up must be defined accordingly: we hope that FAO, perhaps in cooperation with other existing institutions, can be organized accordingly.

Within the framework of international solidarity we can and must establish a firmer base for the world food supply situation, and thus respond effectively to our own needs and to the legitimate aspirations of millions of deprived people: a worldwide agriculture policy is needed. But this problem is so vast and so complicated that we must realize that no easy solution exists. I don't believe we can solve it by setting an end-date for hunger in the world, as the United States did so effectively when putting a man on the moon. The hunger problem in the world is an even more complex one than the problem of banning war from the globe.

I am afraid that before this century is out more people will die from hunger than through warfare.

What we can and must do is work, work very hard to win day-to-day battles. The last battle can not be won by congresses, declarations or vague programming. This will and can only be done when all the nations on our globe are prepared to give the farmers, farm-workers and their families the incentives and place in their society in keeping with their task.

This task is: the fight against the worst scourge of humanity—the fight against hunger.

5. Agricultural price proposals for the 1975-76 marketing year

1501. On 27 November 1974, the Commission adopted its Proposals on setting the prices of certain farm products for the 1975/76 marketing year, and on certain ancillary measures referred to in the Memorandum of 31 October 1973[1] concerning improvements to the CAP, and also in the Commission's Communication of 30 August 1974[2] in respect of special measures to cope with the present short-term economic situation.

At the same time, the Commission proposed the common prices applicable to the new Member States, in so far as the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties allows for specific provisions (milk, beef and veal, flax).

In these provisions, the Commission followed the guidelines already set out in its Memorandum on improving the CAP. In line with the statement approved by the Council on 2 October 1974, the Commission has based its price proposals for the 1975/76 marketing year on the movement of production costs during 1973 and 1974, taking into account the price Decisions made for the 1974/75 marketing year and other factors, such as incomes, the situation on the agricultural markets and the state of the economy in general.

The attached Proposals were worked out with due consideration to the data contained in the 1974 Report on the Situation of Agriculture in the Community. The Commission has sent the report to the Council on 3 December 1974 together with the price Proposals.

Factors of general appraisal

1502. In presenting the attached Proposals, the Commission again emphasizes that the mar-

[1] Bull. EC 10-1973, points 1101 to 1105 and Supplement 17/73 — Bull. EC.
[2] Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2234.

Agricultural price

kets and prices policy, geared to modern farmholdings, is still the main tool of the agricultural incomes policy. It is of prime importance at the present time, when serious inflationary trends are besetting the Community, and world markets are hit by supply problems in respect of several staple agricultural products (cereals, sugar, protein products) and raw materials in general (energy).

The markets and prices policy will not yield the best possible results, unless it is integrated with the whole CAP, including a dynamic socio-structural policy and application of the competition rules in the Treaty. Moreover, the CAP is closely bound up with other policies, especially economic and monetary policy, and regional and social policy.

The Commission feels that there must be no slackening in the effort to refine and enhance the markets and prices policy, allowing for experience gained, as well as developments in the economic and commercial situation. So, besides the price Proposals for 1975/76, it is presenting a second series of measures as part of the 1973-1978 improvement programme.

Price proposals for 1975/76

1503. In the Memorandum of 31 October 1973[1] on the CAP, the Commission said that in preparing its price Proposals, it would:

(i) base the overall trend of prices increasingly on modern farms, for whom the general farm prices policy will aim to provide a working income comparable with non-agricultural incomes, with an eye both to an adequate return on investment, and to developments in production plant prices and productivity;

(ii) consider the supply and demand position on each market concerned, when working out prices for the various products.

At its session of 2 October 1974, the Council had already approved the Commission's plan to gear its price Proposals for 1975/76 to the movement of production costs during 1973 and 1974, taking into account the price Decisions made for the 1974/75 marketing year and other factors, such as incomes, the situation on the agricultural markets and the state of the economy in general.

Bearing in mind the price increases which occurred during the 1974/75 marketing year, the Commission applied the objective criteria contained in the abovementioned Memorandum to a period of 24 months.

The basic factors for assessing the movement in the general level of prices over 1974/75 and 1975/76 were therefore reckoned as aggregates of 1973 and 1974. This showed that the accumulated increase in non-agricultural earned incomes (per capita wages and salaries) could be estimated at an average of 31.3% and the accumulated increase in prices of production plant at an average of 33.3%.

Allowing for the cost structures of modern farms in the accounting data network, the rise in the general level of common prices for farm products would be about 12.4% in 1975/76, if modern farms are to follow the movement of wages and salaries in non-agricultural sectors.

But it should not be overlooked that this Community average is being pushed up by the extremely serious inflationary developments in Italy, and that, in taking this average, one would be reckoning, for the whole of the Community, with the increased production costs in Italy, which have already been partially offset on several occasions by a new representative rate for the green lira.

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[1] Bull. EC 10-1973, points 1101 to 1105 and Supplement 17/73 — Bull. EC.

Agricultural price

Ignoring the u.a. price increase already registered in 1974/75 and the price increase in national currency in Italy, the required rise in the general level of prices in 1975/76 would come out at 6.5%.

Although an average level of 12.4% is too high, for the reasons quoted above, a level of 6.5% is clearly too low, since this would penalize farmers in the other Member States, who, in fact gained nothing from the increased prices in Italy following the adjustments in the representative rate of the green lira.

This being the case, the Commission feels it appropriate to present the following price increases for the various farm products, which all in all are reflected in a rise of roughly 9% in the general level of common prices for 1975/76.

But the Commission emphasizes the further direct impact on farming incomes of several proposed ancillary measures (i.e., an aid scheme for the producers of mature beef; effective application of the Directive on hill-farming and farming in certain underfavoured regions; a special aid scheme for farmers who have been operating for less than five years and are carrying out a development project).

By proposing different price increases according to product, the Commission took account of the present situation on the various agricultural markets and their short- and medium-term prospects.[1] As regards certain products currently in acute short supply, the Commission considers that additional incentives must be offered to producers (cereals, sugar, olive oil). But it also feels that care must be taken in several instances to ensure that output does not impair the balance between supply and demand.

For the beef and veal sector, besides a moderate increase in prices, the Commission is proposing to improve the common organization of the market, notably the intervention system. To offset the drawbacks for farmers of the temporary surplus on the beef and veal market, an aid scheme for producers of mature beef has been proposed.

In the dairy sector, the spreading of price increases in terms of milk production developments over the marketing year (6% on 1 February and 4% on 1 September), in conjunction with certain other measures, will probably help to balance the market.

Proposed ancillary measures

Monetary measures in connection with agriculture

1504. The divergent developments in the rates for Member States' currencies on the exchange markets led to the introduction of monetary compensatory amounts. These enabled the CAP to stay in operation, but will become an anomaly if retained for too long, since they segregate farm prices from general price trends. A sizeable gap is also noticeable between price developments for productive plant in countries with a currency revalued upward, and in countries with a depreciated currency.[2] Consequently the rise in common prices deriving from the foregoing analysis could be too heavy in some countries and inadequate in others. Price proposals must consequently be backed by proposals in the agrico-monetary field.

Different treatment must therefore be applied, depending on whether a country's currency has appreciated or depreciated, as a result of floating on the exchange market.

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[1] See Part 1, Chaps. 10 and 15 of *the 1974 Report on the Situation in Agriculture.*

[2] See *the 1974 Report on the Situation in Agriculture.*

Proposed Prices and Amounts

Product	Nature of prices or amounts	Amounts fixed 1974/75 u.a./t	Proposals for 1975/76				Period for which the proposed prices will be in force	
			u.a./t		Percentage increase			
Durum wheat	Target price	191.97	207.33		8.0		1. 8.75-31. 7.76	
	Single intervention price	175.17	190.53		9.0			
	Minimum price (wholesale) guaranteed to producer	205.17	216.17		5.0			
	Subsidy	30.00	25.64					
Common wheat	Target price	127.93	140.72		10.0		1. 8.75-31. 7.76	
	Basic intervention price	115.53	125.93		9.0			
Barley	Target price	116.08	127.50		10.0		1. 8.75-31. 7.76	
	Basic intervention price	101.43	111.57		10.0			
Rye	Target price	124.99	139.98		12.0		1. 8.75-31. 7.76	
	Single intervention price	106.93	119.76		12.0			
Maize	Target price	114.92	127.50		11.0		1. 8.75-31. 7.76	
	Single intervention price	94.03	104.37		11.0			
Rice	Target price (husked rice)	237.30	256.28		8.0		1. 9.75-31. 8.76	
	Intervention price (paddy rice)	143.40	152.00		6.0			
Sugar	Minimum price for beet	19.78	21.36	22.94	8.0	16.0[1]	1. 2.75-30.6.75	1. 7.75-30.6.75
	[price for 'half lean' beet]	11.63						
	Target price, white sugar	278.80	301.10	323.40	8.0	16.0[1]		
	Intervention price, white sugar	264.80	286.00	307.20	8.0	16.0[1]		
Olive oil	Production target price	1 440.30	1 656.30		15.0		1.11.75-31.10.76	
	Market target price	1 018.60	—		—			
	Intervention price	946.10	—		—			

Product	Nature of prices or amounts	Amounts fixed 1974/75 u.a./t	Proposals for 1975/76		Period for which the proposed prices will be in force
			u.a./t	Percentage increase	
Oil seeds	Norm price, soya beans	233.10	261.10	12.0	1.11.75-31.10.76
	Target price				
	. Colza and rape seeds	230.00	255.30	11.0	1. 7.75-30. 6.76
	. Sunflower seeds	236.70	265.10	12.0	1. 9.75-31. 8.76
	Basic intervention price				
	. Colza and rape seeds	233.30	247.90	11.0	1. 7.75-30. 6.76
	. Sunflower seeds	229.80	257.40	12.0	1. 9.75-31. 8.76
Dehydrated fodders	Subsidy	6.30	8.00	—	1. 4.75-31. 3.76
Cotton seeds	Standard subsidy (per hectare)	87.78	96.00	—	1. 8.75-31. 7.76
Flax and hemp	Subsidy per hectare				
	. Flax	168.00	188.15	—	1. 8.75-31. 7.76
	. Hemp	141.75	158.75	—	
Seeds	Subsidy (per 100 kg)				
	. textile flax	10.50	5.00 and 12.00		
	. grasses	10.50 to 31.50	10 to 31	—	1. 7.75-30. 6.76
	. legumes	6.30 to 21.00	5 to 25		
Table wines:	Norm price (by degree/hl) or per hl according to type				
Type R I		1.70	1.84	8.0	16.12.75-15.12.76
Type R II		1.66	1.84	10.0	
Type R III		26.58	28.71	8.0	
Type A I		1.60	1.73	8.0	
Type A II		35.43	38.26	8.0	
Type A III		40.45	43.69	8.0	
Raw tobacco	Norm price Intervention price	[2]	[2]	3.0 on the average	1. 1.75-31.12.75
Fruit and vegetables	Basic price Purchase price	[3]	[3]	Apples 9.0 Pears 9.0 Other produce 11.0	1975/1976[3]

 Agricultural price

Product	Nature of prices or amounts	Amounts fixed 1974/75 u.a./t	Proposals for 1975/76 u.a./t		Proposals for 1975/76 Percentage increase		Period for which the proposed prices will be in force	
Milk	Target price for milk	140.80	149.20	154.90	6.0	10.0[5]	1. 2.75-31.8.75	1. 9.75-31.1.76
	Intervention price							
	. butter[4]	1 835.80	1 946.30	2 072.00	6.0	12.9[5]		
	. skim milk powder	827.40	887.00		7.2		1. 2.75-31. 1.76	
	. cheese							
	- Grana-Padano 30-60 days	1 831.00	1 958.50	2 005.90	7.0	9.6	1. 2.75-31.8.75	1. 9.75-31.1.76
	- Grana-Padano 6 months	2 146.00	2 308.30	2 358.30	7.6	9.9		
	- Parmigiano-Reggiano 6 months	2 316.00	2 500.30	2 550.30	8.0	10.1		
	Direct subsidies for skim milk							
	. powder	—			—			
	. liquid	—			—			
Beef and veal	Guide price for mature cattle (live weight)	1 013.30	1 084.00		7.0[6]		3. 3.75-31. 3.76	
	Guide price for calves (live weight)	1 186.50	—		—			
Pigmeat	Basic price (slaughtered)	976.50	1 083.90		11.0		1.11.75-31.10.76	
Silkworms	Subsidy per box of silk seed	33.18	36.50		—		1. 4.75-31. 3.76	

[1] Including the 8% increase granted for the period 1 February to 30 June 1975.
[2] Nineteen varieties of tobacco for which the prices apply to the calendar-year crop.
[3] Products of Annex II of Council Regulation 3035/72. Various periods depending on product concerned: Cauliflowers: 1 May 1975 to 30 April 1976, tomatoes: 1 June 1975 to 30 November 1975, peaches: 1 June 1975 to 30 September 1975, lemons: 1 June 1975 to 31 May 1976, pears: 1 July 1975 to 30 April 1976, dessert grapes: 1 August 1975 to 31 October 1975, apples: 1 August 1975 to 31 May 1976, mandarines: 16 November 1975 to 28 February 1976, sweet oranges: 1 December 1975 to 30 April 1976.
[4] Subsidy for butter consumption raised from 36.50 u.a. to 45.00 u.a./100 kg (of which 5 u.a. is borne by the EAGGF).
[5] Including the 6.0% increase granted for the period 1 February to 31 August 1975.
[6] Intervention price for beef and veal raised by 4.5%, and 0% for standing intervention.

NB: The Commission sent the Council the subsidy Proposals for hops and the price Proposals for fishery products. Subsidies for the 1972 hop harvest were either 150 or 750 u.a./hectare for each of the two variety groups; subsidies for the 1973 hop harvest vary from 100 to 750 u.a./hectare.

In fisheries, the type of price differs according to the various products covered by Council Regulation 2142/70. In March 1974, there was an increase from 0 to 15% in guide prices of products of Annex I under A and C of the above Regulation, an increase of more or less 4% in the guide prices of products in Annex II of the Regulation, and an increase of 2 to 5% in the intervention prices and of approximately 4% in Community production prices; in October 1974 the prices set in March 1974 were raised by 5%.

For 1975, it is proposed to raise guide prices with increases ranging from 0% for herring and mackerel to 25% for plaice and coal fish (Annexes I and II). The intervention prices for sardines and anchovies are automatically derived at 45% of the guide prices.

Agricultural price

Where currency has appreciated (West Germany, Benelux), the Commission proposes to correct the representative rate for the Netherlands and to fix a rate for Germany and the BLEU which, from the start of the marketing year, will enable monetary compensatory amounts to be abolished for the Benelux and partially phased-out (cut from 12.3% to 7%) for Germany.

For products where the 1975/76 price increase is to be effected in two stages (sugar, milk), phasing-out of the amounts will also be done in two stages.

Where a currency has depreciated, the Commission is proposing to the Council to partially phase-out the extant compensatory amounts in France. Here, the proposed cut will be 3.5%. It will be made at the most appropriate time, during the 1975/76 marketing year. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, a partial phase-out of monetary compensatory amounts was initiated during the 1974/75 marketing year.

Through all these measures, considerable headway should be made towards restoring the single nature of the market, while effecting an increase in common prices in national currencies, which better serves the economic needs of the different Member States.

Other measures

1505. Within the markets and prices policy, the Commission is proposing to improve the common organization of the market in the beef and veal sector, so as to attune it to market requirements.

Owing to the unprecedented rise in the production costs for hothouse produce, the Commission plans to lay before the Council by 1 April 1975, measures aimed at overcoming the problems still besetting that sector. It will also take certain specific action on its own authority.

Lastly, in accordance with its previous commitments, the Commission will submit Proposals to the Council by 1 April 1975 for improvements to the common organization of the market in the olive oil sector.

As regards socio-structural policy, the Commission is proposing to the Council that a special aid scheme be brought in for young farmers who have been operating for less than five years, and are carrying out a development project.

At the earliest opportunity the Commission will also send in its Proposals for the effective application of the Directive on hill-farming and the farming of certain underfavoured regions.

It considers that the socio-structural Proposals interlock with the price Proposals and that the Council must decide on both sets together by 1 February 1975.

6. Community energy policy: the objectives for 1985

1601. When it acknowledged the Commission's Communication of 5 June 1974, entitled Towards a New Energy Policy Strategy for the Community,[1] the Council decided to rule, by the end of 1974, on the 'target figures for Community production and consumption between now and 1985', and 'on the guidelines and necessary action to develop each energy source, and the conditions for the orderly working of the energy market'.[2]

In a Communication to the Council on 27 November, the Commission submitted the target figures which it had established on the basis of the data in the 'New Strategy', and Member States' prospects, along with the major projects designed to fulfil them.[3]

1602. These specific projects in respect of each energy source are described in detail in a series of communications to the Council concerning a Community action programme for more efficient use of energy, a Community policy in the hydrocarbon sector, guidelines for the Community electricity sector and a Community supply policy for nuclear fuels. Firm Proposals for Council Regulations or Directives have already been made on some of these projects; other projects are involved in Proposals submitted by the Commission in support of the foregoing communications.

The energy policy documents adopted by the Commission in anticipation of the Council session on energy policy scheduled for 17 December 1974 were made public by Mr *Henri Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for energy policy, at a press conference on 28 November.

Statement by Mr Simonet, Vice-President of the Commission

1603. The tenor and direction of political discussions on energy in the next few weeks are significant for the credibility of the European idea.

There is no doubt that we are living at a time when decisions must be made. Every government is concerned by the political, economic and monetary repercussions of the energy crisis which is now having its full impact on our countries. Major efforts are being made so that we pull together and find answers to the problems of the oil-consuming countries and establish a dialogue with the producing countries.

The voice of Europe, strong as she is in her own particular qualities and potentialities, must be heard: and for this we must decide on her options.

First of all we have to adopt a consistent stand for the dialogue we must institute with the oil-producing countries. Unless we are determined, as the Commission has already unequivocally shown itself to be, to open this dialogue, nothing will prevent the next wave of misunderstandings, confrontations and disillusionment. Two prior conditions, however, must be met. First, the industrialized countries—and particularly the European Community, which claims to speak with one voice in the world —must get together.

Secondly, a dialogue implies the existence of two sides willing to talk to the other. The Commission believes that the producing countries wish to conduct such a dialogue. The Commission is aware of their problems, but the producing countries must also be aware of ours; for instance:

(i) In January 1974, our crude oil supplies cost four times as much as in September 1973;

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[1] Supplement 4/74 — Bull. EC and Bull. EC 5-1974, point 1201 et seq.
[2] Council Resolution of 17.9.1974; Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1402.
[3] Points 2266 to 2276.

Energy objectives: 1985

(ii) since then, by means of various changes in the fiscal reference price, the participation rate, and the dues and taxes, the producing countries have increased the average price of oil which they deliver to us by 30% compared with the rate of 1 January 1974;

(iii) finally, these cost increases have frequently been applied retroactively, which further increases the resulting burden.

Some of these changes apparently arise from a wish to rationalize a very complicated price structure, but the result is there: the oil which on 1 September 1973 cost about US $1.90 per barrel had risen to US $7.15 by 1 January 1974, and at present costs nearly US $9.50 fob.

We are not questioning the right of the producing countries to control the exploitation of their natural resources. It is too facile to claim that the increase in oil prices is the only cause of inflation: but it does give it momentum, both by the escalation process which I have described and by the uncertainties which it maintains in respect of an important element in production costs.

But it should be said loud and clear that such a process cannot go on for ever. If the next OPEC meeting led to renewed pressure on prices which would further exacerbate our balance-of-payments problems, we would have grounds for seriously doubting whether the producing countries really want to get the dialogue off to a good start.

The Commission insists, however, that when a dialogue with the oil-producing countries does get off the ground, this event will not in itself right the Community's energy balance sheet.

1604. In any event, we must reduce our dependence on external energy supplies, we must be more thrifty in our use of energy and we must elaborate our own policy for oil, coal and nuclear energy. We must establish machinery to enable us to cope with any crisis which may arise.

It is with these considerations in mind that the Commission presents a series of papers which:

(i) set precise targets which the Community should aim to achieve in its energy strategy by 1985;

(ii) define the sectoral policies to be adopted in order to achieve these targets;

(iii) for hydrocarbons, map out certain operational provisions;

(iv) organize the legal framework for measures to be taken in the event of a crisis.

In this way the Commission demonstrates that it is possible for the Community to make its own deliberate contribution to solving the world energy problem. By adopting the achinery which we have worked out in conjunction with the Energy Committee, the Community will provide itself with an important attribute of its European identity.

We believe that Europe needs a Community energy policy which would define the long-term targets dictated by the gravity of the situation, and that the *political commitments* must be made by which we can attain them. Such a Community energy policy will enable us to ward off the threats to the unity of the Community which result:

(i) from uncertainties as to future supply conditions, particularly serious for the countries which are most dependent on external supplies, and which are liable to provoke bilateral approaches rather than joint action;

(ii) from a protectionism born of the need to defuse the social and economic tensions caused by the disequilibrium in balance-of-payments situations thrown out of kilter by the increase in oil costs.

Energy objectives: 1985

The strategy which the Commission proposes means that we must work together; a united effort will be more effective than a scattering of forces, for by adopting a common framework we shall be able to achieve more ambitious targets. Finally, by offering tangible evidence of her political commitment, Europe's credibility will be strengthened *vis-à-vis* both the producers and the other consumer countries.

What measures are we advocating?

First of all the Commission proposes *precise qualified targets for diversifying supplies and reducing demand,* to be achieved in common by 1985:

(i) the increase in consumption must be cut back from 5% to 3.5% per annum by means of the rational utilization of energy, and we show how this can be done;

(ii) dependence on external oil supplies must be reduced from 63% to 45%;

(iii) nuclear energy should supply half the electricity requirements;

(iv) the share contributed by coal must be stabilized.

All this we can achieve at Community level; these targets are straightforward, practical and realistic, and they are well within our reach if the decisions are taken here and now.

To this end the Commission has laid down policy guidelines in each of the main sectors: coal, hydrocarbons, electricity, nuclear fuel.

In these papers the Commission defines the ways and means of its overall strategy. At every step the Commission has also set out its proposed solutions in practical terms in draft resolutions which are both realistic and determined.

Realistic, because the targets can be reached if the Community so wishes; determined, because the means to be employed demand specific choices and unequivocal commitments.

In order to meet a supply crisis, the Commission plans to bring about a coordinated reduction in consumption, to monitor trade in crude oil and petroleum products and possibly to institute other measures in order to ensure that the market functions smoothly.

The Commission considers that it has clearly shown the direction which the Member States should take if they genuinely wish to organize a Community energy policy: it has accepted and lived up to its responsibility.

2ND PART

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN NOVEMBER 1974

1. Functioning of the common market

Customs union

Tariff measures

Suspensions

2101. Acting on a Commission Proposal, the Council, on 18 November 1974,[1] adopted a Regulation on total suspension of duties for certain industrial products originating from *Malta*. This total suspension for 1975 enhances the tariff advantages for products covered by the EEC-Malta Agreement, except for products subject to the Community tariff quotas for 1975 approved on the same day.

2102. Again on 18 November,[2] the Council adopted a Regulation on the total suspension for 1975 of the autonomous CCT charges on *aircraft* driven by an engine with a tare weight of over 15 000 kg.

2103. Besides the above, the Council by its Regulation of 26 November,[3] temporarily and partially suspended the autonomous CCT charges for a certain number of industrial products. These mainly cover *raw materials* or *semi-finished products* (mostly chemicals); the suspensions take effect on 1 January 1975 and are valid either for six months, or for the whole of 1975.

2104. Again on 26 November,[3] the Council adopted a Regulation on the total suspension, for 1975, of customs duties, applicable to the Community in its original form, on a number of chemicals imported from the new Member States.

Tariff quotas

2105. To honour the Community's obligations towards the Mediterranean countries, the Council, on 18 November,[1] and on the strength of a Commission Proposal, adopted a certain number of Regulations on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas (1975) for the undermentioned products:

(tonnes)

Description of goods	Quota volume
EEC-Spain Agreement	
— certain petroleum products refined in Spain	1 200 000
— other woven cotton fabrics of Spanish origin	1 800
EEC-Malta Agreement	
Certain products of Maltese Origin:	
— cotton yarns not put up for retail sale	1 125
— discontinuous synthetic and artificial textile yarns, etc.	900
— outer garments, clothing accessories, etc.	150
— men's and boys' outer garments	450
EEC-Cyprus Agreement	
— synthetic and artificial textile fibres, originating from Cyprus	100
— men's and boys' outer garments, originating from Cyprus	500
EEC-Israel Agreement	
— other woven cotton fabrics originating from Israel (1.1.1975 to 30.9.1975 at the latest)	225

[1] OJ L 315 of 26.11.1974.
[2] OJ L 328 of 7.12.1974.
[3] OJ L 319 of 29.11.1974.

Customs union

(tonnes)

Description of goods	Quota volume
EEC-Egypt Agreement	
— certain petroleum products refined in Egypt (ex Chapter 27)	360 000
— other woven cotton fabrics of Egyptian origin	3 250
EEC-Turkey Agreement	
— certain petroleum products refined in Turkey (ex Chapter 27)	340 000
— cotton yarns not put up for retail sale, shipped from Turkey	885
— other woven cotton fabrics shipped from Turkey	2 085
— carpets of wool or fine hair, shipped from Turkey	160

2106. On the strength of Commission Proposals the Council adopted several Regulations in November on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for 1975.[1] The following products are involved:

Description of goods	Quota volume
EEC-Portugal Agreement	
Port wines ex 22.05 C III a) 1 ex 22.05 C IV a) 1 — in containers holding two litres or less	20 000 hl
Port wines ex 22.05 C III b) 1 ex 22.05 C IV b) 1 — in containers holding over two litres	285 000 hl
Madeira wines ex 22.05 C III a) 1 C III b) 1 C IV a) 1 C IV b) 1	15 000 hl
Setubal muscatel wines ex 22.05 C III a) 1 C III b) 1 C IV a) 1 C IV b) 1	3 000 hl
Autonomous	
Raisins in ready-packs containing 15 kg or less by weight	10 960 t
Rosins (including products known as 'brais résineux')	25 848 t

Community monitoring of imports

2107. Following the *Agreements EEC/EFTA* and to honour the Community's obligations towards these countries, the Council, on the strength of Commission Proposals, adopted several Regulations on 7 November 1974 concerning the initiation of a Community monitoring scheme for imports of certain products originating from Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.[2] Under these Regulations, the Commission is assigned to supervise and monitor a large number of products or product groups. For certain items, importing at cut-duty rates is subject in 1975 to target ceilings, under Agreements made with those countries. The Agreements stipulate that

[1] OJ L 305 of 15.11.1974 and L 313 of 25.11.1975.
[2] OJ L 313 of 25.11.1974.

the CCT charges can be reinstated. For the other products, monitoring has been introduced with a view to possibly setting other ceilings, should an unusual increase in imports of those products lead to disturbances on the Community market.

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During the part-session of 11 to 15 November, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission's Proposals to the Council concerning Regulations on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for: sherries under CCT subheading 22.05, of Spanish origin; Malaga wines under CCT subheading 22.05, of Spanish origin; Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja, and Valdepenas wines under CCT subheading ex 22.05, of Spanish origin; dried figs, under CCT subheading ex 08.03, of Spanish origin; raisins under CCT subheading 08.04 B I, of Spanish origin. Parliament also gave an Opinion on Commission Proposals to the Council concerning: (a) a Regulation on total or partial suspension of CCT charges for certain products in Chapters 1-24 of the CCT, of Maltese origin, (b) a Regulation on opening, allocating and administering a tariff quota for 1975 for new potatoes under CCT subheading 07.01 A II, originating from Cyprus, (c) a Directive amending Council Directive 68/297/EEC on standardizing the provisions concerning customs exemption for fuel in the tanks of commercial road vehicles.

Meeting in plenary session on 28 November, the *Economic and Social Committee* adopted an opinion on proposed Council Regulations concerning (a) customs treatment of goods imported for testing, (b) amendment of Regulation (EEC) 803/68 as regards the delivery time of imported goods, (c) amendment of Council Regulation (EEC) 803/68 in respect of the dutiable value of goods.

Internal common market

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Metering instruments

2108. On 19 November, the Commission approved a proposed Council Directive on alcoholometers, hydrometers for alcohol, and alcoholometric tables.

Adopted in implementation of Article 100 of the Treaty of Rome, and linked with the Council Directive of 26 July 1971 concerning common provisions in respect of metering instruments and metrological checking methods, the proposed Directive would harmonize provisions, laid down by law, regulation or administrative action, concerning definition of the alcoholic content i.e., the 'degree' of alcohol in wines, spirits, liqueurs, in blends of water and alcohol, together with the design and the testing procedures of alcoholometers and hydrometers for alcohol. It provides a common definition at European level for determining the strength of a blend of alcohol and water, with the consequent implications for agricultural and fiscal policy.

The value of the Directive stems primarily from the fact that it will eliminate disagreements arising in the alcohol, wines and spirits trade, in respect of the alcohol content of any of these blends.

Even within the Community, there are few areas with a greater variety of rules and regulations, which means unavoidable confusion and an obvious risk of disputes. Since the situation is no clearer outside the Community, the International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM) undertook the task of standardizing methods of

Internal common market

measuring alcoholic content. The IOLM's work served as the basis for preparing the proposed Directive.

Adoption of this Directive cannot therefore be regarded as a protective measure, since it follows logically on the decisions taken on the widest international scale.

Free movement of persons

Right of establishment

2109. The Commission transmitted to the Council on 4 November 1974 a Communication[1] on the consequences of the judgment of the Court of Justice in *Reyners v Belgium* (Case 2/74).

