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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
Secretariat of the Commission
Brussels

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1ST PART

DOCUMENTS, FACTS AND STUDIES

1. Energy research and development

A Commission action programme

1101. With the aim of establishing a common energy research programme, the Commission on 17 July approved an action programme in the form of a Communication, entitled 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development'.[1] This document was sent to the Council on 5 August.

Objectives

1102. The main lines of action recommended in the programme are based on the need to help mount the 'New Strategy' for Community energy policy which, backed by firm proposals,[2] was sent to the Council on 5 June in the form of a memorandum. The goal of the new strategy is to ensure an adequate and reliable energy supply for the Community at prices which would allow the market to function normally.

A major research campaign will be needed to achieve the most economic operation and the optimum return from resources now available, and to develop new sources of energy which will secure energy supplies and protect the environment.

To reach this goal, the volume of resources required, in terms of both people and money, and the time-scale of projects to be mounted means that Member States' research work must be integrated and that a close collaboration must be maintained with the non-member countries and the various international bodies. The types of project envisaged range from the coordination of national campaigns, without financial aid from the Commission, to joint efforts financed entirely by the Community, including Community participation with industrial backing for risky or highly sophisticated projects.

Priority sectors

1103. The Commission has determined eight priority or strategic sectors, for which it will put forward detailed proposals to the Council by the end of 1974. They are:

Information and data: Inventory

The work of the 'Inventory' Study Group within the CREST sub-Committee on Energy Research and Development is to be consolidated with the aim of identifying areas where further efforts are needed, and of improving the exchange of information in this sector.

Energy economy

Member States' programmes must be coordinated and several projects will have to be specially developed.

Coal, gas and oil

With regard to coal, methods should be investigated which would boost the automation of coal-winning and processing, and improve working conditions, together with possibilities of promoting the competitivity of coal through more efficient use, such as liquefaction or gasification.

For petroleum and natural gas, deposits must be exploited beyond the usual limits and deep-sea drilling techniques developed.

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[1] Supplement 5/74 - Bull. EC.
[2] Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1201-1212, points 2251-2255 and Supplement 4/74 - Bull. EC.

Energy research

Nuclear energy

(a) Fission. Further research, together with the Member States, will be needed in the areas of radiation protection, reactor safety, the development and recycling of fuels for advanced reactors, protection of the environment and uranium production.

(b) Fusion. Research, now under way for several years, and especially the striking advances recently made, hold out hopes that between 1990 and 2000 a magnetic-confinement reactor-model will be built, and that fusion will be extensively used early in the coming century.

Hydrogen

Hydrogen could become a growing source of energy, affording optimal use of the nuclear heat from high-temperature reactors, and largely replacing fossil fuels. Studies on the problems of hydrogen production, its uses as a fuel and source of energy, its transport and storage, must be speeded up.

New and self-renewing energy sources

Here, the possible uses of geothermal energy and energy from the sun, wind and sea are to be explored. Although the use of solar energy for large-scale electricity production is a long-term objective, it would yield considerable short-term savings in fuel without entailing major technical innovations, if it were put to work in the domestic sector. On the geothermal side, techniques for locating and operating deposits must be perfected, with special attention to hot rocks, which up to now have never been exploited.

Protection of the environment

Proposals will focus on selecting sites for power-stations, with special reference to cooling-power technology; on the development of devices to remove sulphur from exhaust-gases, and for fluidized-bed combustion, and on improving the techniques for measuring nitrogen oxide.

Systems modelling

This must facilitate medium- and long-term strategic decisions for the optimum implementation of energy-policy objectives.

Financial resources

1104. The Community will have to set aside more funds for energy research than it is doing now. Whereas in 1974 approved outlay on energy research amounted to 950 000 000 u.a. in the Member States, and 70 000 000 u.a. under the Community Budget (a total of 1 020 million u.a., or 0.1% of the GNP), the Commission considers that this figure will have to be raised to 1 500 million u.a. per year. This could strike a fair balance between R & D investments and the industrial investment required to attain the objectives of the new common energy policy strategy.

The energy research programme will be implemented gradually, and an increasing percentage of the funds required will be transferred from national budgets to the Community Budget. The volume of funds provided for in the Community Budget should thus gradually reach 25 and even 50% of the total expenditure allocated for energy research within the Community.

2. Cooperation and development: towards a Community policy on a world scale

1201. On 16 July 1974 the Council of the EEC, in the form of the Ministers responsible for cooperation and development, carried through an important stage in implementing a Community development policy. The Council approved two Resolutions. One concerned the principle of Community financial and technical assistance to the *non-associated* developing countries and the other bore on the harmonization and coordination of Member States' cooperation policies.

Approval of these two Resolutions marks the end of a preliminary phase in the work done within the Community since the end of 1972 to define, in accordance with the guidelines emerging from the October 1972 Paris Summit Conference, a 'global cooperation and development policy on a world scale'. It is now possible to draw up an initial balance-sheet.

1202. That the Community has taken over fifteen years to advance in practical terms towards an overall cooperation and development policy—lack of which has been regretted not only by the developing countries—is mainly because the Treaty of Rome does not explicitly give any overall mandate to the Community in this respect. This is hardly surprising since cooperation in development is a relatively recent phenomenon which, in its true sense, postdates the creation of the Community.

Again, the fact that Member States have since been extremely hesitant to remedy this omission in the Treaty is largely because they regarded cooperation in development as a matter of foreign policy, which itself has long evaded every attempt at coordination between the Member States of the Community.

This being so, and unable to define a comprehensive policy towards the developing countries overnight, the Community has had to make do with the constituents of a cooperation policy.

The most familiar of these so far has been the *Association* policy, which though often criticized on account of the historical background surrounding its conception, has in its evolution become the star example of a global approach to development cooperation, though one with geographical limitations.

A second element materialized in the shape of the *Community commercial policy,* which over a long period was the only available vehicle at Community level for a policy towards all of the developing countries.

Finally, for some years now the Community has been able to fall back on *food aid* as the only means of cooperation (outside of the commercial policy) which is not restricted to certain developing countries which have made individual agreements with the EEC.

Since they were not a Community responsibility, the other components of the cooperation and development policy, and particularly financial and technical cooperation (except as applied in the Association policy and represented by food aid), nearly all continued to depend on the sovereignty of the Member States and were thus put into effect without any Community-inspired coordination.

1203. It was against this background that the Commission took the big step of publishing in July 1971 its '*Memorandum on a Community Cooperation and Development Policy*'[1] followed in February 1972 by its '*Programme for Initial Action*'.[2]

In publishing these papers the Commission wanted to highlight the risk of confusion and diminished efficiency which inevitably results when policies are applied piecemeal at varying national and Community levels. The Commission wished to show how far the Community was bereft of any means of action when it came

[1] Supplement 5/71 - Annex to Bull. EC 9/10-1971.
[2] Supplement 2/72 - Bull. EC.

to meeting the expectations of developing countries who had not negotiated any individual scheme with the Community, and that at a time when the Community's attraction for those countries was growing. The Commission's desire was to initiate a debate within the Community institutions and the Member States on the guidelines and resources for an overall consistent cooperation policy which would enable the Community to shoulder its major economic responsibilities more effectively than before.

On the basis of the ideas expressed by the Commission, the discussion was soon taken up in the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament. The first Council debate on these concepts was held in September 1972. This was the first time in the history of the Community that the Council was meeting at the level of Ministers responsible for cooperation and development.

1204. Nevertheless it was the Paris *Summit Conference* of October 1972 which marked the decisive turning-point in the initial discussions.

In this respect the Paris Declaration offered two prime advantages. Firstly, by giving the Community a very wide mandate on cooperation and development, it pushed aside the legal and political barriers which had been impeding the Community and provided the political basis to initiate the practical process of defining a Community cooperation and development policy.

Secondly, it demonstrated that the antithesis between the 'world-widers', who argue that the Community must adopt a world approach to the problems of development and the 'regionalists', who prefer to attack on a limited geographical front, can be transcended by entrusting the Community and the Member States with the task of advancing along both avenues at the same time, in following up and developing the cooperation policy on regional lines and in steadily unfolding a global policy on a world scale.

The signpost of the Summit Conference therefore points towards a constructive composite of the regional and world proportions of the Community cooperation policy, whereas until then the problem had always been stated in terms of alternatives.

1205. So starting from the guidelines laid out by the Paris Summit Conference, the *Cooperation and Development Group* set up by the Council and made up of senior officials from the Member States and the Commission began work in December 1972 with the mandate to 'define the principles and aims of a global and consistent cooperation and development policy on a world scale'. The work went on throughout 1973 and the first half of 1974.

For its part, the Council i.e. the Ministers responsible for cooperation and development, managed, during its sessions of June and November 1973, to reach agreement on a number of issues. But the most solid headway was made during the sessions of April, June and July 1974, which signalled the breakthrough towards a worldwide policy.

1206. At the same time and working from the blueprint of the Paris Summit the Community made significant progress along the '*regional*' lines of its cooperation policy.

Since 1973 it has in fact been engaged in negotiations with a group of more than forty *African, Caribbean and Pacific developing countries* (ACP), the most extensive negotiations the Community has ever undertaken. A new global model of cooperation is being defined, involving nearly all the vehicles for cooperation and development. The agreement now being hammered out is intended to take over from the Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement, which both expire on 31 January 1975. It will very probably embrace, as new partners of the Community, the other countries of Black Africa and

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the Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean and the Pacific. The Conference of Ministers in Kingston, Jamaica on 25-26 July 1974 opened the political doors to the final stage of the negotiations.[1]

In parallel with the negotiations with the ACP States, the Community last year actively followed up the negotiations begun in 1972 and 1973 respectively with the three Maghreb countries (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco), Israel and Spain, as part of the global approach towards the *Mediterranean countries*. Besides a preferential import scheme for the products from those countries, the agreements to be made will cover economic cooperation and, with regard to the Maghreb countries, financial and technical cooperation plus action for the benefit of their migrant workers in the Community. Moreover, the Community has declared its willingness to review its relations with Malta, Cyprus, Egypt and the Lebanon.

The Community is thus confirming the crucial importance it attaches to following up and developing the 'regional' side of its cooperation policy. At the same time it is showing that progress towards a worldwide policy definitely does not mean, as some feared, any erosion of the advantages enjoyed by the countries with whom the Community has negotiated, or is committed to negotiate, special relationships.

The 'worldwide' approach has even helped to advance the 'regional' cases in so far as certain Member States preferred to see a new balance take shape before plunging wholeheartedly into developing the Association policy and preferential agreements.

1207. In response to the Summit mandate aimed at defining a global policy, the Community authorities adopted a wider approach than that indicated by the letter of the Paris Communiqué, which referred to the following four items: improvement of generalized preferences, promotion of commodity agreements, greater volume of public aid and improvements to the terms for such aid.

From an analysis of work done, three focal points can be discerned (which were actually already indicated in the Commission's 1971 Memorandum) around which can be grouped the various guidelines set out:

(i) amplification of the policies which are and will be conducted by the Community with respect to the whole of the Third World;

(ii) coordination and harmonization on a Community basis of national and Community cooperation and development policies at both the design and operational stage;

(iii) development of new Community cooperation policies and especially the creation at Community level of further instruments for financial and technical cooperation.

Since parallel negotiations were under way with the ACP States and certain Mediterranean countries, the work in all three directions has focused on the features of common interest to *all* the developing countries, especially those of them which have no special relationships with the Community.

The results in these three areas have crystallized into a set of Resolutions or Recommendations,[2] which the Council of Ministers responsible for cooperation adopted during its sessions of 30 April and 16 July 1974.

1208. With regard to the *amplification of existent Community policies*, the Council approved a particular Resolution on the scheme of *generalized tariff preferences* which the Community is granting to the developing countries. The Resolution contains a set of guiding

[1] Points 2332 to 2338.
[2] Points 1212 to 1222.

principles for expanding and enhancing the scheme.[1]

The main elements on which the Ministers reached agreement here are: gradual curtailment of the list of products subject to a tariff quota, a substantial rise in the ceilings limiting duty-free imports and better coverage of processed farm products.

Most of the agreed improvements have already been incorporated into the 1974 preferences scheme. The Commission's proposed plan for 1975 goes even further in this direction.[2]

A second Resolution adopted by the Ministers in this context concerns the policy to be followed on *commodities*.[3] In this field, which bristles with commercial policy problems and has long served as the world and Community arena for clashes between the champions of liberalism and the exponents of common organization of the markets, the results of work done have been largely outdated by recent developments on the international raw material markets. The Community will therefore have to give priority to taking fresh stock in this area, based on the new situation which has emerged, and try to find a fitting solution to this problem, which is of crucial importance for the developing countries.

In the third field of *food aid*, the Council, rather than express any conclusions, preferred first of all to make a more thorough scrutiny of the Memorandum on a new food aid policy, which the Council laid before it in March 1974. The Memorandum's main recommendations consist of an increase in the volume of aid, more continuity of supplies and more variation in the range of products, depending on the nutritional needs of the recipient countries and on what the Community can offer.[4]

Review of this Memorandum has already yielded one significant result, namely the Community's agreement to prolong for one year the International Food Aid Convention under which the Community annually provides 1 300 000 tonnes of cereals or cereal products to the countries of the Third World.

1209. With regard to the second aspect of the work being done (which in contrast to the above represents almost completely new ground for the Community), namely the *harmonization of national and Community cooperation and development policies*, the Council adopted a number of conclusions on specific matters all within the province of financial aid and approved a general guideline for harmonizing policies.

This general guideline[5] consists of promoting *close coordination between Member States and the Community* both operationally and with regard to the attitudes to be taken within the competent national authorities on cooperation and development. Since policy harmonization is not an end in itself, the underlying objective of the Resolution is to boost the effectiveness of the Community's cooperation drive through greater consistency between the various policies.

The initial results of this harmonization process, which has actually been going on since the Paris Summit, are recorded in four papers dealing respectively with the volume, terms and geographical allocation of aid and the external debt burden of the developing countries.

Concerning the *volume of aid*, the Council passed a Resolution[6] to the effect that the Member States will set themselves the joint objective of an actual increase in public aid for development and will undertake as far as they can to keep their aid flow completely detached

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1 Point 1213.
2 Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2311.
3 Point 1214.
4 Bull. EC 3-1974, points 1303 to 1313.
5 Point 1215.
6 Point 1216.

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from any budget problems or difficulties with their balance of payments.

Moreover, eight Member States have reaffirmed or expressed for the first time their resolve to attain as swiftly as possible the goal of an annual flow of public development aid equivalent to 0.7% of their GNP, an objective which the United Nations set in 1970 for the second Development Decade. These Member States have furthermore agreed to move towards this objective at a pace in direct proportion to their distance from it, an exception to this general order existing for certain countries, in particular circumstances.

Regarding the *financial terms and conditions of aid*,[1] the Member States, including Ireland and Luxembourg who are not on the OECD's Development Aid Committee (DAC), have agreed on a set of joint principles which are all aimed at improving the conditions for aid, especially in favour of the twenty-five least advanced developing countries identified by the United Nations, at adjusting these conditions to the individual circumstances of each beneficiary and at strengthening the harmonization of conditions at the level of the various developing countries.

In adopting these principles which obviously also apply to Community aid proper, the Member States have endeavoured to help towards solving the increasingly acute problem of the developing countries' external debt burden, and have confirmed the DAC recommendation on the terms and conditions for aid which most of them had endorsed in 1972.

In a Resolution on the *developing countries' external debt burden*[2] the Member States likewise confirmed the need to get together between themselves and with the other industrialized nations in order to prevent an escalation of private export credit which is a frequent source of over-indebtedness in the developing countries. As a counterweight they agreed in the same Resolution to increase public aid on favourable terms for those countries already bearing or likely to bear a heavy external debt. Furthermore, they are planning to grant technical assistance to help the developing countries to install or improve national machinery for recording and monitoring outstanding export credits.

Lastly, and again in the field of cooperation policy harmonization, the Council approved a Recommendation arranging for exchange of information between Member States and the Community on the *geographical breakdown of aid* which they grant.[3] The long-term purpose is to secure closer complementarity in the distribution of all national and Community aid without necessarily standardizing the various programmes.

1210. The most significant results have certainly been gained in connection with the creation, on the Community plane, of *additional instruments for financial and technical cooperation.*

Here, the Council has authorized the initiation of a Community technical cooperation programme and approved the principle of financial and technical aid from the Community to the *non-associated developing countries.*

Regarding the two Resolutions concerning technical assistance,[4] they provide the Community with the opportunity of action in favour of *regional integration between developing countries* and towards *promoting the developing countries' export.* These are two areas, where the Commission had proposed priority action on the Community's part in its 1971 Memor-

[1] Point 1217.
[2] Point 1218.
[3] Point 1219.
[4] Points 1220 and 1221.

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andum. The two Resolutions, one of which dovetails with a particular side of the Community, while the other constitutes valuable support for Community efforts in the tariff sphere, will be implemented this year by a series of specific projects for the benefit of countries or groups of countries in Asia or Latin America.

But the most difficult and decisive step towards a Community cooperation policy on a world scale was made by passing the Resolution on *Community financial and technical aid to the non-associated countries.*[1] By providing a basis for granting more extensive aid outside the Associations, aid which can exceed the bounds of the specific technical assistance projects described above, this Resolution completes the Community's battery of instruments for its world policy; it provides the vital ingredient for the policy to be deemed 'global'.

Since this Resolution is very much an innovation, implementing it will require further additional work within the Community to define the possible proportions and shape of such aid to the non-associated countries.

But the Community had no intention of waiting for the Resolution to be activated before demonstrating its resolve to honour its heavier commitments. Before even adopting the text, it gave an initial earnest of its resolve to intensify its action at world level and so to meet the expectations of the developing countries, by taking the initiative, ahead of the Sixth Extraordinary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, of proposing *international emergency action in favour of the developing countries hardest hit by the recent trends of international prices.* This action to offset the losses incurred by many developing countries in the wake of the rising prices of oil and other essential imported goods, will according to Community estimates provide those countries with a sum of about 3 000 million dollars. In a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Community reaffirmed its resolve to make a substantial contribution to this action to the extent of one sixth of the total collected and with a maximum of 500 000 000 dollars.

1211. Gauged in terms of practical and immediate impact on the developing countries, the results gained so far may seem modest, especially when compared with the Community's potential as assessed abroad, particularly by the developing countries in question. But if one considers the situation as seen in 1971/72, the progress made since, if not spectacular, is at least considerable.

Moreover it represents no more than a preliminary stage, which in several respects has simply laid the foundation for further developments. Although certain lines of action which have been defined are to be promptly and firmly crystallized into development cooperation, others, like the harmonization of national and Community policies, will not make themselves completely felt until the end of the process recently started.

Furthermore, although many features of cooperation were dealt with in the initial stage, others are still almost uncharted territory. This is the case in the broad field of private aid patterns and applies also to another cardinal issue, namely the resolute and systematic quest for closer accord between the Community's internal structural policies and the aims of cooperation and development.

So although we may feel satisfied with the Community's progress towards a global cooperation policy at world level and may record that Europe is now apparently more receptive and sensitive to the fears of all the developing countries, we must bear in mind the effort still to be made in order to attain completely the objective set by the Summit Conference.

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[1] Point 1222.

Annex

1212. There follow the texts of the nine Resolutions and the Recommendations (on the geographical allocation of the aid) adopted by the Council.

Improvement of the generalized preference scheme

1213. During the annual preparation of Community Regulations the Community will examine the measures which could improve the generalized preference scheme.

As a preliminary step, during the imminent preparation of Regulations for 1974, the Community will:

(a) for products falling within BN Chapters 25 to 99 other than textile products:

(i) seek in particular, on the basis of a case-by-case examination

— to shorten the list of products subject to tariff quotas;

— to raise cut-off levels (butoirs);

(ii) with a view to raising the ceilings, use the 1971 figures for calculating the basic amount, unless other provisions are rendered necessary by economic circumstances, on the understanding that the supplementary amount will continue to be fixed in accordance with the latest available statistics.

(b) for products falling within BN Chapters 1 to 24:

undertake a case-by-case examination, with a positive approach, of possible ways and means of significantly improving generalized preferences by extending both the number of products covered and the margin of preference, taking particular account of the interests of the least developed countries.

Commodity agreements

1214. The Member States and the Community:

— confirm their interest and support, in appropriate cases, as regards international commodity agreements and arrangements with a view to achieving market stabilization and an increase in exports from developing countries;

— should adopt a common attitude in order to improve the operation of existing agreements, facilitate their renewal and permit the conclusion of new agreements and arrangements where appropriate;

— recall that in addition to contributions from producer countries and international financial bodies, voluntary contributions from consumer countries would facilitate the operation of existing agreements and the conclusion of new commodity agreements and arrangements;

— will continue to consider ways and means of solving the whole problem of commodities, including export revenue from those commodities.

Harmonization and coordination of the cooperation policies of Member States

1215. The Member States and the Community shall set themselves the aim of approximating their development cooperation policies to an appropriate extent in order to make them more coherent and consequently more effective. In this connection, it is important that the aid activities of Member States gradually approximate to one another in proportion to their respective contributory capacities by giving the greatest possible consideration to the recommendations adopted by the appropriate international bodies.

The following shall be implemented in order to achieve this aim:

(a) intensification of exchanges of information and experience on the objectives, principles and methods relating to development cooperation policies, in order to achieve concerted positions in this area;

(b) mutual consultation on aid policies concerning in particular those developing countries in which the Community is carrying out some special activity or in which two or more Member States are undertaking development projects;

(c) consolidation, for the examination of projects of common interest, of consultations with regard to associated countries for which aid from the Community and the Member States is combined, in order to improve coordination of this aid;

(d) mutual consultation on positions to be adopted by the Member States and the Community in international bodies;

(e) cooperation with international organizations concerned with development aid.

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Volume of official development assistance

1216. The Member States of the Community shall adopt as their common aim an effective increase in official development assistance, taking into account their respective economic abilities to contribute. The attainment of this aim should lead progressively to improved burden sharing among Member States in the provision of aid.

With these considerations in mind, in pursuing this aim, the Member States shall:

(a) make efforts to attain as soon as possible the target for official assistance of 0.7% of the GNP mentioned in the International Development Strategy for the Second Decade, as adopted by the UN;

(b) to the extent that they are at present further from the target, progress towards it at a faster rate than those at present nearer to it: however, the three Member States[1] which have domestic structural difficulties and a relatively low *per capita* income or whose aid programmes are of comparatively recent origin will be permitted more time than the other Member States to reach the target mentioned in paragraph (a) of this Resolution;

(c) make efforts to prevent as far as possible the volume of their official development assistance from being adversely affected by budgetary difficulties or balance of payments problems.

With a view to achieving the aim of an effective increase in official development assistance, and irrespective of the budgetary methods employed by the Member States, the volume of the various national programmes should be made the subject in the Community framework of regular exchanges of information which, without duplicating the work of the DAC, will make it possible to measure the efforts to increase projected national aid.

Terms of official development assistance

1217. The Community and the Member States which accepted the DAC recommendation, and Ireland and Luxembourg, declare their intention to apply the DAC recommendation of 17 October 1972 on financial conditions for aid.

To this end, the terms of their aid must in each particular case take account of the circumstances peculiar to each developing country or to each group of countries.

In order to improve the financial terms of their aid, the Member States and the Community should make every effort, above all within the Community, to seek greater harmonization than exists at present in the terms for the granting of aid, particularly where the poorest countries are concerned, in accordance with the terms of paragraph 8 of the abovementioned DAC recommendation.

The Member States and the Community declare their readiness to grant aid to the 25 least developed countries, mainly in the form of grants or loans on especially favourable terms.

More particularly, the Member States and the Community will make every effort to increase the overall proportion of grants in their development programmes and, in appropriate cases, may apply the procedure of two-tier loans.

When considering the terms of aid, the Member States and the Community will, where appropriate, take account of the work carried out within the DAC concerning the criteria to be applied for determining the terms of aid.

Problems of the debt burden of developing countries

1218. As regards developing countries who have, or who are likely to have, a large debt burden, the Member States consider it necessary to:

— increase official development assistance on favourable terms, to prevent too fast an increase in the debt burden of recipient countries;

— concert among all the industrialized countries with a view to preventing the excessive expansion of private export credits granted to countries with levels of debt giving rise to concern, without prejudicing possible technical assistance to developing countries which might request it, in respect of the machinery for recording and supervising such credits;

— adopt a coordinated approach, within the appropriate bodies, as regards multilateral consolidation operations.

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[1] Italy, Ireland and Luxembourg.

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Desirous to preserve the international creditworthiness of the developing countries, and in order not to discourage the pursuit of prudent financial policies, the Member States consider that debt relief for developing countries should remain an exceptional measure only to be contemplated where there is a real danger that the country will default on payment, and a measure which should be adapted to suit the circumstances of each individual case.

Geographical distribution of aid

1219. The Member States and the Community:

(*a*) agree, with a view to the geographical distribution of all national and Community aid, to arrange an exchange of information followed by consultations on the geographical destination of the aid to be granted by the Member States and the Community; this information procedure and these consultations will take place in the framework of the Community, account being taken of current procedures in the framework of the DAC and the relevant documentation from that body;

(*b*) acknowledge the fact that the variety of situations arising from significant economic, historical and political factors should be taken into account.

Regional integration between developing countries

1220. The Community will give a favourable reply to the requests for aid from developing countries or groups of developing countries which have begun the process of setting up or consolidating arrangements for economic cooperation or regional integration in those cases where it considers that it can make an effective contribution.

Promotion of exports from developing countries

1221. The following measures, which would make a useful contribution to the promotion of exports from developing countries, shall be adopted:

(*a*) reinforcement of the activities already undertaken in the Member States while at the same time concerting those activities more and more closely at Community level;

(*b*) without detracting from the priority which should be given to the continuation of those activities already under way and the results achieved within the EEC/AASM Association structure, the development of Community activities for the benefit of other developing countries, in the form of:

(i) dissemination by the Commission of information on Community regulations;

(ii) additional specific technical assistance supplied by the Community at the request of the developing countries to help promote their exports, financed by appropriations entered in the Community budget;

(*c*) a concerted approach to the problems of promoting the exports of developing countries examined within international bodies, and dealing particularly with:

— the activities of the International Trade Centre of UNCTAD/GATT and UNIDO,

— the draft Resolutions on this subject examined by UNCTAD.

Financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries

1222. The Council confirms the principle of financial and technical aid from the Community to non-associated developing countries.

The amount of this aid and the details of how it is to be given are to be fixed by common agreement.

In taking its decision on this principle, the Council intends to give priority to financial commitments to be entered into in respect of the associations at present under negotiation and reaffirms its determination to make the efforts necessary for this purpose.

3. GATT and the enlargement of the Community

Conclusion of tariff negotiations under Article XXIV(6) of the General Agreement

1301. As far as tariffs are concerned, the date 1 August 1974 signalled, so to speak, GATT's recognition of the enlarged Community.

In fact on 31 July the lists of tariff concessions registered with GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) before 1973, by the original Six and the three new Member States (United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark) had been withdrawn and replaced by a new list valid for all of the Nine, plus a list for the ECSC.

The new lists, approved on 23 July 1974 by the Council of the Communities and the Member States' ECSC Representatives, meeting within the Council, were registered with the Secretary-General of GATT in Geneva.

The concessions which they contain involve products coming under both the Rome and Paris Treaties. They apply *erga omnes,* i.e. to all GATT countries, through the 'most favoured nation' clause.

Objectives and atmosphere of the negotiations

1302. Article XXIV of the General Agreement, which concerns the particular provisions applicable to customs unions or free-trade areas, sets out the rules to be applied to protect the rights of non-member states when the formation or enlargement of a customs union gives rise to changes in 'bound' customs duties.

Owing to the provisions of Article XXIV(6) of GATT and the accession of three new Member States to the Community, negotiations, or rather 'renegotiations' had to be opened with those members of GATT who previously enjoyed concessions on the customs tariffs of the three new Members, in order to strike a balance between the earlier concessions and the new conditions stemming from the adoption of the CCT by the Nine, and, if need be, to compensate for any disadvantages incurred by the non-member States in question.

Although, in the nature of things, these negotiations dealt basically with legal questions and accounting matters, they were none the less of major political significance: the Commission's report of 11 July 1974 to the Council makes it clear that, 'the enlargement of the Community had to be presented to GATT and, as it were, accepted and recognized by GATT'. Considering the disparities, when negotiations started, between the Community's position and that of many non-member States, the Commission views the results achieved as satisfactory.

Under Article XXIV(6) of GATT, when the formation or enlargement of a customs union gives rise to changes in bound customs duties, the contracting parties must maintain the general level of tariff concessions at a peak as favourable as before enlargement. Many non-member countries, however, tried to extend the scope of the negotiations and to seize the opportunity afforded by enlargement to obtain a unilateral lowering of the EEC customs tariff.

For example, certain countries took into consideration the impact on their exports of the preferential effect created by removing duties, not only between the constituent territories of the enlarged Community, but also between the enlarged Community and the many non-member countries with which it is linked. The Commission rejected this argument as incompatible with Article XXIV(6) of GATT, which sees the formation of free-trade areas or customs unions as a means of promoting the liberalization of trade. It should be added that the expansion of trade resulting from the formation of a customs

GATT and the enlargement

union or a free-trade area is more important than any possible effects of deflection of trade.

Many Commonwealth countries, too, requested that the loss of their preferential trade links with the United Kingdom should also be taken into account. The Community acknowledged a right to compensation solely for certain bound duties in the preferential part of the United Kingdom list of concessions, relating to Canada and Australia. In the case of the developing Commonwealth countries, as indeed of the other developing countries in general, the Community's generalized preference scheme and the improvements to it made it easier to conclude the negotiations.

Throughout, the Commission tried to keep the negotiations within the framework prescribed by GATT and to stick to the practical methods and criteria usually adopted for compensatory negotiations.

At the negotiating table

1303. From the original official offer of concessions early in 1973 up to the final conclusion, the negotiations passed through several stages, the sequence of which may be outlined as follows:

January 1973: The Commission informed the other contracting parties that, as compensation for withdrawal of earlier concessions given by the three new Member States, the Community was offering to apply the tariff concessions of the Community of Six, to the enlarged Community. To appreciate this offer, it should be borne in mind that the United Kingdom customs tariff was on average 1.5 to 2 points higher than the EEC's, and that the agricultural imports of the Six have, in the past ten years, increased much faster than those of the three new Member States, especially the United Kingdom.

The Commission entered into negotiations with seventeen countries covering 83% of imports into the enlarged EEC, other than those from countries linked with the Community by a free-trade area or customs union agreement. The countries concerned are the following: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, India, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Spain and Israel have reserved their rights under Article XXIV(6), pending the conclusion of bi-lateral negotiations with the Community.

Most of the countries held that the Community's offer did not amount to adequate compensation.

July 1973: The Commission proposed to the Council that the initial offer should be improved by making a certain number of further concessions on specific products. It considered that the first offer remained valid as a whole but involved imbalances in both the agricultural and industrial sectors for certain countries taken separately.

December 1973: The Council adopted the supplementary offer which, however, fell short of the Commission's proposals. The point was made that these offers were, in the Community's opinion, sufficient compensation to warrant winding up the negotiations. Some countries stated that they were prepared to conclude the negotiations on the proposed basis, but others considered that the improved offer was still unsatisfactory.

April 1974: The Council re-examined the situation in the light of the additional requests made by certain countries. The Council asked the Commission to investigate jointly with those delegations, particularly the United States delegation, under what conditions it would be possible to conclude the negotiations on a mutually satisfactory basis.

May 1974: The Community put forward a new offer, comprising additional tariff concessions,

4. The Community and the Italian measures

GATT and the enlargement

designed to enable the negotiations with each of the partners to be concluded.

July 1974: Negotiations were finally concluded with the majority of the countries concerned. By the deadline of 31 July, the Commission had initialed agreements with thirteen countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

The agreements with the United States and Australia contain an 'agreement to disagree' on the problem of cereals. These two countries consider that their legal rights are maintained with regard to the concessions being withdrawn for these products, while the Community considers that the negotiations on all products with all countries have ended. But the EEC, Australia and the United States have, however, agreed on the following declaration:

'Notwithstanding this divergence of opinion and taking account of the complexity of the problems involved in cereals, the United States, Australia and the European Communities agree to continue discussions with a view to seeking, through international negotiations, agreed solutions to the problems arising in the field of international trade in cereals'.

1304. In appraising the whole run of the negotiations, the Commission felt that their outcome was satisfactory. This view was shared by the Council which, on July 23, approved the list of concessions hammered out in the discussions. Thus the Community will be enabled to take part in the multilateral trade negotiations on the basis of a common customs tariff effectively recognized by her GATT associates.

1401. During the summer, several major developments occurred in the situation resulting from the action taken by Italy to cope with the effects of the imbalance in her balance of payments.

The protective and monetary policy measures authorized by the Commission were consolidated by adopting a major stabilization programme for the Italian economy. The continuing meetings between Commission representatives and the Italian circles concerned, together with the Commission's overall review of the situation in July, confirmed a certain improvement. Thus, through a decision by the Commission on 17 July, most of the farm products coming under a market organization were released from the compulsory deposit scheme as from 22 July.

Italy's stabilization programme

1402. To stop the steady deterioration of Italy's external and internal trade balances, the Italian Government had adopted a course of action on monetary policy including some more recent protective measures against imports, which had been authorized by the Commission under Article 108(3) of the EEC Treaty.[1] The Government then approved, on 6 July 1974, a major stabilization programme based on budgetary policy. The programme, which had been discussed at meetings with international, and especially, Community authorities,[2] was promulgated in the shape of a decree-law and promptly laid before Parliament to be enacted into law. Since this was to happen within sixty days after official publication of the decrees, a special

[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1101 to 1106.
[2] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 1402.

Italian measures

effort had been made to streamline the parliamentary procedures.

According to initial estimates by the Italian authorities, the measures adopted have resulted in budget plus-values of some 3 200 thousand million lire, on a yearly basis. Federal action is now slanted in three main directions:

- an increase in the burden of taxation to the tune of 1 500 thousand million lire, applied through a series of measures, comprising: higher VAT rates for luxury products, beef and veal, and new dwellings; higher rate of income tax on legal persons and a heavier registration tax on the sale of buildings etc.; higher prices for petrol; a 'one-time' tax on motor-vehicles, pleasure-boats, motorcycles and town dwellings; reduced taxes on smaller incomes should also be noted;
- an increase in public rates (electricity and out-of-town transport) bringing in additional revenue of about 900 thousand million lire;
- higher social premiums, with 1.5% to be paid by the employer and 0.15% by the employee, which should yield an additional revenue of about 600 thousand million lire. These plus-values will go to improve the financial position of hospitals, which will also gain from the curbs on expenditure as a result of rationalizing insurance administration, and especially from recourse to the financial market, anticipated at 2 700 thousand million lire.

When it was enacted into law by the Italian Parliament, the government programme underwent a number of changes. According to recent forecasts, the amended measures would mean an increase in fiscal revenue of some 1 200 thousand million lire, as against the 1 500 thousand million originally planned. This should not have any appreciable impact on the effectiveness of the stabilization programme.

1403. Following the adoption of these measures, and at the invitation of Vice-President Haferkamp of the Commission, a discussion was held in Brussels on 10 July between Italian trade unionists and the Commission. The Italian unions were represented by Mrs Baduel Glorioso (CISL), Mr Aldo Bonaccini (CGIL), Mr Mario Dido (CGIL), Mr Idolo Marcone (CISL) and Mr Marioli (UIL). Besides Mr Haferkamp, the Commission was represented by Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza and Mr Altiero Spinelli.

The communiqué published at the close of the meeting announced that the 'very open and constructive discussion ranged over the economic policy measures brought in by the Italian Government, and focused on the need to ensure the success of the emergency programme, by adoption of a medium-term policy aimed at improving Italy's economic and social structure.

All those present agreed that Community action inspired by solidarity could only be justified if Italy herself made the necessary effort from now on, to overcome her temporary economic predicament. As the talks ended there was complete agreement on the need to uphold the common market, since Italy, like the Community, would gain from constructive Italian participation.

It was agreed to resume discussion in the autumn.

The Commission is planning to discuss the same matters at a meeting with Italian management representatives'.

1404. During the Council session in Brussels, on 15 July 1974, developments in the short-term economic situation in Italy and in the other Member States were reviewed. The Council also re-examined the economic situation in the Community, in line with Article 3 of the Decision of 18 February 1974 on attaining a high degree of convergence between Member States' economic policies.

Italian measures

Review of the overall situation and the results of measures authorized by the Commission

1405. When it adopted its Decision of 8 May 1974 to authorize Italy to take certain protective measures under Article 108(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission agreed to keep a close watch on the economic situation in Italy and to review the position and the results of measures authorized by that Decision, by 31 July 1974 (Art. 7). The review was in fact made on 17 July 1974 and a Decision by the Commission on the same day[1] covers amendments to the list of products subject to deposit.

It was not possible to obtain from the Italian authorities a break-down of results concerning the effect of the deposit on the various product groups, or on trends in volumes and prices.

The Banca d'Italia believes that by matching the deposit scheme with ceilings on bank credit, the liquidity of companies doing business abroad has been seriously affected, especially of late. This can be seen in a cut-back on buying abroad, a fall in stocks, some repatriation of capital previously exported in various forms, and even a drop in internal demand.

All these factors, plus the development of tourism and the stability of raw material prices, helped towards a healthier balance of payments in July, which is no doubt of a seasonal nature. The month has thus seen some recovery in the fluctuating rate of the lira, and official reserves, which had been falling very heavily since last January, have even increased.

The Banca d'Italia feels that the deposit is inherently a more selective instrument than any easing of credit. Now, a selective instrument is the most effective way to cut down domestic demand for consumer goods. As the Italian Government's stabilization policy is starting to bite on the economy, the authorities in Rome checked on the advisability of trimming the range of the deposit scheme. Any clipping of the list of products would help production, enhance the competitivity of certain sectors of Italian industry, and at the same time clear the way for a return to normal trading conditions for Italy. But the perspective is still too short to provide any certainty that the recovery process in Italy's balance of payments is permanent. So both the Commission and the Italian authorities felt that it was still too early at this stage to make any major deletions from the list of industrial products under deposit.

1406. To rectify a technical anomaly deriving from its Decision of 17 July 1974,[1] the Commission's Decision of 2 August 1974[2] authorized Italy to put under deposit certain derived or blended cocoa-containing products falling within the CCT headings 18.06 and 19.08, since the basic commodity, cocoa remained as before, subject to the deposit.

As to the application of the measures, the earlier deposit exemption ceiling of 1 000 000 lire for goods under the deposit system was reduced to 500 000 lire by the Italian ministerial Decree of 1 August 1974. This new provision, while remaining within the framework of the Commission's authorization has, according to the Italian authorities, proved necessary, following improper splitting of consignments to avoid the deposit.

Action taken in the farming sector

1407. The period July-August was marked by the Commission's Decision of 17 July,[3] which

[1] OJ L 198 of 20.7.1974.
[2] OJ L 223 of 13.8.1974.
[3] OJ L 198 of 20.7.1974 and OJ L 223 of 13.8.1974.

Italian measures

took most of the farm products out of the cash deposit scheme introduced in Italy in May 1974,[1] and brought in a new representative rate for the lira (1 u.a. = Lit 801). These two measures are closely linked.

The Council Regulation of 6 June 1974[2] on conversion rate adjustments to be applied to the lira in the farming sector (Regulation adopted on the provisional basis of Article 103 of the Treaty, and superseded on the permanent basis of Articles 43 and 235 of the Treaty, by the Council Regulation of 15 July 1974,[3] stipulated that the Commission would set the application date of the new representative rate of the lira, and that this should coincide with the date when the cash deposit scheme for farm products was discontinued.

In view of the rise in Italian prices and the appreciable reduction in Italian monetary compensatory amounts, the applied new representative rate could well supersede the deposit scheme, since it produces some analagous effects. Using the authority conferred on it by the foregoing provision, the Commission set the date in question at 22 July 1974.