As a result of the Communication, the following proposed Directives have been withdrawn:

(i) on specifying the lines of action to achieve freedom to offer services in press activities, forwarded to the Council on 6.7.1964, OJ 33 of 1.3.1965;

(ii) on abolishing restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services, for the self-employed activities of:

(a) certain transport agents and travel agents,

(b) bonders,

(c) customs agents;

to the Council on 21.12.1965, OJ 73 of 23.4.1966;

(iii) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services, for self-employed activities as an architect; to the Council on 16.5.1967, OJ 239 of 4.10.1967;

(iv) on specifying the lines of action to achieve freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in agriculture; sent to the Council on 3.2.1969, OJ C39 of 22.3.1969;

(v) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities as a doctor; to the Council on 3.3.1969, OJ C54 of 23.4.1969;

(vi) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities as a dental practitioner; to the Council on 3.3.1969, OJ C54 of 28.4.1969;

(vii) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities connected with the manufacture of pharmaceuticals; sent to the Council on 10.3.1969, OJ C54 of 28.4.1969;

(viii) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities in the wholesale pharmaceutical trade and the pharmaceutical industry; sent to the Council on 10.3.1969, OJ C54 of 22.4.1969;

(ix) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities in research, design, consultancy and application, in the technical field; sent to the Council on 8.5.1969, OJ C99 of 30.7.1969;

(x) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities as a general nurse; sent to the Council on 14.10.1969, OJ C156 of 2.12.1969;

(xi) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for certain self-employed activities as optician; sent to the Council on 10.11.1969, OJ C155 of 6.12.1969;

(xii) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities as midwife; sent to the Council on 12.12.1969, OJ C18 of 12.2.1970;

(xiii) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for various self-employed activ-

[1] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2477 and Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2105.

ities (ex classes 01-85, CITI); sent to the Council on 23.12.1969, OJ C21 of 19.2.1970;

(xiv) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities as veterinary surgeon; sent to the Council on 1.6.1970, OJ C92 of 20.7.1970;

(xv) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities performed itinerantly; (ex group 612 CITI), sent to the Council on 4.6.1970, OJ 89 of 14.7.1970;

(xvi) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities in finance, economy and accounting; sent to the Council on 6.7.1970, OJ C115 of 11.9.1970;

(xvii) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities as insurance agent and insurance broker (ex group 630 CITI); sent to the Council on 4.12.1970, OJ C14 of 11.2.1971;

(xviii) on freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for self-employed activities as hairdresser (ex group 855 CITI); sent to the Council on 29.7.1971, OJ C106 of 23.10.1971;

(xix) on specifying the lines of action to achieve freedom of establishment and freedom to offer services for certain self-employed activities connected with taxation; sent to the Council on 11.8.1971, OJ C107 of 25.10.1971;

(xx) on abolishing restrictions on freedom of establishment in direct life insurance; sent to the Council on 21.1.1974, OJ C27 of 15.3.1974.

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At its meeting of 28 November 1974, the *Economic and Social Committee* issued an Opinion on a proposed Council Regulation on harmonizing provisions laid down by law, regulation, or administrative action in the Member States, on restricting the marketing of certain dangerous substances and preparations. It also issued an Opinion on a proposed Council Directive concerning approximation of Member States' laws on the surplus content of certain liquid fuels.

Competition policy

Restrictive agreements, concentrations, dominant positions: specific cases

Lifting of an export ban on household appliances

2110. Following intervention by the Commission, *AEG-Telefunken* in Frankfurt lifted a ban on exports to the Netherlands, which had been imposed on dealers in the Federal Republic with regard to the sale of domestic electrical appliances. The company had regarded the ban as essential for the protection of Dutch consumers, since the AEG-Telefunken appliances intended for the domestic market do not conform to the safety regulations in force in the Netherlands.

From now on, German dealers will be able to export AEG-Telefunken appliances to the Netherlands, as well as to other countries. The protection of consumers will be guaranteed by virtue of the fact that all appliances offered for sale in the Netherlands will have to conform with the safety regulations, or other legal standards, in force in that country. In other words, where appliances have been manufactured specifically for the Dutch market, the necessary modifications will be carried out in accordance with the relevant safety regulations or legal standards.

As far as the Dutch consumer is concerned, lifting the export ban means a greater selection of AEG-Telefunken appliances available on the Dutch market through German dealers.

Competition policy

Since it had been formally notified of this export ban, the Commission refrained from imposing any fine.

Suppression of two restrictive practices in the electrode sector

2111. Following the intervention by the Commission, two agreements relating to *standard quality electrodes for arc-welding* have been cancelled. The first agreement concerned Belgium, and the second the Netherlands.

The parties to the first agreement were the Belgian companies *Arcos, ESAB* (Electro-Soudure Autogène Belge), *Soudométal, La Soudure, MBLE* (Manufacture belge de Lampes et de Matériel Electronique), *Smit-Weld, Varios* and *Oerlikon Soudométal.* The first four companies are manufacturers of electrodes, whilst the four others are distributors of electrodes manufactured by Dutch and German producers. The market in question was Belgium. Together the members accounted for 50% of that market, of which 15% was taken up by non-producing members.

The parties to the Dutch agreement were the following Dutch companies: *Philips, Smit-Weld, Varios, Nederlandse Lasdraad en Electrodenfabriek* FH. & Co. NV. *L'Air Liquide Nederland, Arcos Electrolasch, ESAB, Oerlikon Soudométal, Interlas, Metaalcompagnie 'Brabant', Van de Ven* and *Welca.*

Only the first four companies are manufacturers of electrodes; the eight others confine their activities to distributing electrodes of mainly Belgian and German manufacture within the Netherlands. Only the Dutch market was involved. The parties to the agreement accounted for 90% of this market, of which approximately 35% was held by non-producing members.

These two agreements, both of which concerned conditions of sale, constituted a restriction of competition within the meaning of Article 85, because they limited the freedom of the parties in their commercial dealings with consumers.

Concentrations in the Iron and Steel Industry

2112. On 20 November 1974 the Commission authorized *August Thyssen-Hütte AG (Thyssen),* under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, to acquire shares in the French steel firm *Société Lorraine et Méridionale de Laminage Continu SA (Solmer),* Fos (Bouches du Rhône), which will now be controlled by three groups *Sacilor* (Aciéries et Laminoirs de Lorraine SA), *Usinor* (Union Sidérurgique du Nord et de l'Est de la France SA), and *Thyssen.*

Thyssen is the largest steelmaker in Germany and the second largest in the Community. Sacilor and Usinor are the top two producers in France, and fifth and eighth in the Community.

The agreement between Thyssen, Sollac (Société Lorraine de Laminage Continu SA—controlled by Sacilor), Usinor and Solmer provides for Thyssen to acquire by stages 25% of the capital of Solmer through simultaneous reductions in the 50% holdings of Sollac and Usinor.

Solmer is a producer of flat products, whose production capacity by 1978 will be as follows: 3.5 million tons of crude steel, 3 million tons of coils, 1.1 million tons of plate and 0.5 million tons of sheet. A second stage of development, after 1978, will probably double these figures. Solmer does not make steel sections.

In appraising the effects of Thyssen's acquisition on competition in the common market, the Commission considered the dangers arising from combination of the three producers involved in the market for flat products. The Commission bore in mind that Solmer is a production cooperative which supplies its products at cost to its

Competition policy

members in proportion to their shareholding. These members—the three groups already mentioned—will process the bulk of Solmer's output of coils in their own plants and market the finished products through their own distribution systems, so that Solmer will not be on the market as a supplier. Moreover, the three groups will continue to manufacture in their own plants most of the types of flat supplied by Solmer. Thus they will be dependent on Solmer only to a limited extent.

Even at the second stage of development (7 million tons of crude steel), Solmer will only account for 16% of Thyssen's coil production, 11% of its plate and 4% of its sheet. Thyssen currently processes some 90% of its coils into other products, particularly sheet. Admittedly, competition between the three groups on investment and flat production will be restricted, but each group remains free to practise an independent pricing policy. The groups will be competing on the market for all their products. There will be no change in the number of suppliers, and there will be enough producers of comparable size in the common market to ensure that effective competition will still exist.

Accordingly, the Commission has concluded that a Thyssen shareholding in Solmer would not give the undertakings concerned the power to obstruct effective competition on the market in flat products, nor to evade the rules on competition laid down in the Treaty. However, to guarantee genuine independence between the three groups, the Commission has made the authorization subject to four conditions:

(i) the groups must remain fully independent of each other in their commercial activities;

(ii) except for joint decision on investment and production by Solmer, they must refrain from concluding any further agreements, from concerting their practices and from establishing interlocking directorates, without the Commission's approval;

(iii) any increase in Solmer's production capacity must be approved by the Commission; this is to ensure that each group's share in Solmer's production remains below its own production;

(iv) authorization extends only to Solmer's production of flat products.

2113. Although Article 66 does not require the advantages of a merger to be taken into consideration (e.g. rationalization), it may be worthwhile stressing the interest of this case in relation to the Community's industrial policy.

In its Memorandum on the General Objectives of the Community Iron and Steel Industry, 1975-1980,[1] the Commission forecast that the trend towards ever larger steel works and firms would continue, while there would be financing problems arising from the lengthy period required to get steel mills into production. So that the Community steel industry should not be founded on an excessively narrow national base, which leads to a costly dispersion of undersized production facilities, particularly where flat products are concerned, the Commission expressed the hope that cross-frontier mergers would take place.

Solmer represents just such a case; it will enable investment to be made on the scale called for by technological developments in flat products, and the firms will be able to attain optimum size through their joint financing possibilities.

Solmer is the fourth major case of cross-frontier cooperation between Community steel producers to be authorized by the Commission under Article 66 ECSC, after Sidmar, Hoesch/Hoogovens (Estel) and Röchling/Burbach.

2114. The Commission has authorized *Creusot-Loire* to acquire the majority of the shares consitituting the capital of Marrel Frères SA,

[1] OJ C96 of 29.9.1971.

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Rive de Gier (Loire). With a turnover of FF 3 145 million in 1973, Creusot-Loire is both a producer and processer of steel. Marrel, with a turnover of about FF 345 million, is primarily a producer of fine and special steels, which it processes in its rolling mills into merchant bars and hot-rolled plate.

The purpose of this steel-industry merger is to develop production of hot-rolled plate in fine and alloyed steels. The plate is used particularly in the nuclear and petrochemical sectors, where Creusot-Loire has become a specialist.

Examined under Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty, the takeover of Marrel by Creusot-Loire showed that the operation would strengthen the Creusot-Loire group in the steel product sector, but would not enable it to block healthy competition in a major area of the rolled-steel product market, or allow it to erode the competition rules laid down in Article 66 of the Paris Treaty by establishing an artificially privileged position.

State aid

Aid for the environment

The Commission defines a Community framework for State aid for the environment

2115. The Commission has just sent the Member States a Communication defining the principles whereby, and the main lines along which it will scrutinize, for compatibility with Article 92 et seq. aid deployed by the Member States to help their companies adapt to the new constraints imposed on them as regards environmental protection.

The Commission intends the Communication to guide national administrators in formulating their action. If there is no adequate Community discipline, aid granted on this account could actually impair trade and distort competition, against the common interest, especially in the sectors causing the most pollution.

The Commission feels that protection of the environment is one of the Community's priority objectives, but that such protection can only be assured in time, effectively and without distortion of competition, if schemes are applied (standards and levies) which make polluters liable for the costs of eliminating the contamination they cause.[1]

So, in its Communication, the Commission makes the point that aid may be deployed only in specific situations, where it can be seen that the obligations imposed on companies to protect the environment are likely to put them in difficulties, and, as a result, provoke serious regional or sectoral problems.

In these instances, aid must also be designed to ease the adjustment of recipient companies to the new constraints on their operations (aid for additional anti-pollution investments; aid for research and development in order to perfect less pollutant production processes).

Aid is to be reserved for existing companies; as regards new companies, they will normally have to meet the environmental requirements in force when they start up, with no financial support from the State.

But the Commission is aware that deterioration of the environment in the Community will require strenuous financial efforts by companies now in operation, in order to make up the accumulated leeway. Owing to all kinds of resistance factors and possible clashes with other regional, social or industrial objectives, it is to be feared that Member States may be unable to bring in and enforce the strict rules which the

[1] Point 1203.

Competition policy

situation demands, unless they are able, for a transitional period, to grant adequate financial incentives.

The Commission has therefore made it clear to Member States, that over the period 1975-80, it will take a favourable view of State aid deployed to help existing companies finance the additional investment entailed by new and more compelling requirements in respect of environmental protection, even if sectoral or regional difficulties like those referred to above, do not justify granting it.

The aid in question will have to conform to certain limiting rates: 45%, in net subsidy equivalent, of the investments by companies in 1975 and 1976, under the heading of environmental protection; 30% in 1977 and 1978; 15% in 1979 and 1980.

These degressive rates press home on Member States the need to bring in promptly the necessary regulations to improve the environment in the Community, and should prod the companies into making the additional investments required.

Aid financed by para-fiscal taxes

Italy

2116. On 14 November 1974, the Commission decided to close the procedure under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty, which it had invoked[1] against aid granted through the ENCC (Ente Nazionale per la Cellulosa e per la Carta) in favour of *afforestation, forestry and paper research, and the press.*

After the procedure had been invoked, the Italian Government made the adjustments to the scheme, which the Commission had found to be necessary:

(i) the premiums granted to publishers when buying printing paper will from now on be paid when the paper is imported directly without passing through the ENCC; moreover, the premius will no longer be granted for publications which are printed in Italy in another Community language, and intended for export;

(ii) to avoid any possibility of fiscal discrimination, products prepared with paper will no longer be taxed at a flat rate, but at a rate taking account of the actual proportion assigned to paper in the cost price of the products;

(iii) lastly, aid for paper research will no longer be financed by the proceeds of the para-fiscal tax levied on products imported from other Member States.

France

2117. As part of the general action taken by the Commission in respect of aid machinery financed by para-fiscal taxes, levied on both national and imported products, the French Government also changed the method of financing the *French research centre for resinous products and their derivatives.*

The para-fiscal tax to finance the centre will no longer be levied on products originating in other Member States.

State-trading monopolies

Italy

2118. In line with the provisions of Article 44(2) of the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties, the Commission, on 22 November 1974, sent a Recommendation to the Italian Government to adjust the Italian monopoly on manufactured

[1] Bull. EC 9-1972, Part 2, point 16.

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tobaccos *vis-à-vis* the new Member States. Under the monopoly, the Amministrazione Autonoma dei Monopoli di Stato (AAMS) holds the sole import, export and marketing rights in this sector. The Commission recommended that import quotas be opened in favour of the new Member States, quotas which must be increased each year, so as to conform to the progressive nature of the measures to be taken with a view to final adjustment by 31 December 1977.

Fiscal policy and financial institutions

Taxation

Fraud and tax evasion

2119. On 21 November, the Commission adopted a draft Council Resolution concerning close collaboration between Member States' fiscal authorities in putting a stop to international fraud and tax evasion.

The Commission has already highlighted some features of this problem in its report on the fiscal system of holding companies, and in its Communication to the Council concerning multinational undertakings, as against the background of Community regulations. The above documents also expressed the Commission's concern over international fraud and tax evasion in general, which, in their various forms, not only affect individual countries (budgetary losses) but are also felt at Community level (abnormal capital movements and distortion of competition conditions).

In combatting tax evasion, national fiscal authorities are hampered by inadequate data on the situation in other Member States, even where an agreement against double taxation provides for bilateral cooperation in the shape of exchanging information.

In the draft Resolution, the Commission indicated how it hoped to get better results by organizing collaboration between national fiscal authorities on a Community footing. It intends, at the earliest opportunity, to put proposals before the Council on the following points:

(i) Exchange between Member States, on request or otherwise, of any information of value in making a proper assessement of income tax on profits tax, and especially in circumstances where tax evasion is suspected, when transactions are made through the agency of a third country so as to obtain tax advantages, or when imputed transfers of profits take place between related companies located in different countries;

(ii) investigations by one Member State on behalf of and at the request of another Member State;

(iii) participation, in certain instances, of the officials of one Member State in fiscal investigations in another Member State;

(iv) formation of a Working Party, sponsored by the Commission, consisting of Member States' representatives assigned to watch how procedures operate with a view to improving them, and also to share experience in the matter of imputed transfers of profits between related companies, in order to work out appropriate Community rules.

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2120. During its part-session of 11 to 15 November, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission's Proposal to the Council for a second Directive concerning taxes other than turnover taxes on manufactured tobaccos.

2. Economic and monetary union

Economic, monetary and financial policy

Granting of medium-term financial assistance to Italy

2201. On 14 November 1974, the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication proposing that Italy be granted medium-term financial assistance.

Medium-term financial assistance is machinery set up, on a Commission proposal, by the Council Decision of 22 March 1971[1] to provide rapidly, if required, one form of the mutual assistance referred to in Article 108 of the Treaty of Rome, namely limited credits granted by Member States to another Member State in balance of payments difficulties or seriously threatened with such difficulties. Medium-term financial assistance is granted, on a recommendation from the Commission, by a Council Directive or Decision which in particular lays down the undertakings which the recipient Member State must enter into as regards its economic policy.

2202. Italy has had balance of payments difficulties since 1973. In March that year, speculative pressure forced the lira out of the Community snake and in July the Committee of Governors of Central Banks granted Italy short-term monetary support from the Community to the tune of 1 562.5 million u.a.[2] This was fully taken up in March 1974.

In May 1974, there were no longer any doubts about the gravity of the Italian balance of payments situation, stemming partly from the rise in the prices of petroleum products. It was for this reason that the Commission had proposed to the Council,[3] that mutual assistance be granted under Article 108(2) of the EEC Treaty, assistance which was to consist mainly of medium-term financial credit to refinance, for a period of two years, the short-term monetary support mentioned above. Since no action was taken on this suggestion, the Commission authorized Italy to take temporary protective measures concerning its imports. Short-term monetary support was extended for three months, to 18 September. In summer, with no apparent improvement in the economic situation, the Council took note at its meeting on 16 September of the decision of the Committee of Governors of Central Banks to roll over for a further three months—i.e., until 18 December 1974—the short-term monetary support granted to Italy. It also called on the Commission during this time to draw up proposals for granting the medium-term financial assistance which would take over from the short-term support.

Before these proposals were prepared, the Italian economic situation was examined in depth by an *ad hoc* working party of the Monetary Committee. After numerous contacts with representatives of the Italian authorities, this working party, under the chairmanship of Mr de Strijcker, Deputy Governor of the Banque Nationale de Belgique, determined the financial and economic policy conditions which were acceptable both to the creditor countries and the borrowing country. On 7 November 1974, the Monetary Committee gave its Opinion on the matter in a report sent to the Council and to the Commission. On the basis of this Opinion, the Commission proposed to the Council on 14 November 1974 that medium-term financial assistance be granted to Italy.

This proposal was accepted by the Council which, at its meeting on 18 November, approved

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1 OJ L 73 of 27.3.1971.
2 Equivalent to some $ 1 884.9 million.
3 Bull. EC 5-1974, point 1101; Bull. EC 6-1974, point 1401.

Economic, monetary and financial policy

a directive granting Italy medium-term financial assistance of 1 159.2 million u.a. for an average term of three and a half years. This amount is less than the short-term monetary support, because the United Kingdom, itself in balance of payments difficulties, invoked Article 4 of the Decision of 22 March 1971 on medium-term financial assistance and did not contribute towards financing the operation. The United Kingdom did not however withdraw the loan facility it had already made available to Italy under the short-term monetary support system.

As regards the economic policy conditions referred to in Article 3 of the abovementioned Decision of 22 March 1971, the Italian Government undertook to implement a number of economic and monetary policy measures aimed at restoring internal and external equilibrium in the Italian economy.

Economic situation in the Community

2203. The Commission also transmitted to the Council on 15 November 1974 a communication entitled 'The Economic Situation in the Community'. In this communication, which was presented as a working paper for the Council meeting on 18 November, the Commission discussed the steps to be taken to tackle the structural problems caused by the present economic situation in the Community. After stating that the economic situation in the Community and in the world is beset by many risks and uncertainties and that the deterioration over the past year has led to the differences between Member States widening, the Commission stressed that many of the problems facing the Community can be solved only in the medium-term and that it is therefore on a medium-term basis that changes must be made. In particular, the higher oil prices will need to be offset by increased exports of goods and services, the productive apparatus will need to be reshaped to develop new sources of energy and to accommodate changes in the pattern of world demand and the growing shortage and increasing cost of primary products, and private and public consumption will need to be curbed to offset the loss of wealth caused by the adverse swing in the terms of trade.

Meanwhile, the Community will run up large deficits on its current account for some years and these will have to be covered by borrowing abroad. While this indebtedness will indeed make it possible to spread the sacrifices over a period of time, in the long run these sacrifices cannot be avoided and, moreover, the result will be a heavy additional burden of debt servicing.

In the medium-term, therefore, the Community will have to release the economic resources needed to offset the deterioration in the terms of trade, to service the external debt and to undertake the additional investment which is essential to develop its own energy production, convert industrial production and maintain the level of employment.

The Commission then described what should be the main lines of action for the medium-term. To overcome the problems facing the Community, domestic solidarity (between the two sides of industry), Community solidarity (between the member countries) and external solidarity (promotion of international cooperation) will all have to be strengthened. Combating inflation must continue to be one of the major objectives of economic policy. However, in view of the higher risk of recession with its implications for employment, awkward problems arise over the definition, mix and timing of national measures: they will therefore have to be closely coordinated and be fitted into a longer-term approach. To this end, the Community must commit itself to the necessary targets on the basis of a medium-term economic policy programme. In this respect the Commission outlined in its communication certain meas-

Economic, monetary and financial policy

ures which can already be envisaged concerning social policy, public finance, structural and energy policies and internal and external financial instruments.

Coordination of economic policies

2204. The two Commission communications referred to above[1] were examined at the Council meeting held on 18 November 1974 in Brussels, with Mr Fourcade, French Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance in the chair.

The Council agreed in principle to these guidelines.

The Council also discussed the economic policies of each Member State and their present and possible future effects on the partner countries and the Community as a whole. The Council observed that certain features of the economic policies pursued within the Community were of special significance, in that a greater degree of harmonization and consistency was being achieved. The Council duly noted with satisfaction the measures recently taken by certain Member States.

The Council heard progress reports delivered by the Chairman of the Monetary Committee and the Chairman of the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks, on the work undertaken on the various matters set out in the President's communication at the Council meeting of 16 September 1974.

The Council held an exchange of views on the economic policy problems likely to appear on the agenda for the next Conference of the Heads of Government.

Lastly, the Council approved the Directive granting medium-term financial assistance to Italy.[2]

Monetary Committee

2205. The Monetary Committee, with Mr Oort in the Chair, held its 197th meeting in Brussels on 6 and 7 November 1974. It adopted a report to the Council and Commission on the granting of medium-term financial assistance to Italy, and two Opinions to the Council and Commission, one of which related to the representative conversion rate to be applied in the agricultural sector for the currencies of certain Member States. The Monetary Committee also adopted an Opinion for the Committee of Permanent Representatives of the Member States of the Community, concerning the regulation implementing the regulation on Community loans.

Working Party on Securities Markets

2206. The Working Party on Securities Markets met in Brussels on 25 and 26 November 1974 with Mr D'Haeze in the Chair. It examined the situation on the capital markets and developments on them during the third quarter of 1974, and continued its work on the protection of holders of fixed-interest securities from losses of income and capital by discussing a Commission staff paper on this subject.

Economic Policy Committee

2207. The Economic Policy Committee, with Mr Malinvaud in the Chair, held its eighth meeting in Brussels on 11 November 1974. It discussed a document presented by Commission departments on 'The economic situation in the Community', and requested the members

[1] Point 2203.
[2] Point 2202.

appointed by the Commission to see that the final version of this document to be sent to the Council takes account of the points made.

On 22 November the ninth meeting of the Committee took place in Brussels in its reduced 'medium-term' form, with Mr Ruffolo, Vice-Chairman, in the Chair. It was devoted to a thorough examination of the draft report on the medium-term economic situation and outlook in the Community. This report, amended in the light of the relevant discussions, will be adopted at the Committee's next meeting.

Group on Economic and Monetary Union 1980

2208. At its meeting on 29 and 30 November 1974 the Group on Economic and Monetary Union 1980 made a preliminary examination of its final report which will probably be completed by the beginning of 1975.

The business situation as seen by industry

2209. Since the summer, managements in industry have become distinctly more pessimistic about the business climate. In all the member countries taking part in the EEC business survey, more and more managements consider that the order situation is unsatisfactory. In Germany, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg the number of managements reporting a shortage of orders has reached the highest level for over five years. New export orders, which were a major factor sustaining economic activity, have recently also been seen to fall off distinctly throughout the Community.

Stocks of finished products are felt to be too high in all the member countries, and of late especially in Italy, Ireland, Belgium and France. In general, managements' production expectations have become more pessimistic. Managements, though somewhat less emphatic on this score than previously, still forecast fresh price increases, but these may no longer be quite so sharp as before. Only in the Netherlands and Belgium do the most recent surveys show that managements are looking for much more stable prices in the next few months.[1]

Regional policy

New proposals and projects

2210. Following up the Council's Decisions of 4 and 27 June 1974[2] and the positions adopted by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Commission, after making bilateral contacts with the Member States, put forward its ideas, as part of the preparations for the meeting of Heads of Government to be held in Paris on 9 and 10 December 1974.[3] The Commission's conclusions are as follows:

(i) First of all, the Commission reiterates the need to implement a Community regional policy by highlighting the fact that the battle against inflation, and the danger of unemployment, are aggravating the problems of the less-favoured regions, and making it more and more imperative to launch such a policy.

(ii) The Commission then urges a comprehensive policy meeting the following desiderata:

(a) A firm commitment to coordinate national regional policies, and a greater effort on the part of Community institutions to give more consi-

[1] *Source:* Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community, 11-1974.
[2] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2208.
[3] Point 2502.

deration to the regional effects of national and Community policies and to their more effective coordination; for this purpose, there is an urgent need to set up a Regional Policy Committee;

(b) Activation of practical administrative measures to foster investments creating employment in less-favoured regions;

(c) A top-level decision to be taken on the volume and distribution of the Fund to be created in the next three months.

During its November meetings, the *ad hoc* Group assigned to prepare for the Summit and the Foreign Ministers' Conference drew up the relevant proposals for regional policy, to be laid before the Heads of Government at the next Paris Summit on 9 and 10 December 1974.

Financing

2211. Under Article 56(2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty, and subject to a confirmatory Opinion from the Council, the Commission decided to grant three loans for industrial redevelopment:

(i) A loan of about 1 900 000 u.a., with an interest subsidy of some 1 270 000 u.a., to the Société 'Tubes de la Providence', at Rettel-les-Sierck (Moselle, France). The loan will finance installation of a plant manufacturing tube sections. The project is part of a major development programme within the company and will gradually create 200 new jobs, 100 of which have been reserved for steelworkers in the Thionville region.

(ii) A loan of about 3 070 000 u.a., with a comprehensive interest subsidy, to ZF-Getriebe GmbH, to build a plant in Saarbrücken (Saar, Germany) manufacturing automatic and manual transmission systems for motor cars. The project will gradually create about 1 200 new jobs, 300 of which have been reserved for former miners of the Saar region.

(iii) A loan of some 7 300 000 u.a., with an interest subsidy of some 5 550 000 u.a. to the Société Bauknecht-Industrie SA (France) to build a plant manufacturing refrigerators and upright deep freezers. The project will probably create 800 new jobs, 480 of which will be reserved for ex-miners of the houillères de Lorraine.

Social policy

Employment

2212. On the initiative of the Commission, the senior officials responsible for employment in the Member States' national administrations, met on 21 November. The meeting was held as part of the consultations initiated this year and inspired by the *Social Action Programme*.

After a summary review of the employment situation in the different States, the delegates examined measures taken to cope with the rising unemployment almost everywhere. A paper defining the substance and limits of effective concertation of national employment policies was discussed in general terms; the debate also took in a review of a draft communication to the Council introducing a programme of employment forecasting. The problem of temporary labour was touched on, as well as the Commission's preparatory work in respect of a draft Directive on the employment of women, and an action programme for the benefit of migrant workers.

2213. In line with the Council Resolution of 21 January 1974[1] concerning the Social Action Programme, an initial round of action was

[1] Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2210, and Supplement 2/74 — Bull. EC.

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prepared during the year, with the aim of achieving equality of job opportunity, training and promotion between men and women. This consists of a Commission Memorandum to the Council, backed by a Proposal for a Council Directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment for men and women in the foregoing aspects of employment.

The drafts of both documents were reviewed during meetings, on 4 and 5 November respectively, with the *ad hoc* group on the employment of women, and with a joint group of representatives from both sides of industry.

Free movement and social security for migrant workers

2214. From 25 to 29 November, the Commission ran a seminar in Munich for *welfare personnel caring for migrant workers* and their families. It was attended by about forty delegates from the nine Community countries. Besides a briefing on the Commission's current activity on behalf of migrant workers, the programme included a demonstration of audio-visual language teaching, visits to factories, schools, and social centres for migrant workers, all of which resulted in a valuable exchange of information and experience, and discussion, in practical terms, of ways and means of meeting the needs of migrant workers and their families.

2215. *The Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers* met in Brussels on 27 November 1974. A detailed review was made of the action programme for migrant workers, which the Commission intends to transmit to the Council in implementation of the Council Resolution of January 1974 relative to a social action programme.[1]

The Committee also agreed the preliminary draft of a Regulation amending Article 8 of Regulation 1612/68 on the free movement of workers. The new wording of Article 8 covers access to administrative and managerial posts of a trade union organization, with reference to equal treatment for Member States' workers in the area of union rights.

Social Fund, re-employment and readaptation

Social Fund

2216. The studies and experimental projects in preparation for action by the European Social Fund were the subject of a paper on the status of work in this field, and on the results and practical applications, with a view to qualitative improvement in Social Fund operations.

2217. On 28 November 1974, the European Social Fund Committee held a full meeting to vet a number of new applications for aid, under Articles 4 and 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971, and also a number of applications submitted under Article 125 of the EEC Treaty (old Fund).