At the same time, the Commission withdrew from the scheme nearly all the farm products with existing compensatory amounts, as well as a few other less important farm and industrial products. The scheme is still being applied to farm and industrial products on the list annexed to the Commission's Decision of 8 May 1974, for which there are no compensatory amounts, and to certain wines and chocolate products. It also still applies to pure-bred breeding cattle and products belonging to the beef and veal sector, except for young cattle and calves intended for fattening.[4] But the amount of the deposit has been brought down from 50 to 25%.

The same Decision of 17 July authorized Italy to waive the application of compensatory amounts to products in the beef and veal sector. This is a temporary arrangement, for three months, or in certain circumstances, operating until 31 January 1975 at the latest.

Application of the new representative rate has entailed an adjustment in the Italian monetary compensatory amounts for the various farming sectors; the percentage used in computing them has been cut from 15.3 to 2.5%.[5] This has also affected the compensatory amounts covering young cattle and calves intended for fattening, which Italy had been authorized to reduce by the Commission's Decision of 5 June 1974.[6]

At the same time the need arose to tailor the conversion rates to the new conditions, allowing for the fact that, for some farm products, the prices valid in Italy until the end of the 1973/74 marketing year are lower than the prices deriving from strict application of the representative rate. This was dealt with by the Commission's Regulation of 19 July 1974,[5] defining further measures to be taken in the farming sector following the new representative rate for the lira, set with effect from 22 July 1974.

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[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, 1101 to 1107.
1101-1107.
[2] OJ L 150 of 7.6.1974.
[3] OJ L 195 of 18.7.1974.
[4] OJ L 206 of 27.7.1974.
[5] OJ L 200 of 22.7.1974.
[6] OJ L 154 of 22.7.1974.

5. Relations between the Community and Greece

1501. Fresh developments occurred in the relations between the Community and Greece as a result of the political events in Athens on 24 July 1974.

As soon as the change of Government had been announced, the President of the Commission sent the following telegram to Mr Constantin Karamanlis, the new President of the Council of Greece:

'On behalf of the Commission of the European Communities and myself, I congratulate you on your accession to the Presidency of the Council. My colleagues and I sincerely hope for the prosperity of your country and the happiness of the Greek people. The Commission feels that the advance of democracy can have only a beneficial effect on the development of our Association.'

The Commission also adopted a Communication to the Council, on 30 August, concerning 'the development of relations between the Community and Greece', in which it puts forward proposals for 'reactivation' of the association. The main lines of this are as follows:

Routine administration

Origin and definition

1502. On the Greek coup d'état of 21 April 1967, the Community decided to limit the application of the EEC-Greece Agreement to 'routine administration'. This decision took the form of statements by Members of the Commission and Council to the European Parliament and of replies to Written Questions from Members of the Parliament.[1]

By 'routine administration' the Community meant that only those provisions of the Athens Agreement which were of an automatic or semi-automatic nature could be applied (for example, tariff dismantling, linked to a precise timetable).

It also considered as part of routine administration negotiation of an additional protocol, in view of the enlargement, provided such negotiations were limited to transferring to the Nine the routine administration already carried out by the Six. These negotiations are still under way.

However, certain 'joint measures', already operative or the subject of negotiations, opened before 21 April 1967, but whose conclusion was not necessarily tied to a fixed date laid down in the Agreement, were suspended on that date.

Added to this, at institutional level, the organs of the Association were made more or less completely inoperative.

Grounds for maintaining routine administration

1503. The Community gave the following reasons for attending only to routine administration matters:

(i) the abolition of democracy and basic human rights in Greece;

(ii) the official suspension by the Greek Government, which came to power following the coup d'état, of articles of the Constitution adopted in 1968, relating to democracy and basic human rights.

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[1] See, *inter alia*, OJ 169 of 26.7.1967 and OJ 243 of 7.10.1967 and the Minutes *in extenso* of the Sessions of the European Parliament of January 1968, February 1970, March, June and December 1973, and April 1974.

EEC-Greece

Application of the Athens Agreement as at 30 August 1974

1504. The association with Greece is based on a customs union and involves the promotion of joint measures and the harmonization of Greek and Community policies in the fields mentioned in the Agreement, and also the making available to the Greek economy of financial resources which will help it to develop at a greater rate (Article 2).

The association of Greece is with a view to accession, Article 72 providing that:

'As soon as the operation of this Agreement has advanced far enough to justify envisaging full acceptance by Greece of the obligations arising out of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, the Contracting Parties shall examine the possibility of the Accession of Greece to the Community.'

In view of the routine administration procedure followed, customs union is the only field in which appreciable progress has been made, despite the events of 21 April 1967.

Since 1 July 1968—the date on which customs duties within the Community of the Six were completely abolished—*Greek industrial products* have enjoyed exemption from customs duties and charges having equivalent effect, on importation into the Community as originally constituted. Moreover, the quantitatives restrictions on these same products were abolished on 1 November 1962.

Those *Greek agricultural products* which are of particular importance to Greece and appear in the list in Annex III to the Association Agreement, benefit from the tariff treatment which the original Member States of the EEC apply to one another, that is, a reduction of 100% on basic duties.

Moreover, in accordance with the timetable laid down in the Athens Agreement, Greece, since 1 November 1973, has been applying a tariff reduction equal to 90% of basic duties, to industrial products from the original Community, which are subject to a 12-year dismantling period. All customs duties for this category of products will be abolished on 1 November 1974.

However, industrial products from the Community of the Six which are subject to the 22-year tariff dismantling period (as contained in the list in Annex I to the Agreement) have since 1 November 1972 enjoyed a tariff reduction of 28% on basic duties, upon importation into Greece. On 1 May 1974 Greece made a further reduction in these duties, so that it is now 36%.

Similarly, with regard to *agricultural products coming from the original Member States* of the Community, Greece, since 1 November 1973, has been applying a reduction of 90% on its basic duties to products listed in Annex III, for which the reduction in customs duties follows the 12-year dismantling rate. To imports of the products listed in Protocol 13 (meat, fish, poultry, milk and milk products, etc.) from the original Member States of the EEC, Greece applies the tariff and quota system laid down for products subject to the 22-year transitional period (20%). But bigger cuts have been applied to ham (40%), European-type cheese (35%) and butter (30%).

For the remaining agricultural products the *'tariff standstill'* system is applied by both the original Community and Greece.

With regard to *quantitative restrictions*, as of 1 November 1972 Greece consolidated the liberalization of 80% of its private imports from the Community for 1958. Moreover, the quotas open to the Community for non-liberalized products have continued to be increased by 10% yearly.

Alignment of the Greek customs tariff with the Community CCT is still being carried out in stages, as laid down. To date two alignments have been made (on 1 November 1965 and 1 May 1970 respectively); the first covered only products subject to the 12-year transitional period (Article 20(1) of the Association Agreement for industrial products, and Article 38 thereof, for agricultural products listed in Annex III). On 1 November 1974, the CCT will become wholly applicable to products subjects to the 12-year period.

The alignment of 1 May 1970 also covered products subjects to the transitional period (listed in Annex I).

In the period 1963-1973, *trade* between the EEC and Greece increased fivefold, from US $ 400 million to about US $ 2 000 million, and trebled in relation to 1967.

(*In* US $'000 000)

Year	Exports to the EEC	Imports from the EEC	Total trade
1963	95	320	415
1967	200	527	727
1973	491	1 660	2 151

Finally, since 1970, negotiations have been under way with Greece for an additional protocol, to extend the Association Agreement to cover the three new Member States and at the same time enable the Protocol on wine, concluded with Greece in 1961 and annexed to the Agreement in question, to be adapted to the common wine policy provisions.

Despite certain technical difficulties on one or two specific points (such as quota level), the fact the additional protocol has not yet been signed is due mainly to political events in Greece since the second coup d'état of 25 November 1973.

Measures to normalize EEC-Greece relations

1505. It would be desirable for such normalization to begin with a number of concrete measures having a direct impact on relations between the EEC and Greece.

At institutional level

1506. The following approach could be considered:

1. A return to normal functioning by the various organs of the Association. The Commission accordingly is proposing the Council, to draw up an outline timetable for work on the Association with Greece, in liaison with the Association Council and Committee, and the Customs Cooperation Committee.

2. Regarding the EEC-Greece Joint Parliamentary Committee, which of course is not yet able to function, Mr Berkhouwer, the President of the European Parliament, has already made contact with the Greek Government, during his stay in Athens from 18 to 23 August 1974.

3. Finally, the representatives of the Commission and Council explained the positions which the Community has meanwhile adopted on

EEC-Greece

EEC-Greece relations at the plenary session of the European Parliament.[1]

Substantive matters

1507. On 30 August the Commission began presentation of a series of practical measures to the Council, which could be swiftly adopted, with the aim of relaunching the Association. Since then, many contacts have been made by the Greek administration with the Community authorities, particularly the Commission, at various levels, in order to elucidate Greece's requests contained in a Memorandum of 22 August 1974 and consolidated by an annex submitted to the Presidency of the Council of the Communities on 27 August.

The requests involve:

(i) *in agriculture:* swift resumption of negotiations, to harmonize agricultural policies and, pending formal application of the resultant system, reinstatement of the intra-Community scheme which the Community had been applying to Greek products before the Association was 'frozen', and which was applied, as it stood, in the most important sector, that of fruit and vegetables, until 1 July 1969;

(ii) *in financial aid:* the balance of the first Financial Protocol, blocked by the Community in 1967, to be made available to Greece together with special financial aid to help her weather her balance-of-payments problems.

(iii) regarding the *Association machinery:* an Association Council meeting to be held at ministerial level, with the aim of readopting the joint action indicated in the Athens Agreement, which has not been initiated following the 'freezing' of the Agreement.

(iv) finally, signature of the *Additional Protocol,* extending the Association to cover the three new Member States of the Community.

These requests from Greece have been examined by the Community and dealt with in a reply approved by the Council.[2] This indicates the Council's resolve to lose no time in reactivating the development of the Association, and draws a distinction between swift and practical action, which could be initiated to this effect, and action which entails a more thorough study of the Greek requests in order to assess their repercussions on the 1974 situation, taking into account the Community's development since 1967.

Among the initial moves, the Council is contemplating the renewal, at the earliest opportunity, of the institutional running of the Association, with special emphasis on the Association Council, which could meet again soon at ministerial level. It is also considering signature of the Additional Protocol as negotiated, negotiation and signature of an interim agreement which would promptly implement the trade provisions of the Additional Protocol, allocation of the balance of the first Financial Protocol, and the opening of negotiations for a new financial protocol. The Council also informed the Greek Government that it was determined to solve as soon as possible the problems raised by the other Greek requests, and indicated to the Greek authorities that it had taken all the necessary steps to see that the problems were investigated immediately.

The Greek representatives have on several occasions indicated their resolve to see the development of the Association speeded up. When received in Brussels on 10 September by Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the Commission, Mr Mavros, Vice-President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, indicated, as stated in the Communiqué issued at the end of the meeting, his Government's intention

[1] In Luxembourg, in September.
[2] On 17.9.1974.

to submit soon a request to the Community that Greece's integration with the Community be speeded up, to make her accession possible before very long.

In the Declaration which it adopted on 17 September, the Council gave the clearest indications of its determination to lose no time in renewing the development of the Association, thus facilitating Greece's eventual accession to the Community.

2ND PART

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN JULY-AUGUST 1974

1. Functioning of the common market

Customs union

Common Customs Tariff

Nomenclature

2101. On 2 July 1974[1] the Commission adopted a Regulation on the classification of goods under subheading 20.06 B I of the CCT. Adopted in compliance with the provisions of the Council Regulation of 16 January 1969[2] concerning measures to ensure that the CCT nomenclature is uniformly applied, its purpose is to specify the classification, under subheading 20.06 B I, of *cherries* supplied in a mixture of water and ethyl alcohol to ensure their temporary preservation, and used mainly in making chocolate products.

Tariff measures

Suspensions

2102. On 11 July 1974[3] the Council amended its Regulation of 18 December 1973[4] on opening tariff preferences, in the shape of partial suspensions of customs duties on certain jute and coir products originating from *India* or *Bangladesh*. It also extended until 31 December 1974 the preferential scheme set up in favour of Bangladesh.

2103. On 22 July 1974[5] the Council decided to prolong for the third time, and until 31 August 1975, the temporary and partial suspension of CCT duties applicable to wines originating in and coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey, pending development of a standard scheme for these products.

Tariff quotas

2104. During the session of 15 July 1974, the Council, acting on a Commission Proposal, adopted two Regulations on opening, allocating and administering Community tariff quotas[6] for: 30 000 head of *heifers and cows*, not intended for slaughter, of *certain mountain breeds*, etc. (with an initial instalment of 17 500 head and a reserve of 12 500 head); 5 000 head of bulls, heifers and cows of the Simmental, Schwyz and Freiburg breeds, etc. (with an initial instalment of 3 425 head and a reserve of 1 575 head).

Both quotas will run from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975. The initial instalments have been allocated between Germany, France and Italy. If a need arises in the other Member States, in connection with this type of cattle, they may draw from the reserves to meet their requirements.

2105. Acting on Commission Proposals, the Council on 2 August adopted several Regulations on the opening, allocation and administration of autonomous Community tariff quotas for certain ferro-alloys, and on increasing quota volumes for unwrought magnesium and certain coniferous plywoods, granted for 1974.[7]

The autonomous Community tariff quotas are the following:

(i) *ferro-silicon:* 26 500 tonnes with duty at 7%;

(ii) *ferro-silico-manganese:* 32 000 tonnes with duty at 4%;

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1 OJ L 180 of 3.7.1974.
2 OJ L 14 of 21.1.1969.
3 OJ L 188 of 12.7.1974.
4 OJ L 358 of 28.12.1973.
5 OJ L 204 of 26.7.1974.
6 OJ L 194 of 17.7.1974.
7 OJ L 218 of 9.8.1974.

(iii) *ferro-chrome* containing 0.10% or less by weight of carbon and more than 30% and up to 90% inc. by weight of chrome: 25 000 tonnes with duty at 5.5%;

(iv) *ferro-chrome* containing 4% or more by weight of carbon: 30 000 tonnes duty-free.

The 1974 quotas[1] cover: certain coniferous *plywoods*[2] for which the quota volume has been raised from 500 000 cubic metres to 600 000 cubic metres, free of duty, and *unwrought magnesium*[2] where the quotas has been raised from 10 250 to 17 000. tonnes free of duty (this increase of 6 750 tonnes covers the three qualities of magnesium concerned).

Customs value and charges having equivalent effect

2106. On 23 July 1974[3] the Commission amended its Regulation of 3 August 1970[4] *establishing a scheme of average standard values for citrus fruits;* the new text no longer uses the unit of account (u.a.) in setting these values. To rate them as realistically as possible, it seemed advisable, against the present background of monetary fluctuations, to use national currencies from now on, the average values being computed through one of these after conversion according to the official exchange rate on the Brussels Stock Exchange.

2107. On 26 August 1974 the Commission sent the Council a Proposal[5] to amend the Regulation of 27 June 1968[6] on the customs value of goods, as regards *the delivery time of imported goods.* This text meets the concern expressed by the Council and Commission to simplify procedures, by adopting the principle of an overall margin of twenty-four months for the acceptance of invoice prices, instead of the current system providing for an overall margin of six months, and an accessory list of goods benefiting from special margins of anything up to twenty-four months, subject to the opinion of the Customs Valuation Committee. The Commission's proposal would abolish this list. To avoid any misuse of this facility, provision has been made for the overall margin to be suspended at times of unstable prices.

Rules of origin and methods of administrative cooperation

2108. On 9 August[7] the Council adopted a Regulation officially declaring the applicability in the Community of the measures provided for in Recommendation 1/74 of the *Joint EEC-Egypt Committee.* The Recommendation, adopted by the Joint Committee at its Cairo meeting on 27 May 1974, defines the methods of customs cooperation in implementing the Agreement between Egypt and the Community. The Agreement, signed on 18 December 1972, took effect from 1 November 1973.

2109. Two decisions, by each of the Joint Committees formed under the Agreements between the Community and *the EFTA countries,* were also declared applicable in the Community under the terms of seven Regulations adopted by the Council on 6 August.[8] One bears on amendments to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of 'products originating' and methods of administrative cooperation, while the other has to do with setting up a simpler procedure for issuing freight movement certificates.

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1 OJ L 365 of 31.12.1973.
2 OJ L 218 of 9.8.1974.
3 OJ L 203 of 25.7.1974.
4 OJ L 171 of 4.8.1970.
5 OJ C 104 of 13.9.1974.
6 OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.
7 OJ L 225 of 14.8.1974.
8 OJ L 224 of 13.8.1974.

Internal common market

2110. On 10 July 1974 the Commission laid before the Council a proposed Regulation concerning the common definition of the term *'origin of petroleum products'*.

The aim of the Proposal is to harmonize the various national laws still applicable and apt to cause inconsistencies when the Member States apply the CCT, any quantitative restrictions, or other provisions applicable to trade in such products with third countries.

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2111. During the sitting of 8 to 12 July 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on a Commission proposal to the Council, concerning the tariff system for goods re-entering Community customs territory.

The *Economic and Social Committee* meeting on 17 and 18 July, also issued its Opinion on this Proposal, and on two others, concerned respectively with harmonizing the procedure for releasing goods to free circulation, and with opening a Community tariff quota for heifers and cows of certain mountain breeds.

Internal common market

Free movement of goods

Protective measures

Italy

2112. In applying its Decision of 8 May 1974[1] authorizing Italy to take certain protective measures (under Art. 108(3) of the EEC Treaty), the Commission kept a close watch on developments[2] and in July and August 1974[3] adopted a number of measures.

Removal of technical barriers to trade

2113. In July and August 1974, several Directives were adopted by the Council and a series of proposals was put forward by the Commission.

Motor vehicles

2114. The Council adopted three Directives on motor vehicles during July. The first concerns the approximation of laws on the interior fittings of motor vehicles (strength of seats and resistance of seat-anchorage).[4] It incorporates design and testing requirements for obtaining EEC type-approval.

The other two relate to *wheeled farm or forestry tractors*, covering respectively, *braking devices* and *the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices*.

2115. At the end of July the Commission approved four proposed Directives on motor vehicles, which were submitted to the Council in August. One of them, received by the Council on 1 August, concerns the approximation of Member States' laws relating to *safety-belt* anchorages with the aim of ensuring the free movement of vehicles and enhanced road safety. The proposal fits in with the EEC type-approval procedure and the Community action programme of December 1973, regarding industrial policy. It includes the technical requirements for the positioning, resistance and testing of safety-belt anchorages, and lays down that all

[1] OJ L 152 of 8.6.1974 and Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1101 to 1107.
[2] Bull. EC 6-1974, points 1401 to 1403.
[3] Points 1401 to 1407.
[4] Bull. EC 5-1973, point 2106 and OJ L 221 of 12.8.1974.

Internal common market

private cars must be equipped with anchorages for all seats.

On 9 August the Commission submitted to the Council two other Proposals which it had approved on 26 July. One concerns the approximation of laws relating to *the reverse gear and the speedometer* of motor vehicles, (this Proposal fits into the Community approval procedure covered by the Council Directive of 6 February 1970). The other covers *plates and registration of motor* vehicles and their trailers.[1]

Lastly, the Commission adopted on 24 July and sent to the Council on 14 August a proposal which would amend the Directive of 6 February 1970 concerning the approximation of Member States' laws relating to admissible noise levels and the exhaust mechanisms of motor vehicles.[1] The aim of the Directive is to reduce sound levels in the light of technical advances in motor vehicle construction since the original Directive came out.

Dangerous substances

2116. On 26 August the Commission sent the Council a proposed Directive, adopted by the former one month earlier, which rounds off previous Proposals on classification, packaging and labelling, and also solvents, by limiting the marketing and use of certain *dangerous substances and preparations*. Certain substances, such as the polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), are too dangerous to be marketed free of any constraints. Moreover a proliferation of different national laws may create unnecessary barriers to trade. The proposal therefore aims at securing the maximum free movement of goods while at the same time improving public health protection.

On 1 August the Commission submitted a further amendment, the fifth, to its proposed Council Directive of 27 June 1967,[2] concerning the *classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances*, to take account of the European Parliament's amendment, which stipulates that the packaging of dangerous substances should compulsorily include advice on how to handle and use them safely.

Radio interference

2117. On 24 July the Commission adopted a proposed Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws relating to radio interference ('atmospherics') caused by equipment operating at radio frequencies in the 10 kHz to 18 GHz range, i.e., industrial, scientific and medical equipment and similar appliances. The proposal, presented to the Council on 19 August, was based on the possibility that some products, though complying with other harmonized standards, may nevertheless be banned from the market if they do not respect the rules on radio interference in the country concerned.

Harmonization of such laws is therefore regarded as a priority, and is referred to in the third stage of the general programme for the removal of technical barriers to trade. The proposal was drawn up with an eye on 'total harmonization', meaning that it is assumed that in each Member State new specifications and controls will supersede current arrangements.

Measuring instruments

2118. Two proposed Directives presented by the Commission to the Council on 18 July concern the approximation of Member States'

1 OJ C 133 of 25.9.1974.
2 OJ C 92 of 31.10.1973.

Internal common market

laws relating to *welded gas cylinders in unalloyed steel.*[1] They contain specifications on testing and inspection, and on the properties of construction materials. The proposals are 'optional', but the Commission feels that for practical reasons the EEC type-approval procedure should be used, where appropriate, in preference to the different national rules.

Distortion of competition

French law on commerce and small craft industries

2119. In July the Commission adopted a position on the compatibility with the Treaty of the French law of 27 December 1973, on commerce and small craft industries. It came to the conclusion that the law did not distort competition conditions on the common market, as a result disparities between the different national laws, and that it did not give rise to distortion within the meaning of Article 101 of the Treaty.

The French law would make the building of large stores and supermarkets subject to authorization from an urban trade council, thus curbing their growth. The law is also intended to maintain a balance between the various forms of trading, especially between large stores and supermarkets and small retailers. The Commission feels that, although the system applied to retailers may be more liberal in some Member States, there is no distortion of competition within the meaning of Article 101. The French law does not require larges stores and supermarkets to bear disproportionate costs in relation to the whole of the distributive sector, and the town and land development regulations in most Member States have effects similar to the French law in question.

Free movement of persons

Right of establishment and freedom to offer services

2120. On 29 July the Commission advised the Council that it had decided to withdraw the two proposed Directives sent in on 23 November and concerning respectively:

(i) coordination of legislative, statutory and administrative provisions concerning self-employed activities connected with *the retail sale of pharmaceuticals;*

(ii) implementation of the right of establishment and freedom to offer services in self-employed activities connected with the retail sale of pharmaceuticals. This Decision was taken in view of the Opinion issued by the European Parliament, and because the new conditions brought about by enlargement require re-examination of the substance of the proposals.

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2121. During the sitting of 8-12 July 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission's proposal concerning the 'statute of the European joint stock company' (société anonyme) and on a Commission Proposal which would amend the Council Directive of 26 July 1971 concerning the approximation of Member States' laws relating to names of textiles.

This last Proposal was also the subject of an Opinion issued during the plenary session of the *Economic and Social Committee* on 17 and 18 July. The Committee also gave its Opinion on the disposal of waste oils and the noise level of farm tractors.

[1] OJ C 104 of 13.9.1974.

Competition policy

Competition policy

General rules applying to companies

Time limitations in competition and transport law

2122. On 3 July the Commission laid before the Council a new version of a proposed Regulation (drawn up by the Commission in 1971 and 1973) concerning time limitations in transport and competition law.

Under the terms of Community law now in force the powers vested in the Commission to impose in some cases fines or periodic penalty payments on companies or groups of companies were not subject to any time limitation. To eliminate the legal uncertainty for companies arising from this situation, the Commission proposed to introduce the principle of prescription into Community law and then to adopt specific regulations.

Thus after the latest Commission proposal the period of prescription regarding *prosecutions* would be five years for discriminating practices, restrictive agreements or abuses of dominant positions, and three years for infringements of the Commission's rights to notification and inspection. Regarding *enforcement*, the time limit would be set at five years from the day when the decision became official.

Restrictive agreements, concentrations, dominant positions: specific cases

Specialization and joint selling in the iron and steel industry

2123. On 31 March the firm of *August Thyssen-Hütte* AG of Duisburg-Hamborn terminated its affiliation with the 'West' rationalization group and its agreement with Theodor Wuppermann GmbH, Leverkusen, on the joint sale of hot-steel sheets and wide bands. On 31 March the firm of Rheinstahl AG, Essen und Edelstahlwerk Witten AG, Witten, terminated its affiliation with the 'Westphalia' rationalization group. On 28 February the Walzstahlkontor Westfalen GmbH stopped selling rolled steel products for the joint account of both companies.

The measures, which amend the specialization and joint selling agreements for rolled-steel products, authorized under Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty by two Commission Decisions of 27 July 1971,[1] were adopted in enforcement of the provisions of the Commission's Decision of 20 December 1973 authorizing the merger between August Thyssen-Hütte AG and Rheinstahl AG.[2] These measures were also the subject of a Communication in the Official Journal of 13 July 1974.[3]

Joint founding of an iron and steel company

2124. Under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission authorized the joint founding of the firm Interforge, by the steel companies Creusot-Loire SA (CL), Paris; Aubert & Duval SA (AD), Neuilly-sur-Seine; Forgeal SA, Paris, and the SNECMA, Paris.

The authorized capital of the new company will be allocated as follows: 40.5% for CL, 40.5% for Forgeal, 13% for AD and 6% for SNECMA. These four shareholders will run Interforge jointly as a group. Interforge will thus be concentrated together with each of the shareholders, although they will be independent of one another.

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1 OJ L 201 of 5.9.1971.
2 OJ L 84 of 28.3.1974.
3 OJ C 81 of 13.7.1974.

Competition policy

Interforge will be a metal-stamping workshop and the volume of steel annually processed there will be no more than about 1% of the 1.4 million tonnes of fine and special steels turned out by the companies involved.

Concentrations in the iron and steel industry

2125. The firm of *Sacilor* (Aciéries et Laminoirs de Lorraine, and formerly Wendel-Sidelor SA) is planning to reorganize its commercial network which when Wendel-Sidelor was formed, had remained under the financial control of the founder holding companies, Cie Lorraine industrielle et financière, Cie de Saint-Gobain, Pont-à-Mousson and Marine-Firminy. In the reorganization, either all or part of the firms will be formed into three newly-created trading companies, called Valor SA, Daval SA and le Fer Blanc SA, which will be controlled financially by Sacilor, to allow capital shares in certain other companies to be either brought over, or sold to Sacilor or one of its new subsidiaries.

Scrutiny of this operation under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty showed that it led to the concentration of assets or companies held by the three shareholder groups controlling Sacilor and that it therefore affected only the internal structures of the Sacilor group, without altering its competition potential on the market for products covered by the Paris Treaty. In these circumstances the Commission authorized this move.

2126. The British company, *Guest Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd (GKN)* has been authorized to acquire the shares of the Belgian firms, Produits métallurgiques Cassart SA, Brussels, Aciers Cassart SA, Brussels, Aciers Cassart SA, Marcinelle, Cassart Métaux SA, Tilleur, Auxiliaire Cassart SA, Brussels, and Cassart Plastique SA, Brussels. This transaction will give GKN control of the companies; it will therefore amount to a concentration within the meaning of Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty between GKN, the companies within the GKN group and the Belgian companies in the Cassart group.

Among its other activities, GKN produces and markets steel in the United Kingdom, and in 1972 delivered 1 500 000 tonnes of steel products. The Cassart companies are a trading group on the Belgian market, with sales in 1972 of about 100 000 tonnes of steel products. The accumulated share of GKN and Cassart of the total volume of steel products supplied in the common market is less than 2%. The market share of such trading groups in Belgium is about 2.5%.

Ban on a restrictive fruit-marketing agreement in the Netherlands

2127. On 25 July the Commission, on the basis of Article 85(1) of the ECSC Treaty, took a decision banning a Dutch restrictive agreement on the marketing of fruit, particularly citrus fruits,[1] in the Netherlands.

An agreement made between an association of Dutch fruit importers, namely the Nederlandse Vereniging voor de Fruit- en Groentenimporthandel, of The Hague, and a Dutch wholesale fruit importers association, i.e. the Nederlandse Bond van Grossiers in Zuidvruchten en ander geimporteerd fruit 'Frubol', of The Hague, set up a scheme in Rotterdam for auctioning certain categories of fruit imported into the Netherlands.

The chief Dutch importers, and nearly all the fruit wholesalers in the Netherlands, were taking part in the auctions. To be allowed in, they had to comply with the restrictions imposed by the agreement, the main constraint being the obligation to market fruit produced in third countries solely through the Rotterdam auctions.

[1] OJ L 237 of 29.8.1974.

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When all this started, the conditions imposed by the agreement were even more restrictive, because only Dutch importers could sell through the auctions and even Community-grown citrus fruits were subject to the provisions of the agreement.

A complaint was lodged with the Commission by twenty-two Dutch wholesalers involved in the auctions. The groups concerned then tried to remodel the agreement, but did not manage to do away with all the restrictions challenged by the Commission. This prompted the Commission to take a decision banning the agreement clauses which limit freedom of supply for the operators involved in the Rotterdam auctions.

As the Commission's decision points out, there is no ban on running auction sales, but forcing importers and wholesalers to market citrus fruits for Dutch consumption solely through the Rotterdam auctions is prohibited.

Ban, with fines imposed, on the Belgian Wallpaper Manufacturing Group

2128. On 23 July[1] the Commission decided to put a ban on the Belgian Wallpaper Manufacturing Group and imposed the following fines on its members: 135 000 u.a. (Bfrs 6 750 000) on SC Usines Peters-Lacroix, Brussels; 120 000 u.a. (Bfrs 6 000 000) on Papeteries de Genval SA; 67 500 u.a. (Bfrs 3 375 000) on Papiers peints Brepols SA, Turnhout and 36 000 u.a. (Bfrs 1 800 000) on Ets. Vanderborght Frères, Brussels.

The four companies making up the Belgian Wallpaper Manufacturing Group, formed in 1922, had agreed to complicated controls on the wallpaper market, involving a system of sale and resale prices, selling terms, qualities, discounts, job lots etc. and had considerably restricted the competition to the disadvantage of the Belgian consumer. Under a scheme of accumulative discounts, all purchases by group members were grouped together in reckoning discounts, and this obstructed imports of wallpaper from other Member States. Only companies established in Belgium could join the group. The Commission had been advised of the group's existence in 1962, but no mention was made of all the written agreements and the true extent of this organization of the market.

Following several complaints addressed to the Commission in 1972, the latter assessed the size of the group, and, investigating further, found that the other members had been operating a combined boycott since 1971 against a Belgian wallpaper dealer who had refused to comply with the group's competition restrictions by supplying paper to self-service stores which sold them below the set price.

The Commission has refused to raise the ban on the agreement in any way whatsoever because of the detriment to the Belgian consumer due to the upward pressure on prices. The foregoing fines were imposed on the grounds of organized boycotting, which is an extremely serious breach of the EEC Treaty's competition provisions.

Improvements to an after-sales service

2129. During proceedings initiated by the Commission, Constructa SARL of Munich, a subsidiary of the German company Siemens-Elektrogeräte SARL, agreed with Siemens SA, Brussels, that this latter company would ensure after-sales service for machines of the 'Constructa' make.

From now on consumers in Belgium and Luxembourg will be able to buy Constructa appliances wherever it suits them, and from the dealer they prefer, with no fear of complications over any later repairs.

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[1] OJ L 237 of 29.8.1974.

Competition policy

Banning of a market-partitioning agreement based on trademark rights

2130. On 24 July[1] the Commission banned an agreement, made in 1938, partitioning the market for an egg-based liqueur sold under the trademark 'Advocaat Zwarte Kip'.

Two companies, the BV Van Olffen, of Hatten (Netherlands), wholly controlled by Heineken NV, Amsterdam, since 1971 and Cinoco SA, Brussels, in which the Stella Artois brewery group has a 25% interest, had divided up the Benelux market for this product on the basis of trademark rights. Each one had used his trademark rights on the territory allotted to him, in order to prevent the drink being marketed on the other territory.

The Commission held that partitioning the common market by means of trademark rights contravened the aims of the EEC Treaty. This was already established in 1971 by the Court of Justice in the Sirena case and has just been reconfirmed by the judgment of 3 July 1974 in the similar case of Café Hag. The Commission's latest decision thus falls in line with the Court's rulings.

It highlights the value of and the need to apply Article 85, where trademark rights are concerned, although use of the rights, to impede the free movement of goods within the common market, is in itself incompatible with Articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty.

State aid

Germany

2131. The Commission decided on 19 July 1974 to make no objection to the Federal draft law which would *ensure outlets for Community coal* in electric power stations. This aid compares with measures of the same kind applied in France in 1972[2] and in Germany,[3] where in both cases the Commission had reacted favourably.

The new draft law would ensure a stable outlet for coal until 1980, of some 27 to 30 million tonnes per year, for electricity production, thus helping to stabilize the Community coal industry and secure the supply of energy. It covers the following measures:

- Electricity producers using either German or Community coal will get a subsidy to offset the difference between the cost prices of coal calory and fuel calory. It will be financed by an equalization tax collected from all electricity producers.
- The Federal Government will also grant a subsidy to offset the extra investment outlay involved in building a coal-fired power plant, as against an oil-fuelled plant. The subsidy will amount to DM 150 (previously DM 70) per kW of power installed and will apply to new coal-fired plants, where building starts by 31 December 1977.

The arrangements contemplated fit in with the guidelines recommended by the Commission in its Communication to the Council, entitled 'Towards a new energy policy strategy for the Community'.[4]

United Kingdom

2132. On 18 July 1974 the Commission decided to advise the British Government that it had no objections to make against a bill for

[1] OJ L 237 of 29.8.1974.
[2] Bull. EC 3-1972, point 4.
[3] Bull. EC 10-1972, point 19.
[4] Supplement 4/74 - Bull. EC.

Competition policy

granting aid to *bring down the price of bread* for British consumers. This will be paid to British bakers in the form of a subsidy per sack of flour, regardless of origin.

After reviewing the measure in question, the Commission concluded that it was not detrimental to intra-Community trade and competition. The aid is part of the British Government's anti-inflation campaign and fits in with a series of measures for a number of food products most heavily consumed by the British public. The British Government hopes that this action will help the less well-off strata of the population, whose outlay on food products represents a proportionately substantial part of the budget.

France

2133. In reviewing the Member States' action schemes in favour of shipbuilding to see whether they comply with the Community principles regarding aid as laid down in the second Council Directive on aid for shipbuilding, the Commission found that the price guarantee mechanisms applied to this sector in France were not entirely free of discrimination.

Equipment imported from other Member States for installation in ships built in France is actually excluded from this guarantee system. At the Commission's request, the French Government agreed to terminate this practice and extend the benefit of the system to cover material imported from other Member States and bought at prices subject to alteration. On 19 July the Commission therefore decided not to follow up the infringement procedure under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, which it had invoked against France in March 1973.

State-trading monopolies

France

Compound potassic fertilizers

2134. On 23 July the Commission decided to follow up the infringement procedure invoked against the French potassic fertilizers monopoly.[1] French imports of compound potassic fertilizers from other Member States are still subject to a prior authorization scheme, which the Commission regards as incompatible with the provisions of the Treaty, particularly Article 37(1).

Matches

2135. On 19 July[2] the Commission recommended the French Government to open progressive quotas each year for imports of matches from the Member States so that by 31 December 1977 no more quantity restrictions on imports will exist. It also invited the French Government to abolish, by 31 December at the latest, the exclusive import rights held by the SEITA *vis-à-vis* the new Member States.

Under Article 44(1) of the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties, both the new and original Member States are required progressively to adjust State monopolies of a commercial character so as to ensure that by 31 December 1977 no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of Member States.

Since the French law of 4 December 1972 and the implementing Decree of 22 December 1972

[1] Bull. EC 9-1973, point 2105.
[2] OJ L 237 of 29.8.1974.

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adjusted this monopoly only in respect of the original members of the EEC, the importation of matches from the new Member States is still handled exclusively by the Service d'exploitation industrielle des tabacs et allumettes (SEITA); hence the Commission's recommendation.

Manufactured tobaccos

2136. Again under the provisions of Article 44(2) of the Act of Accession, the Commission on 2 August 1974[1] decided to send a Recommendation to the French Government concerning the adjustment of France's State-trading monopoly on manufactured tobaccos *vis-à-vis* the new Member States. Exclusive import, export and marketing rights are held by the SEITA.

The Commission therefore recommended the French Government to open progressive quotas each year for imports of manufactured tobaccos from the new Member States, so that by 31 December 1977 all quantity restrictions on such imports will be eliminated. In conclusion the Commission asked the French Government to abolish, for the new Member States by the same date, the exclusive import, export and wholesaling rights held by the SEITA.

Fiscal policy and financial institutions

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Common VAT system: uniform basis

2137. On 26 July[2] the Commission decided to lay before the Council an amended version of its sixth proposed Directive on the harmonization of Member States' laws concerning turnover taxes. This proposal, of which the first text was sent to the Council on 29 June 1973,[3] lays down the structures of a truly 'European' tax on added value.

The amendments to the Commission's Proposal of June 1973, which are based for the most part on the Opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, would make the common VAT system more flexible without impeding the collection of Community 'own resources' from a uniform tax base, an objection which, together with the movement towards economic and monetary union, underlies the Commission's Proposal.

The amendments include:

(i) sharper definition of the term 'building land';

(ii) wider and more flexible definition of the tax base;

(iii) certain restrictions on the exemptions originally proposed (telecommunications, some banking services);

(iv) new exemptions: land projects carried out by local government bodies in the general interest; certain professions: the legal profession, authors etc.;

(v) the possibility for Member States to apply a scheme for waiving the tax on supplies of goods, for export firms;

(vi) extension of the special scheme covering second-hand goods to original works of art, antiques and collectors' items.

The Commission considered that these various amendments would ease application of the common VAT system and its adoption by companies and final consumers alike.

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[1] OJ L 237 of 29.8.1974.
[2] OJ C 80 of 5.10.1972 and Supplement 11/73 - Bull. EC.

It should be mentioned that the fact a fraction of the value-added tax will belong to the Community as 'own resources' (up to a maximum of 1% of the standard base) does not *ipso facto* constitute a reason for raising national rates, since Member States budgetary contributions will be correspondingly abolished.

When forwarding these amendments to the Council on 12 August, the Commission underlined the importance it attached to application of the sixth VAT Directive throughout the Community, at the earliest opportunity, and at all events by 1 January 1978.

Financial institutions

Insurance

2138. Acting on a Commission Recommendation,[1] the Council on 23 July 1974 authorized the Commission to open *negotiations with Switzerland* for an agreement on access to the activity and operation of direct insurance other than life insurance. The negotiations are in fact officially provided for in the Directive of 24 July 1973,[2] which concerns the coordination of legislative, statutory and administrative provisions governing *direct insurance other than life insurance.*

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2139. The *Economic and Social Committee,* meeting in plenary session on 17 and 18 July, issued its Opinion on two proposed Directives submitted by the Commission to the Council. One concerns taxation other than turnover taxes on manufactured tobaccos. The other covers the prospectus to be published when stocks and shares are admitted to the stock exchange.

[1] Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2120.
[2] OJ L228 of 16.8.1973 and Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2122.

2. Economic and monetary union

Economic, monetary and financial policy

Coordination of economic policies

2201. During its session of 15 July 1974, held in Brussels and chaired by Mr Fourcade, the French Minister of Economy and Finance, the *Council,* working from suggestions put forward by the Commission, got down to the second *review of the economic situation* in the Community, stipulated in Article 3 of the Decision of 18 February 1974 on achieving a high degree of convergence between the economic policies of the Member States of the Community.