The Committee heard, in addition, a report from the Working Party on the 'effectiveness of aid', and examined a note on the experimental projects in preparation for action undertaken by the European Social Fund since the new provisions governing the Fund took effect. The full meeting had been prepared the previous day by the Working Party on applications.

[1] OJ C 13 of 12.2.1974.

Social security and the European social budget

Social security

2218. The Commission sponsored a meeting of *the Committee of Editors of journals on social affairs and particularly social security,* which was formed in 1971. Seventeen editors attended. The draft of the Committee's statute was amended to allow for the enlargement of the Community, and the links between social security and other areas of social policy or the economy. A bureau, made up of a Chairman and three Vice-Chairmen, was appointed for two years. It was decided that the Committee's headquarters would be in Rome, at the National Institute of Sickness Insurance, which acts as the Committee's Secretariat.

The Committee's job is to foster collaboration between the periodicals affiliated to it, and any others, by facilitating the exchange of articles on jointly selected subjects. The following have been selected as subjects for the first year: social security and taxation, retirement age, the growth in consumption of medical and pharmaceutical preparations and how it might be curbed. The Commission undertook to send the Committee information on Community social policy, for distribution to each of the periodicals.

Social Budget

2219. The Commission has just sent the Council the first European Social Budget for the period 1970/75. It outlines, in general and sectoral terms, the trends in Member States of expenditure and revenue registered by social security and social aid schemes.

In view of the developments in the last few months of 1973 (when the European Social Budget was drawn up), especially the energy crisis and increased raw material raw prices, the Commission proposed to the Council to update, as soon as possible, the data in the first Budget. This will mean revising the 1975 forecasts and extending the Budget to 1976. As a follow-up to the Council Resolution on the Social Action Programme, the Commission is also thinking of extending the coverage of the Social Budget to other areas, including vocational training and low-cost housing.

Living and working conditions

Adjustment of earnings to the cost of living

2220. To meet a commitment made when the Council, on 21 January 1974, passed the Resolution on a Social Action Programme,[1] the Commission, on 14 November, approved and sent to the Council a working paper on the mechanisms for adjusting earnings to the cost of living. This study consists of three parts. The first, purely descriptive, deals with the existing situation in the Member States, in the matter of indexing wages. The second part, a study, classifies and illustrates the main systems of protecting the purchasing power of wages, and touches on some technical problems, including the representative nature of price indexes and the frequency and timing of adjustments, etc. The final section puts forward the main arguments normally advanced for or against indexation. It groups these around three topics: indexation and inflation; indexation of wages, purchasing power and social justice; indexation and social concord. It then compares the arguments, in the utmost possible detail, with certain available statistics.

[1] Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2210.

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Improvement of working conditions

2221. From 5 to 7 November the Commission organized a meeting in Brussels of some 150 experts from government bodies, universities, research institutes and organizations from both sides of industry. The subject was *work organization, technical development, and human motivation.* Chaired by Vice-President Dr Hillery, responsible for social affairs, assisted by Mr Spinelli, Member of the Commission responsible for industrial affairs, who welcomed the delegates, the conference was intended to tackle, through a broad comparison of ideas, the social, political, technological and economic, as well the training aspects involved in work organization, in order to make work more interesting and to provide greater job-satisfaction for workers, by enabling them to draw on all technical resources available. In its Social Action Programme, the Commission undertook to steadily foster the improvement of living and working conditions.

The work of the conference, which had been preceded by several specialized seminars in September 1974, ranged over five major topics for consideration:

(i) vocational life in European society;

(ii) new organization and methods of work in the processing industries, heavy industry and services;

(iii) new organization and methods of work in the motor industry, and the role of automation;

(iv) economic and financial questions and management problems;

(v) education and vocational training.

Many suggestions were made during the debates, which centred around the report presented. It is clearly too early for the Commission to draw conclusions in terms of action. But it intends to study the suggestions and examine the possibilities of drawing up specific Proposals. The discussions showed how action already under way could be more realistically applied, especially in respect of the future European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions.

Housing

2222. As part of the second instalment of the seventh programme of aid to finance the construction and modernization of low-cost subsidized housing for personnel of the mining and iron and steel industries, the Commission approved the following building projects:

(i) *United Kingdom* (collieries): 3 156 dwellings for a sum of £ 985 830;

(ii) *France* (collieries in the Centre and Midi): 157 dwellings for a sum of FF 440 000;

(iii) *France* (iron and steel in the Nord): 62 dwellings for a sum of FF 620 000;

(iv) *France* (iron and steel in the Est): 55 dwellings for a sum of FF 550 000.

2223. The Commission approved the eighth programme of financial aid to housing for ECSC personnel. The programme extends over the next four years and will be carried out in two stages: 1975/76 and 1977/78. For the first stage, it was decided to set aside an appropriation of 25 000 000 u.a., to come out of the ECSC special budgetary reserve.

The first seven programmes and the three pilot projects over the last seventeen years enabled the High Authority, and later on the Commission, to help in financing the building of 129 472 dwellings and, more recently, in modernizing 9 702 dwellings for miners and workers in the iron and steel industry.

Industrial and occupational relations

2224. On 6 and 7 November, the Joint Committee on social problems in *road transport* studied the standards to be met in cabin and bunk fittings, standards which should form the basis of a later Directive. The Committee also compiled a questionnaire on the causes of accidents in the carriage of dangerous goods.

2225. On 22 November, both sides of the *inland waterway shipping industry* discussed a proposed Regulation on harmonizing social provisions in inland shipping, and examined the possibility of forming a working party assigned to deal with safety and health matters in this area.

2226. In the *port* and *air transport* sectors, the workers' representatives finalized the points to be discussed later at European level, with the employers' representatives. Safety and health figure prominently in the prospective meetings.

2227. The full meeting of the Joint Committee for social problems in *deep-sea fishing*, held on 29 November, took stock of work done over the year, which centred on the coordination of medical, technical and meteorological assistance, and on activating a programme of social harmonization in deep-sea fishing. The Committee also adopted an Opinion to the Commission on the need for closer collaboration between those responsible in the Member States for the training of fishermen. With this in mind, the Committee discussed whether it was worthwhile to open a European bureau for vocational training in the fishing industry.

2228. At its meeting on 8 November, the Joint Committee for the harmonization of working conditions in the *coal industry* set up a working party to study the possibility of applying certain points in the Social Action Programme to the coal sector. Proposed new rules of procedure were examined, as well as comparative tables on working hours in the mines.

2229. At the meeting, on similar lines, of the Joint Committee for the harmonization of working conditions in the *iron and steel industry*, the discussions also bore on amendments to internal procedure. The Committee also undertook to update the comparative tables on working hours, and the study on continuous and semi-continuous operations, in the steel sector. The Committee members agreed to discuss, at a later meeting, problems of hiring labour.

2230. Employers' and workers' representatives in the *footwear industry* met on 18 November to study the value of regular meetings at Community level. A working Party was formed to investigate various occupational questions, on the basis of equal representation.

2231. In the *building* sector a meeting took place on 25 November, attended by representatives of both sides of the industry. A Working Party was formed to look into training problems in the building trade.

Health protection

2232. On 12 and 13 November, in collaboration with the *Ente nazionale per la prevenzione degli infortuni* (ENPI), the Commission ran a European seminar on the *biological dosimetry of ionizing radiation*. The seminar was held at ENPI's Study Centre in Monte Porzio Catone (Rome) and was mainly devoted to the problem of chromosome aberrations as radiation indicators. It was attended by biologists, research workers and specialists in radiation protection (doctors and physicists) who have to know, as accurately as possible, the radiation doses actually absorbed by the human system. Those taking part examined the problem of selecting biologi-

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cal samples to be measured, and agreed that, according to the data presently available, study of lymphocytes was undeniably valuable. The seminar then investigated the possibility of standardizing laboratory techniques and test evaluations, so as to make comparable results feasible.

With new data recently acquired, it is conceivable that in the near future, despite the problem of evaluation, it will be possible to define a certain number of chromosome aberrations peculiar to ionizing radiation. Other specific criteria, relating to other toxic chemical pollution, will afford more effective protection for the population against pollutants in the environment. Further meetings between biologists and research workers were called for. They will enable headway to be made in standardization, and in defining the chromosome aberrations peculiar to ionizing radiation.

2233. The Research Committee on *Health in the Mines* reviewed and adopted a set of seven projects forming the second financial tranche, for 1974, of its third research programme; the Research Committee on *Technical Measures against Pollution from Steelworks* was consulted on a set of twelve projects to be included in the second instalment of the third steel industry research programme. Both sets of projects were sent for discussion to the Producers' and Workers' Committee and to the government experts.

2234. The Expert Group on Dust Suppression Measures outside the Winning Area, meeting on 13 and 14 November in Saarbrücken, studied the effect of wetting agents on the effectiveness of *measures against dust* in the various stages of production. On 15 November the Expert Group on Dust Measurement, meeting in Luxembourg, made arrangements to set up various series of comparable measurements in the different Community coalfields. It also worked on standardizing techniques for analysing quartz in dust samples.

2235. Within the intercomparison programme of the European Communities on *personal dosimetry*, carried out in cooperation with national institutes, with the aim of improving the accuracy of personal dosimetry in radiation protection, the Health Protection Directorate, together with the 'Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare, Centro di Calcolo', invited representatives from 12 institutes to a workshop at the site of the 'Laboratorio di Fisica Sanitaria' of the CNEN, in Bologna. Thermoluminescent dosimeters were irradiated under identical conditions and the various participants assessed the dose, using their own equipment. This first workshop gave all parties the possibility of exchanging and analysing their technical experience in practical and theoretical areas. The results of the comparisons show that the accuracy of thermoluminescent dosimetry has reached a very high standard.

2236. Specialists in *rem counters* met to discuss common interests and problems in more depth, and to examine the possibilities of collaboration at European level. Because of the increasing prevalence of neutrons in, for example, handling increasing amounts of highly irradiated reactor fuel, there is increasing pressure to improve the systems used for measuring personal neutron doses and assessing neutrons in the environment. The response of existing neutron survey instruments and personal dosimeters should be further investigated, both theoretically and experimentally. The search for instruments with good energy response and low weight should be continued. A rem counter, accurate within a factor of two at any energy level, is probably adequate. The roles of personal dosimetry systems and survey meters are complementary. The Commission was therefore asked to coordinate and to promote such work, in cooperation with national experts, in order to establish the precise nature of these roles, and to improve protection against neutron radiation.

Paul Finet Foundation

2237. During its first meeting of the 1974/75 school-year, the Paul Finet Foundation Committee reviewed 155 applications and granted financial aid, for a sum of Bfrs 1 257 000, to 135 children whose fathers were employed in an ECSC colliery, iron ore mine or steelworks, and died after 30 June 1965, as the result of an industrial accident or occupational disease.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

2238. On 7 November, the Council held a session on the environment.[1] The agenda covered draft Directives on the quality of surface waters, and the disposal of waste oils, together with a draft Recommendation on the 'polluter pays' principle, and a draft Resolution on energy and the environment. The Council also reviewed the status of the action programme for the environment.

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At its meeting on 28 November, the *Economic and Social Committee* adopted an Opinion on a proposed Council Directive regarding waste disposal. The Committee approved the proposed Directive as a skeleton directive, in respect of measures against pollution and wastage of raw materials.

Agricultural policy

2239. In November the Council and Commission were obliged to strengthen their management and control of agricultural markets. Thus export levies were again set for cereals and rice (same level as October), olive oil and sugar. For sugar, the levies moved upwards until 20 November, and have been falling since, even though on 26 November the level was higher than in October.

At the Council of Agricultural Ministers on 18 and 19 November, the Ministers dealt with various problems. Major decisions were taken in principle for the *sugar* sector. Moreover, the Council decided that exports of foodstuffs containing sugar (jams, biscuits, etc.) will be liable to tax, so as to prevent European sugar, cheaper than world market sugar, from being improperly consigned out of Community territory in the shape of processed products.

The *wine* sector was also on the agenda. The wine market is now suffering from an imbalance between availability and possible outlets, due to the sizeable stocks carried over from the previous marketing year. The Council gave its agreement in principle to the initiation of a distillation drive in certain hard-hit regions.

The *beef and veal* market is still causing problems. Stocks now amount to 360 000 tonnes. On the strength of a Commission report, the Council reviewed the economic situation in this sector. It found that, by and large, production prices were tending to level out. But the situation is still perturbing in certain regions of the Community. The British meat market is in trouble. On the basis of Article 63 of the Act of Accession, the United Kingdom was therefore authorized to offer direct subsidies to producers, combined with the repurchase of surpluses, to improve the situation in the sector. The Commission also sent the Council its proposed new grid for common agricultural prices over the marketing year 1975/76.[2]

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[1] Points 1201 to 1206.
[2] Points 1501 to 1505.

Agricultural policy

Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2240. Application of the 'clipping' rule, Article 4(2) of the Council Regulation of 12 May 1971,[1] was suspended by the Council[2] from 21 October 1974. The rule had stipulated that, in trade between Member States and with non-member countries, the monetary compensatory amounts applicable, owing to a currency depreciation, may not exceed charges on imports from a non-member country. In certain sectors this led to monetary compensatory amounts being reduced or even eliminated.

As regards operations in hand before suspension of the rate was decided upon, the said suspension could have led, in the discharge of a contract with pre-established conditions, to an increased export charge which the non-member countries could not have foreseen when concluding the contract. To avoid this unexpected charge being applied, the Commission, on 25 November 1974[3] took steps to authorize Member States in certain circumstances to waive the compensatory amount, or that part of it corresponding to the increase in the monetary compensatory amount. The solution adopted is akin to the action taken under the Commission Regulation of 26 June 1974,[4] known as the 'equity Regulation'.

The trend in currency values registered on the exchange markets has necessitated adjustments to the monetary compensatory amounts:

(i) from 4 November 1974, for the British and Irish pounds;

(ii) from 25 November 1974, for the lira in respect of the wine sector, the British and Irish pounds and the French franc.

Application of Acts of the CAP in the enlarged Community

2241. On the strength of Article 63 of the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession, the Commission adopted a Regulation on certain temporary measures to be applied in the British beef and veal sector.

The special situation of that market had led to suspended buying by the intervention agency; at the present time, however, intervention measures in the United Kingdom can be contemplated only in terms of gradually raising purchase prices. This possibility was therefore offered to the UK, together with the opportunity to grant temporary national subsidies when certain adult bovine animals (clean cattle) are slaughtered. The maximum amount of the latter is scaled down over the period 18 November 1974—31 January 1975. The subsidy is designed to offset the income loss due to the fact that purchase prices were not immediately set at their maximum level (the purchases being made at the outset of this period on the basis of an intervention price corresponding to 65% of the guide price set for the United Kingdom; this price has been increased in stages, to arrive at 85% of the guide price on 31 January 1975).

Common organization of the market

Cereals and rice

2242. On 11 November 1974, the Council adopted a Regulation on production refunds in

[1] Bull. EC 7-1971, point 39.
[2] Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1104, and OJ L 268 of 3.10.1974.
[3] OJ L 316 of 26.11.1974.
[4] OJ L 170 of 27.6.1974.

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the cereals and rice sector. Since there has been no change in the respective threshold price levels of this produce, it was decided to make an approximate 50% cut in the production refund for amyloid cereal and rice products, and to set a new producer price for potatoes intended for the manufacture of starch. The Regulation will take effect from 1 April 1975. Since the amount of the foregoing refunds is equal to the difference between the threshold price and the supply price to be paid by the starch factories for their primary products, the supply prices will be raised in proportion.

On 20 November 1974,[1] the Council passed a Resolution agreeing the need to improve the statistical data to give a clearer picture of the quantitative trends on the cereal markets, and thus enable action to be taken when required.

Again in November, the Commission amended the Decision of 20 September 1973,[2] adopting protective measures applicable to exports of soft wheat, meslin and Durum wheat flours from the Community, and to exports of Durum wheat and soft wheat groats and meal of Italian origin. Since the supply position of soft wheat for the current marketing year had improved in Italy, it was the right time to rescind the protective clauses for soft wheat flour, groats and meal.

To solve India's supply problems, the Commission opened,[3] as from 1 November 1974, an export tender with levy for soft wheat to India. The tender is for an initial tranche of 300 000 tonnes. Likewise, to boost the soft wheat supply for the African Atlantic coast countries, including the Sahel region, victims of the continual rise in prices, the Commission, on 5 November,[4] extended until 1 March 1975 the export tender with levy, opened on 16 July 1974.[5]

Sugar

2243. Resuming its debate on organizing a new Community system for sugar, the Council settled a number of outstanding matters, thus consolidating its agreement of principle on the main guidelines reached in Luxembourg on 21-22 October 1974.[6]

As regards the scheme to be established for imports of sugar from the ACP States, the Council added details on prices and duration to the negotiating Directives for the Commission, which were prepared at the Council's foreign affairs session of 12 November 1974.

To prevent unwarranted exports of sugar in the form of processed products, and to ensure equal treatment for all the products and industries involved, the Council took note of the Commission's intention to adopt the terms of implementation relating to collection of an export tax on certain products based on cereals, rice, milk, fruit and vegetables with sugar added.

Owing to the market situation and for the first time since the common organization of the sugar market was established, beets under quota A (the basic production quota) and B (the supplementary production quota) can be sold at the same prices. Therefore the amount of the production levy was set at 0.0 u.a./kg and the sugar manufacturers will refund 7.36 u.a./tonne of standard quality beet to the sellers, under the 1973 marketing year.[7]

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1 OJ C 149 of 28.11.1974.
2 Bull. EC 9-1973, point 2219.
3 OJ L 292 of 31.10.1974.
4 OJ L 298 of 6.11.1974.
5 OJ L 193 of 17.7.1974.
6 Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2229.
7 OJ L 321 of 30.11.1974.

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Considering that the situation now obtaining on the sugar market requires a close watch to be kept on movements of sugar, the Council decided on 20 November[1] that all relevant data should be sent to the Commission, weekly. This is a similar measure to the one taken concerning cereals.

Oil seeds and protein products

2244. As part of the special measures adopted for soya beans in July 1974,[2] the Council has just[3] worked out the criteria for the average price of this produce on the world market, together with the ground rules for granting and monitoring Community aid. Temporary measures were also laid down concerning current national aid schemes for this product. On 18 November,[4] the Commission adopted the terms applicable, which define the data to be transmitted to the Commission by the Member States, so as to ensure proper implementation of the aid scheme.

Wine

2245. The Council got down to a discussion of the wine market, which is showing an imbalance between availability and possible outlets, due to the sizeable stocks carried over from the previous marketing year. It laid down[5] the general rules on distillation operations for wines of a quality inferior to table wines and coming from certain hard hit regions.

On 5 November the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal containing a number of amendments to the Community rules on wine. It hopes to improve the balance between supply and demand by altering intervention arrangements, encouraging quality improvements and, where necessary, limiting the expansion of wine production.

Intervention arrangements

As announced in its September 1973 Memorandum on the adjustment of the common agricultural policy, the Commission intends to permit distillation of wine at the start of the wine-year. In the event of an abundant harvest, this would immediately remove large quantities of mediocre wine from the market. The Commission suggests that the producer price for distilled wine should be somewhere between 50 and 60% of the lowest guide price. The Commission also suggests that special long-term (9 months) storage contracts be drawn up between growers and intervention agencies at the beginning of the wine year. If necessary, the market could be eased further by subsidies for the production of grape juice and concentrated grape must.

Quality and market equilibrium

Although improved intervention arrangements will help to deal with exceptional situations, usually provoked by weather conditions, the Commission is convinced that something must also be done to adjust supply to demand. For several years now production has tended to outstrip consumption—production increases by an average of 4.21% a year and consumption by a mere 1.14%.

This being so, the Commission suggests that Community and national aid should be confined to replanting, undertaken to improve crop quality, to the exclusion of new planting. It also makes provision for measures to limit production. It suggests, for instance, that for each new area planted, a corresponding acreage of old vines should be grubbed, and that new planting

1 OJ L 317 of 27.11.1974.
2 Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2241.
3 OJ L 297 of 5.11.1974.
4 OJ L 308 of 19.11.1974.
5 OJ L 318 of 28.11.1974.

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should be temporarily controlled or prohibited throughout the Community, or in specified regions only. The Commission feels that wine production must not be allowed to expand at the expense of quality, which is why it would be possible under the proposal to require growers registering high yields to distill the by-products of vinification.

With regard to wine qualities as such, the Commission proposes to set a definitive date for the removal from the market of products made from vine varieties which are not included in the Community list, or are only temporarily authorized. To give growers enough time to adjust to the new rules, the date proposed is 31 August 1983. In addition to modifications affecting alcoholic strength and the conditions under which enrichment and sweetening are permitted, the Commission proposal contains provisions to improve methods of analysis and control. Lastly, to combat fraud, the Member States would be obliged to keep each other informed of known or suspected infringements of Community rules.

Imports from non-member countries

The Commission feels that the market in table wine would be better protected if the reference price to be respected by non-member countries were extended to bottled wine and grape musts (concentrated and otherwise). It also suggests that reciprocal agreements be negotiated with wine-exporting non-member countries, so that the Community can protect and control quality wines imported from these countries and marketed in the Community.

Lastly, in addition to detailed provisions on customs duties, countervailing charges and the like, the proposal contains provisions for exceptional distillation, where market disturbances are combined with imports from certain non-member countries, which exceed the normal.

Milk and dairy produce

2246. In view of the situation on the international and Community markets for the various products of the dairy sector, the Commission this month temporarily suspended[1] the advance fixing of refunds for sweetened dairy produce in general and Pecorino cheese exported to Canada, and extended[2] from six to eight months the duration of validity of export certificates for skim milk powder.

As an extension of the measure adopted in October 1974[3] for skim milk powder, the Commission, on 25 November, approved a Regulation specifying the conditions of sale for skim milk powder held by the intervention agencies and intended for export, and concerning also the adjustment of refunds fixed in advance for skim milk powder other than intervention stocks.

This Regulation enables Community exporters to make long-term contracts at fixed prices for skim milk powder, and spares them the uncertainty involved in any intervention-price adjustments on 1 February 1975. Skim milk powder is sold ex-warehouse at the intervention price plus 1.5 u.a./100 kg and in lots of 5 000 tonnes or more. The sales contract must be agreed by 31 December 1974 at the latest.

To strike a balance between sales of intervention stocks and sales of private stocks, it is stipulated that if the skim milk powder intervention price is changed for the 1975/76 dairy marketing year, the refunds fixed in advance by 1 January 1975 for a period exceeding sixty days, will be adjusted.

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[1] OJ L 298 of 6.11.1974, OJ L 309 of 20.11.1974, L 312 of 23.11.1974.
[2] OJ L 317 of 27.11.1974.
[3] Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2241.

Agricultural policy

Beef and veal

2247. The Council adopted a Regulation amending the Regulation of 23 July 1974[1] so as to authorize certain Member States to grant an interest subsidy on loans granted to retain young cattle on the farm.[2] This scheme, which in practice is applied exclusively in Ireland, allows for the fact that, mainly owing to the high cost of animal feed, certain small producers are sometimes hard put to it to hold back marketing this stock, in order to obtain the premium provided by the Regulation of 23 July 1974.[1] The terms of application of the interest subsidy scheme were laid down by the Commission.[3] They mainly determine the amount of the interest subsidy and define the stock which qualifies.

During its session of 19 and 20 November, the Council took stock of the talks initiated with non-member beef and veal exporting countries, in order to arrive at satisfactory arrangements with them as soon as possible.

As regards interventions, the Commission amended[4] the Regulation of 29 March 1974,[5] setting the purchase prices for standing intervention in the beef and veal sector. Allowing for the change, announced by the Belgian authorities, in the method of cutting up carcasses, the description of fore- and hindquarter cuts was amended. The 'cows I' had therefore to be deleted from the list of products which might come under intervention buying in the United Kingdom.[6] These measures take effect on 2 December 1974. The Commission also amended the rules on sales at cut-prices, and prices fixed contractually in advance. The selling prices of certain beef and veal held by the Italian intervention agency were reduced,[7] largely because of adjustments to the representative rate of the lira. Finally, the Commission deferred[8] until 1 November 1974, instead of 1 July 1974, the date for taking over beef and veal put up for sale by the intervention agencies.

Pigmeat and poultry meat

2248. The Community market for this produce is affected by an imbalance between supply and demand. An information and publicity campaign for beef and veal has been in operation since July 1974,[1] as one means of rectifying this situation. On 18 November[9] the Council decided to extend the campaign to other types of meat included in the common organization of the market, to wit pigmeat and poultrymeat. The Regulation also sets the terms for financing the campaign.

In July, the Council had asked the Commission to report on the problems encountered in reviewing the proposed Council Regulation specifying standards in respect for the water content of certain carcasses of cockerels, hens and chickens. In November the Commission made known its Opinion, indicating that the Regulation could be adapted: responsible authorities could determine, by chemical tests, the precise content of extraneous water, if water had been improperly absorbed into the carcasses.

Fishery products

2249. On 11 November the Commission submitted Proposals to the Council fixing Community prices for fishery products for the coming fishing year (1 January 1975 to 31 December 1975).

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1 Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2245.
2 OJ L 300 of 8.11.1974.
3 OJ L 325 of 5.12.1974.
4 OJ L 317 of 27.11.1974.
5 OJ L 88 of 1.4.1974.
6 OJ L 321 of 30.11.1974.
7 OJ L 301 of 9.11.1974.
8 OJ L 327 of 7.12.1974.
9 OJ L 311 of 22.11.1974.

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The Proposals provide for an increase in guide prices ranging from 0% for herring and mackerel to 25% for plaice and coalfish (Annexes 1 and 2 of the basic Regulation). Intervention prices for sardines and anchovies are derived from the guide prices and will automatically be fixed at 45% of the guide prices (Annex 3).

The Commission points out that the increases will have no effect on retail prices, since the market prices for most products are and will remain at least 20% to 25% higher than the minimum prices ('withdrawal prices') provided for in the Proposals. As in previous years, the cost of intervention to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund in 1975 will be slight. It is estimated that it will remain well below the 2 million u.a. shown in the Budget.

Structural policy

2250. On 27 November, the Commission adopted four Decisions on implementing the reform of agricultural structures in Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, in accordance with the Council Directive of 17 April 1972[1] on modernizing farm holdings, encouragement to withdraw from agriculture, and the allocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement.

On 15 November the Commission issued its Opinion on the draft provisions sent in by the Dutch Government amending the application provisions of the Council Directive on modernizing farms.

Competition conditions

2251. Under the provisions of Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, he Commission adopted a position on two German aid measures

On 15 November the Commission decided to close the procedure it had invoked against the German Government, since the latter had declared that, save for the position relating to the dehydration of potatoes, it was terminating a subsidy in Baden-Würtemberg intended for the dehydrated fodders sector in order to offset the increased costs of fuel.

On the other hand the Commission feels that investigations have so far shown that the subsidy intended for poultry farms in Bavaria, to offset higher fuel costs there, is incompatible with the Common Market, since the increased costs of energy have had little effect on consumer prices. The Commission therefore decided on 12 November to invoke the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty, against the German Government.

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At its meeting of 28 November 1974, the *Economic and Social Committee* adopted an Opinion on a proposed second Council Directive, to amend the Directive of 23 November 1970 on additives used in animal feeding.

During its part-session of 11 to 15 November 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the following sectors or questions: approximation of laws concerning materials and objects likely to come into contact with foodstuffs, 'Cyprus sherry', a 1975 structure survey, as part of a survey programme on the structure of farm holdings, the common organization of the market in the sugar sector, the setting and adjustment of basic sugar quotas and import subsidies for sugar, and the Community research programme on common and African swine fever.

[1] Bull. EC 4-1972, Part 1, Chapter I.

Industrial policy

Industrial and technological policy

Technology

High-speed guided land transport

2252. On 18 November, Commission departments called in the senior officials responsible for developing *high-speed guided land transport techniques* in order to hear their views on the action which the Community should take to coordinate national programmes from the research, development and experimental stage onward. COST Project No 33 (Forward Study on Passenger Transport between the big European Conurbations) will not be completed before 1976, and its results cannot have any effect on national decisions until 1977. Between now and that date, national development programmes, especially in non-conventional techniques, will be going forward in such a way that any coordination of decisions on future utilization may become extremely complicated when the time has come for them. Cooperation in research and development programmes as from the stage reached at present, might make it easier to coordinate utilization projects in the end.

The senior officials recognized the value of dealing with these problems within the Community, but preferred to await the results of COST Project No 33, before embarking on a comprehensive project. A preliminary project could be started now in the form of:

(i) an exchange of information, as detailed as possible, largely on scientific subjects;

(ii) a summary of the scientific and technical aspects of common interest which could lead to cooperation, largely scientific;

(iii) a detailed list of experimental facilities and a review of the scope for their use by all the Community promoters concerned.

A new meeting will be held during the first half of 1975 to review the implementation of these projects. The senior officials also agreed, as suggested by the Commission departments, that, at the next meeting, they would tackle the problems of developing modes of public transport in urban areas.

Technical mission to Canada: timber utilization

2253. In the first half of October, a Community mission went to *Canada*. It was made up of Commission officials and some fifteen industrialists and importers from different Community countries, and various sectors of industry, who depend on *timber utilization*.

The purpose of the mission was technical. Through direct contact with all public and private circles involved, in a country possessing a wealth of timber, it was intended to evaluate the most suitable form of cooperation, which would make it possible to reconcile the supply of raw material and semi-finished products to European industry, with Canada's ambition to obtain a better local return for her forestry resources.

The visit yielded much information on the development of legislation in Canada concerning raw material resources and exports, on the resultant supply conditions, the possibility of achieving industrial and trade cooperation within the forestry industries, and on the supporting rôle which the public authorities could play.

Financial aid for research

2254. The Commission published a *new Communication* on applications for and grants

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of financial aid for *technical and economic research* (coal, iron ore, steel), in application of Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty.[1] The Communication, which revises the text in force since 1963,[2] defines the procedure for submitting and vetting applications for financial aid, the conditions and terms of aid, and the obligations which the recipients must undertake to honour, in connection with dissemination of the research results.