According to the wording of that Article, the Council 'shall lay down appropriate guidelines for the main elements of the preliminary economic budgets. Within this framework, quantitative guidelines for the draft public budgets for the following year shall be fixed before these budgets are finally adopted and shall cover developments in government expenditure and revenue, the nature and extent of budget surpluses and deficits and the way the latter are to be financed or used.'

At the close of the session, the Council, whose work had been prepared through many contacts between the Member States' Governments and the Commission,[1] issued the following communiqué:

'1. The Council, meeting in restricted session, had a full and frank discussion about the economic situation in the member countries of the Community and the anti-inflationary measures already taken or planned to be taken.

2. Prompted by the Commission, and in the light of the preparatory work done by the Coordinating Group for Short-Term Economic

[1] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 1402.

Economic, monetary and financial policy

and Financial Policy, the Council took a hard look at the priority measures to be applied in the months ahead in order to control inflationary trends, temper the behaviour of economic agents and gradually restore Member States' external stability.

3. For countries with a balance of payments seriously in deficit and with a particularly high rate of inflation, this means action on their part to prevent undue expansion of internal demand and to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit. At the same time for countries with a balance of payments in surplus and with under-utilization of resources, it means action to maintain or boost internal demand and to cut down the balance-of-payments surplus, but without putting new pressure on prices.

4. The Council instructed the competent authorities of the Community to keep constant watch on economic developments in the Community. It was decided to meet again in September.

5. The Council considered the question of possible Community loans and instructed the competent Community authorities to prepare contingency planning to bring in such measures, should a decision ever be taken to put them into operation.

6. The Council reviewed the conclusions to be drawn from the recent Washington agreements on the use of gold reserves as security.'

Monetary Committee

2202. The Monetary Committee held its 193rd meeting in Brussels on 10 and 11 July 1974, when it elected its officers. Mr Oort was elected Chairman with Mr Emminger and Mr de Strycker elected Vice-Chairmen. The Committee got down to a review of the problems involved in the floating of Community loans and adopted an Opinion to the Council and Commission. There was also a preliminary discussion on matters connected with granting Italy medium-term financial aid. Lastly, the Committee cursorily reviewed the monetary policy pursued by the French authorities.

Economic Policy Committee

2203. The Economic Policy Committee held its third meeting (in its reduced 'short-term' format) on 4 July 1974 with Mr Tietmeyer, Vice-Chairman, in the Chair. The Committee scrutinized the Member States' preliminary economic budgets for 1975 and then finalized a draft Opinion to the Council and Commission.

The full Committee met the following day, with Mr Malinvaud in the Chair. It resumed scrutiny of the 1975 preliminary economic budgets and of the policy to be pursued by the Member States in preparation for the Council meeting of 15 July. On the strength of the draft made by the Committee in its reduced 'short-term' format, an Opinion to the Council and Commission was adopted.

The Committee was also consulted for the first time by the Commission's departments, concerning the maximum rate of increase of optional expenditure in the Community Budget. In point of fact Article 203(8) of the Treaty lays down that, for the entire Budget expenditure other than that resulting necessarily from the Treaty or from acts adopted in accordance therewith, the Commission shall each year declare, after consulting the Economic Policy Committee, a maximum rate of increase, in relation to the same type of expenditure for the current financial year. In the Opinion to the Commission, the Committee contended that it could not take a conclusive view, in full knowledge of the facts, since it was not in possession of data on the major proportions of the Community's General Budget for 1975. Moreover, since reservations had been expressed regarding the logical interrelationship of the elements, as specified in

Economic, monetary and financial policy

Article 203(8) of the Treaty, for computing the rate of increase, the Committee considered that the authorities responsible for preparing the Community's General Budget for 1975 could consider the results obtained from applying the computing method proposed by the Commission departments as one assessment factor amongst others, but without losing sight of the purely relative value of the rate obtained.

In its reduced 'budget' format the Committee held its fifth meeting on 12 July with Mr Hullebroeck, Vice-Chairman, in the Chair. The meeting examined the major contours of the Member States' budgetary policies for 1975.

Finally, on 23 July, the Committee, meeting in the reduced 'medium-term' format, with Mr Ruffolo in the Chair, resumed its work on the Community's medium-term economic prospects.

Study Group on Medium-Term Economic Prospects

2204. The Study Group on Medium-Term Economic Prospects met on 1 and 2 July 1974 to discuss the impact of the energy crisis on medium-term economic prospects, with special reference to inflation. The Member States' forecasts for 1973-1978, together with the economic policies to back them up, were seen to carry heavy risks of incompatibility at Community level. This being the case, the Group decided to devote its next meeting on 9 and 10 September to the problems of compatibility.

'Economic and Monetary Union 1980' Group

2205. The 'EMU 1980' Group[1] met on 12 and 13 July 1974. It developed its earlier thinking on the possibility of putting more flexibility into the current system of exchange rates and took a hard look at some aspects of economic and monetary union. It was also decided to form several sub-groups assigned to explore some of the Group's ideas on subjects of significance, with the aim of featuring them in the Group report.

Economic situation

2206. Economic developments within the Community have been strongly influenced over recent months by the effects of the energy crisis. But although industrial production had been slackening off slightly around the turn of the year, employment and production remained high in early spring. As a result of the increase in the cost of crude oil, the upswing in prices, already very rapid, gathered considerable momentum, while the balance of payments of some Community countries deteriorated sharply. At the same time the higher oil prices had a considerably unsettling influence on foreign exchange markets.

The economic outlook for the remainder of 1974 is generally more favourable than had been expected when the energy crisis broke. Measured in terms of the value of expenditure, demand should in general continue to expand sharply. Exports should continue to grow, although appreciably less rapidly than in 1973. Investment prospects look brighter in several Community countries, efforts to rationalize production processes being largely the prime factor. Private consumer expenditure should also show signs of expansion.

Nevertheless, production trends are likely to vary considerably from one industry to another. Production in the motor industry in particular could be held back by the aftermath of the energy crisis. Output in construction will probably be relatively depressed in several Community countries. As matters stand, and after

[1] Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2201.

Economic, monetary and financial policy

allowing for the production losses in Britain over the first quarter, the Community's real gross product will probably grow by no more than some 2.5% in 1974.[1]

Prices in general will continue to climb very rapidly in the Community, showing rates of increase that will no doubt be appreciably higher on average than in 1973. Considerable deficits are likely in the current balance of payments, with Germany and the Benelux countries being in surplus or more or less in balance, while the other Community countries will register large deficits.

The Commission recalls that it has repeatedly stressed the serious threat posed by escalating inflation and severe balance-of-payments instability, for the cohesion of the Community, and consequently for the maintenance of a high level of employment and the standard of living which the integration process has afforded.

Short-term surveys carried out among heads of enterprises in the Community

2207. The Commission has just published its first report for 1974 on the results of the short-term surveys among the chief executives of Community enterprises. The report covers the period from November 1973 to March 1974 and analyses their replies to the monthly surveys.

From November 1973, replies reflect the supply problems stemming from the energy crisis, which in the main depressed their prospects for production. This is clearly evident from the replies to surveys made in November and December 1973. From the end of January 1974 pessimism has gradually waned in all the countries concerned, and except in a few sectors such as the motor industry, production forecasts have climbed back to pre-crisis level.

On the order-book side, the situation varies according to country and sector. In Germany and Italy overall order books are still thin, especially for capital goods and consumer durables. On the other hand export prospects are brightening. In France, the level of orders on hand is still relatively high both on the domestic and export front; but the influx of orders seems to be falling off slightly in consumer and intermediate goods. In the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, demand is apparently developing rather more briskly.

Over the same period, overall production capacities have expanded in all the countries involved.

Regarding the trend of selling prices, the industrialists' forecasts show the greatest upward pressure since the EEC surveys started in 1962.

Results of the seventh consumer survey

2208. At the Commission's request, a short-term survey, he seventh of its kind, was carried out in the second half of May; the results have only just come to hand.

The surveys are based on interviews with 40 000 households selected representatively. Besides five of the original Member States, Denmark and Ireland took part on this ocasion.

Pessimism among European consumers over the *general economic situation* was less pronounced in May in most countries, than it had been just after the worst of the oil crisis at the beginning of the year. But there is still very little confidence among European consumers in any improvement of *economic trends* over the

[1] *Source:* Quarterly Report 2/1974 on 'The Economic Situation in the Community'.

months ahead; in all countries most households, though less than at the beginning of the year, expect the economic situation to deteriorate further, the main worry being job trends.

One redeeming feature is the lower percentage of households who anticipate even bigger price increases, since this in itself could sustain inflation.

Consumers' assessments of their *own financial position* are not nearly so unfavourable as their views on general economic developments. All the same, a majority of households, particularly in Ireland and Italy, but also in Germany, Belgium and France, still feel that their financial situation has worsened compared with the year before as a result of the price increases.

Only in the Netherlands and Denmark do favourable and unfavourable views on financial developments more or less balance out. Even though no growth in real incomes is expected over the coming months, there is still less pessimism with respect to income expectations.

The survey results show the first signs of relaxation in the caution observed up to now, especially in Germany and the Netherlands, in the matter of purchases: the percentage of households who think that major purchases should be made now, is on the increase; only in France, where this careful approach up to now was less marked, does one find a little more caution creeping in. Buying plans also confirm a slight reinclination to consume: more European consumers than at the beginning of the year are planning to make major purchases (cars, deep-freezers, washing machines, colour television sets, dishwashers). But for nearly all the consumer durables concerned in the survey, plans to buy have declined as compared with indications last May.

The survey results with regard to saving also points to another slight increase in the inclination to consume. *Readiness to save* seems to be diminishing, since the reasons for caution have lost their edge, and because there is more uncertainty whether it is worthwhile to save.

Regional policy

Financing

2209. Under Article 56(2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty, and subject to a confirmatory Opinion from the Council, the Commission decided to grant the British Steel Corporation (Ravenscraig, *United Kingdom*) a redevelopment loan of £ 14 800 000 i.e. approximately 28 000 000 u.a., the interest on £ 3 000 000 of which (6 000 000 u.a.) will be at a reduced (subsidized) rate.

The loan will be used to carry out the following projects as part of the British Steel Corporation's ten-year redevelopment programme: construction of a an ore-blending and processing unit, installation of a pelletizing and continious-casting unit, construction of an oxygen-blown steel unit, with alterations to existing units. The investment will create 570 new jobs, with priority for iron and steelworkers.

2210. Under the same article of the ECSC Treaty and again subject to a confirmatory Opinion from the Council, the Commission had decided on 22 July to grant a loan of FF 5 000 000 (900 000 u.a.) entirely at a reduced rate of interest, to the firm of Tubes Euro-Lens in the Pas-de-Calais department *(France)*.

The loan will enable a copper tubing plant to be built in the industrial district of Harnes (Pas-de-Calais). Its output will be used in the manufacture of heat exchangers. The project will create 252 new jobs, 97 of which will be reserved for the Houillères miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments.

Social policy

Social policy

Implementing the social action programme

2211. On 11 July the Commission's departments called in both sides of industry (the ESC, CGT, employers, COPA) to obtain their suggestions on action to 'achieve equality between men and women with regard to job opportunities, training, promotion, working conditions and pay', which all forms part of the social action programme.

Both sides of industry were agreed in believing that the principle of removing discrimination should be embodied in a directive, while other more sensitive problems to be tackled from the legal angle could be approached by way of recommendations. With regard to the action to be taken and the information media to be provided, a host of suggestions were made, to help the Commission prepare the proposals which it will lay before the Council.

Occupational training and guidance

2212. In reply to a Written Question from three members of the European Parliament,[1] the Commission stated that under the first joint exchange programme, set up in 1964,[2] 690 young Community rural workers had taken part in residential training courses run between 1964 and 1973.

Most of them (364) came from France; the rest coming from Italy and the Netherlands (95), Germany (86), Ireland (40), Belgium (8) and Denmark (2).

The first programme provides for the steady expansion of young-worker exchanges in all economic sectors and for all occupational categories; as an experiment, one course was run for young craft-workers. One of the aims of the second programme will be a realistic approach towards creating the conditions required to develop exchanges in all sectors and branches of economic activity, which are of definite value to the Community.

Free movement and social security for migrant workers

2213. The problem of converting social security benefits from one Community currency to another was again urgently reviewed by the Audit Board attached to the Administrative Committee on Social Security for Migrant Workers, during its tenth meeting held on 15 July. The Board feels that the technical bearing of the Opinions issued by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, on the Commission's Proposal to the Council, to amend the provisions of the 1972 Regulation concerning currency conversions, should be carefully studied. Other matters on the agenda concerned establishment of the amounts to be reimbursed between Member States' social security agencies.

Social Fund, re-employment and readaptation

Second Activity Report

2214. On 3 July the Commission approved the second activity report of the new European Social Fund, and forwarded it to the Council and the European Parliament. The second report (the first one covered in very summarized form

[1] OJ C77 of 4.7.1974.
[2] OJ 78 of 22.5.1964.

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the Fund's operations between May and December 1972) deals with the Fund's activities in 1973, the first complete year after the Fund was remodelled in 1971. Based on the data from twelve months running-in, the report offers a more detailed picture of Fund operations and highlights the chief difficulties encountered.

Remodelling of the Fund put an end to the automatic action of financing Social Fund projects, and prior intervention by the Commission in vetting applications enabled the Fund's fostering role to be heightened, especially in the preparation of training and redevelopment programmes. In the same way, priority could now be accorded to the less-favoured regions, which meant that Italy, Ireland and the United Kingdom benefited from the Fund most. Its expanding activities also brought out difficulties (particularly in determining priorities, and the methods for selecting aid projects and monitoring their effectiveness), which can only be solved gradually and along pragmatic lines.

During 1973 the Social Fund received 90 applications for aid from Member States. The 13 applications sent in under Article 4 (concerning agriculture and textiles) fell well within available budget resources (68 800 000 u.a. for 1973). All the applications were accepted, up to a total of 28 100 000 u.a. for 1973 and 10 100 000 million u.a., for commitment authorizations under the financial years 1974 and 1975.

The 77 applications submitted under Article 5 (concerning regions; adjustment to technical progress; company groups; and the handicapped) amounted to 327 900 000 u.a. (made up of 235 700 000 u.a. for 1973 and 92 200 000 u.a. for commitment authorizations). The applications, most of which involved aid for less-favoured regions, far exceeded available budget resources: 74 of them were accepted after cuts. All of the available appropriation for 1973 (158 000 000 u.a.) was allocated, and 59 000 000 u.a. committed for the next two years.

Social Fund aid

2215. After an Opinion from the Social Fund Committee at its meeting of 27 March 1974, the Commission approved in principle an *initial batch of applications* for Social Fund aid for retraining workers. The total amount of aid involved is approximately 63 000 000 u.a. including commitments for 1975 and 1976. Of this sum, 32 400 000 u.a. are applications put in under Article 4 and 30 500 000 u.a. have been allocated to applications under Article 5. The Fund will thus be able to help over 86 000 workers in all.

2216. After an Opinion from the Social Fund Committee, the Commission on 26 July agreed in principle the acceptance of a *second batch of applications* for Social Fund assistance for 1974. This includes: under Article 4 applications amounting to a total of 5 100 000 u.a. for 1974 and 2 000 000 for 1975; under Article 5 applications for a sum of about 49 000 000 u.a. for 1974, 20 100 000 u.a. for 1975 and 1 400 000 u.a. for 1976.

On the strength of this agreement in principle the Commission will prepare its Decisions on the final approval of applications.

2217. The Commission has approved implementation of *four studies and pilot projects* as a preparation for Social Fund action in the United Kingdom. One study will assess the possible contribution training staff can make, towards reducing the imbalance of employment in the computer field. The other deals with the

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job problems of women over the age of 35. The two pilot projects will bear respectively on training instructors for management promotion and on integrating migrant workers in the textile sector.

Readaptation measures

2218. In July the Commission decided, under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty, to provide funds for the benefit of workers hit by the closure or reduced activities of mines and companies in the coal and steel sectors. The grants are as under:

United Kingdom: £1 172 600 (2 224 064.11 *u.a.*); *Germany:* DM 1 280 000 (397 542.69 u.a.); *Belgium:* Bfrs 4 200 000 (86 318.16 u.a.).

The Commission also decided to increase by FF 465 700 (83 846.61 u.a.) already provided for workers hit by reduced activity in the iron-ore mines of France.

Living and working conditions

Equal pay for men and women

2219. On 17 July the Commission approved and sent to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, a report on application of the principle of equal pay for men and women (Article 119 of the EEC Treaty) in Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The new document supplements the report adopted by the Commission on 18 July 1972, concerning the position in the six original Member States. Article 119 of the Treaty actually applies to the new Member States as from the date of their accession to the Community, i.e., 1 January 1973.

In its conclusions, the Commission acknowledged the value of the efforts being made, and of the results obtained, albeit to varying degrees, in the nine countries concerned, towards implementing the principle of equal pay for equal work. But it points out that the situation is not yet entirely satisfactory in any of the three countries, especially since, as might, in fact have been anticipated, the position was more complicated, to begin with.

Under the circumstances, the Commission is asking the new Member States to take the necessary measures to give full effect to Article 119 of the EEC Treaty. It recalls that it has submitted a proposed Directive to the Council on applying the principle of equal pay for equal work, a Directive which would generalize certain minimum protection standards. The Commission also indicates that it plans to invite both sides of industry to meet at European level, to negotiate a skeleton agreement covering aspects not catered for in the proposed Directive, and concerning mainly job classification as it affects application of the principle of equal pay.

2220. On 3 July the Commission made certain amendments to the proposed Directive laid before the Council in November 1973, on the *approximation of Member States' laws concerning application of the principle of equal pay* for equal work.

Working hours

2221. On 16 July the Commission approved a report, completed by its own departments working with government experts, on *certain technical features of working hours* (equivalences, exceptions, recuperations) in the six original Member States of the Community. The report, sent to the Council on 30 July, affords a comparison of the provisions laid down by law, regulation or contract which exist in this field in the six countries.

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Housing

2222. Under the *first instalment* of the *seventh programme* of financial aid for the construction of council-type housing for personnel of the ECSC industries, the Commission approved the following projects:

- *Luxembourg* (steel workers): 2 dwellings for a sum of Lfrs 816 000;
- *Germany* (Aix-la-Chapelle miners): 9 dwellings (DM 54 000);
- *Germany* (Cologne miners): 9 dwellings (DM 50 000).

2223. Under the *second instalment* of the *seventh programme*, the Commission approved the following loans:

- *France* (iron and steel): a sum of FF 15 216 000 to finance some 1 200 dwellings to be built in the north, east and Centre-Midi; and some 689 dwellings to be modernized in the north and east;
- *France* (collieries): FF 7 000 000 to build some 460 dwellings in the Lorraine, Nord, Pas-de-Calais and Centre-Midi coalfields, and modernize some 300 dwellings in the Lorraine;
- *Netherlands* (iron and steel): Fl 2 810 000 to build some 560 dwellings in the Beverwijk area;
- *Netherlands* (collieries): Fl 2 430 000 to build or modernize 126 dwellings in the Limburg province;
- *Denmark:* Kr 2 060 000 to finance 52 dwellings to be built in Frederiksværrk.

Industrial relations

2224. Under the Decisions taken on 25 July 1974,[1] the Commission adopted the new statutes of two Joint Committees (on Social Problems in *Sea-Fishing* and Social problems of *Farmworkers*). The Decisions will allow the Committees to be renewed and adapted to the enlarged Community.

Health protection

Occupational safety and health

2225. On 22 July the Commission decided to grant financial aid of 1 117 727 u.a. to carry out twelve research projects, connected with the *technical campaign against pollution from steelworks*. The projects, which fit into the third programme of the campaign against air pollution in the steel industry,[2] will be carried out by specialized institutes in five Member States of the Community.

2226. A set of seventeen projects, forming the second instalment of the third research programme for health in mines, was the subject of a meeting in Luxembourg on 18 July, attended by government experts on mining-health and pollution-prevention in the steel industry. The projects, presented by six specialized mining-research institutes, were reviewed, pending the Commission's final decisions on financing these.

2227. *The Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission* meeting on 12 July 1974, adopted the text of its fifth annual report. It also decided to set up a scheme for the exchange of information between iron and steel companies and adopted a trial programme on the technical problems arising in steelworks.

2228. On 19 July 1974 the Commission approved the text of a Memorandum on a third research programme: *Ergonomics and Readaptations*, costing 9 000 000 u.a. The Memorandum was sent to the ECSC Consultative Committee for their Opinion and to the Council for a confirmatory Opinion. The research, which the Commission regards as desirable for the period

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[1] OJ L 243 of 5.9.1974.
[2] OJ C 92 of 6.8.1974.

Environment and consumer protection

1974-1978, concerns accident prevention and the rehabilitation of accident casualties. The two earlier programmes were launched in 1964 and 1966.

Health protection

2229. Under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission issued two Opinions in July, concerning general data on *radioactive waste-discharge* projects for the nuclear power stations at Tihange, Belgium and Phénix, France.

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2230. During the session of 17 and 18 July 1974, the *Economic and Social Committee* issued its Opinion on two Commission proposals to the Council, concerning respectively, creation of a European Vocational Training Centre and amendment to the application terms of the 1971 Regulation on migrant workers' social security.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Cooperation between the Commission and the United States

2231. Correspondence concerning the terms of cooperation between the Commission and the United States Government for protecting the environment were forwarded to the Council on 1 July. The terms were finalized after talks between Vice-President Scarascia Mugnozza and Mr Christian A. Herter Jnr. in New York in June.

This agreement provides in principle for the exchange of information and knowledge on: measuring and analysis techniques for certain pollutants, pollution problems arising from particular branches of industry, determination of quality criteria and objectives, the effects of energy production or certain farming activities on the environment, the application of toxicity tests for certain pollutants etc. In order to programme, coordinate and review cooperation in these diverse areas, meetings at political level will be held regularly (twice a year as a rule) and experts will be called together for in-depth discussions on particular subjects.

Harmonizing urgent measures relating to environmental protection

2232. The Member States' Government Representatives, meeting within the Council, on 15 July 1974,[1] agreed to consolidate the agreement of 5 March 1973 on 'information for the Commission and for the Member States with a view to possible harmonization throughout the Communities of urgent measures concerning protection of the environment'.[2]

Under the terms of the complementary arrangement, the 'appropriate cases' referred to in the March 1973 Agreement concern the drafts of legislative, statutory or administrative, i.e. compulsory, provisions, likely bearing on implementation of the Community's action programme for the environment,[3] approved on 22 November 1973, if, to carry out the programme, the Commission has to present proposals required to take the form of Regulations or Directives.

[1] OJ C 86 of 20.7.1974.
[2] OJ C 9 of 15.3.1973.
[3] OJ C 112 of 20.12.1973.

Agricultural policy

Agricultural policy

2233. During July and August 1974 export levies were set for cereals (soft wheat alone in July; soft wheat, barley, oats and maize in August), rice and sugar. Several Regulations adapting market management were adopted in July by the Council and Commission, as related to the start of the 1974/75 marketing years, set at 1 August for cereals and 1 September for rice.

The sugar sector was on the agenda of the Council's mid-July session. The 1973 Memorandum on the Community's future sugar policy was amended by the Commission, to allow for market developments over the last year, i.e., the world shortage and the massive rise in world prices. The Commission anticipates an appreciable increase in the volume of Community production which would be 'guaranteed'; the Community would stand by its commitment to import 1 400 000 tonnes of sugar from the developing countries and could deploy the instruments required to hold back its exports, if the surplus market returned. The Council agreed to wind up these proceedings in the autumn.

It is the beef and veal, and pigmeat markets which are still causing problems. The Council and Commission added to their measures of May and June 1974 in the beef and veal sector, in order to boost consumption, improve intervention machinery and check imports. Towards 15 August, the volume of beef and veal in intervention storage reached 154 000 tonnes (France 69 650, Germany 59 000, Ireland 34 550) as against 75 000 tonnes at the end of April.

During the Council session on agriculture on 15 and 16 July, the officiating President made a statement on the intricate problems besetting the farming sector and mentioned the possible lines of action which the Council could take over the coming months. With all this in mind, the Commission, on 30 August 1974, adopted a Communication to the Council concerning certain measures to deal with the short-term economic situation in agriculture.

Special measures to deal with the present economic situation in agriculture

2234. The text of the communication presented to the Council is as follows:

'Since the Council's Decisions on the common prices for the 1974/75 marketing year, taken on 23 March 1974, alarming events have occurred, with serious economic consequences for agriculture.

First, agriculture has been faced with a sudden and unprecedented increase in the prices of certain major factor of production, in particular fertilizers, pesticides, fuels and animal fodder. This sharp rise in production costs has sharpened the effect of general inflation on agriculture, and capital and labour costs were the first to feel the blow.

Second, it has not been possible to raise market prices in agriculture so as to offset the higher production costs. In the cattle-rearing and pig-farming sectors, market prices have even fallen appreciably. Elsewhere, in soft wheat, fodder and sugar, for example, farmers have not been able to benefit from the very high prices on the world market, since the Community, anxious to ensure the stability of domestic markets and adequate supplies, considered it inadvisable to allow the high prices of these products on the world market to have a reaction on Community price levels.

This situation has caused understandable unease throughout the agricultural world, through its immediate impact on farm incomes and through the lack of favourable short-term prospects.

The Commission considers that the Community must help agriculture to bear and overcome these difficulties. With this in mind, it is laying proposals before the Council for special measures to deal with the present economic situation in agriculture.

The proposals comprise measures with a direct effect in the areas of price policy and structure policy. They also indicate specific action to be taken to iron out certain snags inherent in the use of monetary compensatory amounts.

Lastly, the Commission reiterates its concern over certain national measures which have recently been taken in more than one Member State and which are a real danger to the common agricultural policy.

Agricultural policy

Market and prices policy

In the present serious economic situation, agriculture is no longer in a position to shift the recent heavy increases in production costs onto market prices.

The Commission considers that these exceptional circumstances call for exceptional Community measures in the area of price policy.

It therefore suggests that the Council should decide on a general increase of common prices by 4% with effect from 1 October 1974. Suitable proposals, allowing for the special circumstances of certain products, will be made immediately. The Commission is aware of the inconvenience which a change in prices during a marketing year is bound to cause, but considers that in the current situation such action must be taken.

Furthermore, the Commission has decided to submit its price proposals for the 1975/76 marketing year, and related measures, to the Council during November.

It considers that the Council must undertake to decide on these proposals by 1 February 1975. In the proposals, the Commission will not fail to allow for the trend of production costs over 1973 and 1974.

The acute predicament of certain sectors has already prompted the Council and Commission to take special measures. The Commission intends to take even more vigorous action in the area of market management, and will lay the necessary proposals before the Council.

Monetary measures

The existence of certain monetary compensatory amounts is such as to aggravate the adverse economic situation in agriculture. The Commission feels it can eliminate certain adverse effects of the compensatory amounts on the smooth functioning of the markets, and thus improve the farm incomes in various sectors. To this end it is proposing the following measures:

No ceiling on monetary compensatory amounts (Art. 4a(2) of Regulation No 974/71)

This provision would reduce monetary compensatory amounts in the Member States with depreciated currency to the level of the import charge.

The measure had been introduced to prevent Member States benefiting from a consumption subsidy which brings prices below the world market price, through the action of the monetary compensatory amounts granted on importation. But just when the provision was adopted, the level of prices on the world market was, by and large, and particularly for the chief farm products, lower than the Community level. Meanwhile world market prices, especially for cereals, have largely outstripped Community prices.

This being the case, application of Article 4a has caused considerable difficulties in Member States with depreciated currencies. It has led to an increase in prices, absorbing both the rise in world market prices and the full effect of the fall in value of the currency concerned. It has also caused serious distortion of competition, especially in the case of processed items, where the import charge includes a fixed element. In connection with the second problem, the Commission, in the spring, submitted a draft regulation to the Council, which is still under consideration.

Furthermore, there have been diversions of intra-Community trade in cereals.

To deal with these problems the Commission is proposing to the Council that paragraph 2 of Article 4a be deleted.

Amendment of the rules for applying monetary compensatory amounts

The Commission proposes to modify the methods of computing monetary compensatory amounts applied when a currency is floating, by introducing a margin of two points.

This will enable the scheme to be improved and, in Italy's special case, the compensatory amount to be cut out completely.

Adjustment of the representative rate of the pound sterling and Irish pound

The Commission considers it advisable to amend Article 1(2) of Commission Regulation 270/73 fixing a representative rate for the pound sterling and the Irish pound. It will propose that this rate be set at a level which will reduce the difference between the present rate and the market rate by 7 $^1/_2$

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points. (This will bring the representative rate of the pound closer to economic reality and reduce the monetary compensatory amounts from 15.3 to 7.8%.)

As matters stand, this change in the rate, which will raise farm prices expressed in pounds and align them with the common price level, will not in general have any significant effect on market prices. Nevertheless, it will alleviate certain problems at present besetting Irish exports to some Member States and non-member countries.

In view of the impact which such an amendment may have on the market price of butter in the United Kingdom, the Commission proposes that this Member State be allowed to offset it by increasing the consumer subsidy, the cost of this action to be borne by the United Kingdom.

Phase-out of the deposit on Italian imports of certain farm products

The Commission considers that Italy should gradually phase out the deposit against imports of certain agricultural products.

Structural policy

The problems at present facing agriculture affect in particular certain farms now undergoing modernization, or those in some less-favoured regions. The Commission proposes therefore to supplement its policy on prices and markets with structural measures, which will adapt existing measures and speed up the application of measures already planned.

Increase of interest rebates (under Council Directive 72/159/EEC)

In view of the situation on the capital market, the Commission feels it must submit a proposal to the Council authorizing Member States to grant interest rebates of up to 6%, in accordance with the first indent of subparagraph 2 of Article 8(2) of Directive 72/159/EEC. The extra expenditure thus incurred by Member States will become eligible under the terms of the EAGGF Guidance Section. This measure should be applicable from 1 October 1974.

The exceptional increase in farm costs is causing very serious problems for young farmers. The Commission hopes to submit proposals to the Council for special measures to help such people.

Application of the Directive on hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas

The Commission feels that the Council should adopt a decision by 1 November 1974 on the Community list of less-favoured agricultural areas, within the meaning of Article 3 of the Directive on hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas, as well as on the financial and general provisions implementing that directive.

It also proposes that the Council should at the same time make the annual carry-over payment under this Directive retroactive, so that the first payment granted after the Member States have complied with the Directive will also include carry-over payments for the period beginning 1 December 1974, until national legislation arising out of the Directive comes into force.

National and other measures

Some Member States have already taken national action to remedy the exceptional situation in agriculture. These measures include both aid for certain products and fiscal and social measures.

The Commission has voiced its anxiety over national aid measures of the first type and has taken a very firm position concerning them. They can distort competition between Member States and also set off a chain-reaction of national measures.

All this has prompted the Commission to invoke the procedure of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Treaty in respect of several Member States. The Commission stresses the need for a thorough discussion within the Council of the measures which should be taken to prevent recurrence of this situation.

But the Commission sees no major objection to the fiscal or social measures which have already been taken or planned. Regarding the present economic situation in agriculture, therefore, the Commission believes that fiscal measures to cut the price of certain means of production are a suitable way of dealing with the sudden rise in production costs.

Finally, the Commission may discover that further proposals to the Council are needed, on other Community measures, to mitigate the exceptional rise in farm costs in certain cases.'

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2335. The Council took a hard look at these problems, in the light of the Commission's Communication, during the session of the Ministers of Agriculture on 3 September.[1] The following Communiqué was issued at the close of the proceedings.

'At its meeting on 3 September 1974 the Council noted the seriousness of the situation in agriculture within the Community. This situation has been characterized by a considerable deterioration in incomes in recent months, following the rapid increase in costs and the unfavourable situation of the markets for certain products, despite measures already taken by the Community.

Having examined the communication from the Commission on exceptional measures for the benefit of agriculture, the Council noted the Commission's intention to submit proposals as soon as possible, and decided to forward them, in accordance with the Treaty, to the European Parliament, which will be invited to adopt a position on these proposals, if necessary at an extraordinary sitting, before the next Council meeting.

In order to speed up decisions, the Council has brought forward its next meeting to 17 September 1974.

At this meeting, the Council will decide on the measures which have become necessary on account of the situation in agriculture, including those concerning agricultural prices, monetary measures and other measures which will have a positive effect on farm incomes.'

Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2236. On 17 July 1974[2] the Commission took a Decision to rescind, for most farm products, Italy's authorization to apply a compulsory deposit scheme for imports. At the same time it set a new representative rate for the lira.

2237. To allow for the new prices valid in the cereal sector from 1 August 1974, i.e., the start of the 1974/75 marketing year, an overall adjustment was made on 31 July 1974,[3] with effect from 1 August, to the monetary compensatory amounts applying to cereals and dependent products (eggs and poultry, certain dairy products and other products covered by the Council Regulation of 28 May 1969,[4] specifying the exchange scheme applicable to certain goods deriving from the processing of farm produce). In view of the Durum wheat prices, which have risen substantially, the compensatory amounts for this wheat and its dependent products were, according to circumstances, reduced or discontinued on 9 August[5] with effect from 12 August.

2238. In general terms monetary developments have not unduly ruffled the exchange markets and have not entailed any adjustments to compensatory amounts except in France (where with the French franc rising, adjustments to amounts were made as from 1 July, 8 July and 5 August) and in Italy (as from 1 July).

Application of acts of the CAP in the enlarged Community

2239. In applying both the Council Regulation of 31 January 1973,[6] laying down the ground rules concerning United Kingdom

[1] The Decisions taken by the Council during the session on agriculture from 17 to 20 September will be analysed in Bulletin 9-1974.
[2] Points 1401 to 1407.
[3] OJ L 211 of 1.8.1974.
[4] OJ L 141 of 12.6.1969.
[5] OJ L 222 of 12.8.1974.
[6] OJ L 27 of 1.2.1973.

Agricultural policy

imports of butter and cheese from New Zealand, and Protocol 18 of the Treaty[1] concerning the accession of new Member States, the Commission on 8 July[2] adjusted the special levies on United Kingdom imports of New Zealand butter and cheese. In view of the British market situation regarding this produce, the levies were set respectively at 27.63 u.a./100 kg and 55.53 u.a./100 kg for the produce concerned, as from 10 July 1974.

On 15 July[3] the Council set the 'Accession' compensatory amounts for the 1974/75 cereal marketing year, allowing for the difference between the prices set in the new Member States and the common prices, and with an eye to the gradual alignment of these price levels.

To avoid distortion of competition between imports of husked rice for later processing by the new Member States, and imports of milled rice from the original Member States or from third countries, the Council on 29 July 1974[4] amended the ground rules of the 'Accession' compensatory amounts scheme in the rice sector. These rules were adopted on 31 January 1973.[5]

Common organization of the market

Cereals and rice

2240. In March 1974[6] the Council decided to defer the start of the maize marketing year from 1 August to 1 October to allow more room for the maize farming cycle, obviate problems in the marketing of barley and avoid undue interventions for this crop at the start of the marketing year. Since the same considerations apply to sorghum, the Council on 29 July[4] adjusted the marketing year dates for sorghum and maize in the basic Regulation on the common organization of these cereal markets. The adjustments take effect as from 1975/76.

On the same day the Council amended[4] its Regulation of 21 June 1967[7] laying down the ground rules in the cereal sector for granting export refunds, and the criteria for setting their amounts. It appears worthwhile, for products processed from cereals, to introduce all the rules governing the prefixing of export refunds on staple cereals, and to stop fixing export refunds for staple cereals on a weekly basis and do so once a month.

With an eye to the new alignment of Community regulations covering sorghum and maize, the Council agreed that the frequency of, and actual monthly increases for maize would apply to sorghum as well. On 29 July[4] the Council made the relevant amendments to its Regulation of 29 April 1974[8] setting the monthly increases for the 1974/75 marketing year in the prices of cereals, wheat and rye flours, groats and meal.

In view of the very tight situation on the world cereal market, and the supply problems involved, the denaturing premium on soft wheat had been set at zero as from 10 February 1974.[9] With the world cereal market situation still very tight, the outlook for exports remains bright and consequently there is no need to encourage the denaturing of soft wheat. The premium will therefore stay at zero for the 1974/75 marketing year.[10] But it could be readjusted if any disturbance is likely to occur on the Community cereal market.

1 OJ L 73 of 27.3.1972.
2 OJ L 185 of 9.7.1974.
3 OJ L 197 of 19.7.1974.
4 OJ L 209 of 31.7.1974.
5 OJ L 29 of 1.2.1973.
6 Bull. EC 3-1974, point 1205.
7 OJ L 125 of 26.6.1967.
8 OJ L 128 of 10.5.1974.
9 Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2221.
10 OJ L 198 of 20.7.1974.

Agricultural policy

Oilseeds and protein products

2241. To encourage soya cultivation in the Community, the Council, acting on a Commission proposal,[1] adopted a Regulation on 15 July[2] bringing in special measures for soya beans. The scheme adopted involves setting an annual guide price for soya beans produced in the Community, at a level ensuring a fair income for the growers. If the guide price exceeds the world price, aid, equal to the difference between the two, will be granted to Community growers. To streamline the controls, in view of the current low level of production, aid will be granted, not in proportion to the volume actually produced, but against a theoretical quantity, determined by applying a target yield to surface areas cropped.

A proposed Regulation is already on the Council's desk, which would set the guide price of soya beans for the 1974/75 marketing year (1 November - 31 October).

Wine

2242. During the sessions of 29-30 April and 4 June the Council discussed the situation on the wine market, following requests from France and Italy, as regards the distillation of wines, provided for in the basic Regulation.

Since the record 1973 crop resulted in exceptionally abundant supplies, the estimated stock for the end of the 1973/74 marketing year (over 80 million hl) should be the highest since 1970, when the common organization of the market began. Because of this, prices have fallen at several marketing points below the prices at which intervention takes place, and it was feared that the market would completely collapse, due to over-availability, financial problems among the producers and the need to quarter the new crop.

The Council therefore approved the distillation of wines (provided for in the basic Regulation). A Regulation of 10 July[3] set the ground rules for distillation operations involving table wines, over the period 15 July - 30 September 1974. These provisions are, to all intents and purposes, the same as those adopted for previous operations in 1971 and 1972. On 20 July[4] the Council extended the distillation operations to cover certain white tables wines, during the period 15 August - 31 October 1974.

On 17 July the Council passed a Resolution concerning certain adjustments to be made to the intervention system, in the basic Regulation. These adjustments involve setting up a distillation mechanism for wines, early in the marketing year, in order to stabilize the market and following, if need be, the guideline indicated in the Memorandum on improvements to the CAP.[5] The Council asked the Commission to present proposals so that the new intervention scheme may apply, at the latest, when the 1975/76 marketing year begins.

2243. On 15 July[6] the Council adopted a Regulation concerning the distillation of by-products from wine-making. Effective for the marketing years 1974/75, 1975/76 and 1976/77, the Regulation largely reiterates the rules of the Regulation of 3 June 1971[7] which will expire on 31 August 1974. But from now on, the EAGGF will cover only the actual losses incurred by the intervention agencies.

In applying the Regulation, the Council[6] set the price to be paid over the 1974/75 wine marketing year, for alcohol delivered to intervention agencies, as a result of the compulsory distilla-

1 Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2226.
2 OJ L 201 of 2.3.1974.
3 OJ L 187 of 11.7.1974.
4 OJ L 202 of 24.7.1974.
5 Bull. EC 10-1973, point 1105.
6 OJ L 198 of 20.7.1974.
7 OJ L 123 of 3.6.1971.

Agricultural policy

tion of wine-making by-products, and also fixed the maximum amount of the contribution from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to that price. The price is proportionate to the 11% increase decided on by the Council last March,[1] for guide prices applicable over the same period.

2244. Lastly, in view of the unprecedented 1973 harvest and since stocks of quality wines in Germany are much higher than normal, arrangements are now anticipated for the transfer of stocks, so that storage of the 1974 production will not be hampered. This is the purpose of the Council Regulation of 10 July,[2] concerning subsidies for carriage, between 1-31 August 1974, of wines p.s.r. of wine-growing zone A (Germany, except Baden) and Benelux.

Beef and veal

2245. At the end of a searching debate on the beef and veal market situation, the Council on 16 and 17 July agreed, under the protection clause, a Community emergency plan to restabilize this market. The Council has:

(i) decided[3] to waive (from 16 July to 31 October 1974) the issue of import or prefixation certificates in the beef and veal sector; this measure does not affect the Community's contractual commitments for beef and veal within GATT;

(ii) determined[4] to cut out the system of inward processing traffic for products from the beef and veal sector. This Regulation, in force since 21 July, applies until 6 April 1975; the Community's processing industries are therefore compelled to stock up with Community beef and veal when manufacturing for export;

(iii) consolidated[4] the basic Regulation on beef and veal, with respect to the action to be taken if prices drop appreciably in that sector. This will enable the Council, from now on, to take certain steps when an appreciable fall in prices occurs on the Community market, when that situation is likely to persist, and when the market is disturbed, or liable to become unsettled;

(iv) laid down[4] ground rules for the sale, until 6 April 1975, of beef and veal at cut prices to certain consumer groups receiving social assistance. Under Commission Regulations of 31 July,[5] Member States can authorize social institutions and administrations to buy, at a prefixed low contract price, hindquarters of mature cattle, boned meat, or beef and veal preserves held by the intervention agencies, and the price level corresponds to 50% of the purchase price of this produce;

(v) adopted[4] a Regulation concerning a publicity campaign aimed at boosting consumption of all varieties of meat, and passed a Resolution on EAGGF financial assistance towards the campaign;

(vi) introduced[6] a bonus scheme for the carefully regulated marketing of certain mature butchering cattle. To stabilize the Community beef and veal market, Member States are authorized to grant, between 1 August 1974 and 28 February 1975, a producers' bonus; on 14 August 1974[7] the Commission approved the terms of application for the scheme.

2246. On 17 July 1974[6] the Commission adopted a Recommendation to the Member States, except Italy, to take special measures concerning the lowering of VAT on sales of beef and veal to the consumer.

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1 Bull. EC 3-1974, point 1203.
2 OJ L 187 of 11.7.1974.
3 OJ L 194 of 17.7.1974.
4 OJ L 195 of 18.7.1974.
5 OJ L 210 of 1.8.1974.
6 OJ L 206 of 27.7.1974.
7 OJ L 226 of 15.8.1974.

Agricultural policy

Pigmeat

2247. On 16 July 1974,[1] and in line with measures in the beef and veal sector the Council decided to suspend temporarily the system of inward processing traffic with respect to products from the pigmeat sector.

On the same day, the Council recommended the Member States to take the necessary measures to reduce the average weight of slaughtered pigs in regions where production and marketing structures would allow it. The Commission was asked to make a regular review, within the Management Committee on pigmeat, of action taken to this end, so that Member States' efforts could be coordinated.

The Council also gave its agreement in principle to anticipate official application of the basic price for slaughtered pork, which was set in March 1974[2] for the 1974/75 marketing year. To this end the Commission will submit a proposed Regulation to the Council at the earliest opportunity so that, after Parliament has been consulted, the new price will be valid as from 1 October 1974 at the latest.

Lastly, the Commission will continue to keep a close watch on the market for pigmeat products, both within the Community and on the world market, to see that, following an opinion from the pigmeat Management Committee, import charges and export refunds can be swiftly adjusted. In this context special attention has been paid to developments on the bacon and lard markets.

Fishery products

2248. On 1 August 1974[3] the Council adopted a Regulation on the excise system applicable to certain products originating in and coming from the Faroe Isles. The gradual phase-out of duties on Faroe exports to the Community is in line with the provisions of Article 32 of the Act of Accession.

Because of the geographical situation of this part of Denmark, fishing and associated industries are basic activities, of vital importance to the population, leaving very little scope for other employment. The excise system intended for fishery products imported from the Faroes will cover about 95% of the value of total fishery exports.

Structural policy

2249. In July 1974, the Commission issued three Opinions on the Council Directives of 17 April 1972.[4] The Opinion of 3 July concerned the draft amendments to the Dutch implementary provisions for the Council Directive on the modernization of farmholdings. The Opinion of 17 July concerned the supplementary French draft for implementing that Directive, while the Opinion of 26 July concerned the Belgian draft of implementary provisions for Chapter II of the Council Directive on socio-economic guidance for, and the acquisition of occupational skills by, persons engaged in agriculture.

2250. The German and Dutch implementary provisions for the Council Directive of 17 April 1972[4] on modernizing farms, encouraging withdrawal from farming, and reallocations of agricultural areas utilized for structural improvement purposes are to be regarded as permanent, since they have been approved by Council Decisions. These two Directives recently took effect in Belgium, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

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1 OJ L 195 of 18.7.1974.
2 Bull. EC 3-1974, point 120.
3 OJ L 212 of 2.8.1974.
4 Bull. EC 4-1972, Part 1, Chapter I.

Agricultural policy

In *Denmark* the first Directive has been applied since 1 January 1974. But because the two Directives are interlinked, the Commission cannot take a decision until the Council has pronounced on the proposed Directive presented on 20 December 1973[1] authorizing implementation in Denmark of the second Council Directive by 31 December 1976 at the latest.

The *French* Government implemented the provisions of these Directives on 20 February 1974. But since the necessary administrative arrangements are still to be made, the Directives are not truly in force. Moreover, the texts transmitted still do not allow for adaption of existing national aid to the terms of the Directive on farm modernization.

In *Italy*, implementation of the Directives is still at the draft stage.

Since the 1972 Directives are still not completely in force in all Member States, the Commission has invoked the procedure in Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, which is followed when Directives are not applied.

2251. As far as the Commission knows, the Council Directive of April 1972 on socio-economic guidance for (Chapter I) and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture (Chapter II) has not as yet been put into effect in any Member State, although by the end of August the Commission had already issued Opinions on the draft implementing provisions for Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands.

European Agriculture Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guidance Section

2252. On 17 and 31 July 1974 the Commission decided to grant EAGGF Guidance Section aid for the two 1973 programme instalments. In the first,[2] 296 projects have received aid totalling 80 580 000 u.a. and in the second,[3] 341 projects have been granted aid amounting to 89 419 010 u.a. The three new Member States are sharing EAGGF aid for the first time, in projects under the Council Regulation of 5 February 1974[4] on the terms for EAGGF aid. The breakdown of aid between the nine Member States is as under:

1 Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2245.
2 OJ C 101 of 31.8.1974.
3 OJ C 114 of 27.9.1974.
4 OJ 34 of 27.2.1964.

Country	Number projects	Aid in national currency	Aid in u.a.
Germany	112	143 544 274	39 219 740
Belgium	92	501 647 850	10 032 956
Denmark	10	35 229 173	4 697 217
France	70	171 432 134	30 865 361
Ireland	25	2 873 486	6 896 366
Italy	224	29 409 623 863	47 055 398
Luxembourg	2	10 250 000	205 000
Netherlands	34	39 921 240	11 027 963
United Kingdom	68	8 333 333	19 999 999
Total	637		170 000 000

Agricultural policy

2253. On 19 July 1974,[1] the Commission sent the Council a proposed Regulation concerning aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1974. The proposal would afford projects submitted for 1974 a maximum possible aid of 45% of the investment in certain production structure projects, and a financial contribution, from the beneficiary, of at least 20% for production structure projects and 38% for marketing structure projects.

Competition conditions

2254. Under the provisions of Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission adopted a position on German and Italian aid measures.

The Commission considers that the *German* measures scrutinized are not compatible with the common market because such types of aid are liable to hamper trade with Member States and thus distort competition. Moreover, the rising cost of fuels used in the sectors under review do not adequately justify granting the intended aid. It therefore falls under the ban of Article 92(1) of the Treaty, no possibility of being regarded as an exceptional case. The aid amounts to a subsidy in the dehydrated fodder sector to offset the rising cost of fuel, in the Land of Bad Wurtemberg, and a subsidy anticipated from the stabilization fund for fattening chickens, due to higher fuel costs in Federal Germany. For this latter measure, the Commission contends that the recipient operators must normally bear the cost of the fund's activities themselves.

Concerning the law of the Latium region on urgent action to help breeding, the Commission found, with regard to premiums to be granted for producing and fattening calves, that this measure is incompatible with the common market (aid per head of stock) and therefore invoked the procedure under Article 92(2) against the *Italian* Government. On the other hand the Commission had no objections concerning aid for sanitary installations in stables and aid for functional controls, herd-books and the propagation and improvement of artificial insemination.

2255. With respect to the Commission's Memorandum of 14 June 1974[2] on modifying competition conditions in certain farming sectors as a result of the new energy market situation, the Council, at its meeting of 16 and 17 July, considered that the long-term elimination of competition distortion, stemming from price disparities among energy products in the Member States, should be planned as part of a common energy policy consolidated by further fiscal and agricultural action.

The Council noted that, on the strength of common criteria to be applied to national aid, the Commission will try to keep to a minimum competition distortion which might arise from this aid, and will at all events restrict grants until 30 June 1975 at the latest.

2256. The Commission has found it necessary to invoke the procedure provided in Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty for aid granted to the breeding sector by *Belgium, France, Italy* and *Luxembourg*.

Harmonization of laws

2257. On 22 July 1974[3] the Council passed the Resolution on *veterinary matters, plant health* and *animal nutrition*. The Council undertook to make every effort to rule on several proposals, according to the schedule provided in

[1] OJ C108 of 18.9.1974.
[2] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2253.
[3] OJ C92 of 6.8.1974.

the work programme submitted by the Commission on 6 May 1974.[1] The Commission will report annually on how the Resolution is being applied.

On the foodstuffs side, the Council on 22 July 1974[2] adopted the Directive on harmonizing Member States' laws concerning honey. The different varieties and various blends were defined and the main labelling requirements specified.

Amendments were also made to the Council Directives on the approximation of Member States' laws concerning the preservatives authorized for use in foodstuffs for human consumption,[3] substances which have antioxydant effects, but which are authorized for use in foodstuffs for human consumption,[2] and *cocoa and Chocolate products* for human consumption.[2]

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2258. During the sitting of 8-12 July 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the following problems or sectors: measures to be taken in Italy after the setting of a new representative rate for the lira; amendment of the basic Regulation on the common organization of the cereal market; sales of beef and veal at cut-prices to certain consumer groups; aid for private storage in the pigmeat sector; trade in tomato concentrates between the Six and the new Member States; the temporary suspension of the CCT charges applied to wines originating in and coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey; veterinary matters, plant health and animal nutrition.

The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting in full session on 17 and 18 July, issued several Opinions on various farming sectors i.e., forestry measures, pig carcases, tariff quota for certain mountain cows, veterinary and plant health problems.

Industrial and technological policy

Industry

Business Cooperation Centre

2259. In reply to a Written Question from a member of the European Parliament,[4] the Commission stated that by the end of May 1974, 1 867 companies had contacted the Centre since it was formed in May 1973. It had been asked for information or advice, including enquiries about potential trading associates within other Member States of the Community.

The number of requests received per country were:

Belgium	115
Denmark	70
France	181
Germany	545
Ireland	71
Italy	153
Luxembourg	5
Netherlands	84
United Kingdom	427
Other countries	216

At the time of writing, the Centre has studied and relayed 159 requests for associates, to which 790 companies have replied. Meetings have been held between 49 companies and possible associates and several of these contacts are likely to lead to material developments very shortly.

[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, points 2234-2238.
[2] OJ L 221 of 12.8.1974.
[3] OJ L 208 of 30.7.1974.
[4] OJ C 95 of 13.8.1974.

Iron and steel

Technical research

2260. On 23 July 1974 the Commission decided to grant financial aid amounting to 4 559 964 u.a. to carry out forty iron and steel technical research projects. The grant of this aid, which derives from the ECSC levies, had been approved by a favourable Opinion from the Consultative Committee[1] and a confirmatory Opinion from the Council.[2]

Research will focus on the following sectors, subjects and problems: blast furnace technology, measures in the iron and steel industry, steelworks (casting and solidification, heat-resisting materials), weldability, corrosion, drawability, fatigue, brittle break, creep, heat treatment, physical metallurgy, uses of steel (metal structures).

Technology

Nuclear industry

2261. On 12 July 1974 the Commission decided to advise *Germany* of its 'viewpoint' on the construction by Bayernwerk AG of a nuclear power station at Grafenrheinfeld. According to practice such 'viewpoints' are transmitted to the Member State concerned under the provisions of Article 43 of the Euratom Treaty, but their contents are never disclosed.

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

Science, research and development

Energy research

Commission action programme for energy research and development

2262. On 17 July the Commission adopted a Communication entitled: 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development'.[3] This paper, sent to the Council on 5 August sets out the main lines of an energy action programme.

The CREST sub-Committee on Energy Research and Development

2263. The CREST sub-Committee on Energy Research and Development[4] held its third meeting in Brussels on 3 July with Mr De Meester, a member of the Belgian delegation, in the Chair.

The sub-Committee was advised of the substance of the paper, 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development' the final text of which was being drawn up at the time of the meeting. Immediately after its approval by the Commission, the text was sent to the sub-Committee which will scrutinize it again in detail at the next meet-

[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2452.
[2] OJ C70 of 18.6.1974.
[3] Points 1101 to 1104.
[4] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2253 and 5-1974, point 2245.

Science, research, education

ing. Regarding several of the subjects taken as priorities (solar and geothermal energy, hydrogen and systems modelling) the members of the sub-Committee offered to provide their expert opinions for the preparation of detailed work programmes now under way in the Commission departments. The programmes themselves will also be reviewed at a forthcoming meeting of the Committee.

The sub-Committee noted the progress made by its *ad hoc* Inventory Group, which, chaired by Mr Bindel, began work on 30 April 1974.[1] The work of this Study Group will be completed towards the end of July and a final report will then be sent to the sub-Committee.

The sub-Committee was also advised of work done on the Community energy policy strategy[2] and on a Commission proposal concerning the recycling of plutonium.

The next meetings of the sub-Committee have been fixed for 9 and 18 October 1974, and will be devoted to a searching discussion of sectoral action proposals on energy research and development.

Committee on Scientific and Technical Research

2264. During its fifth meeting held in Brussels on 11 and 12 July, CREST[3] approved the report from the *Medical Research Committee* (CRM) which recommends several Community research projects to be undertaken in this field; the projects will be put in hand by Commission departments before the end of the year. Other projects are still to be carefully vetted, after which they will be discussed afresh with the CRM and CREST.

In the *oceanology* sector, the Committee asked the Group on research and development[4] to finish its work by the end of 1974 and thus be ready to make firm recommendations early in 1975.

In the sector of scientific and technical information and documentation (IDST), the Committee approved a draft opinion drawn up by its deputies at a meeting in Brussels on 24 June 1974.[5] The opinion indicates that, although of some value, the three-year action proposed by the Commission departments should be revised on the budgetary side. The projects in question, amended on the strength of this opinion, should accordingly be sent to the Council very soon.

In the industrial sector the Committee approved the brief to be given to a specialized sub-Committee on materials for chemical industry equipment. It also took note of Commission proposals and projects involving data-processing, the ECSC and textiles. The Committee will again review these files at its next meeting.

CREST also heard a statement from Mr Dahrendorf of the Commission on the Commission's R & D plans in the energy sector. Detailed proposals on the subject are to be laid before the Council by the end of this year following opinions from the CERD, CREST and their specialized sub-Committees.

In October 1974 CREST is to decide on the formation of a sub-Committee to study the scope for R & D cooperation in the raw materials sector.

The Committee also reviewed the report by the Statistics sub-Committee on the public financing of R & D in the Community countries (analysis

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1 Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2239.
2 Bull. EC 5-1974, points 1201 to 1212 and Supplement 4/74 - Bull. EC.
3 Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2237, Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2254 and Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2249.
4 Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2255.
5 Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2270.

Science, research, education

by objective 1969-1973). On the basis of this report, still to be reviewed, the Committee will hold a thorough-going discussion on scientific and technical policy before the end of the year.

On the issue of *scientific and technological cooperation with non-member countries,* discussed at its fourth meeting on 29 May 1974,[1] CREST adopted a position and issued an opinion which has been sent to the Permanent Representatives. The opinion contends that COST should continue to be a special medium for handling R & D cooperation projects with non-member countries and that CREST should decide on the Community value the action contemplated. With regard to COST project No 12, setting up a European Information Centre for Computer Programs, CREST advised the Commission's departments to withdraw their proposal, since the delegations were not enthusiastic about it.

The sixth CREST meeting has been scheduled for 29 and 30 October in Brussels.

Meeting of Senior Officials for Scientific and Technical Research (COST)

2265. The Committee of Senior Officials for Scientific and Technical Research (COST)[2] met on 2 July with Mr Silver, representing the United Kingdom, in the Chair. The discussions centred on the following matters:

Forward studies on telecommunications (Project 20). The Committee took note of work done and instructed the enlarged Technical Committee to carry on, with the help of two newly formed technical sub-Committees, in the dual aim of defining all the technical and other problems involved in the systems of communication by optical fibres, and of preparing a research project in techniques to diminish redundancy in videophone services. The enlarged Technical Committee will submit its report on these activities at the end of the year.

Electronic traffic aids on major roads (Project 30). The Committee was advised of the work done by the Technical Committee on new transport media, and endorsed the British delegation's proposal which sets out the following guidelines for action.

The Technical Committee on new transport media and the *ad hoc* Legal Group will activate preparation of the intergovernmental textual agreement covering all the stages of planned action, and the technical sub-Committee attached to Project 30 will make a more strenuous effort than in the past to coordinate the various national programmes conducive to the success of the project.

Proposals from non-member countries

The Committee of Senior Officials has received several proposals from non-member countries: a proposal from Sweden concerning food technology; two proposals from Yugoslavia concerning, respectively, European transport and agriculture.

The Chairman of the Committee was asked to present the proposals at a forthcoming CREST meeting, so that CREST might voice its opinion on their value to the Community, before any decision was taken within COST.

Multiannual programme

Advisory committees on programme management (CCMGP)

2266. The CCMGP on environmental research held its fifth meeting in Ispra on 11 and

[1] Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2249.
[2] Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2246 and 4-1974, point 2241.

12 July. After a toup of the laboratories engaged in research on environmental protection, the Committee devoted its proceedings to a searching discussion of the Commission's direct action and a further review of indirect action.

Regarding direct action, the Committee issued a favourable opinion on the work in progress and recommended a certain re-arrangement of activities as regards future assignments.

Regarding indirect action, the Committee issued a favourable opinion on a further twenty proposals from member countries and on participation in the research programme. The proposals cover a project on the harmfulness of lead, three projects on micropollutants and man, eight projects on the ecological effects of water pollutants, five concerning the remote detection of air pollutants and three concerning data banks on chemical pollutants.

The next meeting of the CCMGP will be held in Brussels on 26 and 27 September.

The biology and health protection programme

2267. On 2 August[1] the Council adopted a Decision on participation in 1974 and 1975 by two new Member States (Denmark and Ireland) in the supplementary programme of 'application of nuclear methods and techniques to agricultural and medical research', which is part of the indirect action on Biology - Health Protection. This will increase the 1971-1975 budget allocation for this programme, which already covers Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, from 5 610 000 u.a. to 5 879 000 u.a.

Contracts with the countries which have just joined the programme will be drawn up forthwith.

Controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics

2268. The Liaison Group for controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics, which incorporates all representatives of the associations linking the Commission with the Member States, met in Garching on 16 and 17 July 1974.

The Group issued a favourable opinion on the Commission's proposed Directives to the Council for negotiating a cooperation agreement between the Community and Sweden regarding fusion.[2]

The Group also carried on with its review of the new priority projects to be recommended for the period 1974-1975, and continued discussion on the future multiannual programme to be initiated in 1976.

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2269. During the sitting of 8 to 12 July, the *European Parliament* issued two Opinions on (i) revision of the multiannual research programme and (ii) the recycling of plutonium in light-water reactors.

The *Economic and Social Committee* also issued an Opinion on the recycling of plutonium, when it met on 17 and 18 July.

Energy policy

Preparing and implementing a Community energy policy

2270. On the strength of a draft Resolution put forward by the Commission, the *Council*, during its session on 22-23 July, held a prelimi-

[1] OJ L 221 of 12.8.1974.
[2] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2256.

Energy policy

nary general discussion on the Commission's Memorandum: 'Towards a new Energy Policy Strategy for the Community'. Since unanimous agreement could not be reached on the terms of the Resolution, the Council agreed to resume discussion at its first September session.

2271. In view of the complexity and sheer number of proposals on energy policy, especially concerning the hydrocarbon sector, which it had put before the Council since October 1972, the Commission thought it advisable to give the latter a summary of the *proposed* Regulations, Decisions and Directives now or still *on the Council's desk,* and to withdraw those which were no longer valid or which amounted to duplications.

In a letter to the Council on 29 July, the Commission hoped that the former would take prompt decisions on the proposals attached to the 'New Strategy'[1] and on the proposals concerning (i) application of the Regulation of 18 May 1972 to petroleum products,[2] (ii) notification to the Commission of hydrocarbon exports[3] and (iii) the obligation to maintain minimum stocks of fuel at thermal electric power stations.[4]

2272. The *Energy Committee,* chaired by Vice-President Simonet of the Commission, met on 17 July 1974. The agenda included the medium-term (1975-85) guidelines for coal, prepared by the Commission's departments, the energy projects within other international organizations, the rôle of the oil companies, and the problem of regular reciprocal notification of energy policy measures planned and applied in the different Member States.

Hydrocarbons

2273. In line with the relevant Regulation adopted by the Council on 9 November 1973,[5] the Commission on 23 August 1974 sent the Council a Proposal concerning *support for Community projects* in the hydrocarbon sector.

In a Memorandum published in February 1974,[6] the Commission in the implementation of the Regulation, had asked those concerned to submit by 30 March 1974, applications for support which could be considered during the 1974 budget year. Within this deadline, thirteen research undertakings or groups in the Community had submitted twenty-three technological development projects to the Commission. For the first three years support requested amounted to 74 200 000 u.a. (16 800 000 for 1974, 32 000 000 for 1975 and 25 400 000 u.a. for 1976).

The projects were mainly concerned with technological development work in connection with offshore hydrocarbon production, such as the development of new prospecting and operating equipment, the building of an underwater oil-storage reservoir and the laying of deep-water pipelines.

In accordance with the provisions of the November 1973 Regulation, the Commission examined every project from the legal, economic, financial and technical aspects, and submitted to the Council a proposed Decision on providing support action for twenty-three technical development projects, appropriating a sum of 58 861 066 u.a. (over the period 1974-1976) to carry them out.

The projects are all likely to make the Community's energy supply considerably more secure and

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1 Bull. EC 5-1974, points 2251 to 2255 and Supplement 4/74 - Bull. EC.
2 OJ L 120 of 25.5.1972.
3 Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2246.
4 Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2262.
5 OJ L 312 of 13.11.1973 and Bull. EC 11-1973, point 2268.
6 Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2247.

to speed up the optimal exploitation of its hydrocarbon resources. While involving a financial burden and technical risks, which mean that without Community financial support they could not be assuredly or immediately carried out from both the technical and commercial angle they offer reasonable aspects of success.

For information, the Commission also sent the Council a document on 'the procedure for granting and activating Community support for Community projects in the hydrocarbon field'. This document had already been used as the basis for preparing the file laid before the Council.

2274. As part of its regular liaison with business circles, and Commission arranged a meeting with COMETEC-GAZ, an organization assembling at European level the major *gas* transport and distribution companies. The meeting defined the basis for closer cooperation and assigned a joint Working Party to prepare two studies between now and the end of the year with reference to be objectives of the 'New Strategy'. One study will bear on the Community's gas supply, with special emphasis on the scope offered by imports and new production techniques. The other will deal with the investments required to finance and carry out the projects.

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2275. During its sitting on 8 to 12 July 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on the Commission's Memorandum concerning 'a new energy policy strategy for the Community'. It also passed a Resolution on the results of an expert hearing on the security of the Community's energy supply, and on cooperation with the non-member States concerned.

The *Economic and Social Committee*, meeting on 17 and 18 July, also took up a position on the 'new strategy'; in addition it issued an Opinion on the Commission's proposed Council Directive requiring Member States to keep minimal stocks of fuel at their thermal power stations.

During its session on 10 July the *ECSC Consultative Committee* held an initial discussion on the 'new strategy' memorandum and approved the medium-term aid programme for coal research (1975-1980) drawn up by the Commission.

Transport policy

Infrastructures

2276. On 19 July 1974 the Commission decided to amend its proposed Council Decision concerning the introduction of a common system of charging for the *use of infrastructures*,[1] in view of the Opinions issued by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The major amendments to the 1971 text cover:

- the possibility of extending in due course the system now confined to the three modes of land transport, to cover the other means of transport;

the need for the charges to lead to a better system of charging for distribution of traffic between the various infrastructures and to an amount of transport infrastructure investment which will benefit the economy as a whole;

an extension of the time required to implant the system for roads from ten to fifteen years, as well as inland waterways.

[1] OJ C 62 of 22.6.1971.

Transport policy

2277. On 16 and 17 July the Commission organized two meetings of government experts to work out methods of *calculating the marginal costs* of rail and inland waterway infrastructures. In each field, Member States will run trial calculations based on a recent year; resultant marginal costs will then be compared at Community level in order to allow final methods to be determined by the end of the year.

Harmonization

2278. On 31 July the Commission transmitted to the Council a Proposal to amend the Council Directive of July 1968,[1] on the standardization of provisions concerning duty-free admission of fuel contained in the fuel tanks of commercial motor vehicles. The proposal aims to raise the duty-free quantity to 100 litres. It is based on the fact that taxes on gas oil are today closer to the Community average than in 1968, and that none of the Member States is adhering to the minimum of 50 litres provided for in the Directive. France and Germany which were the only countries to do so have in fact raised the allowable duty-free quantity to 100 litres.

2279. The Commission examined two draft laws presented by the Italian Government, implementing the procedure laid down in Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty and in the Council's Regulation of 4 June 1970, concerning aid granted in the field of road, rail and inland waterway transport. The first is a draft law (49) of the region of Lombardy, on the allocation of aid for road passenger transport companies which provide regular services; the second draft covers State subsidies for companies running regular road services, under Law 94/1971. In a letter to the Italian Government dated 5 July, the Commission indicated that the measures planned under those statutory provisions were not incompatible with the common market and that, this being the case, it had no objections to make against continuation of this aid.

Functioning of the market

2280. On 1 August 1974[2] the Council formally approved the Regulation amending the Regulation of 28 December 1972 on the *Community quota* for intra-Community road freight haulage.[3]

Code of Conduct of Shipping Conferences

2281. On 17 July 1974 the Commission sent the Council a proposed Decision concerning a joint attitude to be adopted by Member States towards the United Nations Convention establishing a Code of Conduct for Shipping Conferences. The Commission proposes that the Council should prior to 30 June 1975 define (on the basis of Commission Proposals) the lines of *joint action* to be taken regarding the possible adoption by Member States of the planned Convention and that Member States refrain meanwhile signing, ratifying or observing the Convention.

This Convention, adopted in April 1974 by a Conference convened under the aegis of the United Nations and now open for signature until the end of June 1975, would regulate transport carried out under the auspices of Shipping Conferences. Because conclusion of this agreement could raise problems of compatibility with the obligation inherent in the Treaty (especially with regard to discrimination, competition and commercial policy) the Commission considered that it was absolutely necessary that the Member States adopt a common attitude on this issue.

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1 OJ L 175 of 23.7.1968.
2 OJ L 215 of 6.8.1974.
3 Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2278.

3. External relations

Transport policy

Traffic flow

2282. On 24 July, the Commission's departments together with senior Italian Government officials, examined *problems of the traffic flow to and from Italy*, where the railways can no longer meet the demand. The causes of, and possible solutions to these problems will be dealt with in a detailed report to be drawn up by the Italian authorities, on the strength of which the Commission's departments will investigate the scope for Community action to help in overcoming the difficulties.

Multilateral negotiations

Trade Negotiations Committee

2301. Meeting on 17 and 18 July in Geneva, the Trade Negotiations Committee reviewed and approved the reports compiled during the strenuous sessions at the beginning of the month by the four groups formed at the previous meeting of this Committee in February 1974.[1] The Committee also laid down the work ahead for these groups, and for two others, concerning the sectoral approach and the safeguard clause. The two latter groups, set up in February, had not yet been called together. (Their first meetings will be held in October.)

All this analytical and statistical work will ease the negotiations through their active phase, possibly in the autumn if, as intimated by Ambassador Malmgren leading the United States delegation, the American authorities have by then been vested with the necessary powers.

This third meeting of the TNC did not therefore have to take any major decisions and steered clear of all the controversial points (concerning agriculture and export restrictions, for instance). But the presence of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD reopened the debate initiated in Tokyo on the relations between UNCTAD an GATT during the multilateral trade negotiations. During this TNC meeting, a certain number of delegations took the opportunity of voicing their anxiety over the beef and veal import restrictions applied by the Community.

[1] Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2301.

Commercial policy

Commercial policy

Preparing and implementing the Common Commercial Policy

Protection measures

Electronic calculating machines

2302. On 25 July 1974[1] the Commission decided to prolong until 31 December 1974 the *Community monitoring of imports* of certain electronic calculating machines of Japanese origin. This operation, which began in August 1972[2] and has already been extended for twelve months,[3] has allowed the development of these imports to be carefully and regularly watched. Appreciable changes have occurred with regard to the sources of this imported equipment, which have diversified geographically from Japan, who is still the chief supplier. So the Commission thought it necessary to extend the monitoring operation for a limited period, to enable it, on the basis of the data available, to make a thorough study of this sector.

Credit Insurance

2303. At a meeting in Washington on 10 and 11 July, representatives of the nine Member States of the Community and of the United States, Japan and Canada (attending as an observer) expressed their determination to arrive as swiftly as possible at an arrangement to ensure a certain international discipline with regard to commercial export credits.

In the spring of 1974 the initiative of the Member States and the Commission had already established liaison with the US and Japanese authorities so as to reach an appropriate gentleman's agreement. Arrangements should cover both minimum interest rates and maximum export credit terms.

Expressing their resolve to reach an agreement, the delegations who attended the Washington meeting in July are to meet again in Brussels on 10 and 11 September.

Particular measures of Commercial Policy

Textiles

2304. On 16 July 1974 the Council authorized the Commission to negotiate agreements with *Laos* and *Sri Lanka* on trade in silk waste (schappe) fabrics and on handloom-woven cotton fabrics. It also authorized negotiation of an agreement with Laos on trade in handicraft wares.

The aim is to allow both countries to benefit from duty exemptions on imports of certain products under Community tariff quotas, as India and Pakistan had previously been doing with respect to all such products, and Thailand and Bangladesh, with respect to silk fabrics and silk waste.

Scrap metal

2305. On 16 July 1974 the Member States Government Representatives decided to adjust the export quotas for poor quality scrap metal by raising them from 140 000 to 215 000 tonnes for the period 1 April to 30 September 1974.

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1 OJ L 204 of 26.7.1974.
2 OJ L 171 of 29.7.1972.
3 Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2327 and OJ L 216 of 4.8.1973.

Development and cooperation

They also decided to authorize Denmark to export 40 000 tonnes of scrap metal of any quality, so that over the second half of 1974 she can realign her trade with the Community countries.

Development and cooperation

Cooperation and development policy

2306. During the session of 16 July 1974 devoted to development problems, the Council agreed two Resolutions. One concerns financial and technical aid to *non-associated developing countries* and the other, the harmonization and *coordination of Member States' cooperation policies.*

2307. With regard to the *special international action in favour of certain developing countries* hardest hit by certain international price movements, the Council has been briefed on the outcome of a meeting on this matter in New York on 16 July, when the United Nations Secretary-General appealed to countries who could take part in this international action. The Commission was represented at the meeting.

The Council expressed its concern, reiterated at the session of 23 July, to get everything ready so that the emergency action could get promptly under way. It was hoped that, with this in view, the Member States would, at the earliest opportunity, indicate the extent of their contribution, as the Community had already done by its letter of 25 June to the UN Secretary-General.[1]

2308. In more general terms, the Council got down to a searching discussion on the *various forms of Community development aid (already* agreed, under negotiation or proposed by the Commission) and on the foreseeable cost. The Council asked the Commission to put forward, in the light of these discussions, further considerations on the place, procedure and criteria to be adopted in applying the various forms of aid, as part of the Community's overall policy.[2]

2309. In line with the Council Decision of 25 June 1974,[3] the Commission and the United Nations relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) signed a contract in Brussels on 22 July 1974 whereby the Community is to make a special contribution for the benefit of UNRWA's educational services.[4]

The contract stipulates that the Community is prepared to bear the operating expenses of the preparatory courses for secondary and technical education in 1974, carried out by UNRWA for the benefit of Palestinian refugees. The expenses amount to 6 550 000 u.a.

The contract was signed by Mr Claude Cheysson on behalf of the Commission and by Sir John Rennie, Commissioner-General of UNRWA. Sir John expressed his gratitude for this special Community contribution which enables UNRWA, now going through a difficult period, to retain its entire education programme.

This special Community contribution in the field of education supplements the major food aid programme which the Community has for some years now been implementing through the offices of UNRWA.

Food aid

2310. On 16 July 1974 the Council debated in general terms the Commission's Memoran-

[1] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2309.
[2] Points 1201 to 1222.
[3] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2310.
[4] Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2305.

Development and cooperation

dum presented on 11 March 1974 concerning the *Community's food aid policy.*[1]

At the close of the discussion, the Council, mindful of the food situation in most of the developing countries, stressed the need for the Community to continue to supply food aid in the form of a wide range of products tailored to the needs of the destitute populations.

The Council also considered that food aid should interlock with the overall context of the Community's cooperation and development policy, and, with this in mind, asked the Commission to consider this form of aid in presenting its ideas on the various forms of Community development aid.

Lastly, the Council agreed that suitable preparations would be made at Community level for the next *World Food Aid Conference* to be held in Rome in November 1974.

2311. On 11 July[2] the Council adopted a food aid programme covering the supply of 41 000 tonnes of skim milk powder to *certain developing countries* and *international agencies.*

On 23 July it decided to grant *India* emergency food aid in the form of 30 000 tonnes of cereals out of the reserves provided by the Council as part of the 1973/74 programme.

On the same day the Council decided to renew for the third and last time, under the 1974/75 financial year, the December 1972 Food Aid Convention with UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees).

In line with the proposals assembled by the Commission in its memorandum forwarded on 4 June,[3] the Council decided to revise the allocation terms for the food aid originally intended for *Rwanda.* This Decision stipulates that Rwanda, *Jordan, Gambia and Cameroon* will each receive 1 500 tonnes of cereals.

2312. Finally, on 30 August 1974[4] the Commission decided to propose to the Council that emergency food aid (3 000 tonnes of cereals, 200 tonnes of skim milk powder and 200 tonnes of butteroil) be granted for free distribution to displaced persons in *Cyprus,* following recent developments on the island. The previous day the Commission had approved an initial emergency consignment of 50 tonnes of skim milk powder.

On 30 August too, the Commission reviewed action to see that food aid granted to Bangladesh was expedited as swiftly as possible. Of the 115 000 tonnes of cereals provided under the 1973/74 programme, 60 000 tonnes will actually be delivered by the end of September.

Generalized preferences

2313. At the invitation of the respective Governments, a Commission delegation made official visits to *Haiti* from 16 to 22 July, *Sri Lanka* from 20 to 24 August and *Bangladesh,* from 25 to 30 August.

The purpose of the visits was:

- to learn on the spot of the economic development problems facing the three countries;
- to hold public seminars intended to make local opinion (especially producers and exporters) aware of the generalized preferences granted by the Community, and to foster better use of the advantages thus offered, in this way expanding the exports of these countries to the Community and to other industrialized nations;

[1] Bull. EC 3-1974, points 1303 to 1313.
[2] OJ L 190 of 13.7.1974.
[3] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2314.
[4] Point 2328.

- to take stock, together with local administrations, of the relations between each of the countries and the Community,
- to make the Community and its policy towards the developing countries better known.

The Commission intended thus to show the Community's concern for those developing countries considered to be the least advanced.

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2314. During the sitting from 8 to 12 July 1974, the *European Parliament* passed Resolutions on (i) the Commission Memoranda or Proposals on the Community's food aid policy, (ii) the attempt to neutralize certain international price movements for the benefit of the hardest hit developing countries and (iii) additions to the list of processed farm products covered by the scheme of generalized preferences. During its plenary session of 17 and 18 July, the *Economic and Social Committee* also issued an Opinion on the Community's food aid policy.

Commodities and world agreements

Cocoa

2315. In line with the recommendation made last June by its Executive Committee,[1] the *International Cocoa Council* decided to re-adjust the prices set in the Agreement.

The minimum and maximum prices for cocoa beans have been raised by 6.5 US cts/lb and are now 29.5 cts. and 38.5 cts/lb.

The Council also noted the rise in world prices since the Agreement took effect in July 1973, and that they are now well above the maximum prices set in the Agreement, so much so that the control mechanisms have not yet been able to come into play.

The problems arising from market supplies and the growth of production will be closely scrutinized in order to strike a finer balance between supply and demand.

International organizations

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

2316. The GATT Council met in Geneva on 19 July 1974. Apart from several routine matters, two major issues were discussed at this session.

The Council had been advised by the EEC of the outcome of its renegotiations under Article XXIV(6) of the General Agreement.[2] The EEC indicated that the negotiations were closed and that protocols of agreement had been, or were about to be, initialled with the majority of countries with whom the EEC had been negotiating.

After moves agreed beforehand between the United States, Australian and EEC Delegations, each party reserving its rights in the matter of cereals, and despite an unexpected move by the Argentine Delegation, the Council decided to extend the time normally provided for these reservations to be applied. To all intents and purposes therefore, this GATT Council Decision closes renegotiation procedure under Article XXIV (6).

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1 Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2317.
2 Points 1301 to 1304.

International organizations

At the request of Yugoslavia, the GATT Council debated the urgent measures for the beef and veal sector, decided on by the Council of the EEC on 16 July 1974.[1]

All the leading exporters of beef and veal (Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Australia and New Zealand) complained about the import ban, stressed the ill effects on their exports, and deplored the failure to consult them beforehand. The United States and Brazilian Delegations also indicated their concern over this new distortion of free trade, and breach of the General Agreement.

At this session, discussions centred on implementing the conclusions of the Sixth Extraordinary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, devoted to raw materials and development; on the procedures to be followed for the midterm review, and appraisal of the international development strategy: and also on preparations for the Seventh Extraordinary Meeting of the General Assembly, scheduled for September 1975.

Communicating its Decisions according to the usual procedure, the Commission had offered to confer with those countries wishing to do so. The offer was accepted, without ruling out the possibility that the Council itself be asked to reconvene, if the position of an exporting country should turn out to be seriously compromised.

United Nations

Economic and Social Council

2317. The 57th meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was held in Geneva from 3 July to 2 August 1974, with the Commission attending as an observer. Its representative made a statement on the Community's position in the world, as part of the overall review of international economic and social policy. He also spoke during the discussion on the Sudan-Sahel situation, summarizing the Community's measures for the benefit of the countries affected by drought.

At this session the discussions centred on implementing the conclusions of the sixth extraordinary meeting of the UN General Assembly devoted to raw materials and development, on the procedures to be followed for the mid-term review and appraisal of international development strategy and on preparations for the seventh extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly, scheduled for September 1975.

Conference on the Law of the Sea

2318. The Community attended, as an observer, the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea, held in Caracas from 20 June to 29 August 1974.