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At its meeting of 28 November, the *Economic and Social Committee* issued an Opinion on a proposed Council Decision to adopt a technological research programme in the textile sector.

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

Science, research and development

Energy research

CREST Energy R & D sub-Committee

2255. The CREST Energy R & D sub-Committee held its sixth meeting on 12 and 13 November 1974 with Professor De Meester in the chair. The sub-Committee had a broad exchange of views on the preliminary draft energy research and development projects, formulated by the competent departments of the Commission, covering solar energy, geothermal energy, the study of systems models, hydrogen and energy economy. The sub-Committee drew up a table to show the degree of interest shown by the various delegations in the proposed projects, and had its first exploratory talks on the various possible structures for carrying out and administering these projects.

The next meeting of the sub-Committee will be on 15 January 1975.

Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2256. CREST met for the seventh time on 27 November 1974 with Mr Schuster in the chair.

The Committee devoted the entire debate to the energy research questions arising from the work of its Energy R & D sub-Committee. The delegations unanimously confirmed the positions agreed upon at the sub-Committee's meeting, with regard to technical interest in the various projects contemplated in the fields of solar energy, geothermal energy, the study of systems models, hydrogen and energy economy. CREST also discussed at length the structures for carrying out and administering the proposed projects.

This work now enables the competent Commission departments to prepare detailed research project proposals in these fields, which will be discussed first with the CREST Energy R & D sub-Committee on 15 January 1975, and then with CREST, which is due to meet on 6 and 7 February 1975.

European Science Foundation

2257. The European Science Foundation[3] held its inaugural meeting at Strasbourg on 18 and 19

[1] OJ C 139 of 12.11.1974.
[2] OJ 70 of 9.5.1963.
[3] Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2245.

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November 1974. This Foundation is a non-governmental international association, the aim of which is to promote collaboration in all fields of pure research. Its membership at present consists of 45 scientific bodies, belonging to 15 European countries.

The town of Strasbourg has been chosen as the headquarters of the Foundation. Sir Brian Flowers, former Rector of the Imperial College in London, was elected its President. The post of Secretary-General will be occupied by Mr Schneider, Secretary-General of the Max-Planck Gesellschaft. The two Vice-Presidents are Danish and Swiss respectively.

The Commission of the European Communities will participate in an advisory capacity in the Foundation's Assembly, the body which lays down general policy and rules of procedure.

The initial possible activities of a practical nature were discussed, and include the following subjects: astronomy, archeology, mathematics and the responsibility of the scientist in general.

Specialized meeting on measurement and control methods

2258. A working meeting, under the 'Scientific and Technological Programme' adopted by the Commission in July 1973,[1] was held in Brussels on 15 November 1974, with a few Community personalities specializing in metrology, calibration and control measurements.

The discussions centred on interest in fields of, and possible procedures for scientific collaboration between member countries' laboratories specializing in measurement and control methods. The next meeting of the group will take place in 1975.

Multiannual programme

Indirect action

Advisory Committees on Programme Management

2259. The ACPM dealing with environmental research held its seventh meeting in Brussels on 28 and 29 November 1974.

The Committee adopted the recommendations of its 'Data Bank' Panel of Experts, and delivered a favourable opinion on seven proposals for the assembling and processing of data on chemical pollutants.

In addition, one proposal for an epidemiological survey into the effects of vinyl chloride, five proposals concerning the ecological effects of pollutants in water, and two proposals concerning the remote detection of gaseous pollutants were accorded favourable opinions.

Finally, the Committee began discussing the preparation of the Second Multiannual Programme of Environmental Research, which has to be submitted to the Council in 1975. This discussion will continue at the next meeting of the ACPM in January 1975.

Collaboration on fusion

2260. On 12 November 1974, the Council adopted the directives authorizing the Commission to negotiate an agreement for cooperation with Sweden on controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics. This decision is consequent on the request made by Sweden, on 21 March 1974, to be allowed to associate itself with this programme.[2]

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[1] Supplement 14/73 - Bull. EC.
[2] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2256, and Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2268.

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Coordinating Committee on Materials Testing Reactors

2261. The Coordinating Committee on Materials Testing Reactors held its second meeting in Brussels on 22 November 1974 with Mr Wood in the Chair. The Committee decided to finalize, by 31 December 1974, the inventory of materials testing reactors and their associated installations, which had been prepared by the Commission, so that it could be circulated to interested bodies in the Community.

The Committee also had a first discussion on the programmes for the planned use of materials testing reactors over the next two years.

The Committee will hold its next meeting on 7 or 14 March 1975.

Direct action

2262. At the request of Mr J.-A. Dinkespiler, Deputy Director-General of the Joint Research Centre (JRC), the *General Consultative Committee* (GCC) met at Brussels on 7 November, with Mr von Bülow in the Chair. The purpose of the meeting was primarily to deliver an opinion on the proposals for new activities at the Petten Establishment of the JRC.

After hearing the opinions of the chairmen of the specialist working parties which had discussed the matter[1] previously, the GCC delivered the following opinion:

- With regard to activities falling within the programme on *standards and reference materials*, the GCC supported the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Programme Management for the Community Bureau of Reference (ACPM 'CBR'), that Petten should be given the task of setting up a laboratory for organic analysis, within the general framework of the CBR scheme. The laboratory's activities would be mainly concentrated on three fields, namely, analysis of structures, plastic elastomers and polymers, oil products.

- Regarding activities in the field of *'high-temperature materials'*, the GCC adopted the recommendations of the ad hoc working party and recommended that, in the initial phase, priority be given to the task of inquiry and evaluation, with the aim of reaching a conclusion within one year. The work of inquiry and evaluation should make it possible to establish firm and lasting contacts with industry and national research centres, and then to define concrete objectives for the benefit of industry (e.g., a test centre) and an accompanying basic research programme. (Few observations were made concerning the staff to be engaged in this work.)

In expressing this opinion, the GCC was careful to recommend a programme for Petten as the first consideration; it did not, however, comment on the relative priorities of the various JRC activities, nor on the desirability of increasing its total resources. The GCC felt that this question should be considered in the context of a general re-examination of all the JRC activities.

Accordingly, the GCC is preparing a draft proposal to the Council of Ministers, which will shortly be forwarded to the Commission for approval and will form part of the revision of the multiannual programme.

2263. The *new Director-General of the JRC*, Mr Stelio Villano, took up his duties in Brussels on 11 November 1974 in place of Mr P. Caprioglio. Born in Trieste in 1929, Mr Villano graduated in physics at the University of

[1] Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2263.

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Milan, and since 1953 has held various posts of responsibility at the CISE (Centro informazione Studi esperienze).

2264. The *ACPM for applied data processing*, which was set up in November 1973 by decision of the Council, held its first meeting on 19-20 November 1974.

At this informal meeting, the experts took note of the contents of the files and decided to meet again in February.

Scientific and technical information and information management

European Educational Information System (EUDISED)

2265. At a meeting of the Bureau of the Committee for Educational Documentation and Information of the Council of Europe, which was held on 6 and 7 November 1974 at the offices of the Commission of the European Communities in Luxembourg, proposals for a three-year EUDISED programme for the period 1976-1978 were drawn up, for subsequent examination by the competent bodies of the Council of Europe and the European Communities.

The proposals are geared to the need to coordinate information exchange activities at the supranational level. They are the outcome of efforts, on the part of both the Council of Europe and the European Communities, to find a basis for collaboration in the important field of educational documentation and information.

In this field there appear to be various functions that would have to be centralized, namely: control over the use of the EUDISED multilingual thesaurus, and compliance with the EUDISED standards and format; the merging of information from national sources with that obtained from international organizations such as UNESCO, ILO and OECD; the management of the EUDISED multilingual thesaurus; the updating of the EUDISED standards and format; and the supply of user software to national agencies. These functions could be performed either by the Commission of the European Communities, or by a national agency working under contract.

Three types of information originating in the Member States of the Council for Cultural Cooperation (CCC) of the Council of Europe would initially be processed by EUDISED, namely, data on educational research and development, unpublished material and bibliographical information.

It is proposed that a cost analysis be made of the operations to be carried out centrally, so that the necessary budgetary appropriations can be determined. This analysis should be commissioned from an expert appointed jointly by the Council of Europe and the Commission of the European Communities. If possible, his report will be presented to the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (OIDST) at its meeting in March 1975.

The appropriations covering the abovementioned central operations would be entered in the budget of the Commission of the European Communities from the financial year 1976 onwards. A mechanism would be set up to enable European States, which are not members of the European Communities, to participate in the proposed programme, e.g., by making use of the special project procedure provided for in the CCC statutes.

The Council had asked the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for

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their opinions concerning the first *three-year action programme on scientific and technical information and documentation.* The appropriate Committees therefore met in November and drew up favourable reports on the Commission's Proposals. Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee will probably issue their opinions after plenary debates towards the middle of January 1975.

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At its meeting on 28 November 1974, the *Economic and Social Committee* delivered an Opinion on a proposal from the Commission for the amendment of the multiannual research programme.

Energy policy

Implementing the Community energy policy

2266. In accordance with the provisions of the Council Resolution of 17 September 1974[1] the Commission at its meetings of 20 and 27 November approved and sent in on 29 November a set of Communications to be dealt with at the Council session of 17 December 1974. These concern the Community's energy policy objectives for 1985 and the guidelines and action required to develop the various sources of energy. The Commission also adopted certain proposed Council Regulations or Directives on hydrocarbons.

All the Communications and Proposals had previously been discussed within the Energy Committee which, chaired by Vice-President *Simonet* of the Commission, met on 4, 11 and 22 November.

Community energy policy — objectives for 1985[2]

2267. The Commission has recently approved quantified guidelines for a medium-term Community energy policy.

The chief aim is still that set out by the Commission in its 'New Strategy'[2] in May 1974, i.e., to increase by every possible means the Community's independence of oil supplies from abroad.

To this end, the Commission thinks that the Community's future energy supplies can best be ensured by an extensive use of nuclear energy, the maintenance of the level of coal production, an increase in coal imports, a more or less complete stabilization of the composition of crude oil and an increased use of natural gas.

However, certain changes should be noted in the figures, including revised calculations which induce the Commission to estimate that there could be a 15% saving in energy, whereas in May 1974 the figure estimated had been 10%.

The quantified objectives thus appear as follows (objectives estimated in May 1974 in brackets) in table page 65.

These broad objectives must be adapted to the special situation of each particular Member State, and should serve as guidelines for national policies and as the 'leitmotiv' of decisions of Community producers and consumers. Even if they sometimes transcend strictly national interests, the coordination of the efforts of all the Member States will directly and indirectly benefit the Community as a whole.

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1 Bull. EC 9-1974, point 1402.
2 Supplement 4/74 - Bull. EC.

Total Community Primary Energy Needs[1] in 1985

	1973		1985		1985	
	Estimates		Initial prospects		Objectives	
	Mtoe[2]	%	Mtoe	%	Mtoe	%
Solid fuels	227	22.6	175	10	250 (250)	17 (16)
Oil	617	61.4	1 160	64	600-650 (655)	41-44 (41)
Natural gas	117	11.6	265	15	290-340 (375)	20-23 (24)
Hydraulic and geothermal energy	30	3.0	40	2	43 (35)	3 (2)
Nuclear energy	14	1.4	160	9	242 (260)	16 (17)
Total	1 005	100	1 800	100	1 475 (1 575)	100

[1] Internal consumption + exports + bunkerage.
[2] Millions of toe = millions of tonnes of oil equivalent; 0.7 toe = 1 tce (tonne of coal equivalent).

The Community's detailed objectives can be summarized as follows:

Energy demand

To limit the rate of growth of internal consumption to 3.5% per annum as against the 5% originally envisaged.

The work done recently by the Commission with the help of national experts has shown that consumption could be reduced by 1985 to a level 15% lower than that previously estimated (first estimate of 10% put forward by the Commission in its communication of June 1974 on a 'New Strategy').

In parallel with the development of nuclear energy, to encourage a progressive increase in the consumption of electricity, to bring the share of this form of energy to 35% of total energy consumption in 1985 (25% in 1973).

Energy supply

To reduce dependence on imported energy to about 40% (63% in 1973).

Solid fuels

— To maintain the level of Community hard-coal production in absolute terms (175-180 Mtoe in 1985; 1973: 22 Mtoe).

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— To increase coal imports from non-Community countries (35-40 Mtoe in 1985; 1973: 22 Mtoe).

— To raise the production of brown coal and peat to 30 Mtoe.

Natural gas

— To raise Community production (underground and undersea deposits) to at least 195 Mtoe, and if possible 225 Mtoe, by 1985; 1973: 114 Mtoe).

— To ensure the importation of 95-115 Mtoe from non-Community countries (1973: 4 Mtoe).

The total contribution of natural gas should amount to 290-340 Mtoe. This figure, which represents a reduction in the figure given in the New Strategy (375 Mtoe), reflects the need to ensure a better utilization of gas resources and to continue active prospecting in areas likely to contain new reserves.

Nuclear energy

— To create by 1985 a total power plant system with an installed capacity of 200 GWe, producing almost half the Community's electricity.

Although the nuclear programmes published by the Member States aim only at about 160 GWe of installed capacity by 1985, the Commission believes the industry to be capable of attaining a higher objective if a detailed programme is put before it without delay. A more ambitious objective of this kind is necessary, because only nuclear energy can substantially reduce oil imports.

Hydraulic and geothermal energies

— To develop and install equipment for hydraulic and geothermal sites so as to raise the contribution of these sources to energy supplies to 43 Mtoe (30 Mtoe in 1973).

Oil

— To limit oil consumption wherever oil can be economically replaced by other energy sources.

— To increase North Sea production to 180 Mtoe by 1985 at the latest.

— To reduce imports from non-Community countries to 420-470 Mtoe, or about 30% of total energy requirements (61% in 1973), or 70-72% of oil consumption (98% in 1973).

Other energy sources

— To ensure by a policy of technical research and development that traditional energy sources are more efficiently exploited and are replaced in the long term by new sources.

Sectoral proposals

The above broad objectives determine the lines of policy proposed by the Commission on the various energy sources and on the reduction of energy consumption.

The Commission also asks the Council to express an opinion on the principle of the fastest possible development of the energy resources of each Member State in satisfactory economic conditions. For this purpose a target programme should be periodically drawn up, covering the development of production of and prospection for energy, indicating the required investments of all kinds.

Efficient use of energy

2268. The action programme for the efficient use of energy is aimed to improve the yield from

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energy consumed and to steadily eliminate wastage without compromising the goals of economic and social development.

The programme, as implemented could result in saving between now and 1985, about 15% of estimated internal consumption before market conditions change radically. This represents about 240 Mtoe. The twenty-two projects in the programme were selected in terms of their rapidity of application, savings involved and general economic feasibility. They focus on the *domestic sector* and the *transport* and *industrial sectors*.

The programme also covers improved performance in the *energy industry*.

Guidelines for coal

2269. In a Communication on the '*Medium Term Guidelines 1975-1985*', the Commission outlined the role of coal in the energy supply structure recommended in the 'New Strategy'[1] and reaffirmed in its Communication of 27 November 1974 on the 'Objectives for 1985',[2] examines the specific problems of securing a balance on the coal market and develops the guidelines of a Community coal policy.

The Commission believes that the outlets for *hard coal* in the Community can be increased to about 300 million tonnes coal equivalent.

In the interests of maximum security of supply every effort should be made to maintain the *Community's coal production* at the present level of about 250 million tce until 1985.

The coal imports from non-Community countries must therefore be increased to about 50 Mtce (1973: 30 million tonnes) by 1985.

The output of brown coal, at present the most expensive fuel used in Community power-stations, could attain 130-150 million tonnes by 1985 (= 37-43 Mtce) (1973: 35 Mtce). Peat output could also be maintained at its current level.

The following points may therefore be formulated for the *Community's middle-term coal policy:*

(i) Maximum utilization of the existing brown-coal and hard-coal power stations and conversion of multi-fuel power stations to coal-burning wherever this is technically and economically justifiable. Direction of new and substitute investment in the power station sector towards use of solid fuels, except where nuclear power plants are concerned. Long-term stabilization of the sale of Community coal to power stations by the creation of a system of grants-in-aid.

(ii) Maintenance of the subsidy system for Community coking coal for use in the steel industry.[3]

(iii) Method of offsetting short-term market fluctuations by anticyclical stockpiling of hard coal; facilitation of this procedure by a state stockpiling grant. Compulsory formation of emergency reserves to deal with sudden cessation of supplies.

(iv) Maintenance of Community production of hard coal at a level of about 250 Mtce, while having regard to the natural, technical and economic conditions in the individual fields. Steady effort by the coalmining industry to maintain or regain competitivity with other energy sources by increasing output, by rationalization and by reduction of costs.

(v) Active manpower policy to ensure a stable, productive and young labour force for the coalmining industry by offering attractive working conditions at all levels to create new confidence in the long-term security of the miner's calling.

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[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1201 et seq, Supplement 4/74 - Bull. EC.

[2] Point 2267.

[3] Commission Decision of 25.7.1973; OJ L259 of 15.9.1973.

(vi) Immediate increase in current investment to the level of operational depreciation in order to maintain capacity and reserves. Additional investment in suitable coalfields in order to expand existing or create new capacities.

(vii) Reinforcement of the financial strength of the coalmining industry by a prices policy enabling firms to attain in a gradual fashion and as far as possible the depreciation necessary to cover production costs. Procurement of foreign capital on the basis of Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty and aid to investment by the governments concerned.

(viii) Intensification of technical research in the fields of winning, processing and upgrading coal and also of the conversion of coal into hydrocarbons. For this purpose it will be necessary to make available additional research resources over and above the general Community budget and to intensify cooperation between the associated research institutes.

(ix) Progressive development of a Community import policy with the aim of giving all consumers access to the world market and reaching mutually satisfactory trade relations with the exporter countries; in conjunction therewith a Community system for the monitoring of imports. Association of Community undertakings with joint ventures in the coalmining industries of non-Community countries.

(x) Effort to re-establish a climate of confidence and genuine willingness for cooperation on the part of all concerned (producers, workers, consumers and authorities), in order that the coalmining industry may be able to fulfil the tasks incumbent upon it as the largest existing domestic internal source of energy.

Detailed measures for the carrying out of the coal policy guidelines will be laid down by the Commission.

2270. At the same time as its Communication on the 'Medium-Term Guidelines for Coal 1975-1985', the Commission also approved a Communication to the Council on the measures it will take to monitor coal imports into the Community, as well as a Communication to Community coal companies on the coal prices policy.

As regard *monitoring imports*, the Commission is planning, on the basis of data now being exchanged, to investigate with government representatives and coal industry experts, whether the arrangements aimed at stabilizing Community production, are being impaired by the action required to boost extra imports of coal from non-member countries. As it happens it may be necessary to collate further data on imports from the foregoing sources.

Should these confidential studies reveal any inconsistencies with the energy targets recommended by the Council, the Commission will do its utmost to find satisfactory solutions at meetings with representatives of the governments and industrial sectors in question. Should this prove impossible, the Commission would present appropriate proposals in good time.

In the Communication to Community coal companies on *coal prices policy*, the Commission stresses the need to strengthen the coal industry's financial capacity, so that it can make the necessary investments to maintain long-term output through self-financing, or by means of the capital market. To this end, a price policy must be envisaged which will enable companies to meet production costs, especially the inevitable depreciation. At the same time, the policy should foster solid relationships between producers and consumers. The Commission will join those concerned in studying measures to secure, as soon as possible, coal prices geared to costs, in accordance with the principles of the ECSC Treaty.

Energy policy

Community Policy in the Hydrocarbon Sector

2271. The Commission sent the Council a Communication on *'a Community Policy in the Hydrocarbon Sector'*, plus a set of proposed Regulations or Directives.

The Communication stresses that the world situation in the hydrocarbon sector is marked by deep-seated insecurity, and that greater stability in supply conditions and world economic and monetary equilibrium must therefore be sought.

Six focal points of supply policy are:

Efficient use of resources. Action here will be to eliminate wastage through a massive information campaign and, if need be, through direct prohibitions, and to promote a better yield from the use of hydrocarbons.

Development of reliable resources. Prospection operations by the petroleum industry over recent years indicate that the Community possesses considerable onshore and offshore hydrocarbon resources. They must be developed as swiftly as possible. Research must be also intensified and new techniques perfected, especially in respect of the ocean beds. The Commission told the Council that it would propose increases in the annual sums shown in the Community budget as support for Community projects.[1] It also submitted a proposed Regulation on granting financial assistance to prospection operations of vital interest to the Community.

A briefing and concertation scheme for imports and exports. Briefing and concertation are already in operation for certain aspects of supply, especially as regards crude oil imports.[2] They should be extended to cover refined-product export movements; concertation with industry should be expanded.

Development of investments in the refining, transport and distribution sectors. Investments cannot be harmoniously developed without adequate information and extensive consultation. Information is already coming into the Commission each year on investments planned for the three years ahead;[3] to get the most value out of this information it should be exploited in concertation with industry.

A price policy based on the competitivity and transparency of costs and prices which mirrors actual supply conditions should ensure consistency of prices within the Community.

Measures in the event of supply problems. Permanent minimum buffer stocks are the simplest and most effective bulkwark against any supply problems. But when these do occur, then (a) a specific energy savings target should be set for the whole Community; (b) consumption curbs, applied nationally, should be coordinated, so that the effect on the economy of each country is evened out as far as possible; (c) any price movements should be avoided, which might mean some regions receiving more advantageous supplies at the expense of other regions; and (d) export policy to non-member countries should be based on principles consistent with Community decision procedures.

2272. In order to vest the Community with action resources in the event of crude oil and oil product supply problems the Commission sent the Council two proposed Directives on (i) *setting a Community target for cutting down the consumption of primary energy* and (ii) setting

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[1] Council Regulation of 9.11.1971, OJ L312 of 13.11.1973.

[2] Council Regulation of 18.5.1972 on advising the Commission of hydrocarbon imports, OJ L120 of 25.5.1972.

[3] Council Regulation of 18.5.1972 on advising the Commission of planned investments, of Community interest, in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors, OJ L 120 of 25.5.1972.

Energy policy

up *mechanisms for information on and possible control of intra-Community trade* in crude oil and oil products.

A proposed Regulation was also submitted providing for the application of Community *support measures in carrying out hydrocarbon prospection projects* of vital interest to the Community. This Regulation will consolidate the Council Regulation of 9 November 1973[1] on supporting Community projects in the hydrocarbon sector, a support confined to technological development work.

2273. In line with the provisions of the Council Directive of 19 December 1972 on raising minimum stocks of crude oil and/or oil products, from 65 to 90 days' consumption,[2] the Commission, on 14 November 1974, approved a report to the Council on implementing the Directive, and on any problems stemming from the formation of stocks as laid down in the Directive. In its conclusions, the Commission emphasizes that the Council's reasoning in deciding to raise stocks from 65 to 90 days still holds good, and is further confirmed by recent developments on the world oil market, and the changes they entail regarding the Community's supply. The Commission also feels that there is nothing to stop achievement of 90 days' stock within the time prescribed by the Directive, which cannot be dealt with at Community level.

Nuclear fuel supply

2274. In this sector, the Commission approved and sent to the Council a Memorandum entitled *'Community Supply Policy for Nuclear Fuels'*.

The aim of the policy, as part of the new strategy, is to ensure that the rapid development of nuclear energy in the Community is matched by a satisfactory supply of nuclear fuels (natural and enriched uranium and plutonium).

Two implications are of major importance if these objectives are to be met: the diversification of sources of supply and the establishment by the European industry of sufficient capacity to enable it to meet an appropriate proportion of Community requirements and to operate on the world level.

The first step taken by the Community should be aimed at securing access to source materials — and especially natural uranium — by establishing suitable conditions for the operations of its mining industry in non-member countries and on its own territory. The Community should establish with countries having uranium resources trade terms satisfactory to both parties. The Community should encourage the identification and utilization of its own uranium resources and foster efforts by European companies to strengthen their industrial base by offering financial assistance if necessary. Technological and industrial incentives for research and development in the mining industry should also be available.

On stocks which are fundamental in any security of supply policy the Commission will consult the interested circles and if any action at the Community level is necessary, Proposals will be submitted to the Council. The Community must also plan a number of measures to be taken in the event of nuclear supply difficulties. The Commission intends to consult the Member States on the principles of the scheme and then submit to the Council a communication outlining the measures to be taken in the event of difficulties.

In the implementation of this ambitious programme the Supply Agency has an important rôle to play. A redefinition of its sphere of action and the principle of its work is necessary to ensure that it can react with the speed and flexibility called for by market conditions.

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[1] OJ L 312 of 13.11.1973.
[2] OJ L 291 of 28.12.1972.

Energy policy

Guidelines for the electricity sector

2275. On 27 November the Commission approved a Communication to the Council on *'Guidelines for the Community Electricity Sector'*.

In the gearing of energy supply as recommended in the new strategy electricity is therefore required to play an increasingly important part in the end-consumption of energy, by expanding from the present 25% to 35% in 1985, mainly as a substitute, used efficiently, for oil products.

The guidelines and action required to develop the electricity sector, can be summarized as under:

(i) increased capacity of power stations burning solid fuels; speeding up programmes for nuclear plant; curtailed construction and use of new power stations fired by fuel-oil; formation of safety stocks of fossil fuels at conventional power stations;

(ii) gradual substitution of electricity for oil products in a number of applications assuring efficient use of electricity;

(iii) consideration, in producing electricity, of the optimum criteria for allocating Community energy resources: preferential use of energy forms which are not at the moment easily utilized in other applications (nuclear, hydraulic, solid fuel, residual products and waste); curbs on burning of natural gas and oil products in power stations;

(iv) a more even electricity demand, to make better use of production and transport capacity: promotion of off-peak applications of electricity, by appropriate measures regarding charges;

(v) closer links between electricity and heat output, to limit thermal discharges and ensure a more efficient use of primary energy;

(vi) greater savings in the use of electricity and enhanced security of supply through the optimum network interlinking;

(vii) standards, regulations and rules harmonized at country level to be laid down to protect the environment;

(viii) technological development of methods of production, transport and efficient use of electricity;

(ix) a rates policy to cover production and distribution costs;

(x) a common policy to finance the massive investments to be made in the electricity sector over the years ahead.

2276. Otherwise, the Commission proposed to the Council some amendments to the proposed Directive requiring Member States to keep minimum stocks of fuel at conventional electric power stations.[1] The amendments take account of certain comments from the European Parliament[2] and the Economic and Social Committee.[3]

Coal

Technical coal research

2277. In accordance with Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission decided on 19 and 25 November 1974, to confer with the Consultative Committee and obtain a conformatory Opinion from the Council, for the purpose of granting financial aid to technical coal research. This aid amounts to 11 200 000 u.a. and is intended for research programmes involving the following: road-driving technique, coal-winning technique; measures fire-damp; and

1 Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2262.
2 Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2456.
3 Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2451.

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ventilation, automation and general underground services; carbonization and briquetting, coal preparation and upgrading.

Financial aid for ECSC research

2278. The Commission issued a new Communication on *applications for and grants of financial aid for technical and economic research* (coal, iron ore, steel) in application of Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty.[1]

Transport policy

Harmonization

2279. On 25 November 1974, the Commission sent the Council a Proposal amending the Council Regulation of 4 June 1970, on *aid granted in the road, rail and inland waterway transport sectors*. The Proposal would amend Article 4 of the Regulation, which governs certain aid available to railway companies until the Community rules come into force concerning the financial relations between railways and States. Under the same Regulation (Article 5), such aid is exempt from the procedure laid down in Article 93(3) of the Treaty, because it is of a special nature, and the Commission is notified of it through a streamlined procedure. The forthcoming adoption by the Council of a Decision on harmonizing the financial relations between railway companies and the State would terminate application of the foregoing provisions. But it seemed wise to retain the same streamlined procedure for certain aid covered by the draft Decision in question, and therefore to amend Article 4 of the Regulation of 4 June 1970.

2280. The *Advisory Committee for Aid to Transport* met in Brussels on 15 November. It examined British draft laws concerning aid for transport, and draft amendments to German laws compensating for public service requirements and charges over and above normal operations. In view of the outcome of the discussions, the Commission will continue to review these legal provisions, in order to formulate opinions to be addressed to the governments concerned.

2281. At a meeting in Brussels on 7 and 8 November, government experts and Commission departments discussed the terms of application, as from 1 January 1975, of some of the provisions in the Council Regulation of 20 July 1970, concerning the introduction of a *recording device in road transport* (tachometer) and, in particular, concerning the meaning of the term 'dangerous merchandise'. The experts reached agreement on mutual recognition of the meaning to be given to that term in national legislation. This will apply for a temporary period not longer than the first half of 1975. Work will continue at the same time towards a standard Community definition of dangerous merchandise.

Functioning of the market

2282. On 12 November, the Council formally adopted two Directives[2] on introducing common rules for *access to the trade of* (a) *road freight haulier* on a national and international basis and (b) *passenger carrier*, on the same basis, operating a transport service with vehicles carrying more than nine persons, including the driver.

In the interest of users, carriers and the economy as a whole, these measures aim at rationalizing the market, improving the quality of services and

[1] Point 2254 and OJ C139 of 12.11.1974.
[2] OJ L308 of 19.11.1974.

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enhancing road safety. They will also serve to achieve freedom of establishment in the areas concerned.

The two Directives provide that natural persons or companies wishing to carry on the trade of freight haulier or passenger carrier by road, must meet certain requirements concerning good repute, and appropriate financial and professional capacity.

These provisions will apply in full to new applicants from 1 January 1978; special provisions are laid down for hauliers and carriers already operating on the market.

The Directive applying to road freight hauliers does not, however, cover natural persons or companies operating transport services with vehicles which have a payload of less than 3.5 tonnes, or whose permissible total laden weight is less than 6 tonnes. The Member States may decide on other exceptions for certain national forms of transport which have little effect on the market. In respect of passenger transport, the Member States may grant certain exemptions for operations having little effect on the market, provided that they are of a non-commercial nature.