The aim of the Conference, which the General Assembly of the United Nations, in December 1970, had decided to call, is to work out an international treaty governing the oceans and seas. It has been assigned to study how to set up an equitable international system, backed by international machinery, which will apply to the zones and resources of the ocean and sea depths and their beds, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction; this involves a precise definition of zones and a wide range of related questions, especially concerning the high seas, the Continental Shelf, territorial waters (particularly their extent, and the question of international straits) and adjacent zones, fishing, and the preservation of the biological resources of the high seas, with special reference to the preferential rights of littoral States, protection of the marine environment (including pollution prevention) and scientific research.

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[1] Point 2245.

The new treaty should lead to an almost complete recasting of the law as it stands (the Geneva Conventions of 1958) which settles only some of the problems involved, and which appears ill-adapted to the massive development over the last several years in utilization of the resources of the oceans and seas, with all the ecological, economic and political consequences involved, such as the unilateral appropriation by certain littoral States of extensive areas of the sea off their coasts, and the divisions resulting, among the international community.

The preparation of this new legal system is of special interest to the Community, for it will certainly have a substantial effect on the various Community policies: the fishery side of the agricultural policy, the social, regional and trade policies, the industrial, energy, scientific, environmental and transport policies, and the association policy with the developing countries.

On 22 March 1974, the Commission had therefore presented a Communication to the Council[1] on preparations for the Conference, with the main purpose of proposing a common position to be adopted by the Community, which will ensure a fair balance between the interests of Member States, and also take account of the Community's international responsibilities, especially towards the developing countries. On 4 June[2] the Council had agreed the provisions required for the adoption of such a common position by the Community.

As expected, the Conference did not reach agreement. But it did go a long way towards clarifying and reconciling positions, which should enable actual negotiations to begin at the session, due to take place in Geneva next spring.

World Conference on Social Welfare

2319. The Commission was represented by its Vice-President, Dr Hillery, at the World Conference on Social Welfare, held in Nairobi from 14 to 20 July. During the Conference, Dr Hillery highlighted the Community's social achievements as a unique form of international cooperation; he made special reference to the latest developments in the Community's social policy, pointing out that it was not solely intended as a corrective to the social impact of economic policies, but had been designed as an active factor for social progress.

EFTA countries

Switzerland

EEC-Switzerland clock and watch Agreement

2320. The *Joint Committee* of the EEC-Switzerland clock and watch Agreement held its fourteenth meeting in Geneva on 1 July 1974, chaired by Ambassador Probst, Head of the Swiss delegation.

The two delegations got down to a thorough discussion on many points concerning the clock and watch trade, with special reference to the multilateral GATT negotiations and the progress of the American study on the possible adoption by the United States of the Brussels Nomenclature.

The meeting also reviewed certain specific matters such as the terms of sale in Switzerland for French standard gauges and the systems for marking precious metals now being applied in certain Member States of the Community.

[1] Bull. EC 3-1974, point 2323.
[2] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2326.

Mediterranean countries

Mediterranean countries

2321. During its session of 22 and 23 July 1974, the Council agreed additional Directives on negotiations with Spain, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria plus a Directive to open negotiations with Malta.[1]

The negotiations for new Agreements between the Community and the Maghreb, Israel and Spain had been broken off in October 1973 to enable all parties to review the positions taken during the negotiations and to prepare their stance for further talks.

Greece

2322. Following the political developments in Athens on 24 July, the President of the Commission, Mr François-Xavier Ortoli on the following day sent a congratulatory telegram to *Mr Constantin Karamanlis*, the new President of the Council of Greece. On 30 August the Commission approved a Communication to the Council proposing that the Association be 'reactivated'.[2]

2323. The *Association Committee* held its 75th meeting on 5 July. During this meeting, at Greece's request, the Committee decided to lay before the Association Council a draft decision to extend to 30 September 1974 the derogation measures concerning customs duties applicable to products under heading 40.11 (rubber tyres, tyre cases etc.) adopted by Greece on 12 July 1965, under the same conditions and on the same terms. The Association Council adopted this decision on 11 July 1974.

2324. Under the terms of a Regulation of 15 July 1974[3] with respect to the 1974/75 marketing year, the Council extended the standard amount applicable to *imports of non-refined olive oil* obtained entirely in Greece and shipped directly from Greece to the Community. This amount is still equal to 0.5 u.a./100 kg of imported non-refined Greek oil. The Regulation takes effect from 1 November 1974.

Malta

2325. From 11 to 13 July, *Sir Christopher Soames* made an official visit to Malta where he had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Dom Mintoff and Mr Xuereb, Minister for Trade, Industry, Agriculture and Tourism.

Addressing the National Council of Malta's International Trade Fair, Sir Christopher said that the Community's global approach policy for the Mediterranean, which the Council adopted nearly two years ago, will have a profound effect on the Community's thinking on the development of the EEC-Malta Association.

'I am glad to take this opportunity to tell you publicly that the Council now seems agreed that our Association will, independently of the second stage, be extended to cover not only trade, but economic, commercial and industrial cooperation as well as agriculture matters and financial assistance.'

2326. During its session of 22-23 July, and on the basis alluded to by Sir Christopher Soames, the Council adopted the *Directives for the negotiations* which the Commission is to conduct with the Maltese delegation, on the Community's behalf.

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[1] The texts of these measures were formally adopted by the Council on 17 September.
[2] Points 1501 to 1505.
[3] OJ L 201 of 23.7.1974.

Cyprus

2327. On 17 July 1974 the Commission issued the following communiqué:

'The Commission is extremely concerned over the events taking place in Cyprus.

The Commission would recall that the Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus is based on the independence and territorial integrity of this country, and on the principle that the advantages of the Association must be enjoyed by the whole population of the island.

The Commission considers that any development tending to call these principles into question cannot but have consequences on the Association itself and on the prospects for its further development.'

2328. In view of the hardship suffered by the displaced population, the Commission agreed to *grant emergency food aid* to all the refugees in Cyprus. On 29 August an initial consignment of 50 tonnes of skim milk powder was approved for distribution through the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Commission then decided on 30 August to propose to the Council that further supplies involving 3 000 tonnes of cereals, 200 tonnes of skim milk powder and 200 tonnes of butteroil be made available. These quantities amount to about one month's supply for 190 000 people.

Morocco and Tunisia

2329. Acting on a Commission Proposal,[1] the Council on 22 July decided to *prolong the Association Agreements* with Morocco and Tunisia beyond their termination date i.e. 31 August 1974.[2] This extension will enable the current system of trade with these two countries to be maintained until fresh agreements on a broader basis come into force.

2330. A *protocol* signed in Brussels on 28 February 1973[3] *came into force on 1 August 1974*. This Protocol, necessitated by the accession of new Member States to the Community, lays down certain provisions in connection with the EEC-Tunisia Association Agreement. On 19 July the contracting parties had advised each other that the procedures required for implementing the Protocol had been completed.[4]

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2331. During the sitting of 8 to 12 July 1974, the *European Parliament* gave its Opinion on (a) the Commission's Proposals to prolong the trade scheme with Morocco and Tunisia beyond the termination date of the Association Agreements with those countries and (b) on the temporary partial suspension of the CCT duties on wines originating in and coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Negotiations

Results of the Kingston Ministerial Conference

2332. A major advance was made in defining future relations between the Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States, through the results obtained at the EEC-ACP Conference in Kingston, Jamaica on 25 and 26 July 1971.

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1 OJ C 88 of 26.7.1974.
2 OJ L 208 of 30.7.1974.
3 OJ L 239 of 27.8.1973 and Bull. EC 2-1973, point 2307.
4 OJ L 201 of 23.7.1974.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Held one year to the day after the Ministerial Conference in Brussels in July 1973,[1] which was attended by representatives of the Community and the 'Associated' and 'Associable' countries, the Kingston Conference marked a milestone in EEC-ACP negotiations. The results obtained in Kingston constitute a 'leap-forward' in negotiations.

The fourth short but strenuous round of the EEC-ACP negotiations which opened at the end of June 1974[2] was wound up by a meeting of the full Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries' Committee on 17 July. In the three weeks, efforts were combined to solve as far as possible the problems still outstanding in the main areas under negotiations and to prepare for the EEC-ACP Ministers Conference in Kingston.

The Community had prepared its own position at the Council session of 22-23 July 1974.

The Kingston Conference, attended by the representatives of the Community and of forty-four African, Caribbean and Pacific States and called at the request of the ACP countries, was opened by the Jamaican Premier, Mr Manley who highlighted its value by declaring that it paved the way towards a new world economic order, aimed at defining the principles for a new pattern of relationships between industrialized and developing countries, based on the tenets of international social justice. The Ministers decided to focus their discussions on the main issues which, at this stage of the negotiations, require clear-cut detailed guidelines at political level. The guidelines adopted enabled the delegates to take stock of the main issues.

Trade

2333. The Community presented its position, which was that the hallmark of the trade system for the future Convention must be stability, and that it must take account of the 'asymmetry' distinguishing the situation of the developing countries in relation to their partners. The main feature of the system will be free access for the products of the ACP States to the Community market with no reciprocal obligations on their part. But following the cogent criticisms put forward by the ACP States, which were examined by the Conference, various factors of commercial cooperation which could well hamper certain lines of trade will still have to be scrutinized during the negotiations; this applies to certain features of the rules of origin and to non-tariff barriers, and to the scheme peculiar to certain products covered by the common agricultural policy.

In the latter case, the ACP States, although acknowledging the Community's enhanced offer, contended that further improvements were required, firstly insofar as it fell short of the special conditions for access to the United Kingdom market previously enjoyed by the products of certain ACP States and secondly insofar as it did not adequately allow for their potential development. The Community was prepared to examine this request.

Guarantees for Export Revenue

2334. A salient feature of this new approach to future cooperation was the agreement between both sides to set up a guarantee scheme for the revenue from exports of commodities from the ACP States to the Community. The practical application procedures will now be hammered out, while the Commission will at once embark on discussions with the producer countries concerned, on the various products, particularly sugar, which has always been acknowledged to be a special case.

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[1] Bull. EC 7/8-1973, points 1101 to 1106.
[2] Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2345.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Industrial cooperation

2235. Informal contacts during this fourth round had enabled the problems to be defined, thus allowing substantial progress to be made in the other basic field of future cooperation, for which common guidelines were set out in Kingston.

Both sides recognized the vital rôle to be played by industrial cooperation in the future Convention and agreed that a whole Chapter of the Convention would be devoted to it.

The ACP States presented a Memorandum on the subject in Kingston. The Community considered it and agreed the general guidelines therein, accepting them as the basis for the work ahead.

Financial and technical cooperation

2336. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with work done in this field. The volume of aid to be granted by the Community to the ACP countries was discussed for the first time in Kingston and will be discussed again during the negotiations. During the fourth round, further headway had also been made concerning the programming, stewardship and administration of the aid; solutions are in sight, especially regarding the financial decision-making process and the functions of delegated disburser and delegated auditor. Detailed proposals have also been put forward from all sides on important matters such as microprojects and special aid; but further work will have to be done in these fields.

A number of other matters are still outstanding and will have to be tackled immediately.

Institutions

2337. It was agreed in Kingston that the problem of an institutional framework for the entire Convention would be reviewed at the end of the negotiations.

Prospects

2338. At the end of the fourth round of negotiations, and of the Kingston Conference, both sides made a realistic and constructive assessment of the progress of work done, while highlighting the many tasks still to be carried out. In this respect, the fresh political impetus anticipated from the Kingston Conference had fulfilled expectations.

On the basis of the new principles adopted, the Ministers of the Fourty-Four and the Nine feel that the negotiations must now be resumed at a faster pace; in order to wind them up in good time, the plenipotentiary proceedings should be concluded by the end of next November.

Yaoundé Convention

EEC-AASM Association committee

2339. The 41st meeting of the Association Committee was held in Brussels on 8 July 1974. Eight months had elapsed since the previous meeting, owing to the extra burden of work caused by the negotiations now under way for the expansion and renewal of the Agreement. Meanwhile the Community had implemented policies with certain repercussions on the Associated States, so that they have had to be briefed and consulted.

The initial discussions bore on the negotiations with the Mediterranean countries and on the scheme of generalized preferences, including improvements to the 1974 scheme and proposals for 1975. The Commission spokesman emphasized the means used up to now by the Community in reconciling its responsibilities towards all

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

the developing countries and its privileged partners. The Committee took careful note of the AASM's request to be consulted in due time on these two particular issues.

Regarding the tariff scheme covering imports of coffee into the Community, the Committee stressed the value of the forthcoming meeting between an AASM delegation and the Commission departments. Broaching the question of standards for the aflatoxin content of groundnut cakes, the Commission spokesman pointed out that it was unreasonable to hope for any softening of the rules which, indeed, were there to protect the health of the consumer and the public. The answer was to be found in another direction, by preventing or reducing any aflatoxin content in the products in question. It was rather within the scope of financial and technical cooperation that the Community was thinking of finding a solution to this problem.

The representatives of the AASM and Madagascar spoke of the problems encountered in exporting bananas to the Community, and pointed out that the Italian import deposit measures had made things worse. The Commission spokesman indicated that the Commission was studying any possibilities of remedying this situation. The AASM was also anxious to know how to bridge the gap which would occur if the future Agreement did not take effect when the Yaoundé Convention expired on 1 February 1975. The Community assured them that everything would be done to see that the association did not lose its continuity.

The Association Committee was also briefed on the following matters: the negotiations under Article XXIV(6) of GATT, the EEC-Brazil negotiations, protection of the appellation 'natural vanilla', the Italian import deposit measures, restrictions on EEC imports of beef and veal, the supply problems of certain Associated States (especially with respect to rice and wheat flour), international meetings on tropical products, general guidelines for financial and technical cooperation and the Community scheme covering sugar of AASM origin.

European Development Fund

Management of financial and technical cooperation

2340. On 5 July the Commission sent the Council its annual report on the management of financial and technical cooperation between the Community and the AASM. The report covers the financial year 1973 i.e. the third year of the Second Yaoundé Convention. In 1973 the total value of the commitments in favour of the AASM amounted to 194 300 000 u.a. of which 183 400 000 came out of the EDF and 10 900 000 from standard loans out of the European Investment Bank's own resources. The total for 1972 was 213 000 000 and for 1971, 253 000 000 u.a.

New financing decisions

2341. Following a favourable Opinion from the EDF Committee, the Commission on 19 July[1] took eight new financing Decisions for a total of 29 533 000 u.a., in the form of non-repayable grants from the 3rd EDF.

Three projects are aimed at boosting rice production. In *Mali* lowland rice cultivation will be developed in the Sikasso region (2 549 000 u.a.). The aim is to produce an additional 10 000 tonnes of rice. In *Mauritania*, a pilot irrigated area will be completed to assess the possibilities for later developments in the Gorgol valley, to produce two rice crops annually. *Surinam* will receive 7 878 000 u.a.

[1] OJ C95 of 13.8.1974.

Non-member countries

on the construction of a retaining dam at Stondansie. This will harness the flow of the river Nickerie to irrigate 10 000 ha of existing rice fields and a further 16 000 ha, which are to be developed.

A subsidy of 10 707 000 u.a. has been granted to *Somalia* for the construction of a new university complex near Mogadishu, to take 2 000 students, 750 of whom will live in. *Cameroon* will receive 3 079 000 u.a. to build and equip 250 classrooms and 30 dwellings for teachers; the aim of the project is to raise the very low level of school attendance in the North. *Chad* has been granted 403 000 u.a. for mechanical and technical equipment, to service the national parks and wildlife reserves.

In *Burundi*, 1 316 000 u.a. has been allocated for extensions to the Rwegura tea mill. Capacity is to be raised from 450 to 1 200 tonnes per year.

Upper Volta is to get 216 000 u.a. to set up technical studies on the Ouagadougou-Yako stretch of the Ouagadougou-Mopti road link (106 km), which is to be completed later.

Following these Decisions, the total commitments of the 3rd EDF amount to 755 960 000 u.a. for 275 financing Decisions, since the Fund started operating.

Non-member countries

Cooperation agreements

2342. Acting on a Proposal from the Commission,[1] the Council on 22 July 1974[2] formally decided to introduce a notification and consultation procedure for Member States' cooperation agreements with non-member States. During the session of 25 June the Council had agreed in principle to introduce this procedure.[3]

The Decision was preceded by intensive discussion within the various organs of the Council and the European Parliament. The debates on the subject in Parliament bear witness to the concern expressed from the outset by the House, over completion of the common trade policy and the growing number of cooperation agreements recently made between the Member States and certain non-member countries, especially Eastern, and oil-producing countries.[4]

On the basis of the Council's Decision, the Commission and the Member States are now in a position to advise each other not only of the substance of cooperation agreements in the strict sense of the term, but also of commitments and action contemplated within the framework of the agreements. Up to now there had been no cohesion between Member States' cooperation projects. This threatened to provoke something of an escalation in the terms offered as an incentive for cooperation, either during negotiations with non-member countries or in the application of agreements already signed.

Moreover, from now on the Community will possess detailed information on government projects in the realm of cooperation, and on the strength of this, will be able to ensure that this type of relationship between Member States and non-member countries is not detrimental to the objectives of the common commercial policy. This function will be discharged by the consultation machinery linking the Member States with the Commission, provided for in the Council's Decision. It will operate within a Select Committee when required either by a Member State or the Commission. The consultation will also facilitate discussion which should result in the definition of problems of joint interest and, in terms of those problems, should

1 OJ C 106 of 6.12.1973.
2 OJ L 208 of 30.7.1974.
3 Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2349.
4 Bull. EC 2-1974, point 2417 and Bull. EC 4-1974, point 2416a.

help towards coordinating Member States' projects vis-à-vis the non-member countries concerned. Since some of the cooperation projects of the non-member countries are of such proportions that the companies of any one Member State can no longer manage to meet the demands of foreign associates, such coordination should assist joint company projects situated in various Member States, with the object of enabling them to share in major projects of this kind.

Asian and Latin-American developing countries

Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

2343. On 17 July 1974 the Commission adopted a Recommendation to the Council to open negotiations with Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka (Ceylon) for *trade cooperation agreements* with these countries.

A similar agreement is already running between the Community and India. Just after it was signed in December 1973, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka had intimated how important it was for them to make similar arrangements.

The projected negotiations would be slanted towards working out agreements tailored in each case to the country's particular economic structure.

Brazil

2344. The *Trade Agreement* between the Community and Brazil, signed on 19 December 1973,[1] *took effect* on 1 August 1974. Completion of the necessary procedures for the Agreement to take effect had been reciprocally notified in Brussels on 11 July 1974.[2]

Uruguay

2345. The *Trade Agreement* between the Community and Uruguay signed on 2 April 1973,[3] also *took effect* on 1 August 1974. At a ceremony in Brussels on 25 July 1974,[4] both sides advised each other that the necessary procedures had been completed.

Diplomatic relations of the Community

2346. On 5 July 1974, the Council and Commission officially acknowledged the appointment of HE Ambassador Alfred Raoul as the representative of the *People's Republic of the Congo* with the European Economic Community (EEC). The new Ambassador, who succeeds Mr Gustave Ondziel-Onna took up his post on 29 July.

On 23 July 1974[5] the officiating President of the Council and the President of the Commission received their Excellencies Ambassadors Padung Padamasankh of *Thailand*, Tilak E. Gooneratne of *Sri Lanka* and Sergio Nuno B. of *Chile* who presented their letters of credence as Heads of their countries' Missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

The new Ambassadors succeed Mr Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand), Mr Gamani Corea (Sri Lanka), and Mr Carlos Velenzuela M. (Chile) who have been assigned to other posts.

On the same day,[5] the officiating President of the Council and the President of the Commission received HE Ambassador Nguyen Phu Duc, who presented his letters of credence as Head of the Vietnam Mission to the European Communities (EEC). Since Mr Nguyen Phu is Vietnam's first diplomatic Head of Mission to the EEC, the number of accredited Missions as at the end of July 1974 is now ninety-eight.

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1 Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2317.
2 OJ L 190 of 13.7.1974.
3 Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2314.
4 OJ L 209 of 31.7.1974.
5 OJ C 92 of 6.8.1974.

4. Institutions and organs of the Communities

European Parliament

Part Session from 8 to 12 July 1974, Strasbourg

2401. The highlights of the July sitting[1] were the first appearance of Mr *Sauvagnargues*, the French Foreign Minister, in his capacity of President-in-Office of the Council, and his participation in the debate on the situation of the Community together with the debate on the future statute for a European company with special reference to the question of management. The other main features of the sitting[2] were (i) the Community's future energy policy strategy, (ii) the undermining of EEC agricultural prices by inflation, (iii) international price trends in raw materials and (iv) the delays over the common regional policy.

The House welcomed a delegation from the Republic of Indonesia led by Domo Pranoto, the Vice-President of the Indonesian Parliament.

Parliament took the report by Mr Cousté (*EPD*/F) off the agenda since the Council had already taken a decision on it. The report concerned the Commission Proposal for a Council Resolution on promoting a European data-processing industry. It discussed the problem of the data-processing industry with reference to the impact of restructuration on competition and employment and to the optimum protection of individual citizens from the improper use of data.

In Question Time answers given by the French State Secretary, Mr Jean *Destremau* in his capacity as President-in-Office of the Council and by Commission Vice-Presidents, Henri *Simonet* and Sir Christopher *Soames*.[3] Because of limited time eight Questions had to be postponed until the next Question Time or answered in writing.

The Situation of the Community (9 July)

2402. In his maiden speech to the House, the Council President, Mr *Sauvagnargues*, reaffirmed that during France's Presidency the French Government would accord the 'priority of priorities' to upholding the present status of integration. From any angle this was an ambitious programme. It meant an earnest endeavour to achieve convergence in economic policies and to honour the commitments towards non-member States, especially the Mediterranean countries and the African, Pacific and Caribbean countries. Upholding the status of integration was inconceivable unless we started to advance again.

The French Presidency would therefore do its upmost to get a common energy policy off the ground, which would require a demonstration of the European nations' solidarity. All the Member States had to realize that, in face of the storms looming outside, the Community must preserve her ties and avoid doing anything which would weaken it. The energy crisis and the continuing insecurity of the world monetary

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

[2] The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C93 of 7.8.1974 and the verbatim report of the sitting is contained in OJ Annex.

[3] Points 2404, 2405, 2408, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2417, 2426.

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system had made almost inevitable the fact that the Community would be held back and shaken. But under Mr Genscher's leadership the Council had already pulled itself together. Over the second half of the year the French Presidency would spare no effort to see that further headway was made.

The President of the Commission, Mr *François-Xavier Ortoli*, also declared that over the last few weeks a new light was dawning after a long period of crisis. In this connection he mentioned the Council Decisions of 4 June on Parliament's budgetary powers and the improvements in the Council's own decision-making process. The Community's decisions on the Italian trade restrictions had also relieved the situation. Another positive feature was the improved relationship between the Nine and the United States. Furthermore, the United Kingdom was prepared to review the issues which she had raised within the compass of the Treaties. Europe had regained her self-confidence. This could be seen in the Euro-Arab dialogue, in the Mediterranean policy and in the special United Nations Fund for the most improverished developing countries. To be sure, the economic situation was still critical, which fostered attempts at national solutions. Community solidarity must be demonstrated at the level of routine reality and this required resolute action and greater ambition. Europe needed results. In conclusion Mr Ortoli expressed the hope that a Conference of Heads of State or Government would be held before the end of the year.

Various speakers expressed their disappointment over the Council President's speech. Mr *Bertrand* (C-D/B) criticized him for a statement containing nothing more than truisms. He had not touched on the real problems such as the Regional Fund, economic and monetary union and energy policy. The key problem, on the solution of which everything else hinged, was the strengthening of the Community institutions. Failing this, the major political objective of European Union would not be attained by 1980.

Mr *Fellermaier* (S/G) pointed out to the President that at summit meetings governments made handsome declarations and then within the Council proceeded to hold back the Community's development. He regretted that Mr Sauvagnargues had said nothing about the internal evolution of the Community towards democratization. The Socialists had expected to hear from the new President, firstly that the Council would speak with one voice on foreign policy, secondly that it would firmly announce its new plans not only regarding Parliament's budgetary powers but also relating to the legislative process, and thirdly that the dialogue with the Foreign Ministers of all nine Member States could take place in the European Parliament in the autumn.

The Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Durieux* (F) deplored the pitiful state of the Community and asked how, in this shape, it could have any attraction for the younger generation. The spokesman for the European Conservatives, Sir Brandon *Rhys Williams* (UK) claimed that economic and monetary union was a mirage and that the experiment of the monetary 'snake' was a failure. Mr *Bourges* (EPD/F) thought that a political secretariat should be set up in the country of the officiating Council President.

According to Mr *Amendola* (COM/I) the programme proposed for overcoming the crisis was inadequate. In every country the economic crisis had set off a social crisis and led to political instability. At all events, the question was whether the workers were always to foot the bill.

In his final remarks, President *Ortoli* concentrated on three points. The Commission would never abandon its institutional rôle or relinquish

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its responsibilities. It had proved this by its resolute proposals, which the Council had frequently not accepted.

He did not see any risk of a Franco-German 'directoire'. Everybody kept contact with everybody else either bilaterally or within a wider compass. The Commission never gave immediate action priority over the political future. In wanting to see a new summit conference he was motivated by political not technical reasons.

The officiating Council President, Mr *Sauvagnargues*, wound up the debate with a spirited speech elucidating and more sharply defining many of the points in his opening address. He pointed out that in a crisis it was a case of first things first. This meant developing the dialogue with the Arab countries, solving the energy crisis, fighting inflation, in other words action where the 'breaches' were. The question of relations with the United States was closely linked with the solution to the energy crisis. But grappling with the most urgent problems did not inevitably mean that the goal of political union by 1980 faded from view. All the same, as long as the United Kingdom did not so much as accept the concept of European union, it would be hard to discuss the idea further. In consideration of these pressing problems, Mr Sauvagnargues asked whether right now the institutional issues were really to be regarded as priorities. In conclusion he rejected any talk of a Bonn-Paris axis. It should be realized that good relations between France and the Federal Republic were essential for Europe. But they were not of an exclusive nature.

The Council of Ministers and Political Cooperation
(9 June)

Oral Question with debate from Mr *Durieux*, (L/F) to the Council: 'The Foreign Ministers Conference based on the Davignon Report is made up, including the Chairman, of none other than the Council of the European Communities. Could we not put an end to this fiction, by expressly delegating the Council and the institutions who normally assist it to safeguard political cooperation between the nine Member States?'

2403. The questioner stressed that at present political cooperation was in practice impeding all progress towards integration. It could only be called puerile formalism, when the same Ministers on the very same day flew from Copenhagen to Brussels to meet in one place as a Foreign Ministers' Conference and in the other as the Council of the EEC.

Acting for the Council President, the French State Secretary at the Foreign Ministry, Mr *Destremau*, quoted the essentially formal grounds for distinguishing political cooperation, according to the Davignon procedure, from the institutional structure of the Community. Even in the direction of further development, the EEC Treaty admitted only procedures which fell within the scope of its objectives. If the Member States had preferred less binding procedures for political cooperation, it meant that they were not ready for more.

Except for Mr *Maigaard* (COM/DK) nobody in the House was satisfied with this answer. Speaking for the Socialist Group, Mr *Patijn* (NL) described the distinction as 'artificial'. It was pure formalism to say that the Treaty stopped at political cooperation. The Community had to be seen as a whole. For the Christian Democrats, Mr *Bertrand* (B) said that the Summit Conference mandate to implement the European Union would not be carried out, if the Davignon procedure went on for long. Political cooperation must be transposed into the Community framework.

For the European Conservatives, Lord *Chelwood* (UK) said that the public could not understand why summit conference declarations led to nothing. He urged that a political secretariat be set up in Brussels in place of the 'improvisations'

of the Political Committee. To this Mr *Lenihan* (*EPD*/IRL) added that decisions prepared on a national basis threatened to shatter the Community. A political secretariat attached to the Community should therefore be formed. Mr *Maigaard* (COM/DK) agreed with the Council President and said it was desirable to make this distinction so as to obviate the development of a political and military block, which would impede overall European cooperation. Any other solution would entail a referendum in Denmark. In conclusion, President *Destremau* referred to what had already been achieved in the field of political cooperation. Accomplishing European Union was the way to fuse political cooperation and the Community together.

The Council's Legislative Function

Question from Lord O'*Hagan* (*Non-affiliated*, UK, Independent) to the Council: 'Is the Council now ready to appear in public in its legislative capacity?'

2404. Mr *Destremau* replied that the Council sessions would have to remain confidential. But under the existing procedures and in the spirit of the close collaboration between the two institutions, the Council was willing to keep Parliament informed on major issues. For the rest, the Council's specific powers were not to be gauged by national criteria.

Conference on Safety and Cooperation in Europe

Question from Lord *Chelwood* (C/UK) to the Council: 'Will the Council prepare an interim report on the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) together with a statement on the participation of the Community as such in the future business of the Conference?'

2405. Mr *Destremau* replied that the attitude of the Commission's representatives at the CSCE was based on the guidelines evolved in 1973. The Council would keep the House informed on the status of the Conference proceedings and the work being done there. To the supplementary question whether in Geneva the Nine would speak with one voice on the basic issues, he indicated that prompted by the country holding the Council Presidency coordination there and now would be inspired by the Copenhagen Summit Conference.

Statute for a European Company
(10 and 11 July)

Commission Proposal for a Regulation concerning the statute for a European Company (Supplementary Report by Mr *Brugger* (C-D/I)

2406. During a day and night session over one and a half days Parliament considered the Statute for the European Company. The Proposal had already been transmitted for consultation in 1970 and on 12 December 1972, guided by the report by Mr Pintus (I), the full Assembly had tackled this complicated subject. The report had been referred back to the Legal Affairs Committee, since a total of 155 amendments had necessitated its complete revision. Presentation of the new report had been further held up by the enlargement of the Community, since the viewpoints of the new Member States had to be taken into consideration.

Up to now company law in the Community has been governed by unilateral statutory regulations. Standardization is to be attained through a dual approach: (a) by harmonizing the unilateral legal procedures applying to companies and (b) by creating new forms of company under European law, such as the 'Societas Europaea' (SE). With its Proposal for the statute of a European Company the Commission intends to act in line with the de facto

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situation stemming from company concentrations in the EEC territory and, by creating the proper legal basis, to foster more intensive international cooperation among European companies so as to make them more competitive on the international scene.

Besides fully developed legislation on companies and statutory provisions on their establishment and registered offices, the Proposal contains a homogeneous system of codetermination rights for workers in a European Company, regardless of which Member State they are employed in. The proposed codetermination arrangements constitute a tripartite interrelated whole:

1. Every European Company with operational units in more than one Member State will have to set up a European works council. Its members are to be picked from workers in all the operational units of the Company. The council is conceived as the vehicle of constant communication between the management and workers of the Company on all problems of joint interest. The council must be officially consulted on all major issues and its approval must be obtained on all measures affecting the worker and his job.

2. The workers are entitled to be represented on the supervisory board of the Company, one-third of whose members, according to the Commission Proposal, are appointed by the workers with the other two-thirds appointed by the shareholders. The Company articles may provide for greater participation by the workers. Codetermination loses its validity if it is declined by two thirds of a Company's labour force. The supervisory board appoints the board of directors entrusted with the leadership of the Company and watches over their management of the business. It does not take executive action and it is only on the most crucial issues, such as closure of the business, that its approval must be sought by the directors.

3. Scope has been provided for the working conditions to be uniformly settled by means of a collective agreement between the Company and the trade unions represented therein. Conditions arranged in this way are to be directly binding for all workers affiliated to unions which are party to collective agreements.

Parliament basically approved the Commission's Proposal by a large majority. But the House came out in favour of a codetermination model which in practice would afford the workers in the projected Company the same treatment as owners of the capital. In companies based on this model, workers and shareholders should hold one-third of the seats on the supervisory board. Both groups would jointly elect the remainder of the board to represent the 'general interests'. The latter would have to have the necessary industrial experience and not be directly involved in the interests of either the workers or the shareholders. Agreement in the House on the previously much-disputed question of codetermination was facilitated by a compromise between the Socialists and Christian Democrats, suggested by Mr *Springorum* (C-D/G). In the division, the European Conservatives, the EPD Group and the Communists approved the compromise model.

The rapporteur for the Legal Affairs Committee, Mr *Brugger* (C-D/I), highlighted the value of the new form of company with respect to creating a uniform European economic zone. It would remove practical and psychological barriers to company concentrations at European level. Initiation of closer and closer relationships between the economic forces of Member States was a prerequisite for economic union.

On behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, Mr *Brugger* advocated that the minimal capital required to set up a subsidiary company be reduced from 250 000 u.a. to 100 000 u.a. For setting up a company, he recommended, like the Commission, a minimum capital of 500 000

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u.a. Unlike the Commission, which wanted to allow several headquarters, the Committee held that the European Company ought to have one single headquarters and thus avoid problems over the legal competence of courts. The new Company should also be in a position to issue both registered shares and bearer shares.

The amendments proposed by the Legal Affairs Committee on apportioning the areas of responsibility and authority for the various bodies were intended as improvements to the Commission's Proposal.

The rapporteur of the co-responsible Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, Mr *Adams* (S/G) was glad that with this project the Community was giving material form to the universally expressed desire to democratize the economy. The status of the worker as an object was being superseded and the accent was now on the natural person and no longer on the legal person of the enterprise. The democratic self-awareness of the worker was so far developed in all the Community countries that the principles of codetermination could be put into action on a Community scale within the European Company.

The debate showed how far opinions on codetermination diverged. The Socialist Group was all for equality in codetermination and decisively rejected the Commission's idea of one-third representation for workers.

The Christian Democrats on the other hand endorsed the compromise proposal put forward by Mr *Springorum*.

The most emphatic 'no' to equality in codetermination came from the European Conservatives, who, despite objections to the 'one-third' formula, agreed with the Commission. Their spokesman, Sir Derek *Walker-Smith* (UK), contended that equality on the supervisory board would inevitably lead to worker control. He also objected to an overpowerful position of the supervisory board in relation to management.

His Group could agree to division of authority between two bodies, provided the balance was not too heavily tilted in favour of the supervisory board.

The speaker for the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Jozeau-Marigné* (F), described the statute for a European Company as an economic, political and social necessity. He approved representation by senior employees on the supervisory board. Mr *Terrenoire* (F), for the EPD Group, welcomed the preparation of the statute and the thinking on worker participation in the capital and management of the enterprise. The workers' sense of responsibility could only really be roused by their participation in the administrative organs of the company.

The spokesman of the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *D'Angelosante* (I), saw the statute as an attempt to promote the integration of monopoly capital, to induce further company concentrations, and to afford the multinationals a preferential statute. Thanks to this statute, the competition rules of the EEC Treaty would be bypassed. Moreover, the possibility of an open choice with regard to siting the company headquarters would lead to national fiscal regulations being bypassed and offer the multinationals a chance to evade national legislation and the courts. The rules proposed in the Brugger report for the indirect election of the works council served to sidetrack the trade unions. For the rest, his Group had no radical objections to the scheme of worker participation as provided by the statute. Mr *Outers* (Non-affiliated, *FDF/RW*, B) radically contested the practicality of a regulation based on Community law. Much time would have been saved if the traditional procedure of inter-State agreements had been followed.

For the Commission Mr *Gundelach* explained that these realistic Proposals for a codetermination formula, which went further than the Commission's proposed one-third participation,

were quite openly in contrast. Effective codetermination and effective management had to be ensured. Mr Gundelach firmly rebutted fears that the statute of the European Company would hamper the controls on competition. The statute would, it was true, facilitate the founding of multinational companies; but all of them would have to show the same transparent structure and fulfill the same conditions. The objective was certainly not to bring the biggest possible companies into being; smaller concerns could benefit from the regulations as well. Mr Gundelach announced that the Commission accepted Parliament's proposals on the question of access to the new form of company and on lowering the minimum capital required. But he had doubts as to the proposal to allow only one registered office.

Energy Policy
(11 July)

Expert hearing on the security of the Community's energy supply and on the relevant cooperation with non-member States involved. (Report by Mr *Leonardi*, COM/I)

Commission Memorandum and Proposals to the Council: 'Towards a new energy policy strategy for the Community.' (Report by Mr *Pintat*, L/F)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Decision on drawing up a research and development programme for the European Atomic Energy Community concerning the recycling of plutonium in light-water reactors. (Report by Mr *Noè*, C-D/I)

2407. Parliament dealt with all three reports in one debate.

The Leonardi report summarized the conclusions of the expert hearing organized by Parliament on 29-30 April 1974 and attended by an OPEC representative. Oil would still be the big energy problem for many years to come, since a reduction in the annual growth rate of consumption was feasible only to a limited degree. This also meant that the Community would be heavily dependent on foreign supplies. According to the experts, the only solution lay in a completely remodelled energy supply structure, which, however, in the short and medium term (10 to 15 years) was not feasible. Nuclear energy offered the biggest possibilities for this, all the more so in that coal, despite the development of new applications (for instance hydrogenation), would in the short and medium term still be of limited importance.

Meanwhile other possible forms of energy were also relatively insignificant.

In the Resolution on the Pintat report, Parliament welcomed the Commission's Proposals for a new Community energy policy strategy. The Proposals were aimed at reducing the Community's energy dependence on non-member States from the 63% now to 42% by 1985. Furthermore, the remaining imports should be diversified. The difference was to be made up by nuclear energy, (meeting 17% of the needs by 1985 and 50% by 2000) and by greater use of natural gas. The growth rate of total energy consumption was to be reduced until 1985 without compromising economic growth.

Basically the Commission's design for energy matched the measures proposed on 13 December 1973 and 14 March 1974 to alleviate the energy supply crisis.[1] The Commission was urged to present prompt Proposals for meeting investment needs and on price policy; the price Proposals must be well-synchronized and sufficiently flexible to be capable of swift adjustment to current conditions and to obviate distortion of compe-

[1] Bull. EC 12-1973, point 2405 and 3-1974, point 2409.

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tition. The energy economy must remain subject as far as possible to market forces; governments were not to intervene except in the interests of a secure energy supply. The Community's internal energy strategy should also be safeguarded by a corresponding foreign policy.

The House also approved the Commission's Proposal to the Council for the Euratom programme on the recycling of plutonium in light-water reactors and urged that the programme be closely coordinated with Member States' programmes.

In the debate the spokesmen of all Groups approved the Commission's Proposals as a major contribution to joint action in energy policy. Mr *Springorum* (C-D/G) stressed that the moderation shown by the consumers has prevented further increases in the price of oil on the part of the OPEC countries. Mr *Van der Hek* (S/NL) pointed to the need for an effective trade policy with the producer countries on whom the Community was still dependent, and for collaboration on the part of the consumer countries. For the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Petersen* (DK) said that it was feasible to cut down consumption severely. The importing of natural gas could have a favourable effect on relations with non-member countries. The Conservative spokesman, Mr *Jakobsen* (DK), said that coal was still a modern source of energy, and Mr *Bousch* (EPD/F) said it was still 'competitive'.

The spokesman of the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *Leonardi* (I), contended that energy needs must be cut back by more than the Commission's proposed 10%; this could be done over the years to come owing to public opinion, which was in favour.

Vice-President *Simonet* of the Commission said that it was not a question for the Community of choosing between cooperation with producer countries and cooperation with consumer countries, in order to influence the former's price decisions. Action had to be taken on both planes. Issues could be discussed, with other consumer countries, such as rationalizing the use of energy and developing an allocation system for the oil sector against the possibility of further periods of shortage. On the issue of environmental protection, the Commission was now engaged in preparing a study.

Planning and Building of Nuclear Power Stations
(9 July)

Question from Mr *Härzschel* (C-D/G) to the Commission: 'With reference to the fact that the planning and building of nuclear power stations is being speeded up as a result of the oil crisis and with the aim of securing our energy supply, I am asking how many new nuclear power stations are to be built in the Community countries by 1985, whether the fuel supply until 1985 and thereafter is ensured for stations both now on stream and projected and what agreements exist concerning the supply of nuclear fuels from non-member countries?'

2408. Vice-President *Simonet* replied that the number of nuclear power stations would rise from 56 to 118 by 1980 and to 217 by 1985. This would yield 64.9 GW by 1980 and 176.3 GW by 1985, which corresponded with the objectives set in the new Community energy policy strategy. Supplies of natural uranium were ensured until 1980; for the period 1980-1985 they would have to be even more effectively organized. The two European companies, URENCO and EURODIF, could guarantee the profitability of their uranium enrichment plants from 1982 onwards.

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External Relations

Bilateral Cooperation Agreement (9 July)

Oral Question with debate from Mr *Patijn* (S/NL) to the Council: To Written Question No 300/73, the Commission replied that the Federal Republic of Germany had informed and consulted the Commission concerning cooperation agreements with state-trading countries, but that France had not done so.

In the replies to Written Questions Nos 749/73 and 756/73, the Commission declared that it had received neither information nor texts on cooperation agreements made between Member States and oil-producing countries.

The Council is therefore asked to answer the following questions:

1. What headway has the Council made in examining a Decision on cooperation agreements between Member States and non-member countries?

2. Does the Council agree with the Questioner that cooperation agreements with oil-producing countries, in exactly the same way as cooperation agreements with state-trading countries, must as a matter of course be subject to the terms of a Decision, as was proposed by the Commission? If not, why?

3. What headway has the Council made in reviewing the Commission's Memorandum of 8 February 1974 on relations between the Community and energy-producing countries? On the basis of the Memorandum, what instructions has the Council already given or will shortly give to the Commission?

2409. Replying for the Council, the officiating President, Mr *Destremau*, said that on 20 June 1974 the Council had declared its agreement in principle that a consultation procedure be set up for such agreements. A formal Decision on this issue was taken on 22 July. The procedure applied to cooperation agreements with oil-producing and state-trading countries. If certain Member States had not complied with these procedures, then it was because they had not yet come into force.

Trade Negotiations with the United States

Question from Mr *Cousté* (EPD/F) to the Commission: 'What is the extent of the concessions, which the Community has granted under the trade negotiations with the United States with respect to the compensatory measures which the United States has asked for because of the enlargement, and when do these concessions take effect?'

2410. Sir Christopher *Soames* replied that the concessions involved only 5% of US exports to the Community. Most of them would take effect on 1 January 1975.

EEC and COMECON

Question from Mr *Jahn* (C-D/G) to the Council: 'When and in what statement has the President of the Council transmitted any information to the Soviet Union concerning the EEC and the COMECON?'

2411. The officiating Council President, Mr *Destremau*, replied that the Council had confirmed its position of 20 September 1973, that the Community institutions had taken note of Mr Fadeev's (the General Secretary of COMECON) informal contacts with the Council President, and that should the COMECON want to make contact with the Community, the Commission was ready to accept any relevant communication.

Official Visits to China

Question from Sir Douglas *Dodds-Parker* (C/UK) to the Commission: 'What steps were taken in connection with the proposals that visits be made to China by the Commission and by Parliament in order to discuss the possible expansion of trade?'

2412. Vice-President Sir Christopher *Soames* replied that no invitation had been received from China; at all events it was pleasing to note that China was taking a growing interest in the

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Community and the Commission was conscious of China's social and economic potential. It was perhaps premature to talk about future contacts, but the Commission was in favour of improving relations.

Development and Cooperation
(12 July)

Aid Action for the most impoverished Developing Countries

Attempt to neutralize the consequences of certain international price developments for the benefit of the hardest hit developing countries (Report by Mr *Sandri*, COM/I)

2413. In the Resolution the participation of the other industrial States and the rest of the potential donor countries, especially the oil-supplying countries, was deemed a *sine qua non* for the success of prospective action. The Commission had proposed that the Community take the initiative in calling on all the affluent countries to set up a World Fund endowed with 3 000 million dollars. The funds would be allocated between the developing countries hardest hit by the increased prices of oil and raw materials. The Community for her part would contribute 500 000 000 million dollars to the Fund. This sum was to be regarded as special aid and separate from the normal development aid.

In the Resolution the House expected that the Community would play an active part in the international organizations who would have to decide on the lines of action. The Community was urged to continue its action beyond the currently anticipated period of twelve months.

Mr *Cheysson*, Member of the Commission responsible for development policy, warned against political considerations being brought into compiling the list of beneficiaries. Unhappily there were signs that this was already intended in some instances. Mr Cheysson said that obligations accepted so far by the industrial States within the programme were satisfying. But the evidence from many oil-producing countries was not so clear-cut and convincing.

By refusing to cooperate in this action, they would be incurring a heavy responsibility.

Generalized Preferences

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation to extend the list of products under Chapters 1-24 of the CCT, which are covered by the generalized preferences in favour of developing countries (Report by Mr *Nielsen*, S/G)

2414. The Commission had proposed to expand as from 1 September 1974 the list of products covered by the generalized preferences. Fourteen tariff headings would be added and the tariff reductions would average 10%.

Parliament regretted that the Commission had not proposed a wider expansion of the list of products subject to the generalized preference scheme. It was pointed out in the Resolution that for the developing countries the export of agricultural produce for processing had become even more important after raw material prices had increased last year. It was also regrettable that the importance of certain specialized products for a number of Asian developing countries had not been given greater consideration. The Commission should also revise the criteria for classifying a country as a developing country. With these reservations the House approved the Commission's Proposal.

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Food Aid

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Memorandum on the Community's food aid policy (Report by Mr *Seefeld*, S/G)

2415. Parliament welcomed the Commission's Memorandum as a first step in putting European food aid action on a Community footing. The report contains an analysis of the world hunger problem.

In the Resolution Parliament took the view that closer bilateral and multilateral cooperation would help to avoid duplicating outlay. The Commission was therefore asked to work out some common basic principles. At all events aid must be amplified over the years ahead. For the forthcoming World Food Conference in Rome, the Commission should prepare a master-plan for combating hunger in the world.

Agriculture

Beef and Veal Prices (8, 9 and 12 July)

Commission statement on the beef and veal market situation

Question from Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C/UK) to the Commission: 'What agreements were made to ensure the incomes of the beef and veal producers during the second half of 1974 and what are the estimates for milk production in the second half of 1974?' Debate in connection with Question Time.

2416. In his statement Commissioner *Lardinois* told the House that the Commission had just decided on a series of measures and Proposals for the beef and veal sector. They particularly concerned import curbs on beef and veal as well as the supply of beef and veal at half-price to certain needy categories, schools and other institutions. Half of the cost involved would be borne by the Member States and the other half by the Agricultural Fund. It was also intended to reduce charges and levies. By means of premiums farmers would be encouraged to hold on to their slaughter cattle (a total of 400 000 head) longer than usual. The total cost of this action would amount to 400 million u.a.

2447. The House debated the situation on the beef and veal market in connection with the Question from Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C/UK) in Question Time, on ensuring the incomes of beef and veal producers and on the milk production estimates for the second half of 1974.

Mr Lardinois explained that the first part of the Question had been answered in his statement. Compared with the same period last year, milk output for the first half of 1974 had gone up by 1.5%. For the whole of 1974 an increase of 1.5-2% was anticipated.

The spokesman of the Socialist Group, Mr *Frehsee* (D), welcomed the fact that the Commission had given the House comprehensive information on its measures. The action in favour of the weak social groups was to be applauded, even if it was feared that in some Member States it might give rise to discrimination. The benefits to the consumer were also a positive move, although their practical application might cause problems. The same could be said, again with some reservations, for the 'non-slaughter premium' and the import restrictions.

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation supplementing the previous Regulation on financing the sale of cut-price beef and veal to certain consumer categories (Report by Mr *Laban*, S/NL)

2418. Parliament approved the Commission's Proposal through the urgent procedure.

In the Resolution the House called for a thorough investigation of the problems on the

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beef and veal market and of the overall scope for action, as part of the normal trade practice of again temporarily cutting down imports of beef and veal from non-member countries and promoting exports at reasonable prices. All qualities of beef and veal should be taken out of store at prices acceptable to all the consumers.

New Rate for the Lira (8 July)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation on some of the measures to be taken in the farming sector in Italy with respect to the setting of a new representative rate for the Lira (Report by Mr *Gibbons*, EPD/IRL)

2419. The Proposal concerns the 12.5% devaluation of the 'green lira' (i.e. devaluation of the lira's exchange rate underlying the common farm prices), which was immediately reflected in a corresponding price increase for farm products on the Italian market. The Proposal also covers short-term economic policy measures whereby the impact of the higher prices will be deferred until the start of the new financial year.

The rapporteur pointed out that this was the fourth devaluation within a year. It was a case of adjusting the representative rate of the lira to the respective market value in order to relieve the situation of the Italian agricultural market. The Regulation could not solve all the current problems of Italian agriculture or eliminate the resulting distortion in the trade in farm products between Italy and the other Member States. This would not be possible before a common Community monetary policy had been implemented. It was, however, a major advance towards restoring the unity of the agricultural market.

Mr *de Koning* (C-D/NL), Mr *Frehsee* (S/G) and Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (C/UK) all approved the Commission's Proposal. Mr *de Koning*, however, had reservations about the special arrangements for Durum wheat and olive oil. For the Communist and Allied Group, Mr *Cipolla* (I) rejected the Proposal, since it perpetuated the system of compensatory amounts and its value in relation to the crisis hanging over the CAP was illusory.

Mr *Lardinois* of the Commission stressed that the exceptional provisions for Durum wheat and olive oil had been agreed with the Italian Government.

The House rejected amendments tabled by Mr *Cipolla* (COM/I) and Mr *Vetrone* (C-D/I) with the intention of allowing Durum wheat and olive oil to profit from the price increases.

In the Resolution the House approved the Commission's Proposal, considering that this Regulation would lead to a reduction in the monetary compensatory amounts applied by Italy and that it would facilitate the setting of a new representative rate for the lira, entailed by the economic situation in Italy, so as to replace the protective measures taken under Article 108 of the EEC Treaty by measures with less ill effects on the functioning of the CAP.

Aid for Storage of Pigmeat (8 July)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation to supplement Regulation 121/67/EEC with respect to certain conditions for allotting grants of aid for private storage in the pigmeat sector (Report by Mr *Bourdelles*, L/F)

2420. This Regulation should obviate any later and far more costly intervention measures.

In the Resolution Parliament approved the Commission's Proposal that in future regional aid could be granted for the private storage of pigmeat, if heavy price falls were registered at least on one representative market, which constituted a major part of Community production. This kind of intervention measure could

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prevent the occurrence of periods of scarcity stemming from cyclical swings. It should always be brought in therefore when such market situations offered no possibility of disposing of products in deficiency areas of the Community. The Commission should at all events keep a close watch on the application of these rules so that no incentive arose to overproduce and no distortions of competition developed between individual producer regions.

Effects of rising Costs on Farm Prices - Wheat Prices
(8 July)

2421. Parliament dealt with two Questions on farm prices in a combined debate.

Mr *Durieux* (L/F) asked the Commission whether it felt there was a need to scrutinize farm prices in view of the increase in costs since prices were set, and consequent uneasiness among farmers endangered by the CAP.

Mr *de Koning* (C-D/NL), Mr *Laban* (S/NL), Mr *Frehsee* (S/G), Mr *Früh* (C-D/G) and Mr *Martens* (C-D/B) asked the Commission whether it was true that in the last financial year wheat prices had for long been below the guide price; that the export levies were partly the cause of this; and what the Commission was thinking of doing to hold the Community price level at least to the level of the guide price, when world wheat prices were high.

In reply, Mr *Lardinois* of the Commission said he was against reviewing farm prices in the current financial year and referred to the link between price trends and the monetary situation in the Community. He believed that the measures proposed by the Commission would have the required effect. The market prices for wheat in the past financial year had not been below the guide price. All the same there were considerable regional disparities.

For the Socialist Group, Mr *Frehsee* warned against thoughtless alterations to the levels of farm prices without at the same time carefully considering the development of incomes. Mr *Scott-Hopkins* (UK) speaking for the European Conservatives supported the Commission insofar as smaller price swings were concerned. Mr *Hunault* (EPD/F) recommended a fresh setting of farm prices in view of the current prices for beef, veal and pigmeat which were 88% of the guide price; otherwise farmers would be facing a blank future. Mr *Lemoine* (COM/F) also recommended that prices be reset in view of the shrinkage in purchasing power.

Veterinary Matters, Plant Protection and Animal Nutrition

Commission Memorandum to the Council concerning the Resolution on the veterinary field, plant protection and animal nutrition (Report by Mr *Bourdelles*, L/F)

2422. Community trade in animal feeds is to be promoted by removing the remaining technical barriers in this field.

In the Resolution Parliament welcomed the Commission's draft Resolution. But the House did not believe the work programme to be a practical one, since the 1968 programme had not been completely carried out even yet. Contrary to practice thus far, future regulations in this field would in every case have to be aligned with the most progressive national provisions.

Mr *Gibbons* (EPD/IRL) stressed that, as the Community's biggest cattle exporter, Ireland was interested in a regulation which would enable her to retain her position as a region free of cattle disease. For the Committee on Public Health and the Environment, Mrs *Orth* (S/G) complained that the Commission was serving up proposed Regulations and Directives like 'salami, slice by slice' instead of harmonizing all animal food legislation in 'one single mould'.

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Commissioner *Lardinois* indicated that he would consider Parliament's suggestions as promptly as possible. Ireland's livestock population must be protected, but she must not misuse this protection to obtain trading advantages.

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation amending Regulation 120/67/EEC on the common organization of the market for cereals (Report by Mr *de Koning*, C-D/NL)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Commission Regulation applicable to the trade in tomato concentrates between the Community in its original form and the new Member States (Report by Mr *Liogier*, EPD/F)

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Directive on destroying the carnation leaf-roller (Report by Mr *Della Briotta*, S/I)

2423. Parliament approved these Commission Proposals.

Regional Policy

Oral Question with debate put to the Commission by Mr *Creed* (C-D/IRL) on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group: 'Can the Commission give the latest information on the progress of its regional policy Proposals and indicate its plans to give further impetus to implementing this policy?'

2424. Mr *Thomson*, Member of the Commission responsible for regional policy, replied that implementing its regional policy Proposals, especially with regard to the Regional Fund, was a top priority for the Commission.

Through bilateral contacts with the Member States the Commission was now trying to find promising compromise Proposals. But this was by no means easy since various Member States were fighting shy over regional policy primarily because of the British requests for fresh negotiations.

Mr Thomson urged the governments to declare unequivocally that the commitment made on regional policy at the Paris Summit Conference was still valid. As long as the Regional Fund had still not materialized, the Commission intended as far as possible to steer the other Community Funds along regional lines. Various speakers, deploring and criticizing the delays in implementing the Regional Fund, announced that a Parliamentary Question on this issue would shortly be put to the Council of Ministers.

Multiannual Research Programme

(12 July)

Necessary progress in Community research

Commission Proposal to the Council for a revision of the multiannual research programme (Second report by Mr *Flämig*, S/G)

2425. With some technical and political reservations Parliament approved the Commission's Proposals as they stood, because the House had no wish to hold up the advance of Community research. But because of the insufficient time available for Parliament to consider this matter, the House stipulated that it would make more detailed comments at a later date.

The Commission's Proposal which embraces the four-year programme for the Joint Research Centre and its four establishments in Ispra, Geel, Karlsruhe and Petten, provides for programme changes and a more efficient use of the Petten establishment. It concerns revision of the research and development programme with changes in the manning table and budget provisions, revision of the research programme in the field of remote sensing of the earth's resources (evaluation of research results in collaboration with other agencies, for instance NASA) and

revision of the research programme for protection of the environment.

Mr *Pêtre* (C-D/B) expressed reservations on the financial side of the Proposal. Mr *Flämig* (S/G) stressed that this Group felt that environmental protection must be a major priority.

Mr *Cheysson* of the Commission assured the House that in future it would be afforded more adequate time for its deliberations.

Miscellaneous

Public Supply Contracts

Question from Mr *Broeksz* (S/NL) to the Council: 'When does the Council intend to pronounce on the Commission's Proposal for a Directive on coordinating the procedures for awarding public supply contracts, a Proposal on which Parliament issued its Opinion on 20 April 1972 and which the Commission in accordance with Article 149, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty amended on 4 May 1973?'

2426. President *Destremau* replied that the Council would decide on this Directive by 1 January 1975.

Customs Union

Commission Proposal to the Council for a Regulation prolonging the Regulation on trade with Tunisia beyond the terminal date of the Association Agreement.

Regulation to prolong the Regulation on trade with Morocco beyond the terminal date of the Association Agreement.

Directive amending Directive 71/037/EEC on the approximation of Member States' laws for the marking of textile products.

Regulation on the excise treatment of goods reentering Community customs territory.

2427. The House approved the Commission's Proposal without debate.

Council

During July the Council held four sessions devoted to general matters, cooperation and development, financial and economic affairs and agriculture.

296th Session—Financial and Economic Affairs (Brussels, 15 July 1974)

2428. *President:* Mr *Fourcade*, French Minister of Economy and Finance.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, President, Mr *Haferkamp*, Mr *Simonet*, Vice-Presidents.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *De Clercq*, Finance Minister, Mr *Oleffe*, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr *Van De Putte*, Governor of the National Bank (Belgium); Mr *Nyboe Andersen*, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr *Hoffmeyer*, Governor of the National Bank, Mr *Schmidt*, State Secretary for Finance (Denmark); Mr *Schlecht*, State Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr *Poehl*, State Secretary for Finance (Germany); Mr *Fourcade*, Minister of Economy and Finance, Mr *Clappier*, Governor of the Bank of France (France); Mr *Ryan*, Finance Minister, Mr *Whitaker*, Governor of the Central Bank (Ireland); Mr *Colombo*, Minister of the Treasury (Italy); Mr *Vouel*, Finance Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Lubbers*, Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr *Oort*, Chairman of the Monetary Committee (Netherlands); Mr *Healey*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr *Richardson*, Governor of the Bank of England (United Kingdom).

During this meeting the Council discussed the economic situation in the Member States of the Community and, in particular, the battle against inflation.[1]

[1] For the Communiqué issued at the close of the session, see point 2201.

297th Session—Agriculture
(Brussels, 15, 16 and 17 July 1974)

2429. *President:* Mr *Bonnet*, French Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission: Mr *Lardinois*, Mr *Thomson*, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Lavens*, Minister of Agriculture (Belgium); Mr *Kofoed*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Denmark); Mr *Ertl*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Rohr*, State Secretary for Agriculture (Germany); Mr *Bonnet*, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (France); Mr *Clinton*, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ireland); Mr *Bisaglia*, Minister of Agriculture, Mr *Salvatore*, State Secretary for Agriculture (Italy); Mr *Hamilius*, Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, 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).

Meat: At the end of a searching debate on the *beef and veal* market situation, the Council agreed on a priority Community plan to restabilize the market.[1] In the *pigmeat* sector, the Council adopted provisions mainly aimed at reducing the average weight of slaughtered pigs so as to cut down the volume of meat put on the market and in anticipation of the 8% rise on 1 October in the basic price of pork set for the 1974/75 marketing year. Moreover, to boost consumption of all kinds of meat the Council adopted the Regulations concerning a publicity campaign and passed a Resolution concerning the EAGGF's financial participation therein.

Wine: The Council agreed a Resolution on adjustments to the intervention scheme for wine, which in the main provide for a distillation mechanism if disturbances occur on the Community market.

Sugar: The Council held an initial discussion based on an introductory report by Mr Lardinois which highlighted the main adjustments which the Commission had made to its 1973 Memorandum.

The Council also dealt with the question of a change in the representative rate of the Irish 'green pound' and with competition conditions in agriculture in the wake of the energy crisis. A Regulation was adopted which prescribes action to foster soya bean production.

298th Session—Cooperation and Development
(Brussels, 16 July 1974)

2430. *President:* Mr *Abelin*, French Minister for Cooperation.

From the Commission: Mr *Cheysson*, Member.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr *Van Der Meulen*, Permanent Representative (Belgium); Mr *Christensen*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Ulrichsen*, State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Brueck*, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry of Economic Cooperation (Germany); Mr *Abelin*, Minister for Cooperation, Mr *Destremau*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr *Dillon*, Permanent Representative (Ireland); Mr *Pedini*, State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, President of the Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs (Luxembourg); Mr *Pronk*, Minister for Cooperation and Development (Netherlands); Mrs *Hart*, Minister of Overseas Development (United Kingdom).

At this meeting the Council approved two Resolutions on financial and technical assistance to non-Associated developing countries and on har-

[1] See point 2245.

monization and coordination of Member States' cooperation policies.

Food Aid: After a broad discussion on the Commission's Communication concerning the Community's food aid policy, the Council emphasized that the Community needed to keep up the flow of its food aid with a diversified range of products, tailored to the requirements of the needy population. The Council felt that food aid should fit logically into the overall context of the Community's cooperation and development policy.

Special International Action for the Benefit of certain Developing Countries: The Council received a report from the Presidency on the outcome of the meeting in New York on 15 July to which the United Nations Secretary-General had called the countries who could contribute to the special international action for the benefit of certain developing countries hardest hit by certain international price movements. The Council voiced its anxiety that the emergency operations be mounted as swiftly as possible and that to this end the other donor countries indicate as soon as possible the extent of their participation, like the Community had done in its letter of 25 June to the United Nations Secretary-General.

The Council also debated in detail the Commission's Memorandum concerning the various forms of Community development aid now under negotiation or proposed by the Commission and the assessment of foreseeable costs.

299th Session—General Matters
(Brussels, 22 and 23 July 1974)

2431. *President:* Mr *Sauvagnargues*, French Foreign Minister.

From the Commission: Mr *Ortoli*, President, Sir Christopher *Soames*, Vice-President, Mr *Spinelli*, Mr *Borschette*, Mr *Dahrendorf*, Mr *Thomson*, Mr *Gundelach*, Mr *Cheysson*, Members.

Member States' Governments were represented by: Mr Van Elslande, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Development (Belgium); Mr *Guldberg*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Christensen*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Denmark); Mr *Genscher*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Wischnewski*, Parliamentary State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr *Rohwedder*, State Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr *Hiehle*, State Secretary for Finance (Germany); Mr *Sauvagnargues*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Abelin*, Minister for Cooperation, Mr *Destremau*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (France); Mr *Fitzgerald*, Foreign Minister (Ireland); Mr *Moro*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Pedini*, State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Italy); Mr *Thorn*, Foreign Minister (Luxembourg); Mr *Van Der Stoel*, Foreign Minister, Mr *Brinkhorst*, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Netherlands); Mr *Shore*, Secretary of State for Trade (United Kingdom).

Cooperation Agreements: The Council adopted the Decision setting up a consultation procedure for Member States' cooperation agreements with non-member countries.

GATT: The Council, i.e. the representatives of the Member States of the ECSC, formally adopted two Decisions approving the EEC and ECSC lists of concessions which resulted from the completed tariff renegotiations under Article XXIV/6 of GATT.

Mediterranean: The Council adopted the supplementary negotiation mandate for the Commission enabling it to wind up the negotiations with the different Mediterranean countries.

Conference with the ACP: With an eye on the Ministerial Conference with the ACP scheduled for 25-26 July in Kingston, Jamaica, the Council considered the Community's position on the main items of negotiation.

It defined the position which the officiating President of the Council will be authorized to put to the ACP negotiators.

Commission

Other matters discussed were the special international action for the benefit of the developing countries hardest hit by certain movements in international prices, problems of the Faroe Isles, the Commission's Memorandum on the Community's new energy policy strategy, and food aid. A Directive was adopted on the harmonization of Member States' laws concerning honey.

Commission

Activities

2432. The Commission met four times in July and once in August. It was mainly occupied with agricultural policy, energy research, the preliminary draft of the Community's General Budget for 1975 and events in Cyprus and Greece.

With regard to *agriculture*, a series of Commission Proposals centred on meat market problems.[1] The Commission took a hard look at the Council's Decision to stop imports of beef and veal, despite the Commission's refusal to apply the protection clause. It was decided to hold an in-depth debate in September on the medium-term problems in the beef and veal sector.

The Commission sent the Council the amendments to the former's memorandum on the Community *sugar policy*.

Lastly, the serious condition of agriculture caused by the rise in production costs, which has not been deflected onto the producers' selling prices, obliged the Commission to propose a package of measures designed to redress the situation promptly.[2]

The Commission voiced its anxiety over the *events in Cyprus*.[3] Emergency measures were adopted to help all the refugees on the island. The Commission also noted the latest developments in *Greece*. Though pointing out that it will not be possible to reactivate the Association with Greece to the full, until free elections have been held and democratic institutions reinstated, the Commission did propose that the Council take initial steps to show that the Community intended to deepen its relationships with a democratic Greece.[4]

Regarding *budgets*, the Commission sent the preliminary draft of the Community's 1975 General Budget to the Council and the European Parliament.[5]

Concerning *energy*, the Commission approved a Communication, entitled 'Energy for Europe: Research and Development'.[6]

Regarding the *common energy policy*, the Commission is very disturbed over the disappointing outcome of the Council's proceedings and is engaged in preparing new moves to reactivate this issue.

The Commission also took note of a report on the Community's *raw material supply*, which was compiled on the initiative of President Ortoli. Directives were issued to intensify efforts, so that initial action may be put in hand early in the autumn.

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1 Point 2245.
2 Points 2234 to 2235.
3 Point 2327.
4 Points 1501 to 1507, 2322.
5 Point 2487.
6 Points 1101 to 1104.

Departmental organization

2433. During the period of July-August, the Commission made certain amendments to the organigram of Directorate-General XVIII (Credit and Investments):[1]

- Mr Antonio *Abate* to be a Legal Adviser in the Legal Service;
- Mr Mario *de Bacci* to be Head of Division —Power Plant Technology (Directorate Energy Industry) in the Directorate-General of Industrial and Technological Affairs;
- Mr Mario *Mioni* to be Head of Division —Tobacco, Hops, Potatoes and other Specialized Crops (Directorate—Organization of Markets in Specialized Crops) in the Directorate-General of Agriculture;
- Mr *Bini-Smaghi* to be Head of Division—Urban Building and Construction Work (Directorate—EDF Technical Operations) in the Directorate-General of Cooperation and Development;
- in the Directorate-General of Personnel and Administration:

— Mr Antoine *Verhaegen* to be Head of Division—Technical Services (Directorate-General —General Services and Office Equipment);

— Mr Edmond *Ferenczi* to be adviser to the Directorate—Interpreters and Conference Services;

— Mrs Edmée *Gangler* to be Head of Division —Training (Directorate—Interpreters and Conference Services);

- Mr Guillaume *Muller* to be Head of Division —Publications (Directorate—Information Operations) in the Directorate-General of Informations;
- Mr Etienne *Barral* to be Adviser to the Directorate—Taxation in the Directorate-General of Financial Institutions and Taxation;
- at the Joint Research Centre:

— Mr Jozef *de Meulder* to be Director of the Geel Establishment (Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements);

— Mr Pieter *van Westen* to be Director of the Petten Establishment;

- and at the Ispra Establishment:

— Mr Horst *Niemeyer* to be Site Director;

— Mr Jean Pierre *Contzen* to be Director of future programmes at the Ispra Establishment;

— Mr Hans *Helms* to be Director of Department A (data-processing, systems studies, databank, mechanized documentation);

— Mr Sergio *Finzi* to be Director of Department B (technology, electronics, ESSOR reactor);

— Mr G.R. *Bishop* to be Director of Department C (physics, chemistry, materials).

Court of Justice

New Cases

Case 43/74—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2434. This is an appeal to quash the implied decision of refusal by the Commission to remove certain notes from the plaintiff's personal file, which he considers to be accusations and falsehoods. The appeal is also backed by a claim for damages.

Cases 44, 46 and 49/74—Commission Officials vs. the Commission

2435. Five hundred and thirty-nine Commission officials lodged a joint appeal with the Court of Justice to quash the Commission's decision of 21 September 1973 to make salary deductions against strike action.

[1] For details see the new edition, published in August 1974, of the Directory of the Commission of the European Communities.

Court of Justice

Case 45/74—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2436. This appeal would quash the Commission's implied decision to reject the plaintiff's complaint against the Commission's decision not to include the plaintiff in the list of officials selected for the 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.[1]

Case 47/74—Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari, Rome vs. The Commission

2437. After gaining a decision from the Commission in 1967 to grant aid from the EAGGF, Guidance Section, for carrying out a project of agricultural structural improvements, the plaintiff had announced that it was dropping the project and giving up the EAGGF aid. The investment had nevertheless been made. So in March 1974 the plaintiff requested disbursement of the aid approved in 1967. The Commission replied on 8 May 1974 confirming that entitlement to this benefit had been lost. On 5 July 1974, the Federazione italiana dei consorzi agrari lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice to quash the Commission's decision emanating from its letter of 8 May 1974.

Case 48/74—Mr Charmasson, Rungis vs. France, represented by the Minister of Economy and Finance

2438. An importer of bananas, who considered himself hampered by a national organization of the market, whose main feature is a quota system designed to protect the national output of the Antilles (OD), challenged before the French Council of State a notice to importers limiting the quantities of bananas authorized for import from countries not enjoying privileged treatment. On 5 July 1974 the French Council of State asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling whether the existence in a Member State of a national organization of the market within the meaning of Articles 43, 44 and 45 of the EEC Treaty inherently blocked application of Article 33 of the same Treaty to the product in question, and if so, in what terms was such a national organization to be defined.

Case 50/74—Commission Officials vs. the Commission and the Council

2439. On 10 July 1974, fifty-eight officials working at the Karlsruhe Research Centre lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice to annul the Commission's decision rejecting their complaint against the allocation of a certain sum of money for the sole benefit of local and establishment staff at Ispra. The appeal also asked for the payment of a corresponding allowance.

Case 51/74—Commanditaire vennootschap P.J. van der Hulst's Zonen, Hillegom, vs. Produktschap voor Siergewassen, The Hague

2440. In a legal action over the contribution due from the applicant company to an equalization fund ('surplus fund') stipulated by the Dutch regulations, the College van Beroep, on 17 July 1974 asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on three questions of interpretation. They concern the term 'tax of equivalent effect', the effects of an existing common organization of the market on the autonomous statutory authority of Member States and the coverage of Article 93, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the EEC Treaty.

[1] OJ L 155 of 11.6.1973.

Court of Justice

Case 53/74—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2441. This is an appeal to change the plaintiff's place of origin.

Case 54/74—Mrs Friederike Henalla-Timmerbeil, Brussels vs. Finanzamt Nuremberg-East

2442. 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'.

Case 55/74—Firma Robert Unkel, Würzburg-Heidingsfeld, vs. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

2443. In a legal action over the customs clearance of lard, in order to export it from Germany to Great Britain, the Hamburg Finanzgericht on 25 July 1974 asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the export formalities to be discharged under Regulation 1041/67 concerning the application terms for export refunds in the sector of products subject to the single-price scheme,[1] under Regulation 121/67 on the common organization of the market in the pigmeat sector[2] and under Regulation 177/67 setting the ground rules in the pigmeat sector concerning the grant of export refunds and the criteria for fixing their amounts.[3]

Cases 56-60/74—Firma Kurt Kampffmeyer Mühlenvereinigung KG, Hamburg, and others, vs. the Council and Commission

2444. On the basis of Article 215, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty, five German Durum wheat processing mills submitted claims for damages to the Court of Justice, as compensation for losses they claim to have suffered from the settings of prices and aid for Durum wheat for the 1974/75 marketing year.

Case 61/74—Temporary Servant of the Commission vs. the Commission

2445. The plaintiff lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice to annul the Commission's decision to discharge her.

Case 62/74—Commission Official vs. the Commission

Case 62/74 R

2446. This is an appeal to annul the Commission's decision on applying Article 60 of the Staff Regulations to the plaintiff and on withholding, as a conservatory measure, the plaintiff's salary for the month of July 1974. The appeal includes a request to stay the Commission's decision.

Judgments

Case 53/72—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2447. This appeal to annul the Commission's rejection of the plaintiff's demands in his complaint of 5 January 1972 (involving withdrawal

[1] OJ 314 of 23.12.1967.
[2] OJ 117 of 19.6.1967.
[3] OJ 130 of 28.6.1967.

Court of Justice

of charges, recognition of experiment results as genuine, authorization to resume his experiments) was upheld by the Court in its judgment of 11 July 1974.

Case 115/73 Rev.—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2448. By its judgment of 2 July 1974, the Court rejected as inadmissible the request for revision of judgment 115/73. The latter rejected all the proposed requests whose main purpose was to annul a competition and an appointment to a post.

Case 153/73—Firma Holtz & Willemsen GmbH, Krefeld-Ürdingen, vs. the Council and Commission

2449. On 23 July 1973 the Court of Justice had received a claim for damages from a German firm to compensate injury suffered because the Council had omitted to adopt a Regulation introducing additional aid for colza and rape seeds processed in oil factories far away from the harvesting area and because the Commission, for its part, had not put forward a relevant Proposal to the Council.

In its judgment of 2 July 1974 the Court rejected the claim on the merits.

Case 173/73—Italy vs. the Commission

2450. On 11 October 1973 the Italian Government had lodged an appeal to quash the Commission's decision of 25 July 1973 concerning Article 20 of Italian Law 1101 of 1 December 1971 covering the restructuration, reorganization and redevelopment of the textile industry. It involved an aid measure in the shape of lightening the social charges accruing to family allowances. The Commission had not been notified in advance of this aid, as required by Article 93, paragraph 3 of the EEC Treaty.

With the judgment of 2 July 1974, the Court rejected the appeal on the merits.

Joint Cases 177/73 and 5/74—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2451. These two appeals for payment of resettlement allowance were rejected by the Court, the first as inadmissible and the second on the merits.

Case 192/73—Société en commandite simple Van Zuylen Frères, Liège, vs. Hag AG, Bremen

2452. In dealing with an appeal concerning an exclusivity contract, the Luxembourg Tribunal d'arrondissement had asked the Court of Justice on 28 December 1973 for a preliminary ruling. It wished to know whether Article 85 of the EEC Treaty and/or the rules establishing the free movement of goods within the EEC, particularly Articles 5 and 30 and those following, especially Article 36 of the said Treaty meant that the holder of a product trademark was authorized, in claiming exclusive entitlement to use of the mark, to block the importation of products bearing the same mark from another Member State.

In its judgment of 3 July 1974, the Court ruled that banning the marketing in a Member State, of a product legally bearing a trademark in another Member State, solely on the grounds that an identical mark of the same origin existed in the first State, was incompatible with the provisions establishing the free movement of goods within the common market; and that if the holder of a trademark in one Member State could himself market the trademarked product in another Member State, the same applied to a third party who had legitimately acquired that product in the first State.

Court of Justice

Case 7/74—Mrs E.R. von Geldern, Hoeilaart (née Brouerius van Nidek) vs. the Inspecteur der Registratie en Successie, Rijswijk

2453. On 31 January 1974 the Court of Justice had received a request from the Gerechtshof in The Hague concerning interpretation of Article 13, paragraph 2 of the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Communities with regard to a pension allotted by the Communities to the widow of an official.

In its judgment of 13 July 1974 the Court rules that the said Article applied to the survivors pension allotted under the Staff Regulations of officials and servants of the Communities to the widow of an official or other servant and that death duties, insofar as they were applied without discrimination to the beneficiaries of Community officials or servants as to all other contributors, did not constitute 'national taxes on salaries, wages and remuneration paid by the Communities', referred to in the said Article.

Case 8/74—S.A. Ets. Fourcroy, Brussels, and S.A. Breuval & Cie, Brussels, vs. Mr Benoit Dassonville and Mr Gustave Dassonville, Jette

2454. Dealing with a case of fraud in the importation and sale of whisky, the Brussels Tribunal de première instance had asked the Court of Justice on 8 February 1974 for a preliminary ruling on interpretation of Articles 30-33 and 36 of the EEC Treaty with regard to a national provision banning the importation of brandy (eau-de-vie), bearing an indication of origin adopted by a national government, when the said indication is not covered by an official document issued by the exporter's government vouching for his entitlement to the indication of origin. The Tribunal had also asked whether an agreement, resulting in limitations on competition and impairments to trade between Member States and combined with national regulations concerning certificates of origin was null and void when it only authorized or did not block the application of those regulations by the sole exporter in order to prevent parallel imports.

In its judgment of 11 July 1974 the Court ruled that when a Member State insisted on a certificate of authenticity which importers of a genuine product legitimately in free circulation within another Member State had more difficulty in obtaining than importers of the same product coming directly from the country of origin, this constituted a measure equivalent to a quantitative restriction incompatible with the EEC Treaty; the fact that an agreement did no more than authorize the application of such national regulations, or did not block them, was not in itself sufficient to render the agreement automatically null and void.

Case 9/74—Mr Donato Casagrande, Munich, represented by his mother, Mrs Graziella Casagrande, vs. Landeshauptstadt Munich, represented by the mayor

2455. In a legal action over the granting of a training incentive to the son of an Italian national, the Bavarian Administrative Court in Munich had asked the Court of Justice on 11 February 1974 for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 3, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the law supplementing the Federal law on incentives for individual training, as promulgated on 5 December 1972,[1] was compatible with Article 12 of Regulation 1612/68 on the free movement of workers within the Community.[2]

In its judgment of 3 July 1974 the Court ruled that in stipulating that the children of a Member State national, who was or had been employed in the territory of another Member State, were

[1] GVBl. 1973, p. 3.
[2] OJ L257 of 19.10.1968.

allowed into courses of instruction 'under the same conditions as the nationals' of the host country, Article 12 of Regulation 1612/68 covered not only the rules for admission but also the general provisions to facilitate attendance.

Case 10/74—Commission Official vs. the Commission

2456. This appeal to quash the Commission's implied decision rejecting the plaintiff's request concerning the grant of resettlement allowance following the final termination of his job was rejected on the merits by the judgment of 11 July 1974.

Case 11/74—Union des Minotiers de la Champagne, Rheims, vs. the French Government

2457. Dealing with an application for annullment of an order setting the cereal prices and the financial system for the 1970/71 marketing year, the French Council of State had asked the Court of Justice on 20 February 1974 for a preliminary ruling on the validity of the Regulation determining the main marketing centres, their derived intervention prices and the intervention prices for maize for the 1970/71 marketing year.[1]

In its judgment of 11 July 1974 the Court ruled that the issue raised had not brought anything to light which might impair the validity of the said Regulation.

Case 20/74 R II—Kali-Chemie AG, Hanover, vs. the Commission

2458. Dealing with a request to suspend through interim measures enforcement of Article 3 of the Commission's decision of 21 December 1973 concerning an application procedure of Article 85 EEC (IV-795),[2] the Court with its order of 8 July 1974 agreed the suspension until the judgment on the principal in the case.

Economic and Social Committee

The 122nd plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 17 and 18 July 1974 with the Chairman, Mr *Lappas*, in the Chair. Part of the proceedings were attended by Mr *Durafour*, officiating President of the Council and French Minister of Labour and Mr *Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission. During this session the Committee adopted nineteen Opinions.

Opinions

The Situation in the Community (Rapporteur-General: Mr De Bruyn, Belgium, Various Interests)

2459. In view of the difficulties being experienced by the Community and using its right of initiative, the E & S Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion on the situation in the Community. The Chairman, Mr Lappas, presented the Opinion to Mr Durafour, the officiating President of the Council.

In the Opinion the Committee noted with satisfaction the recent positive signs that a fresh start was being made. It felt, however, that the difficulties were far from being overcome and called for a return to effective Community solidarity, which should take the form of swift tangible action to: (i) bring about European monetary solidarity; (ii) set up Community machinery for effectively combating inflation; (iii) implement the regional policy without delay; (iv) implement swiftly the social policy programme laid down at the Paris Summit Conference; (v) define a common energy policy.