The provisions adopted introduce temporary measures to enable Member States to adjust their national systems to the Community system. Finally, to harmonize the terms for implementing the common rules, the provisions set up a Community consultation procedure for the measures to be taken at national level, which must be adopted by 1 January 1977.

2283. On 14 October 1974, the Commission decided to send a Recommendation to the Italian government concerning a draft law to apply Community regulations relating to the *laying down of common rules for intra-Community shuttle services and regular and regular special services performed by buses and coaches.*

In its Recommendation the Commission regrets to find that the deadlines set by the Community regulations for the adoption of implementing measures have not been met. The Commission recommends the Italian government:

(i) to clarify its intentions concerning any possibility of transferring the operation of a regular service or a regular special service,

(ii) to amend the provisions dealing with the monetary penalties incurred by holders of licences for regular, regular special or shuttle services, by making the required corrections to the references contained in the Community provisions concerned,

(iii) to abolish the provisions constituting the transposal of a Community provision in force, and to clarify certain points regarding the withdrawal of licences. The Commission found, in the last analysis, that the other provisions of the draft law submitted for consultation met, in spirit and content, the demands imposed on Member States through the Community regulations in question.

2284. The Danish government consulted the Commission on draft decrees concerning the application of three Council Regulations, and the respective implementary Regulations of the Commission. These concern the *Community quota* for intra-Community road freight haulage, *international passenger services* performed by buses and coaches, and shuttle services by bus and coaches.

In a Recommendation which, on 27 November, it decided to send to the Danish government, the Commission regrets that the latter was unable to adopt in good time the measures to implement these Community measures. As regards the content of the draft decrees, the Commission indicates that the draft concerning the Community quota should be consolidated in respect of penalties, on the basis of the Recommendation sent by the Commission on 9 June 1969 to the

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Member States concerning application of the rules in respect of the Community quota. The Commission, moreover, took the view that the draft decrees concerning passenger transport by regular or regular specialized services should be backed by a provision specifying if, and under what conditions, the operation of such services could be transferred.

Safety

2285. Following an informal meeting on 7 June 1974, the Commission departments, on 4 and 5 November, together with Member States' government experts, examined the scope and terms for *harmonizing speed limits* applicable to road vehicles within the Community. The meeting reviewed the problems of generalized speed limits on motorways, and the permissible limits for commercial vehicles, depending upon the class of vehicle and road. This study will be resumed during a meeting scheduled for 1975.

Port policy

2286. At a meeting called in February 1974, by the Commission departments, with representatives from the major Community seaports, a Working Party was assigned to compile a questionnaire to be sent to the Member States' seaport authorities. On 7 and 8 November, the Working Party drew up the final version of the questionnaire and adopted the list of some eighty ports to which it will be addressed. On the strength of the results obtained, the Commission departments will prepare a draft report, to be reviewed first by the Working Party and then, at a full meeting in the autumn, studied by the representatives of the major Community seaports.

Transport Advisory Committee

2287. The Transport Advisory Committee (Article 83 of the EEC Treaty) chaired by Mr Christian Woelker (Germany) met in Brussels on 14 and 15 November. Mr E.S. Ainly, Director of International Transport, Department of the Environment (United Kingdom) was elected Vice-Chairman to succeed Mr Dickinson who had resigned from the Committee.

After hearing a report by the Commission representative on developments in the common transport policy, the Committee issued its Opinion on the action to be taken by the Community to *coordinate transport infrastructure investment,* under the Council Decision of 1966, which set up a Community consultation procedure for infrastructure investment projects. The Opinion puts forward criteria for notification to the Commission, by the Member States, of infrastructure projects, and criteria for assessing those projects.

It also examines at what stage of preparation the projects should be transmitted to the Commission, in accordance with the Council's Decision on consultation. The Committee then took two draft Opinions through their first reading; one bears on the contribution from the transport sector to the *Community's regional development,* while the other concerns setting up a permanent information system on the *position and development of the freight transport market.* The Opinions on these problems will be drawn up at the next meeting of the Committee. The Committee also took note of a verbal report on the progress of work within a particular group concerning the *future role of the railways* in the Community transport system. Since this meeting was the last in the 1973-74 financial year, the Chairman summarized the Committee's activities during the year; it had examined six major questions and had pronounced, in verbal consultations, on four other matters on which the Commission had requested its Opinion.

Symposium with trade union organizations

2288. The Commission organized discussion groups in Brussels with two trade union bodies representing workers in the transport sector. On 12 and 13 November it met the *European Transport Workers Committee* (CMT) and on 26 November the *International Transport Workers Federation* (ITF) Committee for Community Transport.

After hearing a report on implementation of the guidelines of the common transport policy, the Committees' representatives were able to present their views on various aspects of the policy.

The European Committee of the CMT also investigated the current status and future prospects of the social policy in respect of transport policy and the energy policy, the regional policy and urban and suburban transport policy. The Union Committee of the ITF studied the problem of coordinating infrastructure investment and the position of transport in the light of the new energy situation.

This year the symposia were run on different lines, which enabled the bodies invited to voice their opinions on clear-cut issues on which they had been briefed in advance. This facilitated a fruitful discussion of the subject matter.

Commercial policy

Preparing and implementing a common commercial policy

Trade defence

2301. On 8 November, the Commission decided to close the procedure relating to Yugoslav ternary complex fertilizers.[1] The Decision, which terminates the latest procedure concerning Yugoslavia concerning nitrogenous fertilizers, is explained by the radical changes on the European and world fertilizer markets, due to the oil crisis.

Individual measures of commercial policy

Textiles

2302. The first stage of the EEC-*Pakistan* negotiations for a textile trade agreement took place in Brussels on 5 and 6 November.[2] It came under the multilateral textile trade arrangement made within GATT at the end of 1973, and in force from 1 January 1974. During the negotiations, which will be resumed next December, the main lines of the basis for a new agreement were approved. An Agreement between the Community and Pakistan on the textile trade had already been reached in 1971; the provisions of the Agreement, which expired on 30 September 1973, were still being applied *de facto*, pending conclusion of the new Agreement.

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[1] OJ C 138 of 11.11.1974.
[2] Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2305.

Development and cooperation

2303. From 19 to 22 November, an initial round of negotiations took place between the Community and *India*, for a textile trade Agreement. The negotiations, which are taking place within the arrangement concerning the international textile trade, are aimed at a new agreement, to take over from the Agreement on the cotton textiles trade, which was concluded between India and the Community in 1970, and whose provisions have been temporarily kept in application.

The aim of the new Agreement will be to foster the systematic development of India's exports to the Community in the products concerned, while avoiding the ill effects of disorganization.

The negotiations will be resumed in December.

Development and cooperation

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2304. An internal Commission group, drawn from several Directorates-General, met to prepare the work of the future UNCTAD *Commodities Committee*. The Secretariat of UNCTAD itself is thinking in terms of an overall integrated approach in respect of all commodities.

Food aid

2305. On 26 November, the Council decided on an emergency food aid project for *India*, involving the supply of 150 000 tonnes of cereals preallocated to the 1975 cereal food aid programme. This tonnage will be supplied as a Community project, to which should be added, according to the Commission Proposal, an equivalent amount from national projects, on which decisions are shortly to be taken.

2306. The Commission submitted a Communication to the Council concerning the 1975 *cereal food aid programme* which covers 643 500 tonnes of cereals (i.e. 50% of the Community's commitment of 1 287 000 tonnes under the World Food Aid Convention) for the developing countries and international agencies. Because the food situation in certain developing countries has worsened, and bearing in mind the general guidelines elsewhere defined by the Commission in respect of development aid, the Commission proposed to concentrate aid more heavily than before on the countries most severely affected (thus, 81% of the aid proposed for the direct benefit of applicant countries has been allocated to the countries of the Indian sub-continent and the Sahel region).

2307. The Commission submitted a Proposal to the Council on an interim food aid programme for 1975, for the benefit of the *Sahel* countries, *Gambia*, *Ethiopia* and *Somalia*. This involves the supply of cereals (charged to the 1974 and 1975 programmes), butteroil and skim milk powder.

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During the part-session of 11 to 15 November 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission's Proposal to the Council for a Regulation laying down the ground rules for supplying skim milk powder, as food aid, to the Sahel countries and Ethiopia.

The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting in plenary session on 28 November, adopted an Opinion on Commission Proposals and Communications[1] to the Council, concerning the application, for 1975, of generalized preferences in favour of exports, from the developing countries, of the semi-finished products in Chapters 1-24 of the CCT, and manufactured and semi-finished wares in Chapters 25 to 95 of the CCT.

[1] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2311.

Commodities and world agreements

International Tin Council

2308. The 15th session of the International Tin Council took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 23-29 October 1974, and was attended by representatives from the Member States, the Council and the Commission.

The Council's main activity at present is devoted to the Preparatory Committee for a Fifth International Tin Agreement.

The Council agreed to approach the International Monetary Fund about possible international financing for the buffer stock under a fifth agreement, although no agreed position has yet been reached on central issues, including the size, operation and financing of the buffer stock. These questions will be considered again at the Council's next meeting.

International organizations

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Executive Committee

2309. The *Executive Committee* of the OECD held a special meeting on 25-26 November to review the whole international economic situation, as well as trade cooperation, and to study the question of international investment and the multinationals, on the basis of a major paper drawn up by the OECD Secretariat. The overall review of the predicament of OECD member countries produced a lively discussion, which underlined the importance of the following factors: sectoral measures, food policy, raw materials policy, export credits and keeping up aid to the developing countries.

As regards international investment conditions and the multinationals, the principle that a parallel existed between a review of international investment terms, and the operating conditions of the multinationals, was adopted practically unanimously. Various delegations, including that of the United States, praised the work of the OECD in identifying the problems connected with the multinationals, and asked for the work to be speeded up. A Standing Committee was provisionally formed and assigned to study all these questions and to organize consultations.

Trade Committee

2310. The Commission was represented at the 41st meeting of the OECD *Trade Committee* on 27-28 November. Mindful of the growing problems in international commodity trading, the main features of which are the price-levels and their variations, together with the access of exporting countries to the markets, and the supply of raw materials to importing countries, the Committee decided to continue its work on these subjects in order to map out guidelines which the OECD countries could follow.

The question of export restrictions was held to be still of major importance, and was comprehensively discussed. The Committee decided to investigate this matter in more detail, by considering the motivation behind control measures. Finally, the Committee reviewed storage and medium-term contract policies for cereals.

Working Party No 1 of the Agricultural Committee

2311. Working Party No 1 of the OECD Agricultural Committee met on 14 and 18 Octo-

International organizations

ber. Two items were on the agenda, namely, further review of the agricultural policies of the member countries, and examination of the Committee's general report.

The Committee examined the agricultural policies of Norway, Iceland and Austria. The general report was reviewed, but so many problems arose, especially in connection with New Zealand, Canada and Australia, that a new two-stage reading, for December 1974 and early 1975, was decided on. The Member States of the Community hoped for vigorous prior coordination in Brussels, beforehand.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Trade and Development Committee

2312. The 28th meeting of the Committee, on 6 and 7 November, was, as usual, largely devoted to reviewing implementation of Part IV of the General Agreement, and to a discussion of international trade trends, and technical assistance by the Secretariat to the developing countries.

30th Meeting of the Contracting Parties

2313. Held in Geneva from 19 to 21 November, this was a routine meeting, pending the active stage of the multilateral trade negotiations. The Chairman, Mr Kitahara (Japan) gave an opening address highlighting the seriousness of the international economic situation, and suggesting that the Contracting Parties reaffirm their commitments concerning the non-application of trade restrictions for balance-of-payments' reasons, full use of consultation procedures and the opening, shortly, of effective negotiations. The delegates agreed to accept his comments without putting them into a formally approved text. Mr Peter Lai (Malaysia) was elected Chairman of the Contracting Parties, whose next regular meeting will be in Geneva in November 1975.

GATT Council

2314. During its meetings of 8 and 29 November, the GATT Council discussed two proposals, one from Australia, asking for an advisory group to be set up to deal with meat; and the other put forward by Canada, to set up a panel to study the disagreements between Canada and the EEC, in the Chapter XXIV:6 negotiations. A procedural debate on both the above matters allowed the Community a certain period of time.

Meanwhile a second session of consultations was held in Geneva on 25 November, under *Article XXII*:1 of GATT, concerning the priority measures taken by the Community in the beef and veal sector. The meeting, requested by Australia, was attended by the chief countries concerned (Yugoslavia, Hungary, Uruguay, Poland, Argentina, New Zealand, Romania and Brazil).

United Nations

Food and Agriculture Organization

World Food Programme

2315. The 26th session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme was held in Rome, from 24 to 30 October. All member countries of the European Economic Community, with the exception of Italy and Luxembourg, participated; and two coordination meetings, at which the representative of the EEC was present, were held. The Committee approved certain new aid projects,

International organizations

took note of various projects approved by the Executive Director and received progress and terminal reports on others. It was decided to establish, on a permanent basis, the quasi-emergency procedure, which had already been in application for a number of years; and an increase on an *ad hoc* basis, in the Executive Director's emergency allocation, was agreed, from US $10 million to US $15 million, in 1974 and 1975.

During the session, the Executive Director convened a meeting of Food Aid Convention member countries, in the course of which the difficulty in which the Programme found itself with regard to the transportation costs of FAC grain was explained. Hope was expressed that, with effect from the coming crop year, member countries would be willing, to increase their cash contributions above the present level of US $16 per tonne.

FAO—Third session of the Intergovernmental Group on Wine and Vine Products

2316. The Intergovernmental Group on Wine and Vine Products held its third session in Tarragona, Spain from 28 October to 2 November 1974. The session was attended by 42 delegates and observers from 19 member countries. The EEC, GATT and the International Vine and Wine Office were also represented. The countries which participated in the session accounted for some 80% of world wine production and trade.

The session elected Mr S. Ruiz-Berdejo (Spain) as Chairman and Mr J. R. Catford (United Kingdom) and Mr H. Hammami (Tunisia) as Vice-Chairmen.

The group chiefly discussed the following items on the Agenda:

(i) current situation and longer term outlook;

(ii) trends in the international wine trade;

(iii) policies affecting the wine trade.

The EEC was criticized by several countries, especially the USA, who claimed that the import measures adopted within the framework of the common wine policy (reference price, countervailing charge) had brought about a restriction of market access in several member countries.

The EEC delegation stated that it was Community policy to keep doors open to imports from third countries. So far 17 countries had agreed to respect the reference prices and were therefore exempt from the countervailing charge normally levied on wine imports.

The next session should be convened in 1976 in Rome.

Commodities Committee

2317. The FAO Commodities Committee held its 49th session in Rome, from 14 to 25 October 1974, and, as usual, the Community attended the proceedings as an observer. A heavy agenda included discussions on the draft international undertaking on food security, and the preparation of an international strategy for agricultural adjustment. The Community took the opportunity to reaffirm its constructive approach to both these problems, which are crucial to the development of the world food and agricultural situation.

World Food Conference

2318. The World Food Conference was held in Rome from 5 to 16 November 1974.[1]

The big four, of the fourteen resolutions adopted, concerned:

(i) creation of a World Food Council;

[1] Points 1401 to 1407.

(ii) setting up an Agricultural Development Fund;

(iii) a recommendation to raise cereal food aid for 1973 to 10 000 000 tonnes;

(iv) the Conference's guarantee of the FAO plan for an International Commitment for World Food Security, which includes provisions for building stocks.

North Atlantic Assembly

2319. The Commission was represented at the 20th session of the North Atlantic Assembly in London, from 11 to 16 November 1974. The Assembly heard an address by the British Prime Minister, Mr *Wilson*, who stressed the need for an equitable sharing of obligations within the Atlantic Alliance. A number of resolutions and recommendations were approved, indicating that the Assembly hoped to see the Alliance countries strengthen their cooperation in the economic sphere, and take the necessary action to assure their energy supplies.

EFTA Countries

Finland

2320. Mr Jermu Laine, Finland's Minister for External Trade, visited the Commission on 19 November 1974. He was received by Vice-President Sir Christopher Soames, responsible for external relations and by Mr Gundelach, Member of the Commission, responsible for the internal market and customs union. The talks covered relations between Finland and the Community, since the EEC-Finland Agreement came into force on 1 January 1974.[1]

Mediterranean countries

Greece

2321. As from 1 November 1974, the customs union between the Community of Six and Greece has been in operation for products subject to a twelve-year transition period. Of the 1972 exports to Greece from the original six Member States of the EEC, these products account for some 1 000 million u.a., i.e., about 60% of the total original Community exports to Greece for that year.

On 1 November 1974 Greece actually made the final tariff reduction on these products, which from now on are duty free in Greece. *Greek industrial products* have been exempt from import duty in the original Six since 1 July 1968, and the *Greek farm products* in Annex III of the Agreement have also won exemption, under the timetable and provisions of Protocol 6(2), annexed to the Agreement.

Since 1 November 1974, Greece has also been applying *in toto* the Common Customs Tariff for the products of the twelve-year period. The Association Council therefore adopted Decision 6/74, raising from 90 to 100% the CCT duties to be reckoned with in determining the levy rate referred to Article 8 of the Agreement, in respect of goods obtained in the Member States of the Community and for which the customs union has just been completed.

The first EEC-Greece Association Committee, since democracy was restored in Greece, met in Brussels on 22 November. The proceedings were given over to preparations for the Association Council meeting, which took place on 2 December 1974.[2]

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1 Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2312.
2 Bull. EC 7/8-1974, points 1501 to 1507.

Mediterranean countries

On 26 November the Greek Government sent an *aide-mémoire* to the Community, indicating its plans to have Greece join the Community as soon as possible. The Greek Government feels that membership should include a transitional period, and certain special arrangements, as was the case for States which have already joined the Community.

The Association machinery was again set in motion on 2 December, with a meeting of the Association Council. Greece was represented by Mr Papalygouras, the Minister for Cooperation in the Government formed after the elections of 17 November. The *Association Council* reached a decision, on the Greek side, to sign the Additional Protocol extending the Agreement to cover the three new Member States of the Community. It also decided to resume the negotiations on harmonization in the agricultural sector. Here, mention must be made of the thorny question of Greek wine, which, just before the military junta was overthrown, had been the subject of an agreement between the Community and Greece. This agreement had been rejected by the new regime, which wanted the matter to be dealt with as part of the general agricultural policy. The Community has satisfied Greece's wishes on the subject, an awkward one in view of the highly critical situation of the Community wine market.

Morocco

2322. The negotiations between delegations from the Community and the Moroccan Government, for a new Agreement on a broader basis, which had started on 25 and 26 July 1973, were resumed in Brussels from 11 to 13 November 1974.

The negotiations indicated that the two delegations tended to share the same opinions on various points of the future agreement, the aim of which is to institute comprehensive and lasting cooperation between the Community and Morocco.

But while showing that it understood the agricultural problems facing the Community, the Moroccan delegation asked for a rescrutiny of the concessions, which it considered inadequate for certain products, in view of the advantages which those products now enjoy in the Community. The visiting delegation asked for the rules of origin to be revised, to take account of the objectives of real industrial cooperation. It also requested a reappraisal of certain methods of financial cooperation, and of the labour aspect.

The two delegations agreed to resume their work on the basis of a draft text of the Agreement, and to form a Working Party briefed to prepare one.

Spain

2323. The negotiations for a new Agreement between Spain and the Community were resumed on 20 and 21 November. In the negotiations of 18 October 1973, the delegations had agreed to advise their appropriate authorities of the outcome of the first stage.

When they resumed, both sides put forward their new positions and found that they were still at variance on certain points. It was hoped to continue the negotiations in the near future.

Portugal

2324. The joint EEC-Portugal Committee held its fourth meeting in Lisbon on 25 and 26 November. Noting that the Agreement was not causing any particular operational problems, the delegations took a hard look at Portugal's requests for closer links with the Community.

The Portuguese delegation confirmed the wish of its authorities to go beyond the trade Agreements made between their country and the Community.

In areas not covered by the Agreement, the Portuguese delegation referred to the cooperation which the Community could provide to Portugal's industrial development, especially on the financial side, and also brought up certain questions relating to Portuguese workers in the Community.

The Community delegation agreed that the Joint Committee be instructed to carry out a review of all the requests, and expressed a generally positive attitude towards opening negotiations with Portugal soon.

Yugoslavia

2325. On 22 November, Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission, and Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President, received Mr Milos Minic, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

It was the first visit to the Community by such a high-ranking Yugoslav political personality.

The following statement was issued to the press:

'During the visit, which passed off in a very cordial atmosphere, the present state of relations between Yugoslavia and the Community came under review. Mr Minic, Mr Ortoli and Sir Christopher expressed satisfaction at the genuine spirit of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Community, based on the 1973 agreement, and examined the difficulties encountered in the field of trade.

Possibilities of developing trade and economic relations, and of increasing cooperation in scientific and technological research particularly in the iron and steel industry and in energy, were among the subjects discussed. Interest in cooperation in the area of agriculture was also stressed.

In the matter of trade relations, it was agreed on both sides to make every effort to create conditions for mutual cooperation, which would enable difficulties encountered to be overcome.

Mr Minic invited Mr Ortoli to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia, an invitation which Mr Ortoli accepted. The date of the visit will be decided later.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Negotiations

2326. In the *EEC-ACP* negotiations, the mutually sustained pace of the proceedings enabled considerable headway to be made.[1]

During a meeting of their bureau at Ministerial level in Dakar on 8 November 1974, the ACP States decided to carry on the negotiations on the strength of texts which will be laid before a meeting of ACP Ministers, planned after 10 December 1974. A joint meeting of EEC-ACP Ministers would then be held, to negotiate the matters to be dealt with at that level.

On the Community side, the Council, during its sessions of 12 and 20 November 1974, adopted several Directives and guidelines to enable the negotiations to advance on the major issues, notably sugar, the stabilization of export revenue and the duration of the future agreement.

[1] Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2330.

As regards *sugar*, the Commission's talks with the sugar-exporting countries are going on, to work our prices and other details, subject to a supply commitment of up to 1 400 000 tonnes.

The Commission also raised with the ACP countries the question of adopting satisfactory solutions in the area of *fishing*, on a non-discriminatory basis.

On the procedural front, negotiations have been going on for some weeks within sectorial sub-Committees, at ambassadorial level, or at EEC-ACP bureaux meetings, on the basis of texts of a preliminary draft agreement covering most of the subjects, and drawn up on both sides of the table. But during this editing stage, already well advanced, there are still some basic questions to be settled, which, failing a solution, will have to go to the foregoing joint meeting of ACP-EEC Ministers.

Yaoundé Convention

European Development Fund

2327. After a favourable Opinion from the EDF Committee, the Commission approved on 12 November, three *new financing Decisions* in respect of non-repayable grants out of the 3rd EDF, for a total amount of 3 891 000 u.a.

Two of the projects concern the *Ivory Coast*. The first, at a cost of 360 000 u.a. will help in reorganizing the Ferkessedougou and Katiola Regional Technical Centres. The Community aid will cover, for three years, the cost of a technician, and the financing of some of the infrastructures and equipment of the two Centres.

The second project, costing 3 331 000 u.a., involves the Maraoué ranch. A breeding ranch, for cattle of the N'dama breed, will be set up on the river Maraoué in the north-central region of the country.

The third project involves a global sum of 200 000 u.a. to publish the Association News (1975) which appears every two months, 23 000 copies of which are at present printed in English and French.

Following these latest financing Decisions, the total commitments under the 3rd EDF amount to 780 115 000 u.a., in respect of 283 Decisions issued since the 3rd EDF opened on 1 January 1971.

Non-member countries

Industrialized countries

Canada

2328. A delegation of Canadian M.P.s led by Senator Van Roggen and Mr John Roberts came to Brussels on 14 November. They were the guests of Sir Christopher Soames for lunch. Their visit was part of the regular exchange of visits between the European and Canadian Parliaments.

New Zealand

2329. In line with the conclusions of its annual report of April 1974 to the Council, concerning the *implementary conditions of Protocol 18*, the Commission updated the basic data, on the basis of which the special prices had originally been set in respect of United Kingdom imports of New Zealand butter and cheese.

Because of appreciable changes in the structure of production and transport costs, stemming from the energy crisis and inflation everywhere, the Commission laid a Proposal before the Council which would raise by 18% the cif price

Non-member countries

levels originally set for imports of butter and cheese into the United Kingdom, when the Protocol took effect.

On 19 November 1974, the Council approved the draft Regulation proposed by the Commission. As from 1 January 1975 the cif prices which New Zealand will have to adhere to are raised as follows:

(i) butter, from 79.96 u.a./100 kg to 90.81 u.a./100 kg;
(ii) cheese, from 66.45 u.a./100 kg to 78.41 u.a./100 kg.

Japan

2330. On 27 and 28 November 1974, Mr Tsurumi, Japan's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs visited the Commission. In his talks with Sir Christopher Soames and other senior officials, the current position of bilateral relations between the Community and Japan was examined. In view of the establishment of a Commission delegation in Tokyo, discussion took place on the scope for increased consultation between the two partners. The talks also took in the multilateral trade questions involved in GATT, and international cooperation in energy, raw materials supply and food policy.

Developing countries of Asia and Latin America

Pakistan and Sri Lanka

2331. Negotiations were opened on 4 November with Pakistan, and on 5 November with Sri Lanka, for *Trade Cooperation Agreements* between them and the Community. The Agreements, which the Commission will negotiate on the basis of the Directive approved by the Council on 15 October 1974,[1] will follow the lines of the Agreement with India, but with certain differences; they will allow, in particular, for the economic development and individual problems of the countries involved.

The leaders of the delegations stressed that one of their aims was to create an effective instrument to foster economic relations between the Community and its partners, and at the same time ensure that both sides benefited.

Technical assistance

2332. Following a Council Decision authorizing the launching of a Community programme of *technical assistance for non-Associated developing countries*,[2] two assistance projects to help Asian countries are now under way. The first consists of a travelling seminar, operating from 10 to 30 November, to enable Asian company executives and government officials, responsible for trade promotion, to improve their knowledge of Community markets. The second project, which comes under assistance for regional integration between developing countries, is in the shape of a working tour of the Community, EFTA and Nordic Council organizations, for senior officials responsible for starting up the ASEAN Secretariat in Djakarta.

State-trading countries

2333. On 7 November,[3] the Council approved an outline agreement indicating the main lines of trade agreements which could be offered to each of the State-trading countries. Under its responsibilities in respect of the common commercial policy, the Commission has made known these outlines to the countries concerned.

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1 Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2336.
2 Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 1222.
3 Points 1301 and 1302.

4. Institutions and organs of the Communities

Diplomatic relations of the Communities

2334. On 12 November 1974, the President-in-Office of the Council, and the President of the Commission, received H.E. Ambassador Stéphane Stathatos, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Greece to the European Economic Community, who presented his letters of credence as Head of the Greek Mission to the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC). On the same day, His Excellency presented his credentials to the President of the Commission, as Head of his country's mission to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

On 12 November 1974, the President-in-Office of the Council, and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Eliashiv Ben-Horin (Israel), H.E. Ambassador Ignacio Silva Sucre (Venezuela) and H.E. Ambassador Antonio de Siqueira Freire (Portugal), who presented their letters of credence as Heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC). The new ambassadors succeed Mr Moshé Alon (Israel), Mr John Raphael (Venezuela) and Mr Fernando de Magalhaes Cruz (Portugal), assigned to other posts.

European Parliament

Part-session in Strasbourg from 11-15 November 1974

2401. The November 1974[1] part-session was a decisive turning point in the history of the European Parliament. For the first time the divisions were final and binding. After more than twenty years, in which the House could issue only non-binding Opinions, it could now, in applying its new budgetary powers, amend the budget drawn up by the Council. When the Council has reviewed the amendments, the budget will be finally approved in December.

Parliament commented further on the current questions of the Community sugar policy, Community loans for Member States with weak payment balances and the setting up of a political secretariat. In anticipation of the Conference of Heads of Government, the House suggested measures to overcome the Community crisis.[2]

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[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 Groups (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 the sitting of 11-15 November are reproduced in OJ C155 of 9.12.1974 and the verbatim report of the sitting is contained in OJ Annex 183.

Budget

General budget 1975, First Reading
(12 and 14 November)

2402. On the basis of the report by Mr *Aigner* (C-D/G) the House, attended by the officiating President of the Council, Mr *Poncelet*, examined the draft budget of the European Communities for 1975, which the Council had submitted to it on 16 October. After a long debate on 11 and 12 November which went on into the night, Parliament asked for additional funds of about 750 000 000 u.a. With twenty-nine draft amendments and ten proposed modifications, which were approved in seventy-five divisions, Parliament largely endorsed the Commission's demands, which in the preliminary draft had proposed resources of about 6 500 thousand million u.a. The Council had trimmed the Commission's preliminary draft by 1 396 thousand million u.a. and had submitted a draft to Parliament for 5 775 thousand million u.a.

Parliament's budgetary decision

The amendments in respect of non-compulsory expenditure are intended to increase appropriations for social policy, research and technology. In Parliament's view, these funds are absolutely necessary if the Community is to remain a social Community and continuity in research is to be ensured. As an initial sum for the European Regional Fund, Parliament included half of the Commission's proposed amount, which the Council had deleted and replaced with a 'token entry'. As part of a 'crash programme' the poorest regions, at least, were to get Community aid. In respect of development aid expenditure, the House largely endorsed the Council's opinions, and made the contribution of funds to the United Nations Emergency Fund conditional upon the willingness of the remaining countries. The House also pressed for more funds for the activities of private aid agencies.

In respect of the 'compulsory' agricultural aid, Parliament proposed that the 'Mansholt reserve' be released for structural improvements in hill-farming and for agriculture in other less-favoured regions. Regarding the adjustments to the 1975/76 farm prices, Parliament asked for corresponding funds, as proposed by the Commission, to be written in. The increased resources for food aid were approved with only one vote against.