[1] OJ L 141 of 29.6.1970.
[2] OJ L 19 of 23.1.1974.

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An improvement in the decision-making process should be accompanied by a strengthening of the supervisory powers of the European Parliament and the election of its members by universal suffrage and by an increasing participation by the economic and social groups in the Community's decisions, in particular through development of the role of the E & S Committee.

Lastly, the Committee stressed the need for a sustained flow of objective information to the public and considered that public opinion and the active participation of Community citizens were the only means capable of awakening a European consciousness, without which Europe would make no progress.

Addressing the Committee, Mr *Durafour*, the officiating President of the Council, said that his presence marked the beginning of a new dialogue between the Council and the Committee. He then went on to make the following particular points: 'Everyone was aware of the difficulties which the Nine had been facing in recent months, difficulties which were largely due to external factors—primarily the international monetary disorder and soaring prices for oil and the major commodities. These factors were a serious threat to Member State economies, since they gave a further twist to the inflationary spiral and caused large balance of payments deficits. Coupled with this, on the political level, was one Member State's reappraisal of its membership.

Thus it was no surprise that progress towards a united Europe—which had been aided in the sixties by favourable circumstances—had slowed down.

The setbacks had to be acknowledged. But the successes which had been won in various fields should not be forgotten and neither should the re-appearing grounds for hope.

1. To take *relations with developing countries*, the Community had embarked on two major rounds of negotiations, one with the Mediterranean countries, the other with the associated and associable States in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

The stumbling blocks which had been encountered until recently in the former negotiations had now been largely overcome thanks to the political will shown by all the Member States.

The aim of the negotiations with the associated and associable States in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific was to extend cooperation to cover more countries, while adhering to the principles which the Community had been guided by in the past and which had enabled it to establish, by means of the Yaoundé Conventions, a blueprint for cooperation between industrialized countries and their developing partners.

2. In the energy sphere, the pressure of external events and the realization that the fates of the Member States were interlinked, were grounds for hoping that a genuine common energy policy—which should give priority to reducing their dependence in the energy field—could be swiftly drawn up and put into effect.

3. Agricultural policy had been one of the major Community achievements.

Despite all the difficulties of a troubled year, the Common Agricultural Policy—by sheltering in the Community market from the harsh consequences of the price rises on world markets—had once more proved its effectiveness.

4. As far as social policy was concerned, the Community has reached a stage where closer cooperation was needed if Europe was to be a tangible reality in everybody's lives.

Since, on the whole, the basic objectives laid down by the Treaty of Rome had been achieved by the end of the sixties—especially those concerning the free movement of workers and their families—a new impetus had become vital. And at the Paris Conference in October 1972, the

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Heads of State or Government had emphasized that vigorous action in the social field was as important for them as economic and monetary union.

With this in mind the Council adopted a three-year Action Programme last January. The programme hinged on three key objectives: the achievement of full and better employment; the improvement of living and working conditions; the increasing participation of the social partners in the economic and social decisions of the Community, and of workers in the activities of their undertakings.

The Council had set out on the road to realizing this programme last June but there was still much to be done. In the next few months decisions should be taken on the important question of mass dismissals. This was an issue which the Community could not disregard in view of the development of multinational firms and the effect on employment of the structural changes in enterprises which come about as the result of economic integration.

The Council was therefore awaiting with interest the proposals to be submitted by the Commission by the end of the year, and first and foremost the action programme to assist migrant workers.'

Commission Memorandum and Proposals to the Council entitled, 'Towards a new energy policy strategy for the European Community' (Rapporteur: Mr Delourme, Belgium, Workers)

2460. The Opinion was formulated in the presence of Mr *Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission, and adopted unanimously less six abstentions. The Committee, reserving the right to undertake a deeper analysis of the Commission's Memorandum and Proposals when the incoming Committee had been appointed, confined itself to a number of preliminary remarks. The Committee welcomed the Memorandum and Proposals and, in particular, the objectives for energy policy set out by the Commission and approved their purposeful and ambitious character. But it was regretted that the detail with which the energy policy objectives had been defined had not been reflected in the means for implementation which the Commission must now set out in greater detail. The Committee would also have preferred that more attention had been given to new forms of energy.

Proposed Council Directive obliging the Member States of the EEC to maintain minimum stocks of fuel at conventional electric power stations (Rapporteur: Mr Bonomi, Italy, Employers)

2461. The Committee's Opinion adopted by a large majority with four votes against and thirteen abstentions supported the Commission's Proposal in view of the need to protect electricity supplies whatever happens.

The food crisis and the Community's responsibility towards developing countries — Memorandum on the Community's food aid policy (Rapporteur: Mr Tasker, United Kingdom, Various Interests)

2462. This Opinion was unanimously adopted. The Committee pointed out that the Community had so far lacked a coherent food aid policy. Nevertheless it welcomed the Commission's Proposal and endorsed the concept that Proposals on food aid must supplement and not replace other forms of aid and must fit into the wider compass of the Community's financial assistance to developing countries.

Proposed Council Directive concerning the content, checking and distribution of the prospectus to be published when securities issued by companies within the meaning of Article 58, paragraph 2, of the Treaty are admitted to official stock exchange quotation. — Draft Council Recommendation concerning the contents of the prospectus to be published when securities issued by the States or their local authorities are submitted to official stock exchange quotation (Rapporteur: Mr Cammann, Germany, Employers)

2463. This Opinion was unanimously adopted. The Committee felt that the creation of a

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single capital market was an essential part of European integration. In view of the need to align Member States' legal provisions relative to stock exchange rules, the Committee recognized in general terms that the Community standards proposed by the Commission should improve information for shareholders and debenture creditors regardless of the place of establishment within the Member States.

Proposed Council Decision adopting a programme of research and education for the European Atomic Energy Community concerning plutonium recycling in light-water reactors (indirect nuclear project) (Rapporteur: Mr Schlitt, Germany, Various Interests)

2464. In this unanimously adopted Opinion the Committee broadly agreed with the Commission's Proposal on a plutonium recycling programme for light-water reactors, covering the period 1975-1978. Mindful of the potential dangers which could arise from the growth of plutonium output, the Committee believed it was vitally important that the Community adopt appropriate uniform safety standards.

Proposed second Council Directive on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobaccos (Rapporteur: Mr O'Ceallaigh, Ireland, Employers)

2465. In this Opinion adopted by a large majority with only three votes against and seven abstentions, the Committee wholeheartedly endorsed the Commission's Proposal to bring in fiscal harmonization for manufactured tobacco products.

Proposed Council Directive on the disposal of waste oils (Rapporteur: Mr De Grave, Belgium, Workers)

2466. This Opinion was unanimously adopted less two abstentions. Whilst acknowledging the value of the Proposal's aims, the Committee queried the effectiveness of the legal scheme advocated by the Commission for the non-polluting disposal of waste oils.

Proposed Council (EEC) Regulation on the opening, allocation and administration of the Community tariff quota of 30 000 head of heifers and cows, not intended for slaughter, of certain mountain breeds, falling within subheading ex 01.02 A II b) 2 of the CCT; — Proposed Council (EEC) Regulation on the opening, allocation and administration of the Community tariff quota of 5 000 head of bulls, cows and heifers, not intended for slaughter, of certain Alpine breeds falling within subheading ex 01.02 A II b) 2 of the CCT (Rapporteur: Mr Droulin, France, Various Interests)

2467. In this unanimously adopted Opinion, the Committee thought that the Commission's Proposal was inadvisable as long as the present difficulties on the beef and veal market persisted.

Proposed Council Directive on forestry measures (Rapporteur: Mr Schnieders, Germany, Employers)

2468. This Opinion was unanimously adopted less two abstentions. The Committee welcomed the Commission's proposed measures and pointed out that the forestry question involved not only farming, but also covered the improvement of the environment, timber supply and the timber market. The Committee asked the Community institutions to look into the pros and cons of introducing a common forestry policy and the possibility of setting up a market organization for timber.

Commission Proposal to the Council on the establishment of a European Occupational Training Centre (Rapporteur: Mrs Weber, Germany, Workers)

2469. The Opinion was adopted by sixty votes to thirty-seven with six abstentions. The Committee particularly welcomed the Commission's Proposal, especially insofar as it was the fruit of the Committee's own efforts. But there were differences of opinion over the composition of the Management Board.

Proposed Council Directive amending Directive 71/307/EEC on the approximation of Member States' laws relating to textile names (Rapporteur: Mr Rømer, Denmark, Employers)

Proposed Council Regulation on the customs treatment applicable to goods returned to the customs territory of the Community (Rapporteur: Mr De Grave, Belgium, Workers)

Proposed Council Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws relating to the driver-perceived noise level of agricultural or forestry tractors fitted with wheels (Rapporteur: Mr Masprone, Italy, Employers)

Proposed Council Directive on the harmonization of procedures for the release of goods for free circulation (Rapporteur: Mr De Grave, Belgium, Workers)

Draft Council Resolution concerning animal and plant health and animal nutrition (Rapporteur: Mr Droulin, France, Various Interests)

Proposed Council (EEC) Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 2108/70 of 20 October 1970 determining the Community scale for grading pig carcasses (Rapporteur: Mr Guillaume, France, Various Interests)

Proposed Council (EEC) Regulation amending Art. 107 of Council Regulation (EEC) 574/72 of 21 March 1972 fixing the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community (Rapporteur: Mr Purpura, Italy, Various Interests)

Proposed Council Directive on the stunning of animals before slaughter (Rapporteur: Mrs Evans, United Kingdom, Various Interests)

2470. The above Proposals and drafts presented by the Commission were approved by the E & S Committee, in some cases subject to certain observations.

ECSC Consultative Committee

164th Session

2471. The *formative session* of the Consultative Committee for the financial year 1974-75 took place in Luxembourg on 10 July with Mr *Jung*, the doyen of the Committee, in the Chair. The Committee appointed the members of its Bureau and Standing Committees.

After an address by Mr Eberhard Jung who paid tribute to the nineteen outgoing Committee members and welcomed the newcomers, the Committee appointed its new Bureau. Mr Michel *Arnaud* (Users (Steel) France) was elected Chairman and Sir David *Davies* (Workers (Steel) United Kingdom) and Mr Marcel *Peeters* (Producers (Coal) Belgium) were elected Vice-Chairmen.

The following were elected members of the Bureau: Mr *Ackerman* (Users (Coal) Luxembourg), Mr *Capanna* (Producers (Steel) Italy), Mr *Chandler* (Users (Coal) Ireland), Mr *Gelhorn* (Workers (Coal) Germany), Mr *Møller* (Workers (Steel) Denmark) and Mr *Van Veelen* (Producers (Steel) Netherlands).

The new Chairman, Mr Arnaud, paid tribute to Sir David Davies his predecessor, highlighting his ability and tactful efficiency. Mr Arnaud went on to say that the ECSC Treaty paid much attention to the opinions of the Consultative Committee, which were heeded in proportion to their value. This referred primarily to the Committee's attitude towards the energy problems, which over recent months had been a major concern of the Member States.

The Consultative Committee then appointed the members of its Standing Committees who in turn elected their respective Chairmen: Mr *Howard* (Producers (Coal) United Kingdom) for the General Objectives Committee, Mr *Picard* (Users

(Coal) France) for the Market and Prices Committee, Mr *Nickels* (Workers (Coal) Germany) for the Labour Problems Committee and Mr *de la Vallée Poussin* (Users (Coal) Belgium) for the Research Projects Committee.

165th Session

2472. On the same day the Consultative Committee, chaired by Mr *Arnaud*, held its 165th session, which was attended by Mr *Simonet*, Vice-President of the Commission.

The main item on the agenda was an initial discussion of the Commission's paper entitled *'Towards a new energy policy strategy for the Community'*. Mr Simonet thought it would be better to elucidate the Commission's overall objectives instead of analysing this particular paper. Though fears of imminent scarcity had been dispelled, we must all be still mindful of the need to save energy and regear its consumption. Mr Simonet warned against the impact of rising prices which could cripple the economic and financial balance of several Member States and threaten the very survival of the Community itself. In the months ahead it was absolutely vital that political decisions be taken, especially a decision of principle on energy policy in order to preserve the Community patrimony and stop the erosion which had set in. Mr Simonet felt that the objectives defined by the Commission carried tough options and would require considerable financial resources especially in the nuclear and coal sector.

In an initial discussion the Committee members heartily approved the Commission's paper, though with some misgivings over the chances of attaining the Community objectives. They stressed the need to define a long-term coal policy with explicit guarantees for the operatives.

The Committee also heard a Commission report, presented by Vice-President Simonet, on *activities coming under the ECSC Treaty* and then approved the *medium-term (1975-1980) aid programme for coal research.*

European Investment Bank

Annual meeting of the Board of Governors

2473. The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank, composed of the Finance Ministers of the nine Member States of the Community, met in Brussels on 15 July 1974 under the chairmanship of Mr Raymond *Vouel*, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of the Grand duchy of Luxembourg.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman paid tribute to Mr Pietro *Campilli*, former Minister of the Italian Republic and first President of the EIB in 1958 and 1959, and to Professor Hans Georg *Dahlgrün*, former Minister of Finance of Rhineland-Palatinate and President of the Landeszentralbank and, since 1970, a member of the EIB's Audit Committee, who both passed away early in July.

The Board of Governors approved the Annual Report of the EIB for the financial year 1973[1] and was pleased to note the activity of the EIB during the first half of 1974, when the sum of loans signed or approved by the Bank's Administrative Board amounted to 668 million u.a. and the loans contracted reached 470 million u.a. The Governors highlighted the Bank's part in raising the Community's external capital and directing it towards the financing of priority investments in the Community and the associated countries.

[1] Point 2474.

European Investment Bank

Mr Bernard *Clappier* had been made Governor of the Banque de France and had therefore relinquished his post as director. The Board of Governors appointed Mr André *de Lattre*, Chairman of Crédit National, as his successor. Following the death of Mr Hans Georg *Dahlgrün*, the Board appointed Mr Jørgen *Bredsdorff*, Director of Budgetary Control, Ministry for Economic Affairs (Denmark) as the new member of the Audit Committee.

Mr Willem F. *Duisenberg*, Governor for the Netherlands (Minister of Finance) will take over chairmanship of the Board of Governors of the EIB from 16 July 1974 for one year, until the next annual meeting.

Annual report for the financial year 1973

2474. The EIB expanded its activities considerably in 1973, signing 72 finance contracts for a total of 816 million units of account (u.a.)[1] compared with 39 contracts totalling 526.8 million in 1972. The reasons for this increase, of about 55%, were:

(i) the start of loan operations in each of the new Member States;

(ii) an increase in lending for investments of common interest to several Member States, particularly for projects which helped to improve the Community's energy supply situation;

(iii) substantial support for regional development projects in the six original Member States;

(iv) a striking upswing in operations in Turkey coupled with a marked increase in operations in the Associated African States, Madagascar and Mauritius (AASMM) and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT).

707.7 million u.a. were granted in the form of ordinary long-term loans from the Bank's own resources, of which 696.8 were for projects in the Community and 10.9 for projects in the AASMM.

In the AASMM and OCT, the Bank, in conjunction with the Commission of the European Communities, concluded six loan operations and made two contributions to the formation of risk capital for a total amount of 31.9 million, financed from the resources of the European Development Fund.

From the first year following the entry into force of the Second Financial Protocol between the Community and Turkey, the EIB, acting for the account of and under mandate from the Member States, granted nine loans on special conditions totalling 76.4 million for projects located in this country.

Of loans within the Community, finance for regional development retained the leading position, although with 424.5 million u.a. in 1973, it accounted for only 61% of loans granted in the Community compared with 74% between 1958 and 1972.

Conversely, there was a striking increase in lending for projects of interest to several Member States amounting to 267 million, over 80% of which was for financing investments in the energy sector such as power stations, platforms for off-shore oil exploration and a gas pipeline. This pipeline, the Trans-Austria Gasline, is intended to supply Russian natural gas to Italy and France. The project, which is located in Austria, constituted the first case, other than in the associated countries, where the Bank has invoked the clause in the Statute empowering the Board of Governors to authorize the financing of projects located outside the Community.

[1] All amounts are given in units of account. The conversion rates are as follows: 1 u.a. — DM 3.49872; 3.39687 (19/3/73); 3.21978 (29/6/73) — Fl 3.52282; 3.35507 (17/9/73) — $ 1.08571; 1.20635 (14/2/73); FF 5.55419 — Bfrs and Lfrs 48.6572 — Dkr 7.57831 — £ and £ Ir 0.46; 0.49 (19/3/73) — Lit Financial 631.342; 694 (20/3/73); 738 (1/7/73).

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Taking into account the loan granted for the above project, part of which is of direct interest to Italy, the public and private sectors in this country remained the main recipients of Bank loans with 205.4 million, followed by German and French borrowers with 204.5 and 170.7 million respectively.

The EIB began operations in the three new Member States by granting three loans totalling 67.1 million for projects located in the United Kingdom, three loans for 22.6 million in Ireland and two loans for 6.8 million to Denmark for financing projects in Greenland.

In order to raise the funds necessary for expanding its activities, the Bank increased its calls on the financial markets. In 1973, the EIB launched 22 new issues totalling 608 million compared with 462 in 1972.

While continuing its issues in the currencies of the founder Member States and also in dollars and Swiss francs, the Bank varied the form of its calls on the financial markets by issuing a loan in Lebanese pounds and another in a new unit, the Eurco (European Composite Unit). The Eurco consists of the sum of fixed amounts of the currencies of all the Member States of the Community and should ensure investors greater stability for the value of their investments.

The climate of uncertainty prevailing on the foreign exchange markets, the growing severity of anti-inflation policies and, in certain countries, a marked recovery in the demand for financing fixed investment led to a rise in the cost of borrowing on the capital markets; this compelled the EIB to revise the rates of interest which it charged on its loans. The rates of interest in force since October 1972 had been 7.375% on loans of up to nine years and 7.75% for longer terms. In September 1973 these rates were raised to 8.125% and 8.50% respectively and in December 1973 to 8.75% on all loans, regardless of their term.[1]

During the financial year 1973, the Bank's total resources increased by 666.7 million or 30.5% to amount to 2 856.5 million units of account at year end taking into account loans issued (but excluding receivables), the increase in the Bank's capital decided in 1971 and the contributions from the new Member States both to the Bank's capital and to the statutory and other reserves. This figure includes retained earnings of 25.9 million (compared with 21.9 million in 1972) appropriated to the statutory and other reserves.

The Bank's balance sheet total at 31 December 1973 amounted to 3 484 million compared with 2 755 million at 31 December 1972—an increase of 26.5%.

Loans granted

Germany

2475. The EIB has granted a loan of the equivalent of 30 million Deutsche Mark (9.3 million units of account) to the Bayerische Vereinsbank, Munich. This is a global loan which the Bayerische Vereinsbank will allocate with the EIB's approval to the financing of small and medium-scale industrial ventures in regions of Bavaria which are lagging behind in their development or need to modernize their traditional activities.

France

2476. The EIB has granted a loan equivalent to 119.4 million French francs (20 million units of accounts) to Electricité de France for 15 years at 9.875% a year.

[1] Faced with ever-mounting costs in raising fresh capital, the Bank revised its loan rates to 9.50% in April and to 9.875% in June 1974.

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The loan will be used for the construction of the third stage of the Bugey nuclear power station at Saint Vulbas, on the Rhône (department of Ain). This third stage will comprise a pressurized-water reactor with a net rating of 925 MW, identical to the reactor for the second stage already financed by the EIB with three loans totalling FF 256.6 million.

2477. The EIB has granted a loan equivalent to Ffrs 75 million (12.6 million units of account) to the Compagnie Nationale du Rhône (CNR) for 20 years at 9.875% a year.

The loan will be used to develop the 'Palier d'Arles', the final 56 km section of the Rhône, between the urban areas of Beaucaire-Tarascon and the Mediterranean. The planned dredging work (5 million m^3) will bring the minimum depth of the water to 3.50 m, and the dredged material will be utilized for the construction of flat embankments to be developed as port facilities, on the right bank at Beaucaire and on the left bank at Arles-Nord. Both will provide a stimulus to industrial development in the areas concerned.

Additional operations will also be carried out to enable various installations along the river to be adapted to its new depth. The opening of the 'Petit Rhône' to shipping between Arles and St-Gilles and the construction of a lock of standard European dimensions at St-Gilles will lead to major development of the upper part of the Rhône-Sète canal, an essential preliminary to the enlargement of the canal as a whole. The lowering of the water-level will reduce the frequency of flooding in the farming areas along the Rhône, and the head of water available at the hydro-electric power station at Vallabrègues, upstream from the section to be developed, will rise, so that its capacity will increase by 15% to 1 255 GWh a year.

The estimated cost of the project is Ffrs 190 million. The main dredging operations are scheduled for completion at the end of 1974; other ancillary work will continue until 1976.

On an earlier occasion, in 1970, the CNR received a loan from the EIB amounting to Ffrs 50 million for river works on the Avignon section of the Rhône. The development work on the Palier d'Arles is an integral part of the whole massive programme of works on the Rhône between Lyon and the Mediterranean which is being carried out by the Compagnie Nationale du Rhône. These river works, and the port complex being created at Fos are the two key elements of the industrial and agricultural development of south-eastern France.

Ireland

2478. The EIB has granted the Industrial Credit Company Limited (ICC), of Dublin, a loan equivalent to £2.5 million (4.8 million u.a.). The facility provided is of the type known as a global loan, under which ICC can allocate sums to small and medium-sized industrial projects in Ireland, with the prior approval of the EIB.

The main task of the government controlled ICC is providing loans and investments particularly for development purposes in the industrial and distributive sectors. In addition a full range of merchant banking services is provided, and specialized subsidiaries offer loans for shipbuilding, loans for film finance, and advice and assistance with mergers and takeovers. It is estimated that about $^1/_8$ of the loan capital employed in Irish industry has been provided by ICC.

This is the EIB's first application in Ireland of the global loan facility which has already proved its effectiveness in other EEC countries.

2479. The EIB has agreed a loan totalling £3 million (5.75 million u.a.) in favour of Cement Limited, Dublin, which forms part of Cement

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Roadstone Holdings Limited. The loan will be used to finance part of the company's major new investment programme for the cement works at Platin, County Meath. Two contracts were signed and provide that half the total will be paid direct to Cement Limited and the other half to Algemene Bank Nederland (Ireland) Limited for onward lending to Cement Limited.

Through the construction of a second dry-process kiln and other essential ancillary plant at the Platin works, production capacity of cement clinker will be increased from 400 000 to 1 400 000 tons per annum. The commissioning of the new kiln, which is expected to take place at the end of 1977, will lead to the closure of the old Drogheda cement works which produce some 570 000 tons per annum using wet-process kilns. Besides the economies of scale that will accrue from the use of more modern production facilities at Platin, it is estimated that fuel oil costs per ton of cement clinker will be halved through the further change-over to the dry-process method.

Italy

2480. The EIB has granted a loan to SIP—Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico p.A., Turin, of the equivalent of 16 100 million lire to contribute to the financing of a range of investments aimed at extending the telephone system in Campania. The investment programme, covering 1974 and 1975, follows two similar programmes in the context of which the Bank granted two loans in 1968 and 1972. It aims to integrate Campania more closely into the economic and social structure of Italy and, among other things, will enable a further 110 000 subscribers to be connected in the region.

This is the EIB's eleventh loan to SIP, which has thus received 242 million units of account in all for telecommunication development in Italy.

The Netherlands

2481. The EIB has granted a loan of the equivalent of 50 million guilders (14.9 million u.a.), to N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie, Groningen, the company responsible for selling and distributing natural gas in the Netherlands.

The loan, which follows a loan of a similar amount granted in January,[1] will help to finance a gas pipeline which will carry natural gas from the extreme north of the Netherlands to the German and Belgian frontiers in the Province of Limburg, in the south of the country. The gas will come from the Drenthe field in the northern Netherlands, from the Dutch zone of the continental shelf and via a submarine pipeline coming ashore at Emden in Germany, from the Norwegian continental shelf. Half the gas piped to Emden will be distributed in Germany and the other half will be consumed in the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

The gas piped across the Netherlands, about 10 000 million cubic metres a year when the pipeline is fully operative, will go to Belgium, Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland. The pipeline, which should be completed by the end of 1975, will be an important link in the European network which the EIB has helped to finance on several occasions in the last few years. It will help to secure the Community's primary energy supplies and diversify energy sources by the development of gas fields in the North Sea.

United Kingdom

2482. The EIB has granted a loan for the equivalent of £10.4 million (20 million u.a.) to contribute to the financing of production installations of the Frigg Gas Field which straddles the

[1] Bull. EC 1-1974, point 2462.

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boundary of the British and Norwegian continental shelves 250 miles (350 km) from Scotland and 125 miles (190 km) from Norway in the North Sea.

The loan carries an interest rate of 9 $^7/_8$% and will run for a period of ten years. It has been concluded with a group of three companies holding the British production licence for the Frigg Gas Field namely: Elf Oil Exploration and Production (UK) Ltd., Total Oil Marine Ltd. and Aquitaine Oil (UK) Ltd.

The installations to be set up comprise:

(i) a steel drilling platform with a surface of about 1 800 m²;

(ii) a concrete processing platform with a surface of about 2 800 m², equipped to carry out preliminary cleansing operations, desanding and the elimination of water and hydrocarbon solids from the gas;

(iii) a living quarters platform with accommodation for sixty workers and equipped with offices, laboratories and a command post for the equipment installed on the other platforms. A helicopter pad will be provided and this platform will be linked by a bridge with the processing platform;

(iv) a flare stack to enable excess gases and if necessary condensates to be burnt off.

The scheduled construction period is 1974-1975. Extraction of the reserves from the UK sector is expected to start in 1976 and continue for fifteen years until 1991 at a flow of 7 or 8 thousand million cubic metres per year. It will be increased to 14 or 16 thousand million per year when the whole field including reserves found in the Norwegian waters is in production.

The share of natural gas in Britain's consumption of primary energy is expected to reach 15% in 1975 (1967, 0.7%). This illustrates the drive to replace high cost crude oil imports with domestic sources of energy.

Turkey

2483. Under the skeleton contract signed with Turkey on 12 February 1973 concerning a sum of 15 million u.a. to finance industrial projects in the private sector through Türkiye Sinaî Kalkinma Bankasi-TSKB (Turkish Industrial Development Bank), the EIB has made an appropriation of 1 125 000 u.a. (equivalent to about US $1.35 million) for the purpose of establishing a porcelain tableware plant at Kütahya in Central Anatolia.

The project is being promoted by Kütahya Porselen ve Gida Sanayii, A.S., a Turkish joint-stock company. The new plant, whose cost is put at 3.61 million u.a., will have a maximum capacity of 2 300 tonnes of tableware per year and is expected to provide 255 new jobs.

With the above operation the resources under the skeleton contract have been fully committed. Out of a total of 15 million u.a., 6.4 million u.a. was made available in the form of a global loan for the financing of small-sized industrial projects. Credits have been granted for ten such projects in the following sectors: food and vegetable processing, textiles, metal processing and construction materials.

Four loans, totalling 8.6 million u.a., have been made outside the global loan for projects in the textile sector, cement, and porcelain tableware. The projects financed under the skeleton contract will result in about 2 500 new jobs and are expected to yield an annual net value added of 27 million u.a.

The EIB grants its financing facilities in Turkey at present under the terms of the reference of the second Financial Protocol between the EEC and Turkey which came into effect on 1 January 1973. After extension to the new EEC member countries, this provides for the granting of loans on favourable conditions up to a maximum amount of 242 million u.a. until May 1976.

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These loans—which include the above mentioned skeleton contract—are granted by the EIB on the mandate of the Member States of the Community from the resources made available to the Bank by these States.

2484. Under the Protocol these special loans can also be supplemented by loans granted by the EIB from its own resources and on its usual terms for a total of up to 25 million u.a. This kind of loan can only go to viable projects carried out by firms in the private sector.

As the procedures laid down for implementing this provision have been completed, the European Investment Bank has just concluded two loan contracts for this total amount of 25 million u.a. They concern two global loans granted via the Turkish State to two development banks in Turkey which provide loans to private industrial firms. They will be used, with the EIB's approval, to finance small and medium-scale projects.

The first global loan of 20 million u.a. has been granted to Türkiye Sinaî Kalkinma Bankasi —TSKB (Turkish Industrial Development Bank), which is the leading private development institution in Turkey. Founded with World Bank aid in 1950, the TSKB has considerably increased its activities since then: during 1973 it granted foreign exchange loans of a total equivalent to 49 million u.a. and local currency loans totalling LT 156 million (9.2 million u.a.). The EIB has been cooperating with the TSKB since 1965. Via the TSKB it has granted loans totalling 45 million u.a., not counting the global loan of 20 million u.a. just mentioned. The TSKB also receives loans from the World Bank group and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau.

The second global loan of 5 million u.a. has been granted to Sinaî Yatirim ve Kredi Bankasi —SYKB (Industrial Investment and Credit Bank), which was founded in 1963 in order to grant medium-term loans for working capital and which, since 1968, has been expanding its activities into the field of long-term investment loans. The above global loan, which is the first granted by the EIB to the SYKB, is designed to provide the latter with funds for foreign exchange investment loans over and above those it obtains from the American Government (US-AID).

The two global loans have been granted for 12 years at 9.875% a year. They are guaranteed by the Member States of the European Economic Community.

Congo

2485. The Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank have concluded a contract on 18 July 1974 with the Agence Trans-congolaise des Communications (ATC), a public agency operating on an industrial basis in the People's Republic of the Congo, for the granting of a loan on special conditions equivalent to 1 008 000 u.a. (about 280 million CFA francs at the official parity). The European Investment Bank, entrusted with managing the loan, is acting as agent for the European Economic Community.

The loan will be used for financing the extension of port installations at Pointe-Noire. The project is an integral part of the ATC's overall investment programme and should, when completed, both eliminate the danger of a bottleneck developing in the port of Pointe-Noire, where installations for handling mixed cargo traffic are nearing saturation point, and make it possible to cope with the expected increase in traffic flow. The project's total cost is estimated at 7 057 000 u.a.

This loan with special terms is granted from the Third European Development Fund for a term of 25 years, including a 4-year grace period, at a rate of 1% per annum.

Financing Community Activities

Ivory Coast

2486. The Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank concluded a contract with the Republic of the Ivory Coast on 18 July 1974 for a loan on special conditions equivalent to 2 390 000 u.a. (about 660 million CFA francs at the official parity). The EIB, entrusted with managing the loan, is acting as agent of the European Economic Community.

This loan will help to finance a programme of village-centred cocoa plantations, covering about 9 600 hectares in the south-west region of the Ivory Coast. The project, which is part of the general programme to develop the south-west region, will provide planters with substantial revenue and boost the production of cocoa which is one of the Ivory Coast's main export commodities. The estimated total cost is CFAF 2 162 million.

This loan on special terms is granted from the Third European Development Fund for a term of 15 years, including a 7-year grace period, at a rate of 3% per annum.

Financing Community Activities

Preliminary Draft of the 1975 General Budget

2487. On 13 August 1974 the Commission forwarded the preliminary draft of the 1975 Budget to the Council and the European Parliament, the two budgetary authorities.

This particular preliminary draft comes at a critical time in the budgetary life of the Communities. In fact from the budgetary angle, a new legal basis takes effect as from the financial year 1975.

Firstly, from January 1975 onwards, the Budget of the Communities will, in principle, be entirely financed from the 'own resources' created by the Decision of 21 April 1970. Agricultural levies and customs duties will be paid in up to 100%[1] and any further sums needed to finance the whole of the Community Budget should come from VAT.[2] But since the standardization of the VAT basis can certainly not be completed by 1 January 1975, the outstanding sums required will be raised that year on the basis of an *ad hoc* scale, based on the gross national product.

Secondly, *a new budgetary procedure will come into force* replacing the temporary arrangements:[3]

— from now on the substance of the Budget will be spread over two major categories of expenditure. The first covers expenditure necessarily resulting from the Treaties (EEC, ECSC, EAEC) and from acts adopted in accordance therewith (known as 'compulsory' expenditure). The second covers expenditure represented by the other credits ('non-compulsory' expenditure);

— the budgetary powers of the two institutions representing the Community budget authority, namely the Council and Parliament, will be exercised in an appreciably different way as compared with earlier years.

[1] Except for the three new Member States, for whom the transitional period will run until 1978.

[2] This decision of 21.4.1970 on the replacement of Member States' financial contributions by Community own resources stipulates that a maximum of 1% of the VAT basis can be appropriated for financing the Community Budget.

[3] Articles 78 of the ECSC, 203 of the EEC and 177 of the ECSC Treaties amended by the Treaty of 22.4.1970, containing the amendment of certain budgetary provisions.

Financing Community Activities

In the new balance of authority, the Council will have the last word in deciding on compulsory expenditure, whereas Parliament's decision will be final with respect to non-compulsory expenditure.

As regards expenditure, this preliminary draft has several features which sharply differentiate it from last year's document.

The development in *resources* can be summarized as under:

	1974		1975	
	million u.a.	%	million u.a.	%
Own resources	2 945	58	3 976	57
Contributions	2 074	41	2 908	42
Miscellaneous receipts	60	1	72	1[1]
Total	5 079	100	6 956	100

[1] GNP scale of 1975.

Regarding *expenditure*, the 1975 preliminary draft budget amounts to 6 956 million u.a. compared with 5 079 million u.a. for 1974. Leaving out the other institutions (Council, Court of Justice and Parliament) which account for a little under 2% of the entire Budget, the Commission's Budget, rising from 4 997 million u.a. in 1974 to 6 852 million u.a. in 1975, shows an increase of 37%.

But a simple comparison of these figures would not go far enough and would lead to mistaken conclusions: in fact, to grasp the reasons behind the development of the Community Budget, its substance must be cursorily examined in order to pick out the areas which have expanded in relation to 1974.

	1974	1975	% increase
	million u.a.	million u.a.	
Continuation of activities on basis of 1974 *status quo*	4 997	5 545	+ 10.9[1]
New projects	—	963	—
Additional projects	—	344	—
Total	4 997	6 852	+ 37

[1] Deducting sums reimbursed to Member States against the collection of own resources, the increase comes out at about 9.5%.

Financing Community Activities

The *new projects* derive from Community development, and account for expenditure not previously seen in the Community's General Budget, which should be left out of any comparisons made between 1974 and 1975. The new Community activities proposed by the Commission are in answer to specific needs, and a token of the joint and often reiterated determination of the Nine, to ensure the development of the Community. The cost of these projects has been assessed as realistically as possible. In the preliminary draft presented by the Commission, they show up as entries totalling nearly 1 000 million u.a.

Anticipated expenditure for the new projects breaks down as shown in the table below.

The 1975 preliminary draft Budget also includes appropriations to cover *the further development of former projects*, which the Commission considers necessary. The main items here are 76 000 000 u.a. for the Social Fund, 135 000 000 u.a. for the EAGGF, Guarantee Section and 80 000 000 u.a. for food aid.

It is worthy of note therefore that if these two categories of expenditure are left out, the 1975 Budget has increased by only 9.5%.

(*u.a.*)

Social action programme (under Chapter 30)		5 036 000
Industrial development contracts (under Chapter 32)		20 000 000
Research and investment (Chapter 33)		
— Controlled thermonuclear fusion reactors	685 000	
— New projects, Petten	1 922 000	
— Recycling of plutonium	709 000	
		3 316 000
Environment (under Chapter 35)		4 544 000
Expenditure on scientific and technical information and information management (Chapter 36)		1 870 000
Education expenditure (Chapter 39)		1 200 000
Entry in the Budget of the EDF controls (Chapter 42)		15 000 000
Construction of AASM building (Chapter 49)[1]		2 000 000
Regional Fund (Chapters 55 and 56)		650 000 000
Entry in Budget of EDF (Chapters 90 and 91)		50 000 000
Emergency scheme (Chapter 94)		210 000 000
	Total	962 966 000[2]

[1] Corresponding receipts are paid into the Budget (EDF interest).
[2] This sum should be increased by the proportional increase in Chapter 29, as a result of new expenditure.

Financing Community Activities

Comparison of the major budget sections

Budget areas	1974		1975 (preliminary draft budget)					
	million u.a.	%	Former projects (additions) million u.a.	Former projects (additions) %	New projects million u.a.	Total million u.a.	Total %	%
(a) **Intervention**								
Agriculture								
EAGGF - 'guarantee'	3 429.3	68.6	3 978.8	+ 16	—	3 978.8	+ 16	58.06
EAGGF - 'guidance'	325	6.5	325	—	—	325	—	4.74
	3 754.3	75.1	4 303.8	+ 14.6	—	4 303.8	+ 14.6	62.81
Regional	token entry	—	—	—	650	650	—	9.48
Cooperation and development	263.4	5.3	308.8	+ 17.2	260	568.8	+ 115.7	8.30
Social								
New ESF	267.8	5.4	390.9	+ 46	—	390.9	+ 46	5.70
Old ESF	60	1.2	13.4	– 87.6	—	13.4	+ 87.6	0.19
Other expenditure	3.3	0.06	3.7	+ 12.1	9.6	13.3	+ 303	0.19
	331.1	6.6	408	+ 23.2	9.6	417.6	+ 26.1	6.09
Research, Technology, Industry, Energy	113.6	2.3	130.8	+ 15.1	26.4	157.2	+ 38.4	2.29
(b) **Operating expenditure**								
Misc. operating expenditure								
Staff	168.2	3.4	240.5	+ 43	—	240.5	+ 43	3.50
Administration	52.9	1.05	68.9	+ 30.2	—	68.9	+ 30.2	1.00
Information	4.7	0.09	5.9	+ 25.5	—	5.9	+ 25.5	0.08
Aid and subsidies	12.5	0.25	19.7	+ 57.6	17	36.7	+ 193.6	0.53
	238.2	4.8	335	+ 40.6	17	352	+ 47.8	5.13
(c) **Reserve**	2.5	0.05	5.1	+ 104	—	5.1	+ 104	0.02
(d) **Reimbursement,** Member States	294.3	5.9	397.5	+ 35	—	397.5	+ 35	5.80
Total	4 997.5	—	5 889	+ 17.83	963	6 852	+ 37.10	—

In conclusion, the Community budget may be called modest in comparison with public expenditure throughout the whole of the Community (about 2.2% of all the Member States' budgets for 1974). Present conditions demand a certain austerity at Community level comparable with the retrenchments among the Member States. Nevertheless, the Commission which has not flinched from some very tough decisions in drawing up the estimates, especially in the operational side, feels it must point to its special position, which requires it to act and put forward proposals required to consolidate and advance the construction of Europe. For these reasons the general Community budget cannot be entirely assimilated to the budgets of Member States nor can its development be quite parallel to these.

ECSC Loans

2488. During July and August 1974, the Commission made various private placements amounting to DM 100 000 000 and running for periods between 5 and 7 years.

Following these transactions, the total of loans contracted by the ECSC, since its inception, has now reached the equivalent value of 1 790 million u.a. (based on the balance-sheet parities of 31 December 1973).

5. Institutional questions— European policy

A new Conference of Heads of State or Government

2501. Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, the President of the Commission, told the European Parliament's Committee on Political Affairs, which met in Brussels on 3 and 4 July, that he was in favour of calling a Summit Conference, provided that it was well prepared and held at the right time. He felt that it should take place towards the end of the year or possibly even later. Mr Ortoli said that it must not be a 'second rank' Conference, otherwise it would not be worth holding. He added 'that the Conference must be conclusive with a fresh and firm outcome bound by a time-scale. It must also reaffirm our objectives'.

Addressing the European Parliament on 9 July during the debate on the State of the Community, Mr Ortoli reiterated the need for a well prepared Summit, pointing out that:

'This is a time of "effervescence" in Europe, of numerous contacts and meetings at the highest level. This is excellent. Such contacts reflect confidence. As you have said, they bring together all the Member States and the Commission. They reflect the general wish for Europe's revival. These contacts are valuable, and I hope that they will enable a Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government to be held before the end of 1974. Let us hope this will be possible, for it will furnish proof of the progress which simply has to be made.'