The draft budget, as amended by Parliament, runs to a total 6 538 986 186 u.a. It was accepted by 113 votes to 6 with one abstention. It now goes back to the Council with Parliament's proposed modifications and draft amendments. If the Council changes Parliament's approved amendments or rejects its proposed modifications, the House will look again at the altered draft.

This draft is the first budget of the European Communities to be financed completely from Community own resources. The financial year 1974 also sees the end of the temporary rules, laid down in Article 203a of the EEC Treaty, when Parliament loses its authority to propose modifications to the draft budget, on which the Council has the last word. Article 203 states that from 1975 the following reforms will take effect:

distinction will be made between expenditure 'necessarily resulting from the Treaty or from acts adopted in accordance therewith' and other expenditure (i.e. 'compulsory' or 'non-compulsory expenditure'). Parliament will have the final say on 'non-compulsory' expenditure. The Council will have the last word on 'compulsory' items, when the House may only table proposed modifications.

According to the Commission's preliminary draft, the 'non-compulsory' expenditure amounts to about 24% of the total budget appropriations for 1975. At the draft stage, the Council, besides slashing the Commission's proposed

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appropriations by more than a 1 000 million u.a., cut down the 'non-compulsory' expenditure by some 14%, at the same time changing the classification of many other items.

Parliament can adjust the proportion of 'non-compulsory' expenditure within the bounds of a maximum rate, which is established by the Commission with due consideration for growth of the Community's gross product, changes in Member States' budgetary plans and cost of living trends.

The draft budget is reviewed, if need be, in several stages by the Council and Parliament, with the House finally promulgating the budget eventually established.

In the Resolution, the House expressed its keen disappointment with the draft budget, which was characterized by a total lack of political decision by the Council. It also opposed the Council's intention to use the Community budget as a weapon against inflation; its funds were drawn from the national exchequers and therefore had no inflationary effect. The House firmly rejected the Council's plan to submit a number of supplementary budgets during the 1975 financial year for some of the funds which it had deleted from the Commission's preliminary draft. Budgets must be provisions for the future and embody a statement of political will. Since there had been no arrangement between the institutions,[1] they recognized the provisional validity of the classification proposed by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget for 1975 distinguishing between 'compulsory' and 'non-compulsory' expenditure. It was regretted that an extensive group of expenses had still to be classified, since this cramped the House's authority. Parliament felt that the maximum annual rate of increase applicable to non-compulsory expenditure, i.e. the rate by which expenditure of the same type for the current financial year may be increased, could not be applied to new expenditure entered as a new item, and when the policy on which non-compulsory was based did not remain constant, but grew in scope and objectives.

The House hoped to discuss these outstanding matters with the Council in order to arrive at a common interpretation before the end of the 1975 budgetary procedure.

The debate

The debate turned on the question of swelling or trimming budget funds and on the unsettled points of budgetary procedure, especially the matter of Parliament's scope for budget increases, on which agreement must be reached with the Council by the time of the second reading in December. The rapporteur of the Budgets Committee, Mr *Aigner* (C-D/G) opened his argument by observing that the fact that the Council and the Parliament were now sharing budgetary powers, committed both of them to wholehearted cooperation, if the Community was to endure.

On financing, he declared that no Member State could call itself the Community paymaster merely because it provided the biggest share of the outlay. Acceptance of the Community meant that each member had to contribute in proportion to its capacity. The funds would not 'disappear' but would go towards another form of solidarity to be developed.

Turning to the procedure, Mr *Aigner* said that, on the new budgetary powers, the Agreement was often illogical, since it arose out of a distrust of Parliament. He highlighted the illogical breakdown between compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure, between for instance personnel expenditure and agricultural expenditure, which derived respectively from a 'compulsory' (statutory regulations) and a 'non-compulsory' element (development disparities). He went on to complain that it was precisely the largest

[1] Article 203(8) EEC Treaty.

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budget entry, i.e. agricultural expenditure, on which Parliament did not have the last word, and urged that the House should have as much scope as the Council.

Expenditure should be recognized as non-compulsory, as soon as Parliament had classified it as such. This was the major pre-requisite for Parliament's freedom to act.

The officiating President of the Council, Mr *Poncelet*, said he was ready for a close dialogue between the Council and Parliament. He rebutted the argument that the budget was a brake on the Community's development. The Council planned to provide the necessary funds for this. In this respect supplementary budgets were useful and often inevitable.

For the Commission, Mr *Cheysson* acknowledged the work of the Budgets Committee. He agreed with the Committee that budgets had to be political provisions and not balance-sheets. The Commission stood by its proposals for new projects (960 million u.a.). It could only accept a cut of 90 million u.a. in the remaining funds.

Apart from the speaker for the Communist and Allied Group, which rejected the budget completely, the group spokesmen generally endorsed the overall verdict on the budget. Because of conflicting opinions between the groups, the necessary majorities could not be gained on individual draft amendments (ex. funds for regular contacts with the trade unions, second tranche of the Cheysson Fund). Mr *Spénale* (S) urged economy as well as dynamism in the budgetary policy. Mr *Kirk* (C) reiterated the need to attain economic and monetary union. Mr *Durieux* (L) deplored the Council's timidity on the social and regional front. Mr *Lücker* (C-D) declared that the House was giving the Council a massive token of political confidence which the latter had to prove it deserved. Mr *Liogier* (EDP) highlighted the value of the Social Fund; we could not make international aid projects intelligible to the European population, if we could not come to their aid.

Mr *Fabbrini* (COM/I) said it was Parliament's job to hammer out a budget policy which would make the Community credible. Mr *Maigaard* (COM/DK) said that the allocation of funds did not come up to Denmark's expectations.

Parliamentary Budget 1975 (14 November)

2403. In the division on the general budget, Parliament adopted the corrected estimates of its income and expenditure for 1975 (41 597 229 u.a.) with 128 votes in favour and 2 abstentions. As from the financial year 1975, Parliament administers its own budget autonomously.[1]

Compared with 1974, as Mr *Gerlach* (S/G), the rapporteur, pointed out, expenditure had risen by only 5.87%. The House had made an effort to economise, thus setting an example for the Council, which had anticipated a 25.99% increase in its expenditure. By siting the European Parliament permanently in one place, a further 92 500 000 Bfrs could be saved, which the 'travelling circus' had previously cost. He urged the Council to take a definite decision on this matter.

Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1 *of the EEC for 1974*
(12 and 14 November)

2404. Aided by a report from Mr *Shaw* (C/UK) Parliament approved the draft of the Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1 for 1974. This amounts to 145 500 000 u.a., and, on the income side, covers the adjustments to the estimates of Community own resources for

[1] Council Decision of 22.4.1970.

1974, while the expenditure side accounts for the approved contribution of US $150 000 000 by the Community to the United Nations Emergency Aid Programme for the developing countries hardest hit by the energy crisis.

Financial Regulation (14 November)

2405. On the strength of a report by Miss *Flesch* (L/L), Parliament, on 14 November, approved the Commission's draft Regulation for implementing certain provisions of the financial Regulation of 25 April 1973.

Political cooperation

Creation of a Political Secretariat
(13 November)

2406. In the Oral Question to the Council from Mr *Bourges* (F) on behalf of the EPD Group concerning the creation of a Political Secretariat in the capital city of the country holding Presidency of the Council, it was pointed out that the preparation of European Union presupposed an organization for political cooperation, wherein the mutual resolve of the Member States could find expression. In this connection, steadfastness in pursuing objectives and coordination of Member States' activities, and liaison with the Community institutions had to be guaranteed. Mr Bourges asked the Council whether the EPD Group's proposal should be adopted for the formation of a Political Secretariat, at the service of a government holding the Presidency of the Council, and staffed by the embassies of the nine Member States in the country concerned.

Mr *Destremau*, the officiating President of the Council said that in view of the forthcoming Conference of Heads of Government, which had this question on its agenda, he could not go into details, except to say that there was as yet no concurrence within the Council of Ministers on the form of any such secretariat. France was proposing that a European Council be set up, which should convene several times a year and investigate economic, political and social problems in combination.

For the Socialists, Mr *Radoux* (B) said that his Group would not support the formation of any body unless it was linked to the Community institutions. All that was needed was to amplify the scope of the organizations we already had. The spokesman for the Christian Democrats, Mr *Bertrand* (B) joined Mr Radoux in thinking that for political cooperation, no new bodies outside the Community complex were required. He agreed that the rôle of the Council President should be enhanced. Mr *Brewis* (C/UK) countered that a Political Secretariat should be formed and permanently located in Brussels. Mr *Ansart* (COM/F) said that his group wanted political cooperation on the basis of national independence and sovereignty.

Economic policy

Crisis of the Economic Community
(13 November)

2407. The Resolution on the crisis of the Economic Community, which was transmitted to the governments and parliaments of the Member States, expressed Parliament's thinking on possible solutions to the current economic crisis in view of the Summit Conference planned for December 1974. The House emphasized that the overcoming of inflationary tendencies must be a primary objective of Member States; it appealed to all social groups to remain conscious of their responsibility in the interests of full employment and economic stability. The House called for further Community progress towards economic and monetary union, and

considered it was urgently necessary to strengthen the decision-making powers of the Community institutions, especially on the monetary front, including development of the European Fund for Monetary Cooperation.

The House urged the need for a more vigorous Community policy to assist workers to become more mobile and to adapt their skills to the demands of rapidly changing economic conditions; an effective regional policy and reliable energy policy had to be ensured by the Community.

In the debate many speakers pointed out that the present economic difficulties were not one-country problems but were besetting all Member States. Those who were least responsible for the crisis often had to bear the brunt of it.

Vice-President *Haferkamp* of the Commission declared that sacrifices were inevitable, if effective action was to be taken against unemployment due to changes in the economic structures. The priority tasks were to protect those involved and create new jobs.

Community loans (13 November)

2408. The draft Regulation adopted by the Council on 21 October concerning Community loans[1] for Member States with balance-of-payments difficulties gave rise to two Oral Questions.

Mr *Bourges* (*EPD/F*) asked the Council whether the proposal by the French Finance Minister to launch a Community loan of 2 000 million u.a. in all the Community countries would soon be approved. He proposed that as a start to pooling currency reserves, administration of the loan be entrusted to the European Fund for Monetary Cooperation. Sir Brandon *Rhys Williams* (C/UK) asked the Commission for information on the progress of the Community loan project.

The officiating President of the Council, Mr *Destremau*, explained that the loan operations were restricted to the equivalent in European monetary units of account of US $3 000 million in principal and interest. The guarantees, for each Member State, were not to exceed twice its contribution to the Community monetary short-term monetary support mechanism.

The opening of negotiations for each loan transaction were to be authorized by the Council at the request of one or more Member States. The Council would then decide on the terms on which each loan agreement would be concluded. The average term for the borrowed funds was to be not less than five years.

The Council would also decide the economic policy conditions, which the recipient country had to fulfil, in order to secure a rectified balance of payments. At its next meeting, it would adopt Regulations to implement the basic Regulation adopted on 21 October 1974.

Replying to a supplementary question from Mr *De Clercq* (*L/B*), Mr Destremau said that US $3 000 million was not necessarily a maximum limit. New loans could well be launched subsequently. To Mr *Bordu* (*COM/F*) and Mr *Leonardi* (*COM/I*), he pointed out that to reject the principle of loans could indirectly cause unemployment.

Question Time
(13 November)

Military action by Iraq against the Kurds

Question from Mr Noè (C-D/G) to the Council:
'Does not the Council propose to make representations to the Government of Iraq with a view to ending all military action against the Kurdish people, granting

[1] Bull. EC 10-1974, points 1201 to 1203.

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them political autonomy and allowing the Red Cross to step in to supply the stricken population with food and medical supplies?'

2409a. The officiating President of the Council, Mr *Destremau* said that he could not answer this question because it did not fall within the Council's terms of reference. Nevertheless, he was fully aware of the problem in humanitarian terms.

Action by France, Germany and the United Kingdom contravening the EEC Treaty

Question from Mr *Patijn* (S/NL) to the Council:
'Does the Council not consider that the agreements made on 28 and 29 September in Washington by France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany with the US and Japan concerning export credits (which should be covered by Community trade policy) without prior consultation with, and in the absence of, the other Member States and the Commission constitutes an infringement of the EEC Treaty, and is the Council prepared to take steps to prevent similar occurrences in future? If not, why not?

2409b. Mr *Destremau* replied that it was common knowledge that the Nine were negotiating with the USA and Japan for a gentleman's agreement on export credits.

Since working out the technical details of the agreement would be a lengthy business, the opportunity had arisen at the recent meeting of the IMF in Washington to reach an interim agreement on certain immediate measures, particularly in respect of interest rates. All this had been done with a view to achieving a comprehensive agreement in the interests of the whole Community.

Harmonization of public medical services in the Community

Question from Mr *Normanton* (C/UK) to the Commission:
'The Commission is asked what steps it proposes to take to harmonize the public medical services throughout the Community to enable all residents of Member States to enjoy the same facilities.'

2409c. Mr *Thomson* of the Commission replied that the Commission welcomed the growing pattern of reciprocal arrangements between the various public medical services and referred to the facilities offered to migrant workers in the Community countries. Proposals had been put to the Council to coordinate the Social Security schemes for the self-employed and the Council had noted this in its Resolution of 21 January.

Reducing the overall balance-of-trade deficits in the Member States

Question from Sir Brandon *Rhys Williams* (C/UK) to the Commission:
'What proposals will the Commission now make for action by member countries or by Community institutions to prevent a decline in exchanges of goods and services between Member States as well as falls in employment and investment in 1975, resulting from initiatives by national governments intended to reduce their overall balance-of-trade deficits?'

2409d. Vice-President *Haferkamp* of the Commission replied that much was already being done in this direction, including extension of the application terms for short-term monetary aid, the use of gold reserves as credit sureties, and the negotiation of Community loans.

The Commission's basic thinking was that the recovery of economic balance must be facilitated through appropriate measures by the countries with surpluses (ex. selective expansion of the economy in support of exports from countries in deficit).

The Commission would be proposing longer-term action, within a medium-term economic programme, to develop the proposed restructurations necessitated by the energy crisis.

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Food Prices in the EEC

Question by Lord O'*Hagan* (*Non-affiliated*/UK) to the Commission:
'To what extent has the Community been able to stabilize food prices in the Member States?'

2409e. Mr *Thomson* replied that the Community's achievement in protecting its consumers from the full impact of the fluctuation in world prices was a considerable one. He confirmed that if the United Kingdom had not been in the Community, the British would be having to pay higher prices for food.

Free access to environmental protection technology

Question from Mr *Jahn* (C-D/G) to the Commission:
'Is the Commission prepared to ensure free access to environmental protection technology within the Community by establishing appropriate licensing procedures on the lines of the provisions contained in the Euratom Treaty?'

2409f. Mr *Thomson* replied that the Commission was unable to comply, since it considered such action to be ill-timed.

Development of relations between the Community and Canada

Question from Mr *Cousté* (EPD/F) to the Commission:
'Following the visit by Mr Pierre Elliot Trudeau does the Commission intend strengthening and developing relations between the European Community and Canada, in particular by concluding a cooperation agreement, and by setting up, from the beginning of 1975, an external Office in Ottawa with adequate means at its disposal?'

2409g. Mr Thomson confirmed this. Relations with Canada would be strengthened, which would include trade policy and the development of economic cooperation. Exploratory talks would be initiated at the earliest opportunity.

Higher chemical fertilizer prices in Italy

Question from Mr *Della Briotta* (S/I) to the Commission:
'What does the Commission of the Communities think will be the effect on agricultural costs in Italy of the recent decision by the Italian Government to authorize a substantial increase in the price of chemical fertilizers?'

2409h. Mr *Thomson* replied that an average increase in the prices of chemical fertilizers of 15% would mean that total farm production costs would rise by about 1.5%.

External relations

Chile (11 November)

2410. On behalf of the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *Bordu* (F) and Mr *Sandri* (I) asked the Commission whether it considered the telegram of 'cordial wishes' sent by its President on 17 September 1974 to the military junta in Chile to be compatible with the democratic conscience of the peoples of our countries and with the positions adopted by the European Parliament since the military coup in Chile, where, a year after the fascist *coup d'état*, democrats in Chile were still being subjected to repression, imprisonment and torture, and when the peoples of the Community countries condemned in the strongest terms the illegal Government in Chile and manifested their solidarity with the victims of fascism.

Speaking to the Question, Mr *D'Angelosante* pointed out that he well understood that sending congratulations on national days was part of routine diplomatic protocol. Nevertheless, the Chilean military junta, who did not respect

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human rights, and the United Nations had spoken out on this, should have been excluded. It should also be remembered that one Member State of the Community, Italy, had not recognized the Chilean junta. Diplomatic protocol should be subservient to politics and not politics to protocol. He urged the Commission to act accordingly.

Vice-President *Hillery* replied that the Commission had simply wanted to send cordial wishes to the people of Chile on the day they commemorated their independence. It was a courtesy of no political significance.

Several MPs declared that they found the Commission's explanations unsatisfactory.

Mr *Della Briotta* (S/I) stated that his Group was appalled that the Commission had sent 'cordial wishes', in a telegram signed by the President, to the slaughterers of Chilean democracy. Parliament could not remain silent, but must demonstrate its respect for the victims of the Chilean dictatorship, especially since the Commission had initially treated the incident as a mistake by the official responsible and then in its official view as a non-political move. One might well ask whether with this attitude the Commission had not provided more grist to the mill of those who called it an 'irresponsible, technocratic institution'. Dictatorships had no right to support from the Community. What applied to Greece must also apply to Chile.

EEC-Latin America
Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(15 November)

2411. Parliament noted with satisfaction the positive results of this first interparliamentary meeting between delegations from the Latin American and European Parliaments in Bogotá from 15 to 18 July.

The House welcomed the presence of delegates from Mexico and especially of the Chilean Parliament now dissolved by the junta. It noted with interest the recommendation, in the final act of the conference, concerning economic relations, cooperation programmes, the stimulation of economic development and the proposal to award, from 1975 onwards, scholarships to young people from Latin America.

Agriculture

Community sugar policy (14 November)

2412. The debate began with a motion by the Socialist Group to delete the sugar question from the agenda. The Council, which on 22 October, i.e. just after transmitting the consultory documentation to Parliament, but without waiting for the House's opinion, had decided on the new organization of the market for sugar,[1] had prejudiced the rights of Parliament. The Commission Proposals to be examined for Regulations on the new sugar-market system were thus outdated.

The Socialist spokesmen, Mr *Fellermaier* (G), Mr *Frehsee* (G) and Mr *Spénale* (F) all heavily criticized the Council, which had left the House with no more than a nominal function. This should be signalled once and for all; refusal to give an Opinion would at least be of political value, for whatever was said in a debate on sugar was now devoid of any legal significance. The motion was defeated by a narrow majority.

The debate on sugar policy was based on the reports by Mr *Martens* (C-D/B) and Mr *Laban* (S/NL) plus a question from Mr *Cipolla* (COM/I) and Mr *Lemoine* (COM/F). They asked the Commission whether in its market-economy Proposals for the sugar sector, it had

[1] Bull. EC 10-1974, points 2229 to 2231.

taken account of results of the appraisal of the sugar industry and of its own decisions in this connection. They also asked for an explanation why the Council had already decided on the Proposals without consulting the House.

In its Opinion, Parliament was not greatly at variance with the Council's arrangements. It approved retention of the quota system and an increase in the quotas (maximum quota for 1975/76: 145%; it also accepted the price system and formation of a buffer stock (10% of production or the basic quota). In respect of preferential imports, the House reaffirmed that imports under the commitment in Protocol 22 should be at a price which ensured the producing countries reasonable export revenue. These prices should be reviewed annually, taking into account developments in production costs, the prices paid to European producers and world market prices for sugar. The guaranteed minimum price when world prices were low should correspond to the Community intervention price. Parliament also approved the Community's future participation in an international sugar agreement with equal obligations for all the industrial countries. The House recognized that appropriate measures must be taken for the security of the Community sugar market. The supply problems of certain regions were of a temporary nature; the proposed measures should therefore have only a short-term application.

The debate spotlighted two basic currents of thought. One was that internal production should be fostered under assured market access according to Protocol 22. The other yielded reservations about the foreseeable costs of emergency measures, which, however, were in principle approved.

For the Commission, Mr *Lardinois* pointed out that we were not grappling with a structure crisis but with a long-term cyclic crisis. The ticklish question of prices for the African, Caribbean and Pacific producing countries would soon be decisively dealt with by the Ministers of Agriculture.

Regional policy

Cross-border cooperation in the Community

2413. Three Questions were tabled on the question of cross-border cooperation in regional policy: from the Christian Democrat Group, Mr *Jahn* (G), Mr *Artzinger* (G), Mr *Härzschel*, Mr *Klepsch* (G), Mr *Mursch* and Mr *Springorum* (G) asked the Council and Commission what possibilities they saw for eliminating the contrasts between the United Kingdom and Ireland by means of a development programme for the region concerned. Mr *Herbert* (EPD/IRL) asked the Commission for further details on the report concerning cross-border cooperation in the Community, which it had announced during Parliament's July 1974 sitting.

In the debate, Mr *Jahn* and Mr *Herbert* pointed out that the frontier between the United Kingdom and Ireland had been arbitrarily drawn fifty years ago. Mr Jahn urged the Commission and Council to act, since the problem involved all Community citizens. He criticized them for procrastinating too long on the regional policy. The Community could not neglect the major economic and social problems of certain regions.

Mr Herbert illustrated the huge problems confronting Ireland and called for a lasting solution.

Irish MPs from both the Socialist and Conservative Groups highlighted the political background of the regional policy problem of the border region. Mr *Thornley* (S/IRL) indicated that the political problems underlying the conflict could not be exhaustively treated on the basis of these questions. Mr *Delmotte* (S/B) supported Mr Thornley asking whether Community pro-

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grammes could be set up, if the regions in question were themselves unable to draw up such a development programme.

Mr *Gibbons* (*EPD*/IRL) advocated cooperation between the authorities of Northern Ireland and the Republic as a means of softening the hostile climate. Mr *Nolan* (*EPD*/IRL) criticized the Community for being unable to implement regional policy; this was clearly to be seen in crisis regions. He asked what, in view of the common interests of Ulster and the Republic, would happen if the United Kingdom left the Community. Mr *Bourges* (*EPD*/F) thought that development of Irish agriculture was of crucial importance. Solution of the border problem was not a prerequisite for this.

Energy

Promoting gas production from coal
(15 November)

2414. Parliament discussed the need and the possibility for a Community policy to promote the production of gas from coal. The springboard of the debate was the question of how to secure an adequate energy supply for the Community at a time of rising living standards and how to curtail the use of primary energy sources in favour of valuable high-grade energy, both of which are prerequisites for economic growth, full employment and progressive social policy.

In its Resolution, Parliament called for improved or new processes for obtaining energy from primary energy sources (especially hard coal and lignite), processes which would show greater profitability and meet the severer demands of environmental protection.

Parliament felt that gas production from coal would fulfil these requirements. The Commission was urged to develop a coal-gasification programme, promote cooperation between national authorities and industry in building research installations and to make research funds available.

The rapporteur, Mr *Burgbacher* (C-D/G) pointed out that the energy crisis was by no means over. To get a lasting grip on it, new forms of energy had to be developed, for which the Community disposed of adequate raw materials. Otherwise an even graver crisis could be expected. The presence of other competitive forms of energy could have only a positive effect on the development of oil prices.

The remaining speakers also stressed the need for a reliable energy supply in connection with building nuclear power stations.

Development and cooperation

Emergency aid for Somalia (13 November)

2415. Alarmed by the impressions of a delegation of the Cooperation and Development Committee who had been on a working tour of Somalia and reported on the disastrous supply situation there, Mr *Seefeld* (S/G) asked the Commission how and when it would meet the request of the Somali Government for emergency food and pharmaceutical aid for the victims of the drought. Somalia is associated with the Community through the Yaoundé Convention.

For the Commission, Mr *Thomson* affirmed that it was the Community's duty to help its Association partner who had been hit by an emergency situation. The Commission had examined Somalia's request with care and sympathy and would promptly send Proposals to the Council for decision.

In a Resolution, Parliament earnestly requested the Commission to take all measures without delay to mitigate the effects of the drought, which threatened the lives of 100 000 nomads

and farmers throughout eight provinces in north-east Somalia. The Commission was urged to meet in full the Somali Government's specific requests for the supply of emergency aid and to arrange for an immediate shipment.

Food aid for the Sahel region and Ethiopia
(15 November)

2416. Parliament approved the Commission's Proposal to ship 9 000 tonnes of skim milk powder to the Sahel countries and Ethiopia. It also urged that besides the food aid, the necessary action be taken to restore the ecological balance in the countries affected by the drought. But emergency aid was absolutely necessary, since it was not feasible to increase the domestic food production of those countries in the near future. Protein foods such as skim milk powder were especially needed.

Environment

Extension of the EEC Headquarters in Brussels
(13 November)

2417. Mr *Amendola* (COM/I) and Mr *Ansart* (COM/F) asked the Council whether it would take account of the various steps undertaken by the local population, expressing alarm and concern that the project to extend the Community headquarters in Brussels could have deleterious effects on their residential areas.

The officiating President of the Council, Mr *Destremau* replied that the Council had simply taken an option on the site proposed by the Belgian Government and this was solely for the Council's needs. It was an area of about six hectares near the present location of the Brussels Community institutions. It was too early to speak of a particular project. The preparatory studies for the architects would take account of concern for the quality of life and the integration of an administrative complex into the urban environment. But relations with Belgian private interest groups were the responsibility of the Belgian Government.

Fiscal policy

Taxes on tobacco

2418. In the Resolution on the Commission's Proposal for a second Directive on taxes other than turnover taxes on manufactured tobaccos,[1] Parliament reiterated its belief that harmonization of the main excises could constitute a significant contribution towards the achievement of economic and monetary union. It was realized, however, that the slow progress in this area reflected the widely differing systems now operating in the Member States. The House proposed amendments to a number of Articles in the text of the Directive.

Council

During November the Council held six sessions on the environment, general matters, economy and finance, agriculture, legal matters and the General Budget for 1975.

311th Session—Environment
(Brussels, 7 November)

2419. *President:* Mr *Jarrot,* French Minister for the Quality of Life.

From the Commission: Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza,* Vice-President.

[1] OJ C72 of 27.6.1974.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *De Saeger*, Minister for Public Health and the Environment, Mr *Poma*, State Secretary for the Environment (Belgium); Mr *Hansen*, Minister for Greenland and Protection of the Environment (Denmark); Mr *Baum*, Parliamentary Secretary of State at the Ministry of the Interior (Germany); Mr *Jarrot*, Minister for the Quality of Life, Mr *Mazeaud*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Quality of Life (France); Mr *Tully*, Minister for Local Government (Ireland); Mr *Calenda*, Ambassador, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Barthel*, Government Commissioner for the Protection of Water (Luxembourg); Mr *Vorrink*, Minister for Public Health and the Environment, Mr *Brinkhorst*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr *Crosland*, Secretary of State for the Environment (United Kingdom).

The Council adopted a Directive on the quality of surface waters intended for drinking-water production in the Member States, a Recommendation to the Member States on the charging of costs, and intervention by the public authorities in respect of the evironment (the 'polluter pays' principle), the Directive on disposal of waste oils and a Resolution on energy and the environment. The Council also held a broad discussion concerning the Commission's statement on the status of work related to implementing the Community action programme for the environment. The question of the Community's participation as such in the Paris and Strasbourg Conventions was also taken up.[1]

312th Session—General matters
(Brussels, 12 November)

2420. *President:* Mr *Sauvagnargues*, French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, President, Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza*, Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-Presidents, Mr *Cheysson*, Mr *Gundelach*, Mr *Lardinois*, Mr *Borschette*, Members.

Member States Governments were represented by: Mr *Van Elslande*, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Development and Cooperation (Belgium); Mr *Guldberg*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Christensen*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Genscher*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Wischnewski*, Minister of State at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Germany); Mr *Sauvagnargues*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Abelin*, Minister for Cooperation, Mr *Destremau*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr *Fitz Gerald*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Keating*, Minister for Industry and Trade (Ireland); Mr *Pedini*, State Under-Secretary at the Ministry 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).

Inventory of the economic and financial situation: After hearing an introductory statement by the President of the Commission, the Council held an initial discussion of the Commission's Communication concerning the inventory of the economic and financial situation in the Community since the enlargement, and the survey of future prospects.

Common Commercial Policy—Autonomous quota scheme in respect of State-trading countries: The Council agreed the substance of the basic constituents of the autonomous quota scheme which the Community will apply from 1 January 1975 in respect of State-trading countries.

[1] For further details see points 1201 and 1206.

Relations with Iran: The Council got down to a discussion of the guidelines to be adopted in the Community's relations with Iran. Acknowledging that a conventional trade agreement is now out of place, the Council declared itself ready, with a completely open mind, to start talks with Iran to discover the soundest forms of agreement to be adopted, so as to foster development of their future economic and trade relations on mutually satisfactory terms.

Negotiations with the ACP: The Council heard a Commission statement on the status of the negotiations, which stressed the need to take decisions enabling the Commission to get on with the final stage of the negotiations. The Council reviewed the Commission's Proposal on imports of sugar from the ACP, the outstanding problems in the matter of stabilizing export revenue and questions concerning the global amount of the financial and technical assistance from public funds, which the Community intends to bear. Broad agreement was reached on most of these issues. It was also agreed to suggest to the ACP States that the principle of permanent relations between the Community and the ACP be written into the future Convention, with the understanding that specific provisions therein will run for five years and be renewable.

Generalized preferences: The Council considered the essential features of problems concerning the scheme of generalized preferences for 1975 and came to common conclusions on them.

The session included a review of relations with Portugal, with an eye to the next meeting of the Joint EEC—Portugal Committee and appraised the status of negotiations now being conducted with the Mediterranean countries, as part of the global approach.

313th Session—Economy and finance
(Brussels, 18 November)

2421. *President:* Mr *Fourcade,* French Minister of Economy and Finance.

From the Commission: Mr *Haferkamp,* Vice-President.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *De Clercq,* Finance Minister, Mr *Oleffe,* Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr *Vandeputte,* Governor of the National Bank (Belgium); Mr Nyboe *Andersen,* Minister of Economic Affairs and Trade, Mr *Andersen,* Governor of the National Bank, Mr *Hansen,* State Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Poehl,* State Secretary at the Ministry of Finance, Mr *Schlecht,* State Secretary at the Ministry of Economic Affairs (Germany); Mr *Fourcade,* Minister of Economy and Finance, Mr *Clappier,* Governor of the Bank of France (France); Mr *Ryan,* Minister of Finance, Mr *Whitaker,* Governor of the Central Bank (Ireland); Mr *Colombo,* Minister of the Treasury (Italy); Mr *Vouël,* Minister of Finance (Luxembourg); Mr *Duisenberg,* Minister of Finance, Mr *Lubbers,* Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr *Zijlstra,* Governor of the Netherlands Bank (Netherlands); Mr *Dell,* Paymaster-General (United Kingdom).

The Council reviewed the Commission's Communication on the economic situation of the Community and agreed in principle the guidelines set out by the Commission. It also approved the Directive granting Italy Community medium-term financial aid.[1]

314th Session—Agriculture
(Brussels, 18 and 19 November)

2422. *President:* Mr *Bonnet,* French Minister of Agriculture.

[1] See point 2204 for the Council's communiqué issued after the session.

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 at the Ministry of Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Bonnet,* Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (France); Mr *Clinton,* Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Bisaglia,* Minister of Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Hamilius,* Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Berchem,* State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture (Luxembourg); Mr *Van der Stee,* Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Netherlands); Mr *Peart,* Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (United Kingdom).

Sugar: Regarding a number of outstanding matters, the Council consolidated the agreement in principle, reached during the session of 21-22 October 1974,[1] concerning the basic guidelines for the common organization of the market in the sugar sector. It also rounded off the mandate for negotiations with the ACP on sugar, and announced its agreement in principle on the Regulation concerning the raising of an export tax, if supply problems arise, on certain products processed from fruit and vegetables with added sugar.

Beef and veal: The Council got down to a review of the market situation. It found that by and large production prices were levelling out. But the situation was still troublesome in certain Community regions and particularly in two of the new Member States. The Council welcomed the Commission's plans to adopt suitable measures to be applied in the United Kingdom.

Situation on the wine market: The Council reviewed the situation on the wine market which is showing a marked imbalance between availability and scope for disposal, since sizeable stocks from the previous marketing year are still on hand. A Resolution was passed agreeing in principle to initiate a distillation drive in certain severely affected regions. It was agreed to adopt at the earliest opportunity the Regulation, presented as a text by the Commission during the session.

Cereals and rice: The Council agreed in principle the Regulation amending the provisions concerning refunds in the cereals and rice sector.

Monitoring the sugar and cereal market: The Council passed two Resolutions setting up an advice and information mechanism which would yield more detailed quantitative data on the trends of the sugar and cereal markets and facilitate the action to be taken when required.

Imports of New Zealand butter and cheese: The Council agreed the amendment to the Regulation on the United Kingdom cif import price for butter and cheese shipped from New Zealand.

Surveys on structures, 1975: The Council approved the Directive on operating a 'structure' survey in 1975 as part of a programme of surveys on the structure of farmholdings.

315th Session—Justice

Conference of Ministers of Justice meeting within the Council

(Brussels, 26 November)

2423. *President:* Mr *Lecanuet,* Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, France.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli,* President, Mr *Gundelach,* Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Vanderpoorten,* Minister of Justice (Belgium); Mrs *Lind,* Minister of Justice (Denmark); Mr *De With,* Parliamentary State Secretary at

[1] Bull. EC 10-1974, points 2229 to 2231 and 2424.

the Ministry of Justice (Germany); Mr *Lecanuet*, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice (France); Mr *Cooney*, Minister of Justice (Ireland); Mr *Bombassei de Vettor*, Permanent Representative (Italy); Mr *Krieps*, Minister of Justice (Luxembourg); Mr *Mulder*, Secretary-General and Minister of Justice (Netherlands); Lord *Elwyn-Jones*, Lord Chancellor, Mr *King-Murray*, Lord Advocate (United Kingdom).

The proceedings focussed on matters appertaining to Community law, thus involving the Council, and on questions outside the Community legal system, but which are of common interest to the Member States, and which were therefore dealt with by the Ministers, as a Conference of Justice Ministers meeting within the Council.[1]

During the session, the Council met a delegation from the Court of Justice, led by the President, Mr Lecourt, and made up of Lord Mackenzie Stuart, President of the Chamber, Mr Donner, Judge, and Mr Mayras, Advocate General. The meeting gave both institutions the chance to discuss problems of mutual interest.

316th Session—Budget
(Brussels, 28 November)

2424. *President:* Mr *Poncelet*, French State Secretary at the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

From the Commission: Mr *Cheysson*, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Robinet*, Deputy Permanent Representative (Belgium); Mr *Christensen*, State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Hiehle*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Finance (Germany); Mr *Poncelet*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (France); Mr *Kenny*, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Ireland); Mr *Macchia*, Deputy Permanent Representative (Italy); Mr *Peters*, Deputy Permanent Representative (Luxembourg); Mr *Brinkhorst*, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr *Barnett*, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (United Kingdom).

Meeting with a delegation from the European Parliament: Before resuming its consideration of the 1975 Budget, the Council, with the Commission in attendance, met a delegation from the European Parliament. The Council was thus able to hear statements elucidating Parliament's views on classification of expenditure, application of the minimum rate of increase and on specific problems arising from proposed modifications and draft amendments made by Parliament to the draft budget drawn up by the Council. At the end of the meeting the members of the Council and the visiting delegation unanimously emphasized that the tenor of the proceedings showed that the budgetary dialogue initiated between the Council and Parliament at the meeting of 23 September 1974 was making positive headway.

General Budget of the Communities for 1975: After the debate, the Council ruled on Parliament's proposed modifications and draft amendments to the draft of the Communities General Budget for 1975.[2]

It was also agreed to classify expenditure not classified to date as non-compulsory expenditure.

During the proceedings, there was a second meeting with the Parliamentary delegation. This time the President of the Council advised the MPs of the Council thinking on the general considerations and certain specific points raised by the amendments. The Council and its guests expressed their satisfaction with the cordial cooperation between the two institutions which had prevailed throughout the budgetary procedure.

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1 For further details see points 1101 to 1110.
2 Point 2457.

Commission

Activities

2425. The Commission held four meetings in November. Concern focused in the main on preparations for the forthcoming meeting of Heads of Government, on economic and financial policy, the common energy policy and the setting of farm prices for the 1975/76 marketing year.

2426. *Economic and financial policy:* The Commission took stock of the Community's economic situation, and adopted its position on the *guidelines of medium-term economic policy,*[1] which it is advocating to ensure that the Member States take mutually consistent action to cope with the inflation spiral and the problems arising from the higher cost of oil. The Commission also adopted a Proposal to the Council to *convert the short-term financial aid granted to Italy* in March 1974 *into medium-term aid.*[2]

2427. *Common energy policy:* The Commission adopted a comprehensive set of Communications to the Council with the aim of *implementing the new Community energy policy strategy.* It set the quantity targets for energy production and consumption in the Community in 1985 and the guidelines for the various departments of energy policy.[3]

2428. *Agricultural prices:* The Commission approved its proposed *common prices for the 1975/76 marketing year,*[4] which it had undertaken to present by the end of November 1974. These proposals would raise the average income of farmers throughout the Community by about 10%. The price increases proposed by the Commission vary sharply from product to product, depending on the specific features of each market, or the need to boost the output of certain products. It is also proposed to cut out part of the monetary compensatory amounts, by revaluing the 'green currencies' of Germany and the Benelux, and devaluing the green French franc.

2429. *Social policy:* A detailed report is now in the hands of the Commission concerning social policy, and especially the problems of *migrant workers' social security.* In December the Commission will approve a Communication to the Council on various facets of this question, which is one of the focal points of the Community's social action programme.

2430. *Meeting of the Council of Ministers of Justice:* In preparing for the second meeting of the Ministers of Justice,[5] the Commission adopted two reports to the Council concerning cooperation between the Member States in the matter of penalties for offences against Community economic law, and on the liability and protection of Community officials in respect of criminal law.

2431. *Environment:* In preparing for the Council's session on the environment,[6] the Commission reviewed the agenda for that meeting. The main items were its proposed Directives concerning the production of drinking water, and the disposal of waste oils, a Recommendation on application of the 'polluter pays' principle, and a report on the status of the action programme for the environment.

The Commission also adopted a Communication to the Council aimed at *strengthening collaboration between Member States' tax authorities,* so as to take tougher action against international fraud and tax evasion.[7]

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1 Point 2203.
2 Point 2201.
3 Points 1601 to 1604 and 2266 to 2276.
4 Points 1501 to 1505.
5 Points 1101 to 1110.
6 Points 1201 to 1206.
7 Point 2119.

The Commission and its Members

2432. The Member States' Government Representatives, meeting in Brussels on 11 November 1974, unanimously agreed to renew the mandate of Mr François-Xavier *Ortoli* as President of the Commission, for a further two years from 1 January 1975. The decision will be ratified after the Commission has been consulted, in accordance with Article 14 of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities.

2433. The Member States' Government Representatives decided to appoint Mr Guido *Brunner* Member of the Commission for the period 12 November 1974 to 5 January 1977 inclusive, to succeed Professor Ralf *Dahrendorf*, who has resigned.[1]

Departmental organization

2434. The Commission appointed Mr Claus Dieter *Ehlermann* to be Deputy Financial Controller in the Directorate-General of Financial Control.[2]

Court of Justice

New Cases

Case 89/74—Mr le Procureur général près la Cour d'appel de Bordeaux v Mr Robert Jean Arnaud, Teuillac

2435. On an appeal from a judgment given by the Tribunal correctionel de Bordeaux in a case involving adulteration of wines, the Bordeaux Appeal Court, on 7 November 1974, asked the Court of Justice for an interpretation as to the compatibility of Article 8 of the French code du vin and Article 2 of the Decree of 22 January 1974, with Community Regulations 816/70, on additional provisions for the common organization of the wine market,[3] 817/70 laying down special provisions concerning quality wines produced in specific regions,[3] and 1539/71, which determines the Community analysis techniques applicable in the wine sector.[4]

Case 90/74—Commission official v the Commission

2436. This is an appeal to annul the procedure of an internal competition and the subsequent appointments.

Judgments

Case 1/74—Commission official v the Commission

2437. On 4 January an official of the Commission, on leave of absence on personal grounds, had lodged with the Court of Justice an appeal against the Commission, to quash the latter's Decision refusing to allow the plaintiff to take voluntary retirement (volontariat).

By the judgment of 21 November, the appeal was rejected on the merits.

Case 6/74—Commission official v the Commission

2438. On 30 January 1974, a former Commission official had lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice to quash the Commission's

[1] Introductory Chapter.
[2] Changes in the Commission's Directory will be announced regularly, as part of the revision of the *Directory of the Commission of the European Communities*. The revision is published in the form of an annex to the Bulletin.
[3] OJ L 99 of 5.5.1970.
[4] OJ L 163 of 21.7.1971.

Court of Justice

implied Decision rejecting the plaintiff's claim for his ex-wife to be accorded assimilation to the status of dependent child.

The Court's judgment of 21 November rejected the appeal.

Case 32/74—Entry in the Commercial Register of the firm Haaga GmbH, Stuttgart

2439. Having to rule on whether, under the German law on limited liability companies, amended after the first Council Directive on coordinating company law,[1] and where the Articles of such a company authorize the appointment of one or more directors (gérants), it must be declared in the commercial register, in addition to the system of representation applicable when several directors are appointed, that where only one is appointed, he alone represents the company, the Bundesgerichtshof had asked the Court on 14 May 1974 for a preliminary ruling. It wished to know whether Article 2, paragraph 1(d), second sentence, was to be interpreted to mean that the system of representation must be entered in the register if only one director is involved.

In its judgment of 12 November, the Court ruled that the provision in question was to be interpreted to mean that, when the body representing a company may consist of one or more members, not only does the applicable system of representation have to be declared in the case of several directors, but it must also be indicated that, when one director is appointed, he alone commits the company, even if such authority manifestly derives from national legislation.

Case 34/74—SA Roquette Frères, Lestrem, v France, represented by the Customs Administration

2440. Following on a claim for damages against the Commission,[2] the Tribunal d'instance of Lille had filed a request with the Court on 16 May 1974, for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation to be given to Article 4a of Regulation 974/71, concerning the short-term economic policy measures to be applied in agriculture, following the temporary widening of Member States' currency fluctuation bands.[3]

Rejecting the interpretation adopted by the Commission in applying Regulation 974/71, the Court ruled in its judgment of 12 November 1974, that the 'charge on imports' from non-member countries, referred to in Article 4a, paragraph 2, of Regulation 974/71 as amended by Regulation 509/73,[4] in respect of products covered by intervention measures within the common organization of the agricultural markets, is to be regarded, as constituted by the variable component alone, designed to take account of primary product prices.

Case 35/74—Alliance nationale des mutualités chrétiennes, Brussels, v Mr Thomas Rzepa, Péronnes-lez-Binche

2441. In a legal action over the recovery of payments made in error (invalidity insurance benefits), the Mons Labour Court had filed a request with the Court of Justice, on 24 May 1974, for a preliminary ruling on the time limitation in Community law.

In its judgment of 12 November, the Court held that Article 34(3) of Regulation 4, setting the terms of application and consolidating the provisions of Regulation 3 on migrant workers' Social Security,[5] interlocks with the internal social security legal provisions and consolidates them. Payments made under this dual heading

[1] OJ L 65 of 14.3.1968.
[2] Case 26/74; Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2442.
[3] OJ L 110 of 18.5.1971.
[4] OJ L 50 of 23.2.1973.
[5] OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

do not therefore derive solely from Community law, so that any provision and time limit applicable are, as the law now stands, to be sought in internal social security law.

Case 39/74—Mrs Luciana Mazzier-Costa, Flémalle-Haute, v Belgium, represented by the Ministre de la prévoyance sociale

2442. On 5 June 1974, the Liège Labour Court had asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether Belgian law relative to disablement allowances,[1] constitutes social assistance legislation which does not fall within the scope *rationae materiae* of Article 2, paragraph 3, of Regulation 3, concerning the social security of migrant workers.[2] If the answer was negative, the Court was asked whether that legislation amounted to social benefit as provided for under Article 7, paragraph 2, of Regulation 1612/68 on the free movement of workers within the Community.[3]

In its judgment of 13 November, the Court ruled that national legislation prescribing a legally protected right to disablement allowance, in respect of the persons covered by Regulation 3, comes under social security, within the meaning of Article 51 of the EEC Treaty, and of the Community rules adopted in applying that provision.

Case 45/74—Commission official v the Commission

2443. On 26 June 1974, a Commission official had lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice to quash the Commission's implied Decision, rejecting the plaintiff's complaint against the Commission Decision not to include him in the list of officials selected for application of the service termination arrangements provided for in Regulation 1543/73. This Regulation introduces special measures temporarily applicable to officials of the European Communities, paid out of research and investment credits.[4]

Since the plaintiff had withdrawn his complaint after obtaining satisfaction during the proceedings, the Court struck the case from the record with its judgment of 27 December 1974.

Case 54/74—Mrs Friederike Henalla-Timmerbeil, Brussels, v Finanzamt Nuremberg-East

2444. On 25 July 1974, the Nuremberg Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 14, paragraph 1, first sentence, of the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Communities is to be interpreted to mean that an official of the Communities loses her privileges if she marries and sets up a home near the official seat of the Commission, because she no longer has her abode within the borders of a Member State other than the country of the fiscal residence she had at the time she joined the Community organization, 'solely because of the performance of her job in the Community organization'.

Since the Nuremberg Finanzgericht annulled its referral decision, the Court struck the case from the record with its judgment of 14 November 1974.

Economic and Social Committee

The Economic and Social Committee held its 125th plenary session in Brussels on 28 Novem-

[1] Law of 27.6.1969, Moniteur belge of 15.7.1969.
[2] OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.
[3] OJ L 257 of 19.10.1968.
[4] OJ L 155 of 11.6.1973.

Economic and Social Committee

ber 1974, with Mr *Canonge* the regular Chairman in the Chair. Mr *Lardinois* of the Commission attended part of the proceedings. The Committee adopted a study and ten Opinions.

Study on the situation of the CAP

2445. This study, which the Committee began on its own initiative over a year ago (rapporteur: Mr *Bourel*, France, Employers) was presented to the Committee and Mr *Lardinois* of the Commission. It was then approved by a large majority with seven members voting against. The study takes stock of the CAP. Starting from the objectives of the agriculture policy as set by the Treaty, it examines how far each objective has been attained, so as to highlight the main positive and negative features required in making a full assessment. The Committee reached the following major conclusions: The CAP has, so far, mainly been a policy of prices and markets, and this has attained its overall objectives.

There is therefore no call to reconsider it in principle. But improvements must be made to the price and market policy machinery in order to give agriculture producers greater opportunity of maintaining their vital role in the modern economy; this objective is perfectly compatible with the needs of the consumer. But a real common agricultural policy goes further than a mere price and market policy. The time has come to endow it with full Community and international proportions. Unhappily this aim will never be realized in the absence of a satisfactory economic environment. As the Community stands today, the departments most urgently in need of action to enhance the CAP in everyone's interest are in fact none other than each of the economic and social departments outside agriculture.

Opinions

Commission Proposals and Communications to the Council concerning the application, for 1975, of the generalized tariff preferences to promote exports from the developing countries of semi-finished products under Chapters 1-24 of the CCT, and manufactured and semi-finished products, under Chapters 25-99 of the CCT.

2446. In this Opinion prepared from the report by Mr *Evain* (France, Employers) and unanimously adopted, the Committee approves the Commission's Proposals and stresses that they must be regarded as one of the essential constituents of the Community policy for the developing countries.

Proposed revision of the multiannual research programme

2447. This Opinion, prepared from the report by Mr *Schlitt* (Germany, General Interests) was unanimously adopted. The Committee approved all of the proposed programme changes, subject to certain comments and reservations, together with the Commission Proposal to raise the financial ceiling. The Committee feels that the multiannual programme of the Community's Joint Research Centre is a modest one, when one considers the efforts made by each Member State and the size of the problems to be tackled. Stress is laid on the fact that the dynamism of a common energy policy must be harnessed to an equally dynamic research policy. The Committee therefore holds that the Commission should already have considered energy priorities by building into its revised programme certain energy-saving projects.

Proposed Council Directive on approximating Member States' laws on the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels

2448. In this Opinion, prepared from the report by Mr *De Bièvre* (Belgium, Employers),

and approved by 63 votes, with 18 members abstaining, the Committee endorsed the Commission's Proposal, especially regarding the suggested timetable for scaling down sulphur content, specification by the Member States of utilization zones for the various types of gas-oil, and the arrangements for notifying and monitoring the measures taken by Member States.

Proposed Council Decision adopting a programme of technological research in the textile sector

2449. This Opinion, prepared from the report by Mr *Précigout* (France, Employers) was unanimously adopted, except for 11 abstentions. The Committee approved the proposed Decision and made a number of observations on the proposed research. It recommended, in particular, that the Decision itself specify that the Community contribution of one-third should be made on condition that two-thirds of the research expenditure be provided by Member States' research undertakings or public research organizations. The Committee also felt that the research must also cover any effects of the processes, under study, on workers' health.

Proposed Council Directive on waste disposal

2450. This Opinion was prepared from the report by Mr *De Grave* (Belgium, Workers) and was adopted unanimously, apart from two abstentions. The Committee approved the Proposal in terms of a skeleton Directive in the campaign against pollution, and raw materials wastage. The Committee considers that not only must the recycling and recovery of waste, domestic and industrial alike, be encouraged, but also the use, at the production stage of reusable or recyclable material, in the most economic manner possible. The Committee also felt that the specific cost of eliminating waste, which could not easily be recycled, should be included, as a tax, in the price of the product. This would enable the 'polluter pays' principle to be more accurately applied, would steer production and consumption towards less pollutant products, and act as an incentive to producers to eliminate waste.

Proposed Council Regulation on approximating Member States' provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action, relating to curbs on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations

2451. This Opinion, prepared from the report by Miss *Roberts* (United Kingdom, General Interests) was unanimously adopted. The Committee endorsed the proposed Directive which, despite its general application, governs solely restrictions on the sale of certain products. It heartily recommended the Commission to carry on its work in this field, in order to complete the list of dangerous substances and preparations at the earliest opportunity.

European Investment Bank

Loans granted

France

2452. The EIB has granted two loans of a total equivalent value of FF 92 000 000 (15 500 000 u.a.), over a period of 12 years at 10.5% p.a., *towards the acquisition of three European Airbuses A 300 B2 which will be leased to Air France* by two specially created leasing companies. The first, which was created by Crédit Lyonnais, in association with Banque Neuflize-Schlumberger-Mallet and Banque Worms, has received a loan of FF 29 000 000. The second, created by Société

European Investment Bank

Générale and Banque Nationale de Paris et des Pays-Bas and Crédit Commercial de France, has received a loan of FF 63 000 000.

The Airbus is built mainly by French, German, Dutch and British companies,[1] which have cooperated intensively in the face of severe competition on the world markets.

Specially designed for the short-medium range market, the Airbus, which carries up to 281 passengers, offers relatively low fuel consumption, which nowadays is a crucial factor in operating costs. It also promises appreciable gains for the environment with noise levels at take-off, in flight and on landing which are considerably lower than those of many aircraft.

2453. A loan of an equivalent value of FF 59 700 000 (10 000 000 u.a.) was granted to the Société française du tunnel routier du Fréjus. With a term of 12 years and interest at 10.5% p.a., the loan will help to finance *construction of the Fréjus road tunnel,* a new Alpine link between France and Italy.

More than 12 km long and cutting through the Alps at a mean altitude of 3 800 feet, it will run from the Arc Valley near Modane (Savoy) to the Rochemolles Valley near Bardonecchia (Turin).

The Fréjus tunnel will offer an all-weather, faster alternative to the road which climbs to the Mont Cenis Pass and thus provide much better communications between France and Italy and especially between the major economic centres of Piedmont and Lombardy (Italy) and Rhône-Alpes (France). Traffic pressure on the Mont Blanc tunnel will also be eased.

Total cost of the project is estimated at about 140 000 000 u.a. Preliminary construction work has already begun at both the French and Italian ends, and it is hoped to finish the project in the latter half of 1978. Tolls will be operated and traffic during the first full year is estimated at over 1 300 000 vehicles.

United Kingdom

2454. The EIB has granted the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd (ICFC) a loan of an equivalent value of £10 000 000 (19 200 000 u.a.) which will finance industrial projects for smaller and medium-sized companies in development areas of the United Kingdom.

The proceeds of this global loan, at 10.5% over 10 years, will be on-lent with priority going to investments which promise to create new jobs or safeguard job levels in critical areas of Scotland, the North of England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

With the EIB's approval, the industrial projects will be on-lent sums from £50 000 to £1 000 000.

This new loan raises to £13 500 000 the EIB finance provided for ICFC. In July 1973, ICFC, now part of the Finance for Industry Group had received a 'global' loan of £3 500 000, the first loan made by the Bank in the UK.[2]

Scotland has been the main beneficiary from the 14 allocations so far agreed. More than £1 070 000 has been allocated for nine industrial projects helping to create more than 900 new

[1] A special group, 'Airbus Industrie', was set up to undertake development, construction and sale of the Airbus. It comprises 50/50 the interests of Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale (SNIAS) of France and Deutsche Airbus GmbH (Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and Vereinigte Flugzeugwerke-Fokker). Fokker VFW (Netherlands), Hawker Siddeley Aviation (United Kingdom) and the Spanish company CASA, have taken part in the development and construction programme.

[2] Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2441.

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jobs and safeguard about 800 more. Three Welsh projects, which will provide 160 new jobs, have received sub-loans totalling £400 000, and in the North of England 320 new jobs will be created and a further 370 safeguarded through two projects which have received £270 000.

This year, including the ICFC loan, a further 89 500 000 u.a. has already been provided for 'global' loans to help smaller and medium-size business in Italy, Ireland, Germany, France and Britain. Others are currently being negotiated.

2455. The EIB announced two further loans totalling £20 000 000 (38 500 000 u.a.) to the British Steel Corporation.

They raise to £49 000 000 the total of EIB finance provided for the Corporation's investment schemes in just over one year. The latest two loans will be used to help finance a new sinter plant at the Port Talbot works in South Wales and a new bar mill at the Thrybergh complex near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

The Bank has granted £8 000 000 for Port Talbot and £12 000 000 for Thrybergh: both loans are for a term of 12 years at an interest rate of 10.5%.

In October and December 1973 the EIB granted two loans totalling £29 400 000 for a stripmill project at Llanwern, also in South Wales, and burden preparation facilities at the BSC's Teesside complex.[1]

All these projects aided by the Bank are essential steps in the Corporation's 10-year plan for modernization of the UK iron and steel industry, and expansion of its production capacity.

At Port Talbot the new sinter plant is to replace four sinter strands which are uneconomic, obsolete in design and which also give rise to atmospheric pollution. With first production scheduled for September 1975, the new plant will lead to a reduction in manufacturing costs of liquid iron and eventually improve by a significant amount the competitiveness of the Port Talbot works. Apart from increased industrial efficiency, the project will also bring appreciable gains for the environment at Port Talbot (population 50 000). The four present strands are less than one mile from the town centre, whereas the new sinter plant will be sited further away, with silencers and insulators for noise control, a guarantee from the manufacturers concerning dust emission, and measures to minimize the concentration of sulphur dioxide emission. In fact, pollution control equipment accounts for £1 850 000.

A new, high capacity bar mill of the most modern design is to be built at Thrybergh for the production of special carbon and alloy steel bars, and it will have a production capacity of some 400 000 tonnes per year. Consideration for the environment has played a significant part also in the planning of this project. Anti-pollution measures will include sound insulation equipment and a purification plant to treat waste water. The Thrybergh mill will employ 360 people and therefore will help to stabilize at more than 1 000 the total number of jobs in the BSC's Special Steels Division rolling mills in the area.

Granting finance for these two projects therefore accords with one of the main tasks entrusted to the European Investment Bank by the Treaty of Rome, that concerning regional development, including the modernization and conversion of older industrial areas.

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[1] Bull. EC 10-1973, point 2462, and 12-1973, point 2479.

Financing Community Activities

Financing Community activities

Supplementary Budget No 1 for the financial year 1974

2456. On 2 October 1974, the Commission had sent the Council the preliminary draft of a supplementary budget[1] involving the proposal to appropriate 124 000 000 u.a. as the Community's initial contribution to the international emergency aid, decided within the United Nations, in favour of the developing countries hardest hit by the rise in oil and raw material prices.

This preliminary draft follows on the Community's commitment of June 1974.[2] It should be emphasized that a surplus in own resources, accruing from 1974, will enable this additional expenditure to be met, although some adjustments will have to be made to various Member States' contributions.

The Council reacted favourably to this proposal by drawing up the corresponding draft supplementary budget on 6 November 1974.

During its part-session of 11 to 14 November, the European Parliament approved the draft.[3]

The Council was therefore able on 26 November, to declare supplementary Budget No 1 for 1974 adopted. Consequently the Commission can now take steps to implement the first instalment of the emergency aid.

Draft of the 1975 General Budget

2457. During November, the budgetary procedure unfolded in accordance with the new provisions laid down in Article 203 of the Treaty.

As part of the procedure, the European Parliament,[4] during the part-session of 11 to 14 November, reviewed the draft budget forwarded by the Council on 5 October.

Parliament modified the draft by putting down a number of draft amendments and proposed modifications: according to the new procedural rules, Parliament can make amendments in respect of 'non-compulsory' expenditure and propose modifications concerning 'compulsory' expenditure. In the first case, the House will have the 'final say', provided that the limit on the maximum rate, as stipulated in Article 203, is respected, whilst the Council will make the final decision on appropriations in the second case.

Column 3 of the following table indicates the overall effect of the amendments and modifications proposed by Parliament: in its modified form, the draft shows an increase of approximately 765 000 000 u.a., as compared with the appropriations adopted by the Council in September.[5]

The major proposals made by Parliament concern the Regional Fund (+ 300 000 000 u.a.), the EAGGF Guarantee Section (+ 200 000 000 u.a.), the EAGGF Guidance Section (+ 150 000 000 u.a.) and the Social Fund (+ 35 000 000 u.a.).

During its session of 28 November, the Council adopted a position on Parliament's proposals: column 4 of the table illustrates the overall result of the Council's considerations.

The Council welcomed most of Parliament's amendments, including the 35 000 000 u.a. for the Social Fund. Pending the meeting of Heads of Government, however, the Council could not, for the time being, provide for any appropriations for the Regional Fund. The foregoing proposed modifications in respect of agriculture could not be adopted either.

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1 Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2446.
2 Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2309.
3 Point 2404.
4 Point 2402.
5 Bull. EC 9-1974, point 2445.

Financing Community Activities

All the same, the new budgetary procedure with Parliament and the House acting in concert, is developing satisfactorily.

Parliament will deal with the draft budget, as amended by the Council, at its session of 9 to 13 December and then finally approve it.