2502. In his speech on 27 August, the French President, Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, announced that France would take the initiative in organizing Europe's policies, and would suggest to the European Heads of State or Govern-

ment that they all think together about achieving political union in Europe. The following passage in the President's speech considers the problems in Europe: 'I would like to mention a basic external project, namely organizing Europe's political union. Two major developments have occupied your thoughts: first, the change of President in the United States; when this happened, the outgoing President and his successor both made speeches on domestic and foreign policy and neither of them contained the word "Europe"; then Cyprus where two countries, both associated with the EEC, have clashed arms; Greece to whom we owe a major part of our civilization which explains our country's affection for her people, and Turkey who is associated with the EEC. It is now clear that the conflict could not be averted given the present organization of Europe and the world.

I can draw two conclusions from all this. Firstly, Europe must rely on itself to get organized and secondly, the modern world will not be really modern until the map no longer displays just a gash where Europe should be.

This is why, in the months ahead, France will take the initiative in organizing Europe's policies. There are all kinds of alibis for not creating a European political entity; but there can be no alibi for those summoned to the rallying point of history, as our own generation has been and who go away emptyhanded.

In the coming weeks France will propose certain courses of action concerning the renewal of European economic and monetary union; but I also hope to communicate with the Heads of State or Government of the countries of Europe, our partners and friends, and ask them, during France's Presidency of the EEC, to think together about the time-scale and methods for achieving the political union of Europe.'

Political cooperation

2503. The Political Committee met on 10 and 11 July attended by Commission representatives. It dealt mainly with preparation for the Euro-Arab dialogue decided by the Ministers Conference in Bonn on 10 June.

During the period under review, Commission officials attended a series of working party meetings concerning political cooperation.

Euro-Arab dialogue

2504. The initial meeting of the Euro-Arab dialogue was held in Paris on 31 July. The Nine and the Community were represented by the French Foreign Minister and officiating President for political cooperation, Mr Sauvagnargues, and by the President of the Commission, Mr Ortoli. Their partners were Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad al Jaber, Foreign Minister of Kuwait and President of the Arab League, and Mr Mahmoud Riad, Secretary-General of the Arab League.

It was agreed to form a General Committee which will hold its first meeting in Paris in mid-November.

3RD PART

PUBLICATIONS

Published in the Official Journal

This tabulation covers the numbers of the Official Journal published during July and August 1974.

European Parliament

1974-1975 Session

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Monday, 10 June 1974
C 76, 3.7.1974

Resolution on the overall result of financial and technical cooperation within the framework of the EEC/AASM Association

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive amending Article 5(2) of the Directive of 17 July 1969 concerning indirect taxes on the raising of capital

Opinion on the proposal for a third Directive on taxes other than turnover tax which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco

Oral Question with debate by Mr Durieux on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group to the Commission of the European Communities: Effect of the release of gold reserves on Community trade (Doc. 123/74)

Oral Question with debate by the Committee on Public Health and the Environment to the Commission of the European Communities: Threat to the Dollart Nature Reserve (Doc. 62/74)

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Tuesday, 11 June 1974
C 76, 3.7.1974

Question time (Doc. 122/74)

Question put to the Council of the European Communities:

1 by Lord O'Hagan: Budgetary powers of the European Parliament

Questions put to the Commission of the European Communities:

2 by Lord Chelwood: Exports of dairy and sheep meat products from New Zealand to the Community

3 by Lord St. Oswald: Trade relations between the Community and New Zealand

4 by Mr Hougardy: State aid to students

6 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker: An observer from the US Government

8 by Mr Brewis: Food prices

9 by Mr Blumenfeld: Training Palestinian refugees

10 by Mr Noè: Development of the Amazon Basin

11 by Mr Terrenoire: Relations with certain Mediterranean countries

Oral Question with debate by Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli, Mr Marras, Mrs Iotti, Mr Fabbrini and Mr Sandri to the Council of the European Communities: Political rights of migrant workers

Election of a Vice-President

Resolution on the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

Opinion on the Communication fron the Commission to the Council on measures to be taken in application of section 16 of the Hague Communiqué:

(i) recommendation for a Decision setting up a Committee for Youth Questions

(ii) recommendation for a Decision setting up a Youth Advisory Committee

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday, 12 June 1974
C 76, 3.7.1974

Resolution on Petition 1/73 on the proposal for an International Charter of Migrant Workers' Rights and on Petition 1/74 on proposals for a European Migrant Workers' Charter

Resolution on the 1974/75 Information Programme of the Commission of the European Communities

Opinion on the proposal for a resolution on the adaptation to technical progress of Directives on the protection and improvement of the environment

Opinion on the proposal for a recommendation to the Member States regarding cost allocations and action by public authorities on environmental matters

Opinion on the communication and proposal on the creation of a European Foundation for the improvement of living and working conditions:

(i) first resolution

(ii) second resolution

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Thursday, 13 June 1974
C 76, 3.7.1974

Resolution on the economic situation in the Community

Oral Question with debate by Lord Bessborough on behalf of the European Conservative Group to the

Published in the Official Journal

Commission of the European Communities: European technological cooperation in specific industrial sectors (Doc. 11/74)

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on aid to the shipbuilding industry and on the memorandum on procedures for action in the shipbuilding industry

Opinion on the proposal for a Decision on assistance from the European Social Fund to persons employed in the shipbuilding industry

Resolution on the need for Community measures for the desulphurization of fuels

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels

Opinion on the proposal for:

I. a Directive on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the activities of self-employed persons engaged in the retail sale of pharmaceuticals

II. a Directive on the implementation of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of the activities of self-employed persons engaged in the retail sale of pharmaceuticals

Oral Question with debate by Messrs Premoli and Durieux on behalf of the Liberal and Allies Group to the Commission of the European Communities: Harmonization of nationality laws (Doc. 63/74)

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Friday, 14 June 1974
C 76, 3.7.1974

Opinion on the amendments to the proposals for a Regulation concerning the level of the maximum quota applicable to sugar during the 1974/75 marketing year and a Regulation supplementing Regulation 1009/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in sugar

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on stunning of animals before slaughter

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1411/71 as regards the fat content of whole milk

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous duties in the Common Customs Tariff on a number of agricultural products

Oral Question with debate by Mr Laban on behalf on the Committee on Agriculture to the Commission of the European Communities: Third Conference on the Law of the Sea

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday, 26 June 1974
C 85, 18.7.1974

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation extending Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket tariffs for the carriage of goods by road between Member States

Resolution on the recommendations adopted in Berlin on 28 March 1974 by the EEC/Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the disposal of waste oils

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the importation free of Common Customs Tariff duties of educational, cultural and scientific materials
C 85, of 18.7.1974

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Thursday, 27 June 1974
C 85, 18.7.1974

Question Time (Doc. 152/74)

Question to the Council of the European Communities:

1 by Lord Chelwood: The Luxembourg Agreement

Questions to the Commission of the European Communities:

2 by Mr Eisma and 3 by Mr Willi Müller: Protection of the waters of the Rhine Basin against pollution

4 by Lord Mansfield: Opium production in Turkey

5 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker: A European currency

7 by Mr Delmotte: Rail links between the places of work of the European institutions

8 by Mr Martens: Price of milk in March 1974

9 by Mr Noè: Development of resources by Community undertakings

12 by Mr John Hill: Estimates of the 1974 Community harvest

Commission statement on stocks of beef in the Community

Published in the Official Journal

Oral Question without debate by Mr Memmel to the Council: Relations with countries in the Mediterranean Basin

Oral Question with debate by Mr Brewis on behalf of the European Conservative Group to the Council: Conference on the Law of the Sea

Resolution on the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure of the European Parliament for the financial year 1975

Resolution on the setting up of a Public Accounts Committee in the European Parliament

Opinion on the request for the non-automatic carrying forward of appropriations from the financial year 1973 to the financial year 1974 submitted by the Commission to the Council

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the harmonization of procedures for the release of goods for free circulation

Resolution on the Council Decision of 13 May 1974 not to draw up a draft Supplementary Budget 1 of the European Communities for the financial year 1974

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation extending and modifying Council Regulation (EEC) 2829/72 of 28 December 1972 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Friday, 28 June 1974
C 85, 18.7.1974

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive obliging the Member States of the EEC to maintain minimum stocks of fuel at thermal power stations

Resolution on the amended proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on honey

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation laying down special measures for soya beans

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the financing of publicity in respect of nursery products

Opinion on the proposals for:

I. a Regulation on the opening, allocation and administration of the Community tariff quota of 30 000 head of heifers and cows, not intended for slaughter, of certain mountain breeds, falling within subheading ex 01.02 A II b) 2 of the Common Customs Tariff

II. a Regulation on the opening, allocating and administration of the Community tariff quota of 5 000 head of bulls, cows and heifers, not intended for slaughter, of certain Alpine breeds, falling within subheading ex 01.02 A II b) 2 of the Common Customs Tariff

Oral Question without debate by Mr Martens to the Commission: Support measures for greenhouse cultivation

Opinion on the proposal for a Decision on the procedures of the Standing Veterinary Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Article 107 of Council Regulation (EEC) 574/72 of 21 March 1972 fixing the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Monday, 8 July 1974
C 93, 7.8.1974

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation extending for the third time the period of validity of Regulations (EEC) 2313/71 and (EEC) 2823/71 on the temporary partial suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duties on wine originating in and coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey

Oral Question with debate by Mr Durieux on behalf of the Liberal and Allies Group to the Commission: Effects of increased costs on the level of agricultural prices — Oral Question with debate by Mr de Koning, Mr Laban, Mr Frehsee, Mr Früh and Mr Martens to the Commission: Wheat prices

Opinion on the communication from the Commission to the Council on the resolution concerning animal and plant health and animal nutrition

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation 121/67/EEC as regards certain conditions for granting aid for private storage of pigmeat

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation laying down special provisions applicable to trade in tomato concentrates between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on certain measures to be taken in agriculture for Italy as a result of the fixing of a new representative rate for the Italian lira

Published in the Official Journal

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation 120/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in cereals

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Tuesday, 9 July 1974
C 93, 7.8.1974

Question Time (Doc. 179/74)

Questions put to the Council of the European Communities:

1 by Lord Chelwood: Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

2 by Lord O'Hagan: Legislative function of the Council

3 by Mr Jahn: EEC and COMECON

4 by Mr Broeksz: Public supply contracts

Questions put to the Commission of the European Communities:

5 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker: Official visit to China

6 by Mr Cousté: Trade negotiations with the United States

7 by Mr Härzschel: Planning and construction of nuclear power stations

Oral Question with debate by Mr Patijn on behalf of the Socialist Group to the Council: Bilateral economic, industrial and technological cooperation agreements

Oral Question with debate by Mr Durieux on behalf of the Liberal and Allies Group to the Council: Simplification of the institutional structure

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Wednesday, 10 July 1974
C 93, 7.8.1974

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Thursday, 11 July 1974
C 93, 7.8.1974

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation embodying a Statute for the European Company

Resolution on the conclusions reached at the hearing of experts on the safeguarding of the European Community's energy supplies and on cooperation with the third countries concerned

Opinion on the communication and proposals from the Commission to the Council concerning a new energy policy strategy for the European Community

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a programme of research and education for the European Atomic Energy Community on plutonium recycling in lightwater reactors (indirect nuclear project)

Election of a vice-president

Oral Question with debate by Mr Creed on behalf of the Christian-Democratic Group to the Commission: Regional Policy

Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of Friday, 12 July 1974
C 93, 7.8.1974

Opinion on the proposal for a revision of the multi-annual research programme

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive amending Directive 71/307/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to textile names

Opinion on the proposals for:

(i) a Regulation extending the arrangements applicable to trade with Tunisia beyond the date of expiry of the Association Agreement

(ii) a Regulation extending the arrangements applicable to trade with Morocco beyond the date of expiry of the Association Agreement

Opinion for a Directive on the control of carnation leaf-rollers

Opinion on the proposal from the Commission to the Council for a Communication on Community food aid policy

Resolution on the communication from the Commission to the Council concerning an attempt to neutralize certain international price movements for the most affected developing countries

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation to extend the list of products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff, in respect of which the scheme of generalized preferences in favour of developing countries is applicable under Council Regulation (EEC) 3506/73 of 18 December 1973

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the customs treatment applicable to goods returned to the customs territory of the Community

Opinion on the proposal for a Regulation on the financing of the sale of beef and veal at reduced prices to certain categories of consumer

Published in the Official Journal

Written questions with replies

Written Question 181/73 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Presentation of a proposal from the Commission for a Directive on the promotion of afforestation
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 297/73 by Mr Van der Hek to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Continued assistance for Burundi from the EDF
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 318/73 by Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Economic and commercial relations between Morocco and the Community
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 389/73 by Mr Noè to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Prices of agricultural products in Italy
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 600/73 by Mr Willi Müller to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Harmonization of postal rates in the Community
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 625/73 by Mr Van der Sanden and Mr Notenboom to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Oil supplies from Saudi Arabia to France
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 630/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: National regional industrial and fiscal policies
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 664/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Representation of the Community in Ankara and Tokyo
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 665/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Diminution of agricultural land in Member States
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 668/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Allocations from Social Fund in 1973
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 677/73 by Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Harmonization of postal rates
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 692/73 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: The effects of higher oil prices in the economies of the developing countries
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 694/73 by Mr Giraud to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Rise in price of petroleum products
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 722/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Information policy of the EEC
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 723/73 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Customs charges on car repairs abroad
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 725/73 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: International Conference on Maritime Law in Caracas
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 741/73 by Mr Broeksz to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Free movement of seamen in the Community
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 749/73 by Mr Klepsch to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Observance of Community law in negotiations undertaken by individual Member States with oil-producing countries
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 751/73 by Mr Patijn, Mr Laban and Mr de Koning to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Training periods for young people from country districts
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 756/73 by Mr Patijn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Bilateral economic, industrial and scientific cooperation agreements between Member States and oil-producing countries
C 77, 4.7.1974

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Written Question 761/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Recycling of waste paper and packaging by Community institutions
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 762/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Briefing of the European Parliament
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 2/74 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: British Government statistics on miners' wages
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 3/74 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Risk of deflection of trade between Japan and the EEC
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 7/74 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: 'References' required in notices of vacancy
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 8/74 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Time limits for the submission of applications in notices of vacancy
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 10/74 by Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Adulterated wine from Corsica
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 11/74 by Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Production of fake wine in Sicily
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 21/74 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Punta del Este Conference and political differences between Europe and Latin America
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 22/74 by Mr Aigner to the Commission of the EC
Subject: The Commission's influence on the budget of the European Schools
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 28/74 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Open competitions reserve lists
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 32/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Possible adoption by Italy of the SECAM colour television process
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 34/74 by Mr Kater to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Law on employee's inventions
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 37/74 by Miss Lulling to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Legal position of women in Ireland
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 48/74 by Mr Patijn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Representation of the European Communities at the Conference on Security and Cooperation
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 74/74 by Mr Bermani to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Age of entitlement to pension in Ireland
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 75/74 by Mr Bermani to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Protection of temporary work
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 98/74 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Discrimination in respect of freedom of establishment in Belgium
C 77, 4.7.1974

Written Question 26/73 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Ban on export of books to Belgium (Supplementary Answer)
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 133/73 by Mr Premoli to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Discrimination against foreign artists in the Federal Republic of Germany (Supplementary Answer)
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 398/73 by Mr Notenboom to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Reorganization of the French footwear industry (Supplementary Answer)
C 80, 9.7.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Written Question 730/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Time-scale for renegotiation of Treaty of Accession
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 731/73 by Mr Patijn to the Council of the EC
Subject: Exploratory talks between COMECON and the European Communities on questions of trade policy
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 744/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: North Sea oil
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 750/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Deportation of illegal immigrants
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 9/74 by Mr Seefeld and Mr Bermani to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Age limits for holders of driving licences
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 17/74 by Mr Notenboom to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Completion of formalities at the Italian borders
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 18/74 by Mr Kater to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Danger to the environment from large aircraft
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 25/74 by Mr Aigner to the Council of the EC
Subject: Board of Governors of the European Schools
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 27/74 by Mr Aigner to the Council of the EC
Subject: Problems of graduates of the European Schools
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 29/74 by Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli to the Council of the EC
Subject: Representation of migrant workers on the Economic and Social Committee
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 36/74 by Mr Van der Hek to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Refusal of certain oil companies to supply crude oil and oil products to Belgium at current prices
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 49/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Price rises in the United Kingdom
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 52/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Edward VII and Duke of York potatoes
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 53/74 by Mr Aigner to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Butter frauds
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 60/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Effect of Community membership on food prices in the UK
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 62/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Speech by British Minister at twenty-fourth Königswinter Conference in Edinburgh
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 64/74 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Negotiations between France and Romania
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 66/74 by Mr Vals to the Council of the EC
Subject: Extension of the generalized preference scheme to Romania
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 68/74 by Mr Jahn to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Participation of the Community in the Conference of Baltic States on the Environment
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 72/74 by Mr Aigner to the Council of the EC
Subject: Uniform administration and salary scale for the European Schools
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 73/74 by Mr Aigner to the Council of the EC
Subject: Regular contacts between the Council and the European Parliament on the problems of the European Schools
C 80, 9.7.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Written Question 76/74 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Re-employment of officials who left their posts with a gratuity following the establishment of a single executive
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 77/74 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Officials given contracts as experts after having left the service with a gratuity following enlargement of the Community
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 80/74 by Mr Corona to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Participation of officials of the Commission of the European Communities in parliamentary committee meetings
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 82/74 by Mr Artzinger to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Currency controls at the Italian frontiers
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 85/74 by Mrs Goutmann and Mr Marras to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Documentation of women's working conditions and pay
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 86/74 by Mr Giraud to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Inter-regional cooperation between Northern France and Wallonia
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 87/74 by Mr Giraud to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Road speeds of heavy lorries
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 90/74 by Mr Wohlfart to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Study group on Economic and Monetary Union
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 91/74 by Mr Giraud to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Abuse of dominant position by Belgian oil companies
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 95/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Achievements of the EEC
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 105/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Balance of payments deficit of the UK
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 107/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Regional Development Fund
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 112/74 by Mr Vermeylen to the Council of the EC
Subject: Increase in the cost of living and daily mission allowances
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 124/74 by Mr Früh to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Commission information policy
C 80, 9.7.1974

Written Question 588/73 by Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Representation of the Commission of the European Communities in Chile
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 649/73 by Mr D'Angelosante to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Oil prices
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 704/73 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Cruelty to tropical animals imported into Europe
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 747/73 by Mr Notenboom to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Import levies by Germany on the contents of tanks of commercial motor vehicles, where these exceed 100 litres
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 5/74 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Employment situation in Réunion
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 15/74 by Mr Scholten to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Economic cooperation agreement between France and Iran
C 90, 29.7.1974

Published in the Official Journal

Written Question 23/74 by Mr Aigner to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Commission representative on the Board of Governors of the European Schools
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 35/74 by Mr Van der Hek to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Bilateral cooperation agreements between certain Member States and Middle East countries
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 39/74 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Fraud involving skimmed-milk powder in Italy
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 40/74 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Production of protein from grass
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 41/74 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Abrogation of national patent rights by provisions to prohibit artificial division of the common market
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 51/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Access of supplies of foodstuffs to EEC
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 59/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Health and safety hazards of micro-wave ovens and appliances
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 61/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Increase of the budgetary powers of the European Parliament
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 65/74 by Mr Vals to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Use of different types of nuclear reactor systems in the Community
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 79/74 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the EC
Subject: European Trade Marks
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 81/74 by Mr Bermani to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Aid to the Simmenthal breed
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 83/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: The possible world food crisis
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 89/74 by Mr Della Briotta to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Building loans to European officials
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 92/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Harmonization of legislation
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 93/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Relations between the EEC and the USA
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 94/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Prospects for a world food crisis
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 96/74 by Mr Van der Hek to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Pier on Saint Eustace (West Indies)
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 97/74 by Mr Van der Hek to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Additional aid for the Sahel countries and Ethiopia
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 106/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Rôle of opposition parties in Community decision-making process
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 108/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Budgetary powers of the European Parliament
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 114/74 by Mr Laban to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Surpluses in poultry for slaughter
C 90, 29.7.1974

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Written Question 116/74 by Mr Hougardy to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Consumer price increases in the Community between July 1973 and March 1974
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 117/74 by Mr Van der Hek to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Market surpluses in tights
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 119/74 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Training of foresters
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 126/74 by Mr Frehsee to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Administrative committee procedure
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 127/74 by Mr Blumenfeld to the Council of the EC
Subject: Community information policy
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 129/74 by Mr Adams to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Statements in the press on unwillingness to cooperate in the Community Social policy
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 134/74 by Mr Cousté to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Sales of gold between producing countries and European countries, the United States and Japan
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 150/74 by Mr Pintat to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Cost of nuclear power stations
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 156/74 by Lord O'Hagan to the Council of the EC
Subject: Effect of EEC on NATO
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 171/74 by Mr Kater to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Common legal provisions to protect citizens from the misuse of personal data
C 90, 29.7.1974

Written Question 151/73 by Mr Eisma to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Granting of subsidies and imposition of taxes on circuses in Member States (Supplementary Answer)
C 95, 13.8.1974

Written Question 392/73 by Mr Laban and Mr de Koning to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Situation on the world nitrogen market
C 95, 13.8.1974

Written Question 521/73 by Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli and Mrs Iotti to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Movement of persons and goods within the Community (Supplementary Answer)
C 95, 13.8.1974

Written Question 14/74 by Mr Gerlach to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Fuel prices in the coastal fishing industry
C 95, 13.8.1974

Written Question 37/74 by Miss Lulling to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Legal position of women in Ireland (Supplementary Answer)
C 95, 13.8.1974

Written Question 42/74 by Mr Brewis to the Commission of the EC
Subject: Production of raspberries in the United Kingdom
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Regulation (EEC) 1960/74 of the Commission of 25 July 1974 extending the period of validity of Regulation (EEC) 2140/73 establishing Community surveillance over imports from Japan of electronic four-operation calculating machines, printing or non-printing
L 204, 26.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1967/74 of the Council of 23 July 1974 introducing a system of premiums for the orderly marketing of certain adult bovine animals for slaughter
L 206, 27.7.1974

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L 206, 27.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1980/74 of the Commission of 25 July 1974 determining the quantity of potatoes required for the manufacture of 100 kilogrammes of starch
L 207, 29.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1981/74 of the Commission of 25 July 1974 laying down detailed rules for the application pursuant to Article 7(2) of Regulation (EEC) 1132/74 of an export levy on starches
L 207, 29.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1982/74 of the Commission of 25 July 1974 fixing, for the 1974/75 marketing year, the accession compensatory amounts for certain categories of cereals, for rice, and for processed products derived from cereals or rice
L 207, 29.7.1974

Regulation (EEC). 1983/74 of the Commission of 24 July 1974 fixing, for the 1974/75 marketing year, in respect of trade within the Community the components designed to protect the rice and cereals processing industries
L 207, 29.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1984/74 of the Commission of 25 July 1974 amending (i) Regulation (EEC) 2500/73 on the advance fixing of refunds and the period of validity of export licences for milk and milk products and (ii), as regards communications with regard to such products, Regulation (EEC) 210/69
L 207, 29.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1985/74 of the Commission of 25 July 1974 laying down detailed rules of application for the fixing of reference prices and free-at-frontier prices for carp
L 207, 29.7.1974

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L 207, 29.7.1974

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L 208, 30.7.1974

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L 208, 30.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1992/74 of the Commission of 29 July 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on locks and padlocks, etc., falling within heading 83.01, originating in Hong Kong, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 208, 30.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1996/74 of the Council of 29 July 1974 amending Regulation 120/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in cereals
L 209, 31.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1997/74 of the Council of 29 July 1974 amending Regulation 139/67/EEC on the fixing and granting of export refunds on cereals
L 209, 31.7.1974

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L 209, 31.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 1999/74 of the Council of 29 July 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) 243/73 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for rice and fixing these amounts for certain products
L 209, 31.7.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2012/74 of the Commission of 30 July 1974 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) 1132/74 as regards production refunds on starches
L 209, 31.7.1974

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L 210, 1.8.1974

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L 210, 1.8.1974

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L 210, 1.8.1974

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L 212, 2.8.1974

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L 213, 3.8.1974

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L 215, 6.8.1974

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L 216, 7.8.1974

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L 216, 7.8.1974

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L 217, 8.8.1974

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L 217, 8.8.1974

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L 217, 8.8.1974

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L 218, 9.8.1974

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L 218, 9.8.1974

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L 218, 9.8.1974

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L 218, 9.8.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2091/74 of the Council of 2 August 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 1974 for ferro-chromium containing not less than 4% by weight of carbon falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff
L 218, 9.8.1974

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L 218, 9.8.1974

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(ii) Decision 2/74 of the Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates
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L 225, 14.8.1974

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L 225, 14.8.1974

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L 225, 14.8.1974

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L 225, 14.8.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2143/74 of the Commission of 13 August 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on handkerchiefs, of fabrics other than cotton, falling within subheading ex 61.05, originating in India, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3503/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 225, 14.8.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2144/74 of the Commission of 13 August 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on electric accumulators and lead-acid accumulators, falling within subheading 85.04 A, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 225, 14.8.1974

Regulation (EEC) 2145/74 of the Commission of 13 August 1974 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for gymnastics or athletics, or for sports and outdoor games (other than articles falling within heading 97.04), falling within subheading 97.06 B and C, originating in Pakistan, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply
L 225, 14.8.1974

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L 230, 21.8.1974

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(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Mali on the supply of skimmed-milk powder and butteroil as food aid

(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Mali
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(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Upper Volta on the supply of maize and sorghum as food aid

(ii) Information on the signing of the Agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Upper Volta
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74/404/EEC:
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(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Peru on the supply of common wheat as food aid

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(i) Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Chad on the supply of skimmed-milk powder and butteroil as food aid

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74/412/EEC:
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(i) Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee
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(i) Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee
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(i) Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee
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(i) Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee
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(i) Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee
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(i) Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee
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74/323/EEC:

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74/330/EEC:

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74/331/EEC:

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L 189, 12.7.1974

74/336/EEC:

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74/339/EEC:
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74/341/EEC:
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L 189, 12.7.1974

74/342/EEC:
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L 189, 12.7.1974

74/345/ECSC:
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74/351/EEC:
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74/352/EEC:
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74/357/EEC:
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74/358/EEC:
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L 196, 19.7.1974

74/359/EEC:
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74/361/EEC:
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74/362/EEC:
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L 196, 19.7.1974

74/365/EEC:
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74/366/EEC:
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74/367/EEC:
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74/368/EEC:
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L 196, 19.7.1974

74/369/EEC:
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74/371/ECSC:
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L 196, 19.7.1974

74/386/EEC:
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74/378/EEC:
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74/379/EEC:
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74/380/EEC:
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74/381/EEC:
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74/391/EEC:
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L 206, 27.7.1974

74/392/EEC:
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L 206, 27.7.1974

74/395/EEC:
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74/396/EEC:
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L 208, 30.7.1974

74/397/EEC:
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74/398/EEC:
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74/399/EEC:
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L 215, 6.8.1974

74/400/EEC:
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74/414/EEC:
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L 221, 12.8.1974

74/416/EEC:
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L 221, 12.8.1974

74/420/EEC:
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L 221, 12.8.1974

74/421/EEC:
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L 221, 12.8.1974

74/422/EEC:
Commission Decision of 8 July 1974 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands not to apply Community treatment to men's shirts, of cotton, or of mixed man-made fibres, and men's pyjamas, of cotton, falling within heading ex 61.03 of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Romania and put into free circulation in the Federal Republic of Germany
L 223, 13.8.1974

74/423/EEC:
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L 223, 13.8.1974

74/424/EEC:
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L 223, 13.8.1974

74/425/EEC:
Commission Decision of 5 August 1974 authorizing the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to clothing, of textiles other than cotton falling within heading ex 60.05, ex 61.01, ex 61.02 B and ex

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61.03 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in South Korea and in free circulation in the other Member States
L 223, 13.8.1974

74/426/EEC:

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L 223, 13.8.1974

74/427/EEC:

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74/432/EEC:

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74/433/EEC:

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L 237, 29.8.1974

74/434/ECSC:

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L 237, 29.8.1974

74/436/EEC:

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L 238, 30.8.1974

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74/370/EEC:

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74/375/EEC:

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L 199, 22.7.1974

74/376/EEC:

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L 199, 22.7.1974

74/390/EEC:

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74/430/EEC:

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74/435/EEC:

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C 81, 13.7.1974

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C 86, 20.7.1974

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(ii) Decision 89 of 20 March 1973 concerning the interpretation of Article 16 (1) and (2) of Council Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 relating to persons employed by diplomatic missions and consular posts

(iii) Decision 91 of 12 July 1973 concerning the interpretation of Article 46 (3) of Council Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 relating to the award of benefits due under paragraph 1 of the said Article
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C 91, 3.8.1974

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premium projected in the Netherlands for 'parent birds' of slaughtering poultry—Fl 1 per slaughtered bird provided they are less than 13 months old
C 94, 10.8.1974

State aid—Communication made in accordance with Article 93 (2), first subparagraph, of the Treaty to interested parties other than the Member States, on the aid granted in France under the branch agreement concluded between the French Government and the national association of French sugar manufacturers
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C 94, 10.8.1974

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C 99, 23.8.1974

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(i) Decision 92 of 22 November 1973 concerning the meaning of 'benefits in kind' provided for under Articles 19 (1) and (2) and 28 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 and the determination of the amounts to be refunded under Articles 93, 94 and 95 of Council Regulation (EEC) 574/72 as well as the advances to be paid in pursuance of Article 102 (4) of the same Regulation

(ii) Decision 95 of 24 January 1974 concerning the interpretation of Article 46 (2) of Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 on the calculation of *pro rata* pensions
C 99, 23.8.1974

State aid—Communication delivered in accordance with the first sentence of Article 93 (2) of the Treaty to parties concerned other than the Member States concerning a slaughter premium for sows which the Belgian Government has decided to grant
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C 100, 27.8.1974

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Politiske og institutionelle aspekter
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Der Entscheidungsprozeß in den Europäischen Institutionen.
Europäische Dokumentation · für die Hand des Lehrers; Schriftenreihe Landwirtschaft; Schriftenreihe Gewerkschaften und Arbeitnehmer. Nr. 74/2.
1974. 4 S. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

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La prise de décision dans les institutions européennes. Documentation européenne · série pédagogique; série agricole; série syndicale et ouvrière. No. 74/2.
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U/A/S/74/2 (5)
La procedura decisionale nelle istituzioni europee.
Documentazione europea · aggiornamenti didattici; serie agricola; serie sindacale e operaia. N. 74/2.
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U/A/S/74/2 (6)
De besluitvorming in de Europese instellingen.
Europese documentatie · voorlichting onderwijs; reeks voorlichting landbouw; reeks vakbondsvoorlichting. Nr. 74/2.
1974. 4 blz. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

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(1974). p. 1199-1367 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Vol. 1973
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(1974). p. 1369-1645 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Vol. 1973
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6520/1 (4)
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Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und Malta.
Information. 1974. Nr. 63. Außenbeziehungen.
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(1974). 436 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) FB 400,-

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1974. 75 p. (Mult.) Gratuit

IX/1550/74
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(1974). 93 S. (D.E.F.I.NL) FB 250,-

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Der Landverkehr und seine Verbindungswege in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft.
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Notizie sulla politica agricola comune. N. 5. Maggio 1974.
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U/A/S/74/2 (2)
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1974. 4 S. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

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La commune et les structures locales dans la CE. Documentation européenne · série pédagogique; série agricole; série syndicale et ouvrière. No. 74/2.
1974. 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuit

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Il comune e le strutture locali nella CE. Documentazione europea · aggiornamenti didattici; serie agricola; serie sindacale e operaia. N. 74/2.
1974. 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuito

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De gemeente en de plaatselijke structuren in de Europese Gemeenschap. Europese documentatie · voorlichting onderwijs; reeks voorlichting landbouw; reeks vakbondsvoorlichting. Nr. 74/2.
1974. 4 blz. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

IX/1585/74
Économie régionale (Références de textes publiés dans cette matière)
Dokumentationsbulletin/Bulletin on Documentation/Bulletin de renseignement documentaire/Bollettino di informazione documentaria/Documentatiebulletin: Tillæg/Sonderbeilage/Supplement/Supplément/Supplemento/Supplement. C/15. 22.7.1974.
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SORA, Scientific-Experimental Programme. EUR 5080.
1974. 367 p. (E) FB 350,-

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Bestimmung des Dampfgehaltes und der Stromungsform eines Zweiphasengemisches in konzentrischen Ringspalten. Von P. Herzberger, W. Hufschmidt. EUR 5077.
1974. 32 S. (D) FB 50,-

6543 (3)
Feasibility Study of the Use of Radioactive Fission Product Correlations for the Determination of Burnup and Heavy Isotopes Composition of BWR Dodewaard Fuel. By P. Brand, A. Cricchio, L. Koch. EUR 5141.
1974. 52 p. (E) FB 70,-

INF/62/74 (2)
Wissenschaftliche und technische Information – Die Rolle der Generaldirektion XIII.
Information. 1974. Nr. 62. Wissenschaftliches Informationsmanagement.
1974. 3 S. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

INF/62/74 (3)
Scientific en Technical Information – The Role of Directorate-General XIII.
Information. 1974. No. 62. Information Management.
1974. 3 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

INF/62/74 (4)
Information scientifique et technique – Le rôle de la direction générale XIII.
Information. 1974. No. 62. Gestion informatique.
1974. 4 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuit

INF/62/74 (5)
Informazione scientifica e tecnica – Il ruolo della direzione generale XIII.
Informazioni. 1974. N. 62. Gestione.
1974. 4 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuito

INF/62/74 (6)
Wetenschappelijke en technische informatie.
Ter informatie. 1974. Nr. 62.
1974. 2 blz. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

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Kommission schlägt Revision des mehrjährigen Forschungsprogramms vor.
Information. 1974. Nr. 64. GFS Forschungsprogramm.
1974. 4 S. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

INF/64/74 (3)
Commission Proposes Revision of the Multiannual Research Programme.
Information. 1974. No. 64. CCR Research Programme.
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La Commission propose une révision du programme pluriannuel de recherche.
Information. 1974. No. 64. Programme de recherche du CCR.
1974. 5 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuit

INF/64/74 (5)
La Commissione propone la revisione del programma pluriennale di ricerche.
Informazioni. 1974. N. 64. Programma di ricerca del CCR.
1974. 6 p. (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuito

S/74/2 (2)
Die Herausforderung der Datenverarbeitung.
Europäische Dokumentation · Schriftenreihe Gewerkschaften und Arbeitnehmer. Nr. 74/2.
1974. 4 S. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

S/74/2 (4)
La défi de l'informatique.
Documentation européenne · série syndicale et ouvrière. No. 74/2.
1974. 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuit

S/74/2 (5)
La sfida dell'informatica.
Documentazione europea · serie sindacale e operaia. N. 74/2.
1974. 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuito

S/74/2 (6)
De uitdaging van de informatica.
Europese documentatie · reeks vakbondsvoorlichting. Nr. 74/2.
1974. 4 blz. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

* *Transatom Bulletin*
(monatlich · monthly · mensuel · mensile · maandelijks)
– Mult.
Abonnement annuel FB 900,-

* *Radioactivité ambiante dans les pays de la Communauté*
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Descriptive Bulletin on Radiological Protection
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* *Euro spectra.* Wissenschaftlich-technische Revue der Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften
(vierteljährlich)

* *Euro spectra.* Scientific and Technical Review of the Commission of the European Communities
(quarterly)

* *Euro spectra.* Revue scientifique et technique de la Commission des Communautés européennes
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* *Euro spectra.* Rivista scientifica e tecnica della Commissione delle Comunità europee
(trimestrale)

* *Euro spectra.* Wetenschappelijk en Technisch Tijdschrift van de Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen
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ISEC/B22/74 (3)
New Programme for Helping the Consumer.
Background Note. London.
1974. 4 p. (E) Gratis

INF/2/74
Πρόγραμμα γιά μιά καλύτερη ποιότητα ζωῆς. Ἡ Εὐρώπη καί τό περιβάλλον της.
Δελτίον πληροφοριῶν. 1974. No 2.
1974. 34 p. (grec) Gratis

* *Industri og samfund*
(ugentlig) Gratis
* *Industrie und Gesellschaft*
(wöchentlich) Gratis
* *Industry and Society*
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U/A/74/2 (2)
Das Bildungswesen in Dänemark.
Europäische Dokumentation · für die Hand des Lehrers; Schriftenreihe Landwirtschaft. Nr. 74/2.
1974. 4 S. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

U/A/74/2 (4)
L'enseignement au Danemark.
Documentation européenne · série pédagogique; série agricole. No. 74/2.
1974. 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuit

U/A/74/2 (5)
Strutture scolastiche in Danimarca.
Documentazione europea · aggiornamenti didattici: serie agricola. N. 74/2.
1974. 4 p. (D.F.I.NL) Gratuito

U/A/74/2 (6)
De structuur van het onderwijs in Denemarken.
Europese documentatie · voorlichting onderwijs; reeks voorlichting landbouw. Nr. 74/2.
1974. 4 blz. (D.F.I.NL) Gratis

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IJzer en staal. Tweemaandelijkse uitgave
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Industriestatistik. Vierteljährliche Ausgabe
Industrial Statistics. Quarterly
Statistiques industrielles. Publication trimestrielle
Statistiche dell'industria. Pubblicazione trimestrale
Industriestatistiek. Driemaandelijkse uitgave
(kvartalsvis · vierteljährlich · quarterly · trimestriel · trimestrale · driemaandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
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* *Energistatistik.* Kvartalsbulletin
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Statistiche dell'energia. Bollettino trimestrale
Energiestatistiek. Driemaandelijks bulletin
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7080 (2)
Leitfaden des Rates der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (Loseblattausgabe 1974)
1974. 100 S. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

7080 (3)
Guide to the Council of the European Communities (1974 loose-leaf edition)
1974. 100 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

7080 (4)
Guide du Conseil des Communautés européennes (Edition 1974 à feuilles mobiles)
1974. 100 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuit

7080 (5)
Guida del Consiglio delle Comunità europee (Edizione 1974 a fogli mobili)
1974. 100 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratuito

7080 (6)
Gids van de Raad van de Europese Gemeenschappen (Losbladige uitgave 1974)
1974. 100 blz. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

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7079
Glosar for stålnormer. Prøvnings-, kvalitets- og dimensionsnormer udarbejdet på grundlag af EURONORMERNE og de nationale normer
Stahlnormen-Glossar. Prüf-, Güte- und Maßnormen auf der Grundlage der EURONORMEN und der nationalen Normen
Glossary of Steel Standards. Test, Quality and Size Standards Compiled on the Basis of the EURONORMS and the National Standards
Glossaire des normes de l'acier. Normes d'essai, de qualité et de dimensions; établi sur la base des EURONORM et des normes nationales
Glossario delle norme dell'acciaio. Norme di collaudo, di qualità e dimensionali in base alle EURONORM e alle norme nazionali
Glossarium staalnormen. Beproevings-, kwaliteits- en afmetingsnormen samengesteld aan de hand van de EURONORMEN en de nationale normen.
(1974). 439 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) Gratuit

* *Oplysningsblad om dokumentation*
Dokumentationsbulletin
Bulletin on Documentation
Bulletin de renseignement documentaire
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Documentatiebulletin
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Lijst van aanwinsten. Centrale bibliotheek
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* *Dokumente und Publikationen*.
Europäische Gemeinschaften.
△ Bonn (zweimal im Monat) (D) Gratis