Draft General Budget 1975

	Preliminary Draft Budget 1975	Draft Budget 1975	% Difference from Col. 1	Parliament's Proposals	% Difference from Col. 1	Council Proposals	% Difference from Col. 1
	1	2		3		4	
I. *Commission*							
Operational appropriations							
Staff	240 572 300	203 734 300	− 15.31	206 114 308	− 14.32	204 064 780	− 15.80
Operations	69 002 770	63 384 800	− 8.14	64 241 800	− 6.90	64 241 800	− 6.90
Information	5 920 000	5 150 000	− 13.01	6 300 000	+ 6.42	6 300 000	+ 6.42
Aid and subsidies	36 725 000	17 043 300	− 53.60	17 043 300	− 53.60	17 043 300	− 53.60
	352 220 070	289 312 400	− 17.86	293 699 408	− 16.61	291 649 880	− 17.20
Intervention appropriations							
Agriculture	4 512 221 750	4 307 805 250	− 4.54	4 635 705 251	+ 2.73	4 307 805 250	− 4.54
Social	417 673 200	338 810 500	− 18.89	378 865 200	− 9.30	378 365 200	− 9.42
Regional	650 000 000	p.m.	—	300 000 000	− 53.95	—	—
Research, technology, industry, energy	157 158 905	124 244 490	− 20.95	137 508 490	− 12.51	124 644 490	− 20.77
Cooperation and development	607 752 000	229 797 000	− 62.19	292 797 000	− 51.83	229 797 000	− 62.19
	6 344 805 855	5 000 657 240	− 21.19	5 744 875 941	− 9.46	5 040 611 940	− 20.56
Contingency reserve	5 100 000	3 500 000	− 31.38	3 500 000	− 31.38	3 500 000	− 31.38
Reimbursement to Member States of 10% of sums paid as own resources	406 259 020	386 234 829	− 4.93	396 948 916	− 2.30	386 917 060	− 4.77
Commission total	7 108 384 945[1]	5 679 704 469	− 20.10	6 439 024 265	− 9.42	5 722 678 880	− 19.50
II. *Other Institutions*	103 539 964	95 631 304	− 7.64	101 346 252	− 2.12	101 346 252	− 2.12
Grand total	7 211 924 909	5 775 335 773	− 19.92	6 540 370 517	− 9.32	5 824 025 132	− 19.25

[1] The initial appropriation of the preliminary draft amounted to 6 852 119 845 u.a.
To which have been added:
— amending letter No 1: 185 400 u.a.
— amending letter No 2: 247 375 000 u.a.
— effect on Chapter 29: 8 704 700 u.a.

Financing Community Activities

Total amount of contracted loans until 30 November 1974

ECSC loans

2458. In November 1974, the Commission carried out three loan transactions:

(i) A private placement of US $200 000 000 for 10 years with interest at 10%.

(ii) A bond issue of US $100 000 000 issued on the American capital market. This loan, underwritten by a syndicate of American banks, bears interest at 8.75%. It matures over 5 years and was offered to the public at 99.25% of the nominal value.

The ECSC was able to obtain such favourable terms on this market by virtue of its status as an 'AAA' debtor (1st category) *vis-à-vis* the specialized American agencies.

Although the loan is the ECSC's fifth public issue in the United States, it is still the first issue by a foreign debtor since the equalization tax on interest rates was taken off. The tax made it well nigh impossible to issue foreign loans on that market.

(iii) A bond issue of DM 150 000 000 underwritten by a syndicate of German banks. Bearing interest at 9.75%, the loan matures over 7 years and was offered to the public at par.

This last issue, which is the ECSC's hundredth loan, brings the total funds loaned as at 30 November 1974 up to an equivalent value of 2 102.84 million u.a., since the ECSC started activities.

The preceding graph shows year by year the development of the ECSC's loan activity.

2459. During its part-session of 11 to 15 November 1974, the European Parliament adopted an Opinion on the Commission's draft rules, covering the terms of application for certain provisions of the financial Regulation of 25 April 1975. It also passed a Resolution on ratifying the estimates of Parliament's receipts and expenditure for the financial year 1975.

Audit Board

2460. In implementation of Articles 206 of the EEC Treaty, 180 of the EAEC Treaty and 78e of the ECSC Treaty, the Audit Board of the European Communities adopted its report on the accounts for the financial year 1973.

The report is in two volumes which deal respectively with execution of the Communities' budget and stewardship of the European Development Funds.

2461. The first volume includes a chapter of general comment, mainly on the need for closer liaison between the external, national and Community audit bodies, and between the Audit Board itself and the financial controllers in the Community institutions.

The general remarks also bear on improving the procedure for transmittal to the Commission and review by the Council and Parliament of the Audit Board's report. This chapter also looks at problems involved in currency conversion, and the snags and loopholes which still persist in auditing accounts, even after the new financial Regulation on the Community budget has taken effect.

Receipts are reviewed in a separate chapter which puts forward several arguments mainly concerning checks on own resources in the Member States and on improving the book-keeping procedures.

Another chapter covers 'operational expenditure of the institutions', including staff expenditure; these items cause the Board to reiterate several comments made in earlier reports, or to reflect on the introduction of new provisions adopted in respect of staff, especially following the enlargement of the Communities.

With regard to installation and equipment expenses (rents, improvements to premises), the Audit Board highlights the need for streamlined procedures, sharper definition and planning of

Audit Board

requirements, closer coordination between the managements of the different institutions, and stricter supervision of work.

This chapter includes several comments and reflections on expenses for meetings and receptions, studies, surveys and consultation, information expenditure, aid and subsidies, social service and publicity outlays, including the running of the Publications Office.

A third chapter deals with interventions by the old and new Social Funds and considers the utilization rate of appropriations, the need for general implementary rules for auditing and the conditions for vetting applications for aid submitted by the Member States.

The next chapter examines administration of the EAGGF, Guarantee Section, points up the persistent delays in closing accounts and investigates some disparities in Member States' remittance and reimbursement procedures.

Advances granted in 1973 to finance operations by this section, and the budget entries of the year are analysed in detail. This particular chapter also dwells on the sale of public butter stocks to USSR, application of the Council Regulation on irregularities, and the measures taken by the Commission to detect and stop fraud.

The same chapter also looks at the various types of financing in the EAGGF, Guidance Section (investment projects, special collective action, joint operations), from the angle of terms for granting aid, the carrying out of action financed, lasting profitability from investments and the value of justifications for expenditure.

For auditing the EAGGF, as for the Social Fund and own resources, the report reiterates that the Audit Board must make independent on-the-spot checks in Member States on the transactions in question, since the information currently available to the Board, especially with regard to the Guarantee Section, does not make for a sufficiently accurate appraisal of how operations are being carried out.

The report makes several comments on food aid, illustrating the precarious situation at all levels in the administration of agreements and in auditing the use of aid, all of which had been highlighted in previous reports.

The unavoidable delay in adopting the new multiannual Euratom research and education programme inevitably disrupted the handling in 1973 of research and investment appropriations. Commenting, in the last chapter of the first volume, on this section of Community finance, the Audit Board focuses on the operation of the Joint Research Centre, application of the operational budget work on others' account, research contracts and monitoring COST agreements.

2462. The second volume deals with stewardship of the European Development Funds. The introduction covers the preparation of accounts and the transmittal of justifying documents. The first chapter then analyses the general accounts of each of the three Funds, and commitment and disbursement procedures.

A second chapter critically examines the preparation, execution or winding-up of certain particular projects, or the administration of certain types of aid: overruns in time and cost owing to inaccurate prior studies, modifications of technical details, inadequate controls or defaulting contractors; delays in completing studies on general technical cooperation, hold-ups in carrying out and clearing up production aid programmes, and expenditure in respect of technical and delegated controls.

2463. In appliance with the provisions in force, the Commission will submit the accounts for the past financial year, and the Audit Board's report, to the Council and Parliament, who will decide on the discharge.

5. Institutional questions— European policy

Preparing for the meeting of Heads of Government

2501. November was a month of intense preparations for the meeting of the Heads of Government. In accordance with the directives adopted by the Foreign Ministers on 15 October 1974, *an ad hoc Group* was set up to prepare for the Conference.[1] Those members of the Group responsible for institutional questions, and largely made up of the political directors at the Member States' Foreign Ministries, met several times in Paris. The Commission took part in all the proceedings. The section of the Group responsible for questions of substance, which consisted of the Permanent Representatives and a Commission delegation, held a number of meetings in Brussels to discuss the battle against inflation and employment, regional policy and energy policy problems. After its numerous meetings, the *ad hoc* Group submitted a draft report to the Foreign Ministers.

The Foreign Ministers met on 11, 18 and 25 November to prepare for the meeting of Heads of Government, and finally adopted the Foreign Ministers' Report at an ultimate meeting on 2 December.

2502. The Commission presented two working papers, containing suggestions for policies to be followed. It found that all the Member States were suffering from a high degree of inflation, and were hard put to it to maintain full employment, and that the energy crisis, plus the heavy deficits in their balances of payments, were putting them into the most serious situation they had known for the last thirty years. The Commission stressed the need for joint action to meet a joint challenge.

On the economic and monetary front, the Commission put forward a European programme for stability, to be followed jointly by the Member States. Against this background, the Commission proposed that Member States, with a balance of payments in surplus, conduct policies which will allow their partners with deficits to rebalance their economies in real terms, and that the latter apply the necessary economic controls to regain stability as swiftly as possible. The Commission also suggested that the Community instruments of financial solidarity, i.e. medium-term financial aid, Community loans, should be fully utilized and, if need be, further developed.

Another Commission proposal was for the Community to take part as such in international consultations on economic and monetary order, and that the Community and its member countries should act in unison within the international organizations.

On the social side, the Commission emphasized that vigorous action there was a key factor in any European stability programme. With this in mind, and to offer an earnest of European solidarity in the face of common problems due predominantly to structural changes, it proposed to swell the resources of the Social Fund, to help in solving employment difficulties encountered by workers in those industrial sectors obliged to terminate, curtail or modify their activities permanently as a result of radical changes in their production or marketing situation.

Since a Community regional policy represents a positive contribution to the battle against inflation and the preservation of jobs, the Commission proposed that the Member States promptly undertake to coordinate their regional policies, and promote the means to foster, at both national and Community level, the movement of direct investments towards the Community's least favoured regions. It also suggested that the European Regional Development Fund be put to work, and that a special effort be made, over the Fund's first three years, in favour of States with the most serious regional imbalances.

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[1] Bull. EC 10-1974, point 2501.

On the *energy* front, the Commission proposed that the Heads of Government decide on some key features of the Community energy policy, and that they affirm their resolve to form a real internal market in petroleum products, and to establish the machinery for solidarity which, in the event of a supply crisis, would ensure that the single nature of the market was upheld. The Commission also suggested that, at international level, the Community embark on a dual strategy, by respecting, as the Community, the international energy agreement, and by committing itself, in line with the French approach, towards a constructive and continuous dialogue between the energy-producing countries, the industrialized consumer nations and the developing countries.

2503. On 29 November, Mr *Giscard d'Estaing*, the President of France, sent out the official invitations to the other Heads of Government and to the President of the Commission.

Political cooperation

2504. The *Political Committee* met in Paris on 7 November, attended by Commission representatives, to prepare the 'political cooperation' side of the *Ministerial meeting* held in Paris on 18 November. The Ministerial meeting was largely devoted to preparing the Summit meeting.

Euro-Arab dialogue

2505. Together with Commission representatives, the Coordination Group of the Nine met in Paris on 7, 19 and 20 November, to prepare the first meeting of the Euro-Arab General Commission. This had been scheduled for 26-28 November, but was postponed at the request of the Arabs.

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1. EDF, Social Fund, readaptation of ECSC manpower	Albert E. CRESSWELL
2. EAGGF, revenue and management of assets	Emile MENNENS

DIRECTORATE A

CONTROL OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH EXPENDITURE	Claus D. EHLERMANN
1. Control of expenditure on personnel	Hendrik HAIGHTON
2. Control of administrative expenditure	René BARBERIS
3. Control of EAEC research and investment expenditure*	Pierre GHYSSENS
4. Control of the Publications Office and of administrative expenditure managed in Luxembourg**	Hubert SCHULTE

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Director	Louis N. KNAFF
Publishing	Fergus N. FITZ GERALD
Sales Service	Lucien EMRINGER

3RD PART

PUBLICATIONS

Published in the Official Journal

This tabulation covers the numbers of the Official Journal published during November 1974.

European Parliament

1974-1975 Session

Report of proceedings of the sitting from 24 to 26 September 1974
Annex 181, September 1974

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Monday, 14 October 1974
C 140, 13.11.1974

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the opening, allocation and administration of a 1975 Community tariff quota for dried grapes falling within subheading 08.04 B I of the Common Customs Tariff in immediate containers of a net capacity of 15 kg or less

Opinion on the proposals for three Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for port, Madeira and Setubal muscatel wines falling within subheading ex 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Portugal

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for fresh or dried hazelnuts, shelled or otherwise, falling within subheading ex 08.05 G of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Turkey

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation supplementing Regulation 121/67/EEC as regards measures to be taken in the case of a substantial fall in prices for pigmeat

Resolution on the second financial report on the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, financial year 1972, presented by the Commission of the European Communities to the Council and the European Parliament

Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on aid from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund for 1974

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Tuesday, 15 October 1974
C 140, 13.11.1974.

Resolution on the extradition of war criminal Klaus Barbie

Opinion on the proposal concerning the annual report on the economic situation in the Community

Opinion on the Communication on the problems of the pulp, paper and paperboard industry

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending the Staff Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Communities

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday, 16 October 1974
C 140, 13.11.1974

Question Time

Questions put to the Council of the European Communities:

2 by Mr Normanton: Rules of origin

3 by Mr Blumenfeld: Persons escaping from the GDR and their helpers

4 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker: Agricultural prices

Questions put to the Commission of the European Communities:

5 by Mr Patijn: Invitation from the Secretary-General of COMECON to the President of the Commission

6 by Lord Bessborough: Commission's economic statistics

7 by Lord O'Hagan: Relations of the EEC with Australasia and South-east Asia

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Thursday, 17 October 1974
C 140, 13.11.1974

Resolution on European union

Oral question with debate, put by the Committee on Development and Cooperation to the Commission: Community participation on the United Nations emergency operation for countries most seriously hit by recent international price movements

Oral question with debate, put by Mr Blumenfeld, Mr Härzschel, Mr Jahn, Mr Klepsch and Mr Schwörer to the Commission: Contribution by the European Community to the United Nations fund for developing countries with few natural resources

Opinion on the proposals and communications concerning the grant of the generalized tariff preferences for 1975 to exports of semi-manufactured products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common

Published in the Official Journal

:ustoms Tariff and manufactured and semi-manufac-ured products falling within Chapters 25 to 99 of the :ommon Customs Tariff originating in developing :ountries

)ral question with debate, put by Mr Corona on)ehalf of the Socialist Group to the Commission: 'ortugal's connections with the European Community

)pinion on the proposals for:

. a first Directive on the coordination of laws, 'egulations and administrative provisions relating to :he taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct life ıssurance

I. a Directive abolishing restrictions on freedom of :stablishment in the business of direct life assurance

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Friday, 18 October 1974
:140, 13.11.1974

)pinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the :ommon definition of the concept of the origin of)etroleum products

)pinion on the proposal for a Regulation concerning :ommunity loans

Resolution on the third report of the Commission of :he European Communities on competition policy

)pinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the :ustoms treatment of goods imported for testing

)pinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 803/68 concerning delivery periods)f imported goods

)pinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 803/68 concerning the value of goods for customs purposes

)pinion on the proposal for a Regulation modifying Regulation (EEC) 1445/72 concerning the nomencla-ture of goods for the external trade statistics of the :ommunity and statistics of trade between Member States (NIMEXE)

Written questions with replies

Written Question 232/73 by Mr Seefeld to the Com-mission of the EC
Subject: Trade in used cars within the European Community
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 755/73 by Mr Jahn to the Commis-sion of the EC
Subject: Difficulties in importing honey into France from other Member States
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 149/74 by Mr Laban and Mr Patijn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Cost of educating the children of foreign workers
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 222/74 by Mr Cousté to the Com-mission of the EC
Subject: Fitting of contact lenses
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 227/74 by Lord Chelwood to the Council of the EC
Subject: Diplomatic representation of the Community
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 242/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission od the EC
Subject: Imports of foodstuffs and fertilizer into the EEC
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 244/74 by Lord Chelwood to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Production and consumption of eels
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 275/74 by Mr Glinne to the Com-mission of the EC
Subject: Staff policy
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 276/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: New building for Council of Ministers
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 278/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Secrecy of Council when acting as a legis-lature
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 291/74 by Mr Lagorce to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Relations between the EEC and the COME-CON Member States
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 299/74 by Mr Mursch to the Council of the EC

Subject: Commission proposals for regulations supplementing Council Regulations (EEC) 1191/69 and (EEC) 1192/69
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 300/74 by Mr Patijn to the Council of the EC
Subject: Rules of Procedure of the Council
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 303/74 by Mr Glinne to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Trading agreements with the countries of Eastern Europe
C 145, 22.11.1974.

Written Question 309/74 by Mr Lagorce to the Council of the EC
Subject: Political asylum on the territory of the nine Member States
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 314/74 by Mr Glinne to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Aid to Bangladesh
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 317/74 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Plant health charges
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 318/74 by Mr Glinne to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Reactivation of the EEC/Greece Association Agreement
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 319/74 by Mr Glinne to the Council of the EC
Subject: Reactivation of the EEC/Greece Association Agreement
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 322/74 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Debts of COMECON Member States to the Member States of the European Community and to the USA
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 323/74 by Mr Laban to the Council of the EC
Subject: Travel costs of delegations and officials of the Council in connection with the association negotiations in Kingston, Jamaica
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 325/74 by Mr Giraud to the Com mission of the EC
Subject: Administrative unit and relations with th European Parliament
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 326/74 by Mr Giraud to the Coun cil of the EC
Subject: Relations with the European Parliament
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 330/74 by Mr Glesener to th Commission of the EC
Subject: European consumers' opinion of the commo market
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 331/74 by Mr Spénale to th Commission of the EC
Subject: Regional Product
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 335/74 by Lord O'Hagan to th Commission of the EC
Subject: Commission's Consultative Committee o farming topics
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 336/74 by Lord O'Hagan to th Commission of the EC
Subject: Consultation with the USA
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 338/74 by Lord O'Hagan to th Commission of the EC
Subject: Consultations with COMECON
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 340/74 by Lord O'Hagan to th Commission of the EC
Subject: Consultations with China
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 341/74 by Lord O'Hagan to th Council of the EC
Subject: Consultations with China
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 342/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Delay in proposals from the Commission
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 344/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Staff of the Council
C 145, 22.11.1974

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Written Question 345/74 by Mr Klepsch to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Export credits
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 349/74 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the EC
Subject: EAGGF assistance to agricultural projects
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 352/74 by Mr de Keersmaeker to the Council of the EC
Subject: Improvement of the procedure for consolidating the Community's legal instruments
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 357/74 by Mr Boano to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Accumulation of beef and veal from third countries in Italian bonded warehouses
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 363/74 by Mrs Orth to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Control of opium-poppy cultivation in Turkey
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 364/74 by Mrs Orth to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Preparation, storage and deep-freezing of crabmeat
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 373/74 by Mr Kavanagh to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Establishment of a common market organization for mutton and lamb
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 385/74 by Mr Laban and Mr Patijn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Cost of educating the children of foreign workers
C 145, 22.11.1974

Written Question 142/74 by Mr Blumenfeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Attainment of free movement of persons and goods within the common market
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 184/74 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Increasing the collection and reutilization of ferrous and non-ferrous scrap, and the recycling of waste paper
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 208/74 by Mr Martens to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Sugar production capacity in the European Communities
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 264/74 by Mr Premoli to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Assistance from the Social Fund
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 273/74 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Harmonization of regulations on the qualifications of driving instructors
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 280/74 by Mr Kater to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Beef market
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 288/74 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Procedures for the supply of information by the Commission to common market citizens affected by obstacles to trade in the movement of goods within the Community
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 289/74 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Collection of import charges by the Dutch 'Produktschappen' (producers' associations)
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 290/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Enriched uranium
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 292/74 by Mr Martens to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Export refunds for eggs in shell
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 293/74 by Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Obstacles to imports of Dutch meat into Italy
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 296/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Liability under French jurisdiction of a French purchaser of Italian wines following an infringement by the Italian supplier
C 150, 29.11.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Written Question 302/74 by Mr Glinne to the Commission of the EC
Subject: General rules governing the sale of beef and veal at reduced prices to certain categories of consumer
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 305/74 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the EC
Subject: European University Institute of Florence
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 310/74 by Mr Glinne to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Cultivation of macrocystis pyrifera in coastal waters
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 311/74 by Mr Glinne to the Commission of the EC
Subject: International stock-piling of cereals
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 312/74 by Mr Glinne to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Protection of deep sea divers working on North Sea oil operations from compression risks
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 348/74 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Outflow of foreign exchange from EEC countries due to energy imports from third countries
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 350/74 by Mr de Keersmaeker to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Difficulty of obtaining information on Community legislation
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 351/74 by Mr de Keersmaeker to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Improvement of the procedure for consolidating the Community's legal instruments
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 356/74 by Mr Lagorce to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Bulgarian request for special customs arrangements
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 367/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Supplies of sugar in the EEC
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 370/74 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Poultry industry
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 376/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Goods made in Germany
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 381/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Policy on immigrant workers
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 390/74 by Mr Della Briotta and Mr Concas to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Relations between the EEC office in Santiago (Chile) and the Chilean authorities
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 399/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Representation of the EEC in Greece and Portugal
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 406/74 by Mr Yeats to the Commission of the EC
Subject: National aids to tomato growers
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 407/74 by Mr Cointat to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Study entitled 'A real comparison of the gross domestic product of the EEC Member States' published in a private journal
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 421/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Sugar supplies in the UK
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 424/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Attendance of commissioners at the European Parliament
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 425/74 by Mr Patijn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Publication of Regulations and Directives
C 150, 29.11.1974

Written Question 430/74 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Introduction of a European post office savings book
C 150, 29.11.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Council and Commission

Regulations

Regulation (EEC) 2769/74 of the Commission of 30 October 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on builders' carpentry and joinery, falling within heading 44.23, originating in developing countries, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2770/74 of the Commission of 30 October 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on building board, falling within heading 48.09, originating in Brazil, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2771/74 of the Commission of 30 October 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on man-made fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, falling within heading 56.01, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3505/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2772/74 of the Commission of 30 October 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on waste of man-made fibres, falling within heading 56.03, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3505/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2773/74 of the Commission of 30 October 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on glass inners for vacuum flasks or for other vacuum vessels, falling within heading 70.12, originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2774/74 of the Commission of 30 October 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on spoons, forks, etc., of stainless steel, falling within subheading 82.14 A, originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2775/74 of the Commission of 30 October 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on electrical capacitors, fixed or variable, falling within heading 85.18, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation. (EEC) 2776/74 of the Commission of 30 October 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on filament lamps for lighting, falling within subheading 85.20 A, originating in Hong Kong, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2777/74 of the Commission of 31 October 1974 extending the period of validity of Regulation (EEC) 1295/74 on the processing of beef bought-in by the intervention agencies
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2778/74 of the Commission of 31 October 1974 on the granting at a standard rate fixed in advance of private storage aid for beef
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2779/74 of the Commission of 31 October 1974 determining the world market price for colza and rape seed
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2780/74 of the Commission of 31 October 1974 altering the special export levy on white sugar and raw sugar
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2781/74 of the Commission of 31 October 1974 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals
L 294, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2658/74 of the Council of 15 October 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff
L 295, 1.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2783/74 of the Council of 4 November 1974 on special measures for soya beans for the 1974/75 marketing year
L 297, 5.11.1974

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Regulation (EEC) 2790/74 of the Commission of 31 October 1974 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of premiums for the retention of cattle
L 297, 5.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2801/74 of the Commission of 6 November 1974 extending the scope of Regulation (EEC) 2320/74 as regards certain beef held by the Danish and the Netherlands intervention agencies
L 299, 7.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2803/74 of the Council of 7 November 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 1967/74 with a view to authorizing certain Member States to grant an interest subsidy on loans advanced for the retention of young cattle on the farm
L 300, 8.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2818/74 of the Commission of 8 November 1974 amending Regulations (EEC) 2036/74, (EEC) 2073/74 and (EEC) 2320/74 as regards the selling prices for certain beef held by the Italian intervention agency
L 301, 8.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2819/74 of the Commission of 8 November 1974 amending Regulations (EEC) 1259/72 and (EEC) 71/73 on the sale of butter from public stocks
L 301, 8.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2848/74 of the Council of 12 November 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for rosin, including 'brais résineux', falling within subheading 38.08 A of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975
L 305, 15.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2858/74 of the Commission of 14 November 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards the application of the system of import licences in the olive oil sector
L 305, 15.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2859/74 of the Commission of 14 November 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other kinds of leather, falling within subheading 41.05 B II, originating in Colombia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 305, 15.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2860/74 of the Commission of 14 November 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of earthenware or fine pottery, falling within subheading 69.12 C, originating in developing countries, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 305, 15.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2870/74 of the Commission of 15 November 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 2865/73 as regards the list of agencies and laboratories empowered to issue the documents accompanying wines for direct human consumption imported from third countries
L 306, 16.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2879/74 of the Commission of 18 November 1974 laying down detailed rules for the application of the special measures for soya beans for the 1974/75 marketing year
L 308, 19.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2880/74 of the Commission of 18 November 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 689/73 laying down certain detailed rules necessary for the application of the subsidy provided for the refining of raw sugar produced in the French overseas departments
L 308, 19.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2887/74 of the Commission of 19 November 1974 closing the invitation to tender for the levy for export of common wheat to third countries
L 309, 20.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2888/74 of the Commission of 19 November 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale, falling within subheading 55.05 B I, originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3503/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 309, 20.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2889/74 of the Commission of 19 November 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked of optical glass, falling within subheading 70.14 B, originating in developing countries to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 309, 20.11.1974

Annex

From now on, any changes in the Commission's organization chart will be announced by way of updating the *Directory of the Commission of the European Communities,* August 1974 edition, and will be published as an Annex to the Bulletin, to supersede the pages of the Directory referring to the administrative units concerned.

Member	**Albert BORSCHETTE**
Chef de cabinet	Robert SUNNEN
Deputy Chef de cabinet	...
Adviser	Henri ENTRINGER
Member	**George THOMSON**
Chef de cabinet	J. Gwyn MORGAN
Deputy Chef de cabinet	Michael JENKINS
Member	**Petrus Josephus LARDINOIS**
Chef de cabinet	Hans WIJNMAALEN
Deputy Chef de cabinet	Robert COHEN
Member	**Finn Olav GUNDELACH**
Chef de cabinet	Niels Helveg PETERSEN
Deputy Chef de cabinet	Birgen DAN NIELSEN
Adviser	Arne LARSEN
Member	**Claude CHEYSSON**
Chef de cabinet	Jacques Alain de SEDOUY
Deputy Chef de cabinet	Philippe SOUBESTRE
Member	**Guido BRUNNER**
Chef de cabinet	Hans GLÄSNER
Deputy Chef de cabinet	Horst KRENZLER

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

President	**François-Xavier ORTOLI**	Secretariat Legal Service Spokesman's Group Security Office
Vice-President	**Wilhelm HAFERKAMP**	Economic and financial affairs Credit and investments
Vice-President	**Carlo SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA**	Watching brief for parliamentary affairs in conjunction with the President Environment policy Protection of consumer interests Transport Information
ce-President	**Sir Christopher SOAMES**	External relations
Vice-President	**Patrick John HILLERY**	Social affairs
Vice-President	**Henri SIMONET**	Taxation and financial institutions Energy Euratom Supply Agency
Member of the Commission	**Altiero SPINELLI**	Industrial and technological policy
Member of the Commission	**Albert BORSCHETTE**	Competition Personnel and administration

Member of the Commission	**George THOMSON**	Regional policy
Member of the Commission	**Petrus Josephus LARDINOIS**	Agriculture
Member of the Commission	**Finn Olav GUNDELACH**	Internal market and customs union
Member of the Commission	**Claude CHEYSSON**	Development and cooperation policy Budgets and financial control
Member of the Commission	**Guido BRUNNER**	Research, science and education Joint Research Centre Statistical Office Scientific and technical information and information management

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Regulation (EEC) 2893/74 of the Council of 18 November 1974 on sparkling wines produced in the Community and specified in item 12 of Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 816/70
L 310, 21.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2894/74 of the Council of 18 November 1974 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 817/70 as regards in particular quality sparkling wines produced in specified regions
L 310, 21.11.1974

Regulation (Euratom) 2928/74 of the Council of 18 November 1974 altering the conditions governing remuneration and social security for establishment staff of the Joint Research Centre employed in the Netherlands
L 311, 22.11.1974

Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 2929/74 of the Council of 18 November 1974 fixing the weightings applied to the remunerations and pensions of officials and other servants of the European Communities employed or resident in Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom
L 311, 22.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2930/74 of the Council of 18 November 1974 on advertising and publicity campaigns designed to promote the consumption of meat
L 311, 22.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2931/74 of the Council of 18 November 1974 on the introduction of a subsidy on imports of white and raw sugar
L 311, 22.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2932/74 of the Council of 18 November 1974 on the grant and financing of a subsidy on sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota and on the financing of the subsidy on sugar imports
L 311, 22.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2952/74 of the Commission of 22 November 1974 increasing and adjusting the allocation of Community quantitative export quotas for certain types of copper ash and residues, of copper waste and scrap and of aluminium waste and scrap
L 312, 23.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2956/74 of the Commission of 22 November 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other sheep and lamb-skin leather, falling within subheading 41.03 B II, originating in developing countries, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 312, 23.11.1974.

Regulation (EEC) 2957/74 of the Commission of 22 November 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other articles of iron or steel, falling within heading 73.40, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 312, 23.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2958/74 of the Commission of 22 November 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on electrical capacitors, fixed or variable, falling within heading 85.18, originating in developing countries, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 312, 23.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2901/74 of the Council of 7 November 1974 establishing Community supervision of imports of certain products originating in Austria
L 313, 25.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2902/74 of the Council of 7 November 1974 establishing Community supervision of imports of certain products originating in Finland
L 313, 25.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2903/74 of the Council of 7 November 1974 establishing Community supervision of imports of certain products originating in Iceland
L 313, 25.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2904/74 of the Council of 7 November 1974 establishing Community supervision of imports of certain products originating in Norway
L 313, 25.11.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2905/74 of the Council of 7 November 1974 establishing Community supervision of imports of certain products originating in Portugal
L 313, 25.11.1974

